

President Crow:

My name is Michael Crow. I'm the president of the Arizona State University. I would like to welcome you here for this event with the US Global Leadership Council. It really is exciting to have an opportunity to bring together Arizona's leaders to spend some time together talking about something that none of us aren't thinking about all the time but we're often not talking about all of the things that we need to be talking about in terms of the advancement of our broader interest in the world, the evolution of the world and the role of the United States in that evolution.

I was thinking this morning, Senator McCain and I will later be on this panel together and I know the senator knows this picture very well. I printed up this little thing and that's the American Eagle which is our national bird and our symbol of power and grace and all of the things that we stand for. Most of you know that in the talons of the eagle are two things that are being held. In one talon are the arrows of the power of the United States and all of the tremendous capability that the military of the United States has to advance against the enemies of the United States and to protect the interest of the United States.

This is something that we used judiciously and carefully and sparingly and when used, you wanted to have unbelievable impact as rapidly as possible. You want all enemies to be fearful of engagement of that eagle. At the same time, in the other talon is the olive branch. The olive branch, people often think of as nearly the object of peace. It's more than the object of peace. It is the object of life, the tree of life so to speak, the olive tree itself. The United States, through our symbol of power really offers two pathways.

One pathway is development and evolution and engagement by engaging all with that which we stand for and that which we represent the notion of American exceptionalism, the notion of the advancement of American democracy, the notion of the advancement of American tools and skills and so forth. This coalition, the US Global Leadership Coalition which I recently become a board member of is focused on the olive branch. It's focused on the notion of smart power. It's focus on the notion of advancing America's interest and advancing the betterment of the world through teaching and education and outreach and technology and all of the other things that we have mastered at very, very high levels of confidence.

How do we advance this smart power so that we can have opportunities to avoid conflicts in the future? It's not either or, it's both talons, both tools, the tools of peace and through education and enhancement and

learning and the tools of war which we use sparingly and when needed and hopefully always as effectively as possible. It really is the case that ASU is an institution in our own evolution as we advance that has embraced the notion of smart power, we now have projects all over the world and emerging project in Pakistan.

Projects in India, projects in Vietnam, around the world, new efforts that we are launching in Mexico, in China, a range of places around the world in the Palestinian territories, in Israel and other places where we're focused on how do we better teach, how do we better enhance, how do we produce a better outcome, how do we engage more Americans in the advancement of our interest, in the advancement of smart power? Many of these projects are a part of the US Agency for International Development which is a powerfully linked and connected group focusing on helping to advance these interests.

It is often the case, just to add to this, that is often the case that this part of the American government's activities which represent less than one percent of our national government expenditures are overlooked or are debated in ways in which you would think that this represented everything that we were doing all of our expenditures when in fact it's a tiny percent of our expenditures. This coalition is focused on providing citizen-driven leadership from all around the United States to these smart power activities associated with the advancement of the interests of the United States and a broader success of the evolving world. Leading this coalition is Liz Schroyer who's the president and CEO of the Global Leadership Coalition. I'd like to have Liz come up and tell us where we are and where we're headed. Liz?

Liz Schroyer:

Thank you. Please, go ahead and enjoy your lunch. Thank you President Crow, what an honor it is to have you join our board. You have been a global leader, a global thinker. As I just said earlier, the small reception, you already are making a world of difference not only what I've just seen on my short stay here at ASU, in Arizona but around the world. If you haven't had a chance to see the expo across the hall, please do so afterwards. It's truly an honor to have you as a partner. I also want to thank our partners who helped put this program together and take a look on the program itself to see the many organizations that helped put this together.

I am thrilled to be here in Arizona and to join you in what is going to be a fabulous discussion today with a stellar panel. It's a delight to be with my friends. Jim [inaudible 00:06:05] will be the moderator of the program.

He has been a force in Washington, a partner in so many activities we shared together with a panel that you will see has a wealth of knowledge. Shelly, when I look at what Intel has done, you are an inspiration in what corporate America should be in terms of sharing development, sharing corporate leadership and making the world a better place and hats off to you and your partners who are also serving on our board but really, what you have done is extraordinary.

Senator McCain, you are a national treasure to us all in terms of not only being a national hero. Our motto, building a better, safer world, you do that each and every day not only in terms of what you stand for. You joined us for our tribute dinner last December. We thank you not only for being there but being here but also adding your voice to the topic we're going to talk about today about how to make sure love your image, president Crow, the two, the imagery of the eagle and then we'll keep that in our mind. Unfortunately Dr. Rajiv Shah is not going to be with us today.

A president with a little bit longer name than President Crow asked him to be at the White House today to deal with the horrific crisis of Ebola but we're thrilled that Mark Feierstein is with us today who will carry on and talk about what USAID is doing in a range of issues but we do have a video of Dr. Shah who will talk with us this afternoon. I think the Arizona Advisory Committee, so many of you who are really a part of what makes us so unique. What's so unique is what The Washington Post called, some of you are not familiar with the US Global Leadership Coalition.

Several years ago, they called this the Strange Bedfellow Coalition. I share that with you because in Washington, it's not pretty often that different people get together unfortunately but we are a coalition of over 400 businesses and NGO's. We have groups from Care to Caterpillar, from Boeing to Bread for the World. NGO's, businesses, faith-based organizations, we actually have bipartisan advisory consults led by General Collin Powell. It includes every living secretary, former secretary of state from Henry Kissinger to Hillary Clinton and all those in between.

One of the most interesting groups that have joined us is a group of military, retired military leaders. We have over a 150 retired three and four-star generals and admirals led by General Tony Zinny and Admiral Jim Stravidis and a group of 30,000 veterans that call themselves Veterans for Smart Power that have joined our voices to talk about the need for non-military engagement in the world. What brings us together is exactly what President Crow talked about is the need for America to be

engaged in the world. If you're going to be engaged as a global leader, you need to have a range of tools.

The tools that we, at the US Global Leadership focus on not that they're the only tools but the ones that we focus on is the one percent of the federal budget known as the International Affairs Budget which is the global development and diplomacy, the diplomats that fight for democracy throughout the world in places like Ukraine, the aid workers that are fighting to make sure that infectious diseases do not spread across borders. They make sure that Peace Corps volunteers are out there. They make sure that there are investments that are opening markets from America's goods and services.

You are seeing crises throughout the world at a phase unparalleled in modern time. We understand that we have to retain the ability to react. We also have to strengthen the ability to prevent. I still remember when my friend, General Jim Mattis, who then was the head of CenCom, commander of CenCom was asked at a hearing testifying before the Arms Services Committee and is asked what does he think about the proposal to cut funding to this little one percent. He answered simply to the members of the Arms Services Committee, if you don't fund State Department fully, I will need to buy more ammunition.

I don't think I ever understood it more than my recent trip to Africa. Have any of you ever been to Tanzania? A few of you. Well, if you ever been to Africa, to some of the rural parts of Africa, a few more. I took one of those little, bitty planes which I don't like very much. I got then to a little, bitty tractor and I drove up to the hills and then walks a little bit more. I was greeted by a group of African women in a typical dress. They were singing. Out came a woman. A lot of people, if you've been there, you've seen this. A woman who said to me, I want to be on the internet. I looked at her, like all Westerners, I took out my iPhone and I hit play.

She said to me, my name is Veronica. I want to be on the internet to thank America. I kept hitting play. She tells me her story. She want to thank America because she was a recipient of USAID's program called Feed the Future. Feed the Future was a program not to feed hungry people but to give them seeds to help teach them how to bring better yield to their farms. She told me the story about how her husband thought these magic beans as he called them would not help. They divided their little plot of land. His half of the land over the few months over the half of the year floundered, her side of the little plot of land flourished.

I asked her what she did when her side flourished. She said, she now owned a used truck. She now takes the extra money that she makes and all eleven of her grandchildren, she can send to school. She is teaching 15 other women in her village how to bring more, the same tools that she has and how to bring her [inaudible 00:12:31] that she makes to market. She told me the story because she wanted me to thank America for not giving her a hand out but giving her a hand up. Why is this important? Because Africa has seven of the fastest growing of the 10 fastest growing economy in the world and this is something that you in Arizona know.

Engagement in the world is not just the right thing to do. It's the smart thing to do. Our conversation today is about why America's role in the world is important and why it matters to Arizona, so I thank you. I thank you for joining us in the journey to have the conversation today not just about building a better, safer world for today but for tomorrow and no one understands this better than what you're doing here at ASU. To introduce our fabulous panel for today, let me bring two of our very special advisory council members up to the podium. Please welcome, Marty Martin from Food for the Hunger and Glenn Hamer, Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry, please welcome them to the podium. Thank you.

Marty Martin:

As Liz mentioned, My name is Marty Martin. I'm Chief Executive Officer for Food for the Hungry, a faith-based relief and development organization headquartered here in Phoenix. As a graduate of the US Air Force Academy who had the privilege to serve as a rescue helicopter pilot in Vietnam and Greenland and as a combat instructor pilot here in the States, I want to take a minute to recognize the men and women here today who have sacrificed so much in the defense of our nation and our most deeply-held values. They deserve our appreciation and our support for their service to our nation. I'd like to ask that all of the veterans would please stand and receive your applause.

Thank you all for helping to make the lives we live and the work we do possible. Thank you, President Michael Crow and Arizona State University for hosting us today. I'm very proud today to stand alongside my fellow USGLC Arizona Advisory Committee Member Glenn Hamer, Glen. As the largest relief and development organization headquartered in the Southwest and on behalf of those throughout this region who care about the poor around the world, I wish to extend a special thank you to the Associate Administrator Feierstein of the United States Agency for International Development for coming all this way to Arizona to be with us today.

Your leadership along with Administrator Shah on behalf of the poor and the hungry is inspiring and commendable and we are very proud of our partnership with USAID. Food for the Hungry has been committed to eradicating global poverty since 1971 with a worldwide paid staff in excess of 2,000 and operations in 18 countries across the developing world, we help shelter, feed and clothe survivors of natural and man-made disasters. We also work long term with the poor to transform impoverished communities into healthy and productive communities where families and especially children can grow and thrive.

I have the truly amazing opportunity to serve as Food for the Hungry's country director in the Democratic Republic of Congo where thanks in large part to USAID grants, we were literally the difference between life and death for hundreds of thousands of desperate Congolese in a country where according to the best-known, international study, millions of Congolese have died since the late 1990's due to the effects of war in the aftermath of the genocide in Rwanda. Our response there was made possible by grants from the office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance, OFDA and Food for Peace, both important parts of USAID.

Something that every American needs to know, when it comes to emergency response and longer-term efforts on behalf of child survival and disease reduction, US foreign aid plays an absolutely indispensable role. As we witnessed the recent devastation in the Philippines, Syria and elsewhere, we also see a commitment to help those who are in deep need which means that around the globe we also see unprecedented results. This year, six million fewer children will die before their fifth birthday than in 1990. Compared to the year 2000, according to UNICEF, pneumonia will kill 625,000 fewer children this year, diarrhea will kill 663,000 fewer children this year, measles, 397,000 fewer children, malaria, 228,000 fewer children.

Last year alone, American assistance provided life-saving HIV-AIDS treatment to 15 million people including nearly five million orphans. Whether it is fighting hunger, malaria, or HIV and AIDS, whether it is empowering women and girls who are advocating for justice, we are eyewitnesses to the life-changing impact of that small but mighty one percent of federal spending we all know as America's International Affairs Budget. You may ask yourself, why a businessman from the Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry is standing here with the Chief Executive Officer of Food for the Hungry. We've come together here because America's global leadership helps us both to benefit others, Glen.

Glenn Hamer:

Thank you Marty. It's great having you here today and thank you for the important work that you do. My name is Glenn Hamer. I'm the president and CEO of the Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry. We are very proud to be part of today's program and I am personally honored to be a member of USGLC's Arizona Advisory Committee. At the Arizona Chamber, we are working to advance policies that enhance Arizona's competitive standing. In order to reach that goal, we need to have systems and policies that allow us to do business with the rest of the world. Ninety-five percent of the world's population is outside of our borders so we absolutely have to do so.

America's development and diplomatic programs make that global engagement possible. We don't have to look very far to find evidence of how involvement in the global economy benefits us right here in Arizona. Today, trade supports over 22% of Arizona jobs. Our state exported over \$19.4 billion in goods and services to foreign markets in the last year. Our two top trading partners are Mexico and Canada. I want to acknowledge the great work that Mayor Stanton from Phoenix has done. We are going to be heading to Mexico City later tonight to open up an Arizona and Phoenix trade office in Mexico City, our largest trading partner.
(Applause)

Not to neglect our friends in the State Legislature who allocated \$300,000. I notice we have our State Senate Chair Don Shooter and several other legislators here as well. Over 88% of Arizona companies that export their products are small or medium-sized businesses. It's not just large businesses; it's a lot of small and medium-sized businesses as well. Our job creators depend on our development and diplomacy programs which are funded by the US International Affairs Budget to in the broadest sense provide the foundation that allows business and development to take place beyond our borders. Don't just take my word for it. Listen to some insightful experts who also share our views.

Video:

With our economy, the way it is today, some people are asking why are we spending so much money overseas and not on trading jobs right here at home? Well, actually we're not spending much money. Just 1% of our national budget goes to the International Affairs Budget. That's not a lot. Helping create American jobs is just what that money's doing. If you want to create jobs, you have to create more demand for products and services. You need more customers. Where are American companies finding more customers? Not here, but here and here and here. Ninety-five percent of the world's customers live outside the US. Ninety-five percent.

When we sell goods to them, they're called exports. US exports counted for a big part of our economic growth last year. [Inaudible 00:03:24] to developing countries and their economies are growing three times faster than developed countries. Every 10% increase in exports equals a 7% increase in jobs here. How do we increase exports? Build new markets for American goods and services. Remember that 1%? America's International Affairs Budget helps fund programs that improve health and education. Of course agriculture development builds a stable economy and creates new markets.

If we don't go to the biggest, fastest growing group of consumers, other countries will. Other countries already are. Investing a small amount in global development and diplomacy is not only the right thing to do, it's also the smart thing to do to make our economy stronger. Create more jobs for my mom, for my dad, for my neighbor, for me. (Applause)

Glenn Hamer:

Those are some cute kids, not cuter than two of my girls who are here today, but very cute kids. Let me now introduce our special guest. It's a great privilege to introduce Senator John McCain, one of America's most respected national security leaders and a steadfast champion for America's global engagement. Throughout his lifetime of distinguished public service spanning more than three decades in Congress and the Navy, Senator McCain has shown an unparalleled commitment to strengthening America's leadership in the world.

Senator McCain has fought tenaciously to strengthen all of our tools of global engagement including our nonmilitary tools of development and diplomacy. I'd venture to say that there is no important legislator on planet Earth than Senator John McCain in terms of not just keeping the United States safe and keeping our diplomacy moving forward and Senator McCain, we look forward to hearing your comments later today. (Applause)

Shelly Esque, Chari of Intel Foundation and Alumni of ASU's College of Public Programs will also be joining our round table. The Intel Foundation is committed to fueling innovation around the world, empowering women and girls, inspiring underserved youth and engaging with global communities. Understanding that something needed to be done to address the under representation of women and girls in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, STEM for those keeping score at home, Shelly helped to launch the Intel Girls and Women Initiative five years ago helping millions of women and girls all

around the world to gain access to education and technology as well as inspiring them to pursue the traditionally male-dominated STEM fields.

I'd also like to welcome Mark Feierstein, Associate Administrator for USAID. Regrettably as we've heard, Administrator Shaw was unable to make the trip to Arizona as he was called into a meeting with President Obama today, but Mark we're very pleased that you could join us. Mark works closely with Administrator Shaw in spearheading President Obama's Feed the Future Food Security Initiative and managing the US Government's response to global disasters. They are also leading USAID for reforming the agencies' business model to more efficiently meet today's toughest global challenges.

Finally, President Michael Crow, who we heard from earlier requires little introduction, but I'm still going to provide one. His lists of accomplishments are far too impressive to go unrecognized. As an alum of ASU, I can't tell you how proud I am personally that you are the president of ASU. Since 2002 under President Crow's leadership, ASU has transformed into one of the nation's leading public research universities. President Crow's tenure has been focused on addressing the challenges of the modern world, sustainable development, global engagement and economic competitiveness.

He also knows a thing or two about football and let me just say that was one hell of a play. Thank you Dr. Crow. We're also thrilled to have you join us today as one of the USGLC Board of Directors. Our panelists will be joined by our distinguished moderator, former Arizona Congressman Jim Kolbe. It's always great to see Jim, a friend and a mentor. I started as a fellow, he says intern, about 22 years ago when NAFDA was going on and it's not an overstatement to say that NAFDA would not have occurred in the positive form it did and would not be celebrating over 20 years of very effective development for all three of the countries in North America if not for Jim Kolbe's work.

Congressman Kolbe is now a Senior Trans-Atlantic Fellow for the German Marshall Fund and we look forward to him leading the discussion. if there's a Hall of Fame for members of Congress, Jim Kolbe would be in it. Let's welcome our leaders to the stage at this point. (Applause)

Shelly Esque: Thank you. [Crosstalk 00:03:24]

Sen. McCain: Mics are working. We're all mic up and ready to go here.

Rep. Kolbe:

Thank you Glenn very much for those nice words of introduction. I want to add my special thanks to Liz Schroyer and President Crow for their efforts in putting this discussion together here today. I think it's extraordinarily important and I think it's evidenced by not only the quantity but also the quality of the people that are here with us today. You've had the panel already introduced to you so I'm not going to go through those introductions, but it certainly would be hard to find a more distinguished panel to talk about this topic today.

What we want to do today is try to drill down on the subject of America's role in the world. It's a topic that's certainly undergoing a lot of discussion today. In fact, the Pew Research Services has said that the number of Americans that are interested and think that we're not doing enough globally has risen from 17% to 35% in the last year. There's a tremendous awareness among the American people that we really need to be very much involved.

We've seen the tremendous metamorphosis of this public understanding that's going on, but now we want to understand what's going to be its impact on business, on faith-based organizations and on community leaders right here in Arizona as well as elsewhere in the country and around the world. Secondly, we want to try to drill down on the role development plays in driving our foreign policy and how it impacts other countries. We want to talk a little bit today I think about not just the role of the Government part of the assistance, but the much larger part of assistance that comes from the private sector whether it is foreign direct investment or whether it is remittances, whether it is other kinds of investments of faith-based groups. There's a lot of things that are going on and I hope today we'll have a chance to talk about all of those.

Before we begin, let me just encourage to be a part of this conversation. There are cards on the table and we encourage you to write your questions and those. There'll be representatives of USGLC that will be passing through the tables during this discussion picking them up and sending them up here to me and we'll try to get to as many of them as possible. You can also use #impactonarizona, that's #impactonarizona if you want to do it by Twitter. Probably the easiest way is going to be to get the cards up here in front to us because then somebody has to transcribe the hashtag of the Twitter remarks to us.

Now let me begin with the questions. I'm going to start with our distinguished Senator and we've been advised that he's going to have to leave us a few minutes early before we finish this discussion here, so let

me just begin. Senator, as it's already been said, there's nobody that's been a greater proponent of American security around the world, I'm talking about having a strong military, but here you are today on the panel where I think it demonstrates your understanding that it's more than just having a strong military. It's diplomacy. It's development. It's American values. It's all of those things.

John McCain and I serve also on the Board of the International Republican Institute which is about having American values overseas. John, I'd just like to ask you if you would share us your thoughts on how important you think that part of it is and our total foreign policy that is the development and the diplomacy side.

Sen. McCain:

Well, I think it's vital, Jim, in the respect that we have many examples of armed conflicts and then after that is resolved in our favor or the interest that we have in the outcome that the abandonment then of where that field of conflict took place has dire consequences. First of all, could I just mention, it's important to mention the 1%. I have town hall meetings all over the state and I enjoy all of them. They're always spirited. If I said, "How many here think that Foreign Assistance is 30% of the budget?" You'd have most of them think, "Well, 30 or more." We have to ... That's why I was glad this visual we had is important to educate the American people as to really how small it is a part of the budget.

One example I can give you that breaks my heart is Libya. There's no doubt that we should've intervened in Libya which we did. We didn't lose a single American. Not a single American was lost. Gadhafi was at the gates of Benghazi where if he had gone unimpeded would have gone in and slaughtered thousands and thousands of Libyans. Gadhafi was defeated and there was a new beginning in Libya. In fact, many Americans, Libyans, went back to Libya to try and help, but basically for all intention purposes, the United States just washed their hands of the situation and we've now seen it deteriorate to a point where it's in a state of utter chaos.

I'm convinced that if we had gone in and done a whole lot of things that many of our agencies are very good at doing that the outcome in Libya would not be what it is today and I can cite you example after example where we have won the war but then lost the peace because of the drudge work that goes along with setting up democratic institutions would help restoring the economy. The key element of that of course is private investment, but I think my friends in the business community

would tell you today they're not going to somewhere where it's not a stable environment.

Intel's not going to set up a factory in Benghazi today. They will in Dublin. God bless the Irish, right? But, they will not go in there until we achieve a peaceful environment that's conducive to foreign investment and job creation. Finally could I just mention one other thing. There is a role for government. My friends, one of the reasons why our largest trading partner is Mexico is because of the North American Free Trade Agreement. I'd like to give again great credit to Jim Kolbe for the incredible work he did in that effort. I'm sorry to tell you that there are other efforts now, the Trans-Pacific Partnership and European Agreement and others have stalled out and that it really is harmful because other countries together are forming Free Trade Agreements which are helpful to them and damaging to us.

There's always somebody [inaudible 00:16:27] going to be Gord in a Free Trade Agreement. We cannot let that drive the problem. I hope we'll move forward with the Trans-Pacific Partnership. I hope that we will work on a Free Trade Agreement with the European Community. I hope that we can convince whoever they are that it is in this nation's interest to have a Free Trade Agreement and that's based on the one fundamental principle. Americans can outperform any workers in the world.

Rep. Kolbe:

Thank you. Thank you very John. (Applause) I'm sure we're going to come back to the topic of trade. It'll come up I'm sure in some of the questions and we'll be talking about that again, but Shelly let me just turn to you. Intel recently announced an initiative in efforts to empower 600,000 I believe of these young women. Can you tell us a little bit more about what's involved in that and also what does Intel see in this? Is it just about markets or is there something more?

Shelly Esque:

Thank you. Well, we absolutely believe that global trade creates prosperity and prosperity is good for organizations like Intel. Just to set the stage because we don't have those young people talking about Intel, we should hire them, but Intel here in the United States, about 75% of our manufacturing investment and our employees are here in the US, but 75% of our revenue comes from outside of the US and that of course is where the growth is as we learned from the young speakers earlier. It's very important for us to be active and engaged with the developing nations all over the world and helping them to prosper.

The focus for us has been not so much as individually as a company what can we do in global development, but it's what can we do with partners,

partners like USAID, with ASU, working together on issues where we together can have a collective impact to make prosperity happen at a faster pace. One area where we've focused is access to the internet. We know that women and girls in developing countries slack behind in terms of access to the internet at about a 25% rate and in Sub-Saharan African, it's about 45% behind.

We know when they have access, they have improved education, economic opportunity, healthcare, information networks and also that it contributes to the GDP of their nation. We did a report in 2013 with the State Department and with other partners and we found that if we could bring just 50% of those women and girls online in developing worlds, we could contribute about \$13 billion to those countries' GDP, so that is an incredible opportunity.

We are working with partners like the USAID to work on access issues because they're very complex in terms of the cost to broadband, the infrastructure required for broadband, the skills and tools that young women need and also cultural issues. We found in our study that in many developing countries, women and girls told us that, "I don't know why I need to have the internet. I don't see any value for me and my family doesn't want me to have access so what's in it for me?" It's really changing attitudes, changing minds and showing them what the opportunities are.

Rep. Kolbe:

Thank you very much. There's the commercial side or the business side, the private sector side. President Crow, you represent the academic, the university side of this. We've been hearing today and constantly we hear about ASU's involvement globally. You said it's one of the eight pillars, eight principles, guiding principles for the University. Why? Why is this one of the guiding principles? Let me follow that with are other universities and schools recognizing this and doing similar kinds of things? Or are you really totally unique in this?

President Crow:

I think the academic community in general, that is, those that are the knowledge-producing parts of the academic community are heavily engaged globally and heavily engaged in problem-solving. Our particular approach is to really focus on those projects that can help in the process of democratization and human betterment at the same time. One of the projects we're working on right now between USAID and Intel, for instance, is a project in Vietnam where we're focused on a national initiative there to enhance the quality of the production of engineers in Vietnam.

You'd say why is Intel, USAID, and an American university called ASU involved in Vietnam? It turns out that the supply chain associated with the success of Intel as a corporation as well as ultimately the conversion of a former enemy, that is, Vietnam, into an ally and an economic trading partner with immense potential in an important part of the world all blends together and rests on a fundamental foundation of educational enhancement and educational improvement. AID sees this; Intel sees this; we see this.

The result of that project, using this as an example, which is really more of the ASU way, is that we're not really interested in building campuses in other countries. We think that local countries should build their own universities and advance their own institutions. What we're doing is we're really interested in working on areas of mutual problems, mutual issues, where they can see who we are and where we can learn about them. Then together, we evolve these ideals of capitalism and the ideals of democracy through action, through design. Our objectives all overlap in this sense, and we're making this a central part of our institutional structure.

We now have on the order of twenty new projects like this around the world that are moving forward. I think the hallmark for us is direct engagement in problems that are of mutual interest. Does it benefit the United States and the people of Arizona? Does it benefit the place that we're working in? Can you wrap all these things together so that it's not just a double win but a triple win or a quadruple win? That's what we focus on in those kinds of projects.

Rep. Kolbe: How does that translate into numbers of students going abroad and number of foreign students coming here at ASU?

President Crow: Three years ago, we had under four thousand international students. We have now approaching ten thousand international students.

Rep. Kolbe: On campus?

President Crow: Here at ASU. Yes.

Rep. Kolbe: How many students from here go abroad?

President Crow: Thousands also. We are engaged in unbelievable levels of back-and-forth exchange. We have a team in Africa right now that's working on the design for the MasterCard Foundation out of Toronto, who picked six American universities and a handful of Canadian universities to produce

four thousand future leaders for Africa. They want those four thousand leaders to pair up with eleven thousand leaders that are being grown in Africa and do a fifteen thousand-person lifelong, living, interactive leadership problem-solving network. We've been asked to design that network and to build that network, and our team is in Africa right now working on that. The scale for us is all in large-scale and working at that kind of pace to produce these kinds of solutions.

Rep. Kolbe: Thank you. Private sector, academic. Let me turn to the government side here, USAID. Mark, thank you very much for joining us. We're sorry that Raj Shah can't be here, but I can't think of a better replacement for him. We're delighted that you're with us here today.

You and Raj and the agency have been very much engaged in trying to build partnerships and to become more engaged globally. What are the investments, the impact of these investments that you're making today that we are making at USAID? What do you see is the impact of it and what would you hope to see from that?

Mark Feierstein: Sure. Thank you very much. First, Dr. Shah very much regrets that he could not be here today. As we heard, he's with the President, and that means he is currently sitting in a windowless room in the White House. I, in contrast, got this beautiful ballroom and the Phoenix sun, so I think I got the better of this deal. Neither Dr. Shah nor I are as cute as those kids we just saw, but the rest of the panel makes up for it.

I would note as well how pleased I am to be in Arizona. I have a lot of professional ties to Arizona. My first job in government was in the Clinton Administration, and my boss was Hattie Babbitt, who was then the Ambassador to the OAS, and I've traveled the world with Bruce Babbitt. Of course, in Washington, Arizona has a very, very strong voice. Senator McCain is probably the most powerful voice for American engagement overseas. Congressman Kolbe seems to be ubiquitous and very much involved in a whole range of activities. We saw earlier- Congressman Salmon was here, and I've had a chance to testify before his subcommittee and be grilled by him. I am pleased he's not moderating. In contrast, you're much nicer than- No, he's great too.

As for USAID's role in the world, we're sort of a funny agency because our business model is to basically put ourselves out of business. Success for us is when a country reaches the point where it no longer needs foreign assistance, and our job is basically to help countries reach that point. We've been engaged in recent years in what we call a new model of development, and that includes a number of elements.

First, it means strengthening local capacity, working more directly with governments and private sector and NGOs overseas and funding them directly. Two, it means partnerships we've been talking about here, partnerships with the private sector, organizations or companies like Intel, because we recognize that development doesn't depend on agencies like AID. Ultimately, it's going to depend on private-sector companies creating jobs, creating opportunities for people. Then third, taking advantage of science and technology and partnering with ASU and all the great scholars that you have here and engaging them in our activities around the world. We recognize there's so much expertise, not only in the agency, but so much expertise outside we want to take advantage of. The partnership we have with ASU is just one of the many partnerships that we have around the world.

We feel like we're seeing some real advances in many, many countries. In Latin America, for example, we're pulling out of countries. We actually are closing some of our offices overseas. In Africa, as was noted before, they've had some of the fastest-growing economies in the world. We're seeing extreme poverty has been cut across the globe by dramatic amounts. We've now set as a goal, not only us, but the entire development community has set as a goal to eliminate extreme poverty by the year 2030. A few years ago, that would have been seen as a preposterous goal, but now, given the gains we've seen in recent years, we now see that as a real possibility.

Rep. Kolbe:

A few years ago, ASU and Intel launched an initiative in Vietnam. I've asked you about Africa. You spoke, President Crow, a little bit about Vietnam. What did ASU bring to best this partnership that you had in Vietnam? What does ASU get out of it? It's obvious to see how a country like Vietnam can benefit from it, but what does ASU and its faculty and students get from this?

President Crow:

The learning experience in Vietnam is unbelievable because you're dealing with a complex differentiated culture and a growing and emerging economy in a place around the world that's aspiring for great things, aspiring for economic success, aspiring for the success of the people of Vietnam. Here we have a case where a former enemy is now growing not only into an ally but into a friend, ally, and business partner, all of those things at the same time. For us, the faculty and the students become engaged in projects where they're working side by side, in this case with the six national universities in Vietnam as well as a number of the polytechnic schools there. We now have an office in the former Saigon, Ho Chi Minh City.

We have a range of additional projects now that we're working toward. As their Ministry of Science is now looking at the establishment of six or seven science and technology centers, we're looking to compete to be a part of those, to be engaged in those. The benefit back for Arizona is that the highly advanced, world-class, unbelievable microchips that are built right here in Arizona ultimately get shipped to Vietnam where they are tested and evaluated and prepared for inclusion into other devices. The global supply chain is basically measured in hours, the distance by flights. The labor pool, the supply chain, the problem-solving, the success of the American corporation and all of its export-related activities, all these things are intimately tied together. We see that.

That one project then will grow from engineering education, which we're heavily involved with, to now projects related to climate, related to advanced materials, and related to university design. We've probably been visited by six or seven or eight teams of university leaders from Vietnam saying how do you build a modern university? How can we help upgrade the capabilities of our people and become more successful? What's the way that you've done it here in Arizona? University design and the spread of our particular model is also a thing. We have students and faculty involved in all of these projects at all levels.

Shelly Esque: May I add something?

Rep. Kolbe: I'm just going to ask you a question. You are going to add something to that. I was going to say that President Crow sounds a little bit like a CEO for Intel in his answer there, giving all the good private-sector answers there.

I want to ask you what you see. For that project, you received an award from the State Department for that. Tell us a little bit about how you think this helps Intel and how it can help Arizona businesses and other businesses.

Shelly Esque: I think going back to when we selected Vietnam as a future factory site for assembly and test, my first stop was to call Senator McCain's office and talk to them about it. We knew there were a lot of engineers being created in Vietnam, but they didn't have the skill sets that Intel needed for the type of innovation, teamwork, creativity that we require of our engineers. We knew we needed to bring partners to the table with us in Vietnam.

I have to say that once ASU got involved, we really changed our thinking. Initially, we were taking the engineering students from Vietnam, bringing

them to an American university in a cold area not too far from here, and training them and then bringing them back. What ASU brought to the table was this concept of sustainability and how do we train the professors in Vietnam with the professors from ASU so that we can create that type of engineer on the ground. I think another thing we're all really proud of is a number of other companies have come now to the table.

President Crow: Dozens of other companies now.

Shelly Esque: Who are also looking at these models for creating the workforce and the skill set that they need locally by tapping into the excellence of the US universities.

Rep. Kolbe: Great. We've got some questions for Senator McCain in just a moment. I'm going to take one question here for Mark before I turn to the Senator.

We've talked about this, but these partnerships that we're talking about, are they really a critical part of USAID's model for ending poverty in the world? What are some of the other things you can do, USAID can do, with science and technology to help overcome this problem?

Mark Feierstein: We couldn't be successful without these partnerships, and we engage in these partnerships all over the world. We've heard about the Intel ones which have been so valuable. Intel is also working with us in this hemisphere in Mexico and in Central America where we've been combating the issue of crime and violence. We've set up youth centers, and Intel has been helping us to provide technology in those centers. We've seen some remarkable technologies.

There was a reference earlier to the Feed the Future program and the magical seeds. In fact, we have been engaging in partnerships to develop, for example, drought-resistant seeds, which do just that. These are basically seeds that can survive and flourish in drought conditions. We've been supporting efforts to chlorinate water. As we heard before, so many children are dying needlessly of diarrhea around the world, and if you can simply provide the opportunity for communities to chlorinate their water, you can eliminate that problem.

These sorts of partnerships, without them, we would not be able to achieve these results. Via these partnerships, we're leveraging expertise, we're leveraging resources. We can take that one percent and turn it into so much more.

Rep. Kolbe:

John, let me turn to you. Thank you, Mark, for that answer. I think it fits in very nicely with all the things that we're talking about up here.

John, at the outset, I mentioned that the Pew poll shows an almost doubling of Americans who think that we need to be more involved globally. I'm wondering what you make of that. Also, going with a question that we got from the audience, the flip side of that is do we still see an isolationist mood among the American public and how do we change that or educate people about this, the need to be involved?

Sen. McCain:

We all know that there was great war weariness over the lengthy engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan and a strong feeling on the part of the American people to withdraw. Then the importance of America's leadership role. The absolute requirement for American leadership role was brought home to the American people when we saw these grisly executions on television in our living rooms. That has obviously had a profound effect on American public opinion.

In our party, there's always been a division between the non-interventionists - that's a kind word for isolationists - non-interventionists and those who intervene. You can go all the way back to prior to World War I, post-World War I, prior to World War II, after World War II, the Eisenhower-Taft wing of our party. It is a continuous debate within the Republican Party and also the Democratic Party, the far left liberal versus the mainstream, McGovern versus Henry Jackson, Scoop Jackson. Right now, I think many Americans are beginning to appreciate the absolute requirement for American leadership. When a vacuum is created, then it is filled by people who act not only not in our interest but not in the interest of world peace.

One word about Vietnam. There are still problems in Vietnam, my friends. Buddhists, Catholics, minorities, free speech; yet, they are making significant progress. We just recently in the last couple of days lifted an embargo on the sale of maritime weapons to the Vietnamese in recognition of the progress that they're making. But they still have a long way to go.

One other point I would like to make is that the world's largest democracy has elected a prime minister who is one of the most impressive men that I have ever encountered. I believe that you're going to see progress economically through reduction of regulations, greater role for the private sector, et cetera that is going to and could possibly lead to a partnership between the United States and India which could

really have most profound beneficial effects for the economy of both our countries and the world.

Rep. Kolbe: Prime Minister Modi was just here, of course, last week in New York and Washington.

Sen. McCain: And an interesting thing, he had an event in Madison Square Garden and thousands of Indian Americans came from all over America to see this new leader. He's a remarkable man. I'm very optimistic about a lot of things associated with him, including elimination of so much protectionism which has characterized the Indian government for the last thirty or forty years.

Rep. Kolbe: A hopeful sign at least. We hope that will happen. You wanted to follow up on that, Mark.

Mark Feierstein: Yeah, if I could speak to that briefly and just underscore the very important points that Senator McCain just made. Our slogan at USAID is From the American People, and it does speak to the generosity of the American people. I think a more accurate slogan is actually For the American People, because to be honest, what we're doing here is really in our interest, and I'll offer two examples, which, of course, you all know very well.

First is in this hemisphere and the challenge of undocumented immigration. The only way to really combat that is to promote development and economic growth and give people opportunities in their own countries. That's why USAID is investing so much in Central America to provide healthcare, to promote agricultural production, to help at-risk youth and give them opportunities so they can feel secure in their own countries and want to stay in their own countries and have the opportunity to prosper there.

Second, obviously, in the news these days is the anti-ISIL effort in Iraq and Syria. As Senator McCain has implied, this is not just a military effort. Obviously what you see on CNN is you see drones and airstrikes, but there needs to be a development proponent. The only way we're going to combat ISIL is by having representative government in Iraq that can provide services to its people, that can fill the ungoverned spaces, that can reach out to all sectors of society. That requires the kind of programs that USAID carries out, and, of course, those are in our nation's interest.

Sen. McCain: That makes one other issue, very quickly. That is the use of American government to get our message out. One of the reasons why we won a

cold war without firing a shot was because the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and the message that penetrated the Iron Curtain. Nathan Sharansky was in the Gulag. President Reagan mentioned his name; he said it was the greatest thing that happened to the Gulag.

Right now, the Russians are dominating the propaganda in Europe with Ukraine and the Baltics and Moldova. We're going to have to- I know you appreciate this. We've got to get back in the business of getting our message also of freedom, democracy, and also counter Vladimir Putin's very strong propaganda message that he's sending to Russian-speaking people, and commitments from USAID to help these countries like Moldova that are really a terrible economic situation as well.

Rep. Kolbe: That comment segues very nicely into the other question that we have from the audience and almost since its inception Senator McCain, you've been very involved with the International Republican Institute as one of those [NED 00:00:13] babies, if you will, that was created, the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, to help promote values around the world. Do you think it's worked? Do you think we've been successful? Or does it have it's-

Sen. McCain: I think so.

Rep. Kolbe: ... ups and downs, I suppose.

Sen. McCain: I think so and I'd be interested in Mark's opinion because he also was part of the National Democratic Institute which is the counterpart to IRI and did a great job, by the way, while he was there.

I think we are doing very well, I think there's many, many areas where we can point to success but I have to say Jim, that this rise of radical Islam is something that should trouble us all.

This is a movement that if we were sitting here, the four of us, a short a time ago, as six or seven years ago, we would not have predicted ISIS, Al Nusra, Al Qaeda, all of those that ... The Arab Spring, that has characterized the Arab Spring, most of which we had great hopes for in some countries that have deteriorated into chaos. Thereby creating a, in my view and that of the Director of Homeland Security and others, over time a direct threat to the United States of America.

You cannot breed so much radical Islam, especially amongst young men, many of them from European countries, some of them from the United States, not over time to pose a direct threat.

We've got to understand what's motivating these people and we have to figure out ways to counter it. I'm sure that Mark would say one of them is economic development. Economic deprivation is one of the major factors that leads these young people to resort to it, but it's the challenge of the twenty-first century.

Rep. Kolbe: Oh yes.

Sen. McCain: Did you agree Mark?

Mark Feierstein: I absolutely agree. I think it does underscore the importance of political will in the countries where we are operating. We obviously can't replace their efforts, we can support them when they're prepared to reach out to different sides in their own countries. When they're prepared to make the tough decisions when it comes to the economy.

In many cases we do have those strong partners, but we can't replace their efforts and do it for them.

That's part of the challenge as President Obama and others have spoken to in the case of Iraq, we didn't necessarily see the kind of leadership that we needed in recent years.

Rep. Kolbe: I'm going to come back over here in just a second, but one final question before Senator McCain has to leave. Senator, we're facing a real difficult budget situation when we get back with either a Continuing Resolution or some kind of a omnibus Appropriation Bill.

What do you think the outlook is going to be, for defense, but also for the soft powers, the diplomacy and the development.

Sen. McCain: I think the biggest mistake that has been made in recent years by the United States Congress and Executive Branch, because it was an agreement, and I voted for it, guilty, was sequestration.

It's a meat ax, it has cut into the most important programs as well as the least important programs. It has given us the smallest military that we've had since prior to WWII. It has given us an inability to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. Recent events, I hope, will motivate all of us to understand that there are priorities, there are savings that can be made in government, but to cut that one percent, that we are talking about, of the budget itself, that has a disproportionate affect on the ability for you to do your job.

I'm not going to pick out the places that we should be cutting, but that should be a process of hearings, of amendments, debate, and legislation. Not just say, "We're cutting everything." We have harmed our military.

One small example my friends, and I'll stop, today Captains and Majors serving in Afghanistan, still in a combat role, are receiving notices that they are being involuntarily separated from the United States Army. You can't do that and maintain morale and efficiency in the military. You know that, and by the way many of you don't know that Jim also spent some time in Vietnam only he was much better at his work than I was, and avoided-

Rep. Kolbe: I had better living-

Sen. McCain: ... getting kidnapped.

Rep. Kolbe: I had better living conditions than you did, that's for sure.

Sen. McCain: By the way, there's a ship named after my father and grandfather that's based out of Japan, should've been, based out of Japan it paid a port-, a courtesy port visit to the Port of Da Nang that shows you if you live long enough anything can happen.

Rep. Kolbe: Let us all thank Senator McCain for your participation here today. Thank you John.

Thanks John.

We're going to continue for just a few more minutes here. I do have some other things I want to ask over on this side here and also for Mark. Let me turn over here to Shelly and you've been operating in Arizona for a long time, Intel that is, and you've got over eleven thousand employees, I think I'm right, here.

You're also involved in I don't know how many countries overseas but you have facilities and obviously sales in many, many of the countries. As we heard earlier developing countries are now fifty percent of our export market.

What advice would you give to somebody who's thinking of getting involved in exports? What does it take in order to get into the marketplace overseas? I know that's a broad question and it's going to be different in different countries, but generally speaking what do we have to do? You might have some comments on that as well.

Shelly Esque:

I think primarily you need to meet a market need. I think what we're seeing in the developing world is this tendency to do things differently, whereas the US as we built out our infrastructure we took a certain path. In the developing world where they have different challenges in terms of electricity, and roads, and just access to air travel, and sea travel they're making different choices. Some of those choices are quite dramatic and leap-frogging a steady state progress forward.

I think there's a lot of opportunity for technology companies in the developing world with the Internet of things where we could eventually be putting sensors in agriculture that will regulate the fertilizer and the water to save resources, and to be more efficient in the development of crop growth.

There's just so many things that can be done. We did a great project in Sub Saharan, Africa, with a number of faith based organizations and the Gates Foundation looking at disease control in the Cassava industry. Huge problem with Cassava damage which is a major food source.

The field workers were all writing notes in the field, and driving hundreds of miles back to an office over a bumpy road, faxing their information to headquarters, getting a scientist to look at their information, fax it back, drive back out to the farmer and say, "Put nitrogen on that plant."

Now they're able to take a ruggedized tablet or laptop into the field, enter the data real time, as soon as they can get to a satellite connection or cellular connection, upload the data instantly, bring the answer right back to the farmer and apply the right cure.

I think we're just seeing fascinating ways. USAID has started a new innovation lab that we're proud to be a partner with. Really looking at, "How do we apply technology and innovation to really tough problems that are facing the globe?"

We're excited to see what will happen there.

Rep. Kolbe:

Thank you. You might follow up on that a little bit President Crow, but I wanted to ask you specifically, we talked earlier about the large number of ASU students that are studying abroad, a large number of them are foreign students that are coming here. There seems to be, and I noticed that certainly in the work that I do in Washington, with the think tanks and the interns and the young people that I see there, a much greater interest today in International Affairs than we've seen for a long time.

What do you think is driving that here and in this country, is it the crises abroad? Or is it something larger?

President Crow: The people that are younger than most of these people in this room are probably quite a bit smarter than us. What I mean by that is they're unwilling to accept status quo as the model for their thinking, they're unwilling to accept American culture as a unilateral thing. What that means then, and we see this in our students that are coming here and all the people that we're dealing with, they long for and understand the meaningfulness and the importance of this connection to the rest of the world. They can see it.

They can see it in cultural flows, they can see it in the flow of music, and art, and entertainment, and all kinds of things. Once you sense that, and see that, you know that parochialism is an antiquated term. Once you understand that parochialism is an antiquated term, then you open your mind.

I don't know how many thousands of students that we have here who are choosing to take a semester overseas, a year overseas, a course in International something or another, a course in Global something or another. It's tens of thousands. This was not the case, twenty, thirty, forty years ago. It is the case now and is likely to be even more so.

It is the case that what we're seeing is a shift in logic. The millennial nets, those people that are modified humans by born after 1994, we call them millennial nets. They're in the millennial generation but they have never lived in a world without the Internet, ever.

They don't even know what world that you describe, try it sometime, describe, "What? What are you talking about?"

They operate with instantaneous everything, instantaneous, instantaneously global. Who's that gangman style? The Korean guy? How many of you have seen that video?

Rep. Kolbe: I haven't seen that one.

President Crow: Two billion people have seen one of his videos. If you talk to kids, "Oh yeah. New terms, new words, new ways of thinking." What that means then is that here in the US, the heart of the technological revolution, the heart of all the things that have happened since the Internet has evolved, the people that have most benefited from that, they're not going to be like the people that came before them.

Therefore, they will want even more, and more, and more connectivity. Let me also add, this is I think something we've seen in our millennial net students also, is that they are, and we should all be proud of this, that they are deeply dedicated to a better world. They are deeply dedicated to service. They are not as interested only in making the buck.

They want to work for Intel so that Intel can be involved in projects that help shape the outcome of Africa because they can sense that, and understand that. We're seeing this in all the courses that they're picking and the things they want to study, and the logic that they're putting down, and the kinds of things they want to work on.

We've had dozens of students, teams of students, dozens of teams of students volunteer to sign up to go to Africa to work on this project, or work on that project, to solve this problem. That was not going on in 1975, it just wasn't.

Shelly Esque: One of our most oversubscribed programs inside Intel is our Service Corp. Where employees can apply to do a trip to a developing nation and take a project with them as a team. Spend two to six weeks on the ground implementing the project and come back to Intel. We have five hundred employees apply for every slot that's available because they want to make a difference.

They want to experience the connectivity that you can only have when you're face-to-face with people in a different environment. We find that it's really a great leadership development tool. These employees come back just so inspired and so excited to take on the next challenge and they have a lot of market knowledge that they wouldn't have had otherwise, because they lived in the village, and saw how people are using their cell phone, saw how they're interacting with technology.

Rep. Kolbe: I want to follow this up, the first part of your answer, I'm coming back to you Mark in a second, the first part of your answer about the millennials or, what do we call them?

President Crow: The millennial nets.

Rep. Kolbe: The millennial nets. Understanding and just intuitively understanding the Internet and everything that's technological today, there's still an awful lot of people out there that are somewhat younger than me, but are still engaged working in traditional manufacturing, or service kinds of industries, who feel very threatened by the globalization that's taking place today.

For both of you, how do we bridge ... For Intel, of course, you've got a highly technological company so people that are there are going to have that kind of technology, but how do we bridge that? How do we make people not fearful about this future? Otherwise we're going to have our great difficulties with trade agreements for example.

President Crow: What we've got to get into a mode of is it's a broadening exercise rather than a narrowing exercise. One of the purposes for education like this institution is not to produce an Engineer that can do this-or-that, not to produce a humanist that can do this-or-that, but to produce a master learner that has the capability of learning anything.

What we have to do is get people away from the fearfulness of being concerned about, "Well if this happens or that happens then I won't have a job." Assume this, or that is going to happen, assume that you're going to have to adapt, prepare yourself for adaptation. Prepare yourself for desiring adaptation. Prepare yourself for desiring change.

When all of that happens, and I think the highest levels of productivity, the highest levels of creativity, the highest levels of everything that we can do here in the United States will be realized. We just don't have enough people yet that grasp that, because it's so much different in the way than it used to be. It used to be, well I'd be trained to do this and then that's what I'll do. Well, what if that goes away? Which it is likely to.

It's likely to shift. The estimates are now that the average college graduate graduating in 2015 will have four careers, careers, and twelve different jobs over their life. Well, let's prepare for that. Let's be ready for that, because if that's possible and if you can make that shift as this shifts, or that shifts, or as the technology changes and it changes manufacturing, or whatever. It doesn't mean we don't want to do manufacturing, it means we want to lead manufacturing.

To always be leading, which means you have to shift faster and more quickly than others. You have to adapt more quickly than others. That will give us the advantage we need.

Rep. Kolbe: Is our education system doing a very good job of adapting and making these changes?

President Crow: A very good job? No. Is it doing a better job and can it do a better job? Absolutely. Unequivocally. If it can't then we've defeated ourselves and we have no one to blame but ourselves. It's do-able. I know here as ASU we have found ... We have over a hundred technology partners right

now. Inside our pedagogical platform for the University where we're changing the entire way in which we're teaching.

It's enabling students now to take two majors, and three majors, and four majors, and do two languages and do it all, and move through the University more quickly and prepare their own adaptability.

Can we do that? The answer is, "Yes we can do it." Can we get everybody to do it? The answer is, "No." Because there's always that person sitting over in the corner who's, I don't know, there's just something, their brain looks pretty much like a rock.

Shelly Esque: We have an interesting project here at the gaming center, with ASU, I don't even know if you're aware of it.

Rep. Kolbe: The gaming center I'm aware of.

Shelly Esque: Okay. We have a great collaboration there looking how teachers learn and looking at the use of gaming techniques to help teachers become more adaptable, and to go through the vast amount of information that is available to them, so that's it's useful to their students. We're really excited about that and hopefully in the next year or so we'll be launching that in a big way.

President Crow: Folks might not know, you can measure learning, and you can measure learning outcomes, and you might be surprised to know that some people that do that have found a game in which the highest level of learning at the fastest rate that they've ever recorded occurred completely inside a gaming environment for which there isn't a single teacher. There's only the construct of the game itself.

The Gates Foundation announced last week a series of new learning platforms that they are creating for them, in fact. ASU's involved in three of them, and heavily involved in one of them. Whole new ways to conceptualize learning.

Again it goes to, don't think that just because when I went to Princeton this is the way that I read the books, and that's the way that everyone will always learn. That will be one way of many ways that people will learn. You're not going to give up anything, we're adding, and adding, and expanding. Game based learning will now become a part of the overall learning experience for kids.

Mark Feierstein: My daughter is a millennial net.

President Crow: Yes.

Mark Feierstein: She's currently in Southern China traveling a rural area and we text each other, which I of course find mind boggling to her she sort of shrugs.

President Crow: Emails passe.

Mark Feierstein: She did teach her dad gangnam style. I did perform it at our holiday party last year. Maybe perhaps, this year's holiday party, President Crow's going to dance to gangnum style. If I can speak to the-

President Crow: He and-

Mark Feierstein: ... I'm sorry.

President Crow: ... I have a similar body build.

Rep. Kolbe: I do want to let you speak, but I have a question before we wrap up for you.

Mark Feierstein: In terms of the quality of people that USAID is attracting these days, it's so exciting that people are interested in working in development. We're getting applicants who speak multiple foreign languages, who've lived in foreign countries, who have done development at the ground level. As Doctor Shaw has noted, if he were applying today to work at USAID as a young person he would probably not get in.

I really just want to encourage everyone in this room, and to encourage all of your students, to engage with USAID. To engage with our Global Development lab. There's just so many ways to stay engaged and stay involved in the world, and USAID can help provide a platform for you to do that.

Rep. Kolbe: I don't want to end our questions on a down note, but I don't think we should end either without talking for just a moment, Mark, about the Ebola-

Mark Feierstein: Yeah. Sure.

Rep. Kolbe: ... crisis there. Are we doing enough? Did we meet it quickly enough? Are we doing enough now? What more needs to be done? What's the outlook?

Mark Feierstein: I mean obviously it's an extraordinarily difficult challenge. First and foremost it's a health crisis, a humanitarian crisis, but it's also a potential economic crisis. These countries are really going to be suffering, already are suffering, taking an economic toll ... The crisis has taken an economic toll on them.

It potentially can threaten the political stability in these countries as well. US government has mobilized in a very serious way. We have committed three hundred million dollars to deal with the Ebola crisis. USAID has been taking the lead, CDC is of course involved, DOD is involved. There's a whole range of activities that we are doing.

We've been financing the purchase of protective equipment for the medical workers so they can take care of patients. We've been helping to fund the building of treatment units for Ebola patients. We've been providing home care units, recognizing a lot of people will not be able to get to a health care site.

DOD has established, the Department of Defense is establishing a very serious presence in Liberia, and servicing the other two countries. Certainly in Guinea where the crisis has hit most severely. Providing logistical support and enabling us to get supplies out more quickly. The Department of Defense is also building a number of Ebola treatment units. They've set up a twenty-five bed hospital to treat workers, or volunteers, who go there and can be assured that if they do get sick, they'll get the proper treatment.

The Department of Defense is also training a lot of local healthcare workers. We at USAID have been making a big push to recruit volunteers, healthcare professionals who are willing to go out to West Africa and volunteer. If there are any healthcare professionals here in this room, if you know of any, please do go to usaid.gov, you'll see an opportunity there to sign up. We'll connect you with one of the many NGOs that are working in this countries and I'm positive you'll be able to make a very, very important contribution.

Rep. Kolbe: Thank you. That's a very hopeful note. I think most of us probably agree that our response was a bit delayed. When I say we I'm talking about not just the United States but the developed world. The world health community didn't recognize the seriousness of this soon enough but perhaps, but were struggling now to catch up. We appreciate everything that USAID is doing. Before I thank our participants here on the stage and say goodbye to you, we have a very brief message from Administrator Shah. If you'll ...

President Crow: Can I have a contention about that message. When the administrator indicated yesterday that the president has asked him to come over to the White House for an important meeting, which is occurring as we speak, it turns out ASU has a news bureau of the Walter Cronkite News Service in Washington. They're able to deploy and interview the administrator yet today. What you're about to see was acquired, produced and developed by our students based in Washington.

Rep. Kolbe: You've got that little plug for ASU that was inside of you.

President Crow: Yes, but if you're trapped in our room here, yeah.

Rep. Kolbe: Let's watch the video here.

Rajiv Shah: I want to say I'm so sorry that I couldn't be there. I'm pleased that our acting deputy administrator Mark Feierstein is able to be there to represent USAID but were so honored by Senator McCain's tremendous leadership on how America should lead boldly all around the world. That leadership extends to development efforts and humanitarian efforts that ultimately help protect and keep our country safe but they're also an expression of our moral and economic values and they play out all over the planet.

Interviewer: What role do you universities play in this new model for development?

Rajiv Shah: Well, we did implement a new model of development because the more traditional way of working is to say if you want to build a road somewhere, you hire a contractor and build a road. Today if you want to solve difficult economic and social problems, the new model is to really first and foremost ask country leaders to make political and policy commitments and say fighting poverty is important, building infrastructure is important, supporting agriculture for example is important.

Then we work with private companies and use our limited public resources to crowd in significant private investment to actually solve that problem. That's how we're bringing thousands of megawatts of new power and energy generation to subs here in Africa mostly through facilitative private investment. That's how we're unlocking the potential of agriculture in South Asia and in Africa again by attracting private investment.

Interviewer: Prime Minister Modi of India was in DC last week and had historic conversations with President Obama that you were a part of. What is

some of the work that USAID is doing in India and what are your aspirations for that partnership?

Rajiv Shah:

Well, the visit of Prime Minister Modi and the meetings with President Obama were critical really in highlighting exactly what this new model of development is all about. In particular we talked a lot about the role of science, technology, innovation and partnerships with university communities. I'm so excited that Arizona State University is hosting the In-step program. I think that's an outstanding example of how by sharing best practices in teacher training we can help ensure that India and many, many other parts of the work have real educational opportunities for girls and young boys so that the future can be brighter and different.

We'll move forward with a focus on the new model of development. Our hand-washing work will be in partnership with companies like Unilever and Proctor and Gamble. Our work to expand energy access will be with the American and international private investors and our work in so many other sectors including education will tap the power of private philanthropy in India so that we're not necessarily using a lot of American resources, but we're leveraging those investments in getting others to do more.

Rep. Kolbe:

We certainly thank the administrator for joining us and we thank ASU for making it possible for this to happen. Let me thank my panelists that are here on the stage with me: President Crow from Arizona State University here, Shelly Esque the chairman of the Intel Foundation and Mark Feierstein from USAID. We thank you all very much for taking time to help us today, enlighten us and I think it's been a tremendously constructed conference.

Final remark, we turn to Megan Nathan who is the western regional outreach director for US GLC.

Megan Nathan:

Thank you. Thank you so much. AS you mentioned I'm Megan Nathan. I know many of you. You've seen me around town. I'm with the US Global Leadership Coalition and working on all of our operations out west. First I just want to say an enormous thank you to ASU. Catherine, Brian, Christine, Jim, everyone we worked with under really the leadership of President Crow and the vision that you implemented. It's been such a pleasure to work with ASU.

To our panel, for your insight, thank you so much. Senator Cain unfortunately had to leave but thank you to him. To associate administrator Feierstein, to Shelly Esque and Congressman Colby, thank

you for guiding this conversation. To Marty Martin and Glen Hammer, who kicked us off, thank you for your support, your continued support and to all of our partners and our showcase participants who are just out and across the hall, you're really the living, breathing example that this works. Thank you for your help and your support as well.

A quick thank you to Marty Schultz and Jana Day, wherever she is. They really helped us spearhead our efforts here in the state. I know that we have the right people leading us. That's constantly what people are telling us when I'm out about town with both of them. Thank you for your help.

Our conversation cannot stop here when we leave this room. I think that this moment, as they've illustrated is far too important. For the economic strength and security as sun devils, as Arizonans and as Americans, we can't stop here. We need to do more. We need you to join us, US GLC and ASU in our journey to support America's commitment to global development and diplomacy.

Here's what I need, in the next few days you will all be receiving an email from me. You probably have all already received several emails from me but you'll get more. It will have highlights from today's event so share it with your colleagues, with your coworkers, your friends and also with your leaders and elected officials so they know that this is an issue that's important to you and reply to me.

Somebody asked me if my emails we were coming from a dummy account but they're not. It's actually me. You can reply and tell me what interested you about this event and about this issue and what you want to see more of, what information do you want. We would love to help as we build our efforts here. You also have an incredible resource with ASU. Reach out to them and do the same. If you're a veteran you can join our network of over 30,000 veterans and veterans for smart power. That's all available on our website.

Also I would really encourage if you haven't got a chance to go across and visit the showcase, do so. It's open until 3:30 and like I said it's a mix of local programs and fantastic ASU initiatives. I think that they've just done a great job putting it on. Thank you again to all the speakers and to you for joining us. We look forward to working with you.