

SECURING THE CITY, SECURING THE NATION



Presentation of the
GEORGE F. KENNAN AWARD
FOR DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE
TO
Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly
NEW YORK CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER

THE GLOBAL BUSINESS LEADERSHIP AWARD
TO
Dr. Paul E. Jacobs
PRESIDENT AND CEO, QUALCOMM, INC.

21ST CENTURY LEADER AWARD
TO
*Nancy Walbridge Collins, Abraham M. Denmark
and Marisa L. Porges*

THE PLAZA HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY
March 2, 2011

Our Mission

The National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) was founded in 1974 by Professor Hans J. Morgenthau and others. It is a nonprofit activist organization dedicated to the resolution of conflicts that threaten U.S. interests. Toward that end, the NCAFP identifies, articulates, and helps advance American foreign policy interests from a nonpartisan perspective within the framework of political realism.

American foreign policy interests include:

- preserving and strengthening national security;
- supporting countries committed to the values and the practice of political, religious, and cultural pluralism;
- improving U.S. relations with the developed and developing worlds;
- advancing human rights;
- encouraging realistic arms control agreements;
- curbing the proliferation of nuclear and other unconventional weapons;
- promoting an open and global economy.

An important part of the activity of the NCAFP is Track I½ and Track II diplomacy. Such closed-door and off-the-record endeavors provide unique opportunities for senior U.S. and foreign officials, think-tank experts, and scholars to engage in discussions designed to defuse conflict, build confidence, and resolve problems.

Believing that an informed public is vital to a democratic society, the National Committee offers educational programs that address security challenges facing the United States and publishes a variety of publications, including its bimonthly journal, *American Foreign Policy Interests*, that present keen analyses of all aspects of American foreign policy.



In Tribute

HENRY A. KISSINGER

To the National Committee:

March 2, 2011

I am very disappointed that I cannot be with you tonight to join in honoring with the George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service an extraordinary public servant and American patriot, my good friend, Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly. I know of no one who better exemplifies the nature and substance of this prestigious Award. A true native son of New York City, Ray was born in modest circumstances on Manhattan's West Side long before it became fashionable, was educated in the City's public schools, graduated from Manhattan College, received his JD from St. John's University Law School and his LLM from New York University's Graduate School of Law. Only then did he venture into alien territory to earn a Master of Public Administration at Harvard's Kennedy School. Rarely has there been such a well-educated cop!

Ray has spent most of his professional life in keeping New York and America safe, including a year as a Marine First Lieutenant in the thick of combat in Vietnam, followed by thirty years in the Marine Reserve, from which he retired with the rank of Colonel. His background in and knowledge of law enforcement would be hard to equal. Rising rapidly through the ranks of the New York City police force, he was named Commissioner by Mayor Dinkins in 1992. Many other difficult and dangerous appointments followed: Under Secretary for Enforcement at the US Treasury Department, where his supervision included Customs, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and Financial Crimes enforcement; Commissioner of the US Customs Service for New York City; Director for International Police Monitors in Haiti, a US initiative for ending human rights abuses and establishing better police training; a three-year stint at Interpol as its Vice President for the Americas and member of its executive board. Capping his long career and closest to his heart, in 2002 he was again named Police Commissioner, this time by Mayor Bloomberg, a position he continues to hold with immense distinction. He is the first New York Police Commissioner ever to occupy the post for two non-consecutive terms.

I have known and admired Ray Kelly for many years as a close friend and outstanding administrator, but I have never ceased to be astonished by all that he has accomplished. The murder rate is near an all-time low, the panhandlers are gone, subways are safe and graffiti-free and New Yorkers and visitors can again feel that the City is a dynamic, livable and enjoyable place to be. A significant part is due to Ray's leadership, and I could not support with greater enthusiasm the tribute the National Committee is bestowing upon him tonight.

Sincerely yours,



Henry A. Kissinger



March 2, 2011

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

It is a pleasure and an honor to greet those gathered for tonight's esteemed National Committee on American Foreign Policy dinner and awards ceremony.

The entire Verizon family congratulates Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly and Dr. Paul E. Jacobs for distinguished public service in their communities. They both have provided outstanding leadership and demonstrated that together we can make a difference in this world.

On behalf of Verizon, I extend to tonight's honorees and the National Committee on American Foreign Policy our best wishes for another year of continued success.

Sincerely,

Dan Mead

President and Chief Executive Officer, Verizon Wireless



DARRELL ISSA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

February 18, 2011

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to Dr. Paul Jacobs for receiving the National Committee on America Foreign Policy's Award for Global Business Leadership.

As CEO of Qualcomm, Dr. Jacobs has led his company's efforts to offer affordable, accessible mobile communications and wireless technologies to people the world over. Through its Wireless Reach Initiative, Qualcomm, under Dr. Jacobs' leadership, has broadened this vision with concrete actions to help underserved communities around the world in the areas of education, entrepreneurship, health care, the environment, and public safety through the use of 3g wireless services. This program, which currently consists of 56 projects in 28 countries, is a testament to the positive impact that technology is having on the developing world. As Paul has noted before, "the cell phone has become the most widespread technology platform human beings have ever created. For many people around the world, the only computer they are going to have is their cell phone. We fundamentally believe that wireless has the power to change people's lives for the better."

Dr. Jacobs, through his work at Qualcomm, is certainly deserving of this award. He is a true example of a business leader who has set a standard for globally oriented corporate citizenship promoting the United States' national interests. I commend him for prioritizing global outreach and sincerely congratulate him for receiving this award.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Darrell Issa", written over a horizontal line.

Darrell Issa

Member of Congress



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, NY 10007

March 2, 2011

Dear Friends:

It is a great pleasure to send greetings to everyone gathered for the National Committee on American Foreign Policy's dinner and awards ceremony in honor of Dr. Paul Jacobs and Police Commissioner Ray Kelly.

Dr. Jacobs is a terrific example of the innovators that are creating new jobs and new prosperity for our country. His selection as the recipient of the NCAFP's first Award for Global Business Leadership is an inspired choice, and I join you in applauding him for driving a new era of national growth while giving back to the schools that will train the next generation of engineers and entrepreneurs. Under Commissioner Kelly's leadership, the New York City Police Department has reduced crime to historic lows, and kept us safe from threats arising from halfway around the world. A combat veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps, Commissioner Kelly has served his country and his city with great distinction, and he is a very deserving recipient of the George F. Kennan Award.

New York has always been proud to be the world's second home—a city built and sustained by people with deep connections to every corner of the globe. And as America's largest and strongest economic engine, we thrive thanks to the efforts of organizations like the NCAFP. Together, we look forward to the continued benefits of our global economy and a stronger and more just world.

On behalf of New York City, congratulations to tonight's honorees, and my best wishes for an enjoyable evening and continued success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael R. Bloomberg".

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

March 2, 2011

Dear Friends:

I am delighted to send special greetings to all gathered for this dinner hosted by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy, where you honor Raymond W. Kelly, Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, with the *George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service*.

The experts in diplomacy and members of academia who comprise the National Committee on American Foreign Policy study issues that influence current social, political and economic dynamics, and assess their impact on our nation's interests. The Committee's nonpartisan work to identify, articulate and advance American foreign policy interests as well as its dedication to an engaged citizenry through educational programs is remarkable. The dialogue promoted by the NCAFP is invaluable as we work towards a stronger, safer and sweeter future for all.

Tonight, you honor someone who is recognized as an outstanding leader in law enforcement and public service. Throughout his career, NYPD Commissioner Ray Kelly has been an example of dedication and wisdom among the ranks of the most respected police force in the Nation. Since joining the NYPD in 1960, Commissioner Kelly has consistently met the challenges of his duties, reaching the pinnacle of his impressive service with his appointment to Commissioner in 1992 and an unprecedented second appointment in 2002. His performance and integrity have merited national attention, and his past appointments include Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service, Under Secretary for Enforcement at the U.S. Treasury Department, Vice President for the Americas of Interpol, and Director of International Police Monitors in Haiti. Commissioner Kelly's proven dedication to our Nation's security interests exceeds the George F. Kennan's Award's standards of having served the United States in an exemplary way. We are certainly honored that he continues to serve New York City – and, by extension, all New Yorkers – with pride.

I applaud the contributions of your Committee and extend my best wishes for an enjoyable and memorable celebration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AC', written over a horizontal line.

ANDREW M. CUOMO

Co-Chairmen

Mr. William J. Flynn
*Chairman Emeritus
Mutual of America*

The Hon. Paul A. Volcker
*Former Chairman
Federal Reserve*



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Mr. William M. Rudolf
Dr. George D. Schwab
Ms. Grace Kennan Warnecke
Mr. Thomas Workman

Evening Program

Opening Remarks

Mr. John Berman
Master of Ceremonies

Welcome

Mr. William J. Flynn

Remarks and Acknowledgment of Gala Sponsors

Dr. George D. Schwab



Appetizer & Dinner Served



Special Remarks

General David H. Petraeus

Presentation of the George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service

The Hon. John D. Negroponte

Acceptance Remarks

Raymond W. Kelly
Police Commissioner, City of New York

Presentation of the Global Business Leadership Award

The Hon. Paul A. Volcker

Acceptance Remarks

Dr. Paul E. Jacobs
Chairman of the Board and CEO, Qualcomm



Dessert Served



Presentation of the NCAFP 21st Century Leader Award

Grace Kennan Warnecke

Acceptance by

Nancy Walbridge Collins, Abraham M. Denmark, Marisa L. Porges

Closing Remarks

Mr. John Berman

MR. JOHN BERMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please. I welcome you to this special gala dinner for the National Committee on American Foreign Policy honoring some very special honorees, Commissioner Ray Kelly of New York City and Dr. Paul Jacobs, as well as other esteemed honorees. My name is John Berman. I'm a correspondent at ABC News. I am honored to be here.

International affairs and foreign policy are in the news right now in ways we haven't seen in years. When you look at the map, you see so many hotspots popping up almost every week, even in the last few weeks, let alone the last time you gathered for a gala two years ago. Things are happening at breakneck pace. You have upheavals in Libya, Bahrain, Egypt, and Tunisia. And that's all in the last six weeks. Before that you had shelling in Korea, political turmoil in Iran, major troop withdrawals from Iraq, major troop deployments in Afghanistan. So there is so much going on and so much to talk about.

I will not talk very much. Instead I will help direct traffic for the evening. But before I begin to do that, I have something even more awesome to do. My first order of business involves introducing someone who is respected, you might even say revered, by everyone in this room. Everyone here knows him and to a certain extent, he is why you're all here.

Bill Flynn served as president, CEO, and chairman of the board of Mutual of America. He is now chairman emeritus. He is also chairman of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. Bill Flynn is the embodiment of the fact that you don't have to be a diplomat to conduct diplomacy. His efforts to help to bring peace to Northern Ireland are now legend. Former governor of New York Hugh Carey said that he deserves the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts there.

His awards and accomplishments are too many to number, and so I will mention only two of them. Just last year the University of St. Thomas in Houston established the William J. Flynn Center for Irish Studies. That was to honor him for his efforts to forge peace in Northern Ireland. And just last month Bill was inducted into the Irish-American Hall of Fame along with other inductees who include author Mary Higgins Clark and Michael Flatley, the Lord of Dance. Bill will not be dancing this evening.

It is my honor to introduce Bill Flynn, chairman of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy.

MR. WILLIAM J. FLYNN: What a lovely introduction. I didn't expect that, but it was worth the walk up those steps. Welcome here this evening to our National Committee on American Foreign Policy dinner. It's a major occasion for us and we're here to recognize two outstanding men, both great Americans, one on the East Coast and one on the West.

At the top of the list for the George F. Kennan Award is our own police commissioner of the City of New York, the great Ray Kelly--the one and

only Ray Kelly.

Second, now living in San Diego, is a man from the New England area. San Diego, they tell me, is also God's country. He is the chairman and CEO of Qualcomm Corporation, and he's here to receive the National Committee's Global Business Leadership Award. We're delighted. Congratulations to you, Paul.

My assignment here this evening is to introduce the president of the National Committee, Dr. George Schwab. George D. Schwab, he likes to be known as. He is one of the greats. George, together with Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, one of the famous foreign policy mentors, professors, theorists, analysts, quote, unquote, "of everything concerning American foreign policy," founded the National Committee on American Foreign Policy in 1974. It's hard to believe that that's about a third of a century ago, and we're still here and growing, and I hope and think, increasingly successful.

And the National Committee's success is thanks to George's efforts and those of the fine board of directors and membership that he's put together. The committee's basic purpose is to study issues and to analyze approaches to foreign policy by striving to determine what's in the national interest of the United States and to do what we can to promote those interests.

George Schwab earned his Ph.D. at Columbia. That was some time ago. He taught at City College and the Graduate School of the City University of New York for many years until his recent retirement. That makes him professor emeritus at CUNY as well as president of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy.

It's my great pleasure, folks, to introduce a lovely man, a good man, Dr. George D. Schwab.

DR. GEORGE D. SCHWAB: Good evening. Thank you very much for your warm words, Bill. We have been at this quote, unquote "game" for many years together. We have had many ups and many downs, as Churchill said, but never a retreat, and we are continuing to go up.

Commissioner Kelly, Dr. Jacobs, Dr. Collins, Mr. Denmark, Ms. Porges, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, with your indulgence, I will provide an overview of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy.

As Bill mentioned, the National Committee is a policy-oriented, nonprofit think tank dedicated to the resolution of conflicts that threaten U.S. national security interests. Toward that end, the National Committee identifies, articulates, and helps to advance American foreign policy interests from a nonpartisan perspective within the framework of Hans Morgenthau's political realism.

An important activity of the National Committee takes place at closed-door and off-the-record meetings, largely with U.S. and foreign government officials. This semigovernmental type of work is known as track I-1/2 diplomacy.

The National Committee is also heavily engaged in track II diplomacy. Its practitioners include think tank experts and scholars. Stated succinctly, such endeavors provide unique opportunities for senior U.S. officials and foreign officials and think tank scholars to engage in discussions designed to defuse conflicts, build confidence, and resolve problems.

Utilizing those instruments of foreign policy, the National Committee, under the leadership of Chairman Bill Flynn, played a defining role in the resolution of the conflict in Northern Ireland, has helped to bring about stability in the Taiwan Strait, was largely responsible for the resumption of Six-Party talks in Beijing in 2005, and has helped to move Central Asia to the front burner of U.S. foreign policy concerns.

Among other initiatives that it undertook, the National Committee is remembered for articulating the concept of the open society bloc in the late 1970s, for warning of the potential danger of militant Islamic fundamentalism in the late 1980s, and, in the mid-1990s, for identifying the dangers stemming from a nuclear armed Iran, with all that that implies, including the capacity to become a nuclear proliferator.

Time constraints will permit me to highlight only two very recent National Committee initiatives, at the expense of our other projects, which include Africa, transatlantic relations, and our salon series.

Early in 2010, General David Petraeus launched the National Committee's U.S. Security in the 21st Century Series. Speakers or panelists who briefed our members include U.S. Ambassador in Afghanistan, Lieutenant General Karl Eikenberry; former Ambassador Thomas Pickering on the Middle East; Ambassador John Negroponte, jointly with members of the Center for a New American Security on strategic tactical challenges facing the U.S. intelligence community; Admiral Eric T. Olson, on the status of today's special operations forces; Nicholas Thompson of *The New Yorker*; Anthony Ferrante of the FBI, and Marcus Sachs of Verizon on cyberwar; General William Kip Ward on the U.S.-Africa Command; and Judy Miller, Donald Borelli of the FBI, Mitchell Silver of the New York Police Department, and Dr. Anna Gray of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on domestic extremism in the United States and Canada.

Also new, thanks to Edie Holbrook, is the National Committee's 21st Century Leaders Council, which is an outgrowth of the inauguration in 2009 of our Young Leaders Award. Individuals selected for this award are professionals who, through their professional or personal pursuits and accomplishments, have already demonstrated a capacity for a promising future in the realm of American foreign policy.

Charter members of the 21st Century Leaders Council are the three 2009 Award recipients, John DeLury, then senior fellow, Asia Society; Joshua Cooper Ramo, managing director, Kissinger Associates; Nathaniel Fick, founder and CEO, Center for a New American Security; as well as Professor Nancy Walbridge Collins, research director, The European Institute, Columbia University; and Nicholas Thompson, senior editor, The New Yorker.

Finally I will take this special occasion to thank Qualcomm and Verizon for their generosity. We're looking forward to long-term cooperation and thank you very, very much.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: Thanks to Qualcomm and Verizon, there is excellent service in the hall tonight, but that doesn't mean you should be reading your BlackBerrys during appetizers, which are beginning right now. And we'll continue with the program in just a little while.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: General David Petraeus is a great friend of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. Last year he launched a brand new program here called U.S. Security in the 21st Century. It is centered, of course, on national security, which is a subject the general knows more than a little about.

The general was planning to be here to help with the presentation of the new Kennan Award recipient, but it turns out that he is fairly busy these days. As you all know well, after a set of somewhat unusual and complicated circumstances, the general assumed command of NATO and U.S. forces in Afghanistan. It may very well be the most difficult and daunting job on the planet, but General Petraeus knows daunting. He was in charge of Central Command, and before that he led the famous surge in Iraq. And before that, he was in charge of the 101st Airborne Division during the invasion of Iraq.

And as a reporter who was stationed there a number of times starting in 2003, I can tell you we all knew General Petraeus as the guy who was getting it right in Mosul. He knew what he was doing.

As I said, the general could not be here tonight, but he did send a video. So ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce to you by video, General David Petraeus.

GENERAL DAVID PETRAEUS [ON VIDEO]: Well, good evening from Kabul and thanks for the opportunity to participate in this year's the National Committee gala dinner. It goes without saying that I very much wish I could have been there with you to do this introduction in person. Nonetheless, I am pleased to be able to perform my duty in this way at least.

Upfront, thanks to Dr. George Schwab for inviting me to do this introduction and for what I would like to assume were a few kind words a moment ago. And, more important to George, to the Honorable Paul

Volcker, the committee's honorary chairman, and to Chairman William Flynn, thank you each for the wonderful leadership you continue to provide this great organization.

Indeed the National Committee has long been home to many of the giants of American foreign policy and you gentlemen rank among them. I trust that the tremendous work of the National Committee has been well recounted there this evening because it is work for which those of us at the ground level of American foreign policy here in Afghanistan and many other places overseas remain tremendously grateful.

So allow me to start by thanking George again and thanking the entire National Committee team of all-star thinkers, policymakers, and practitioners for your continuing efforts to advance our nation's foreign policy interests.

Well, I have a slightly tall order to fulfill this evening. That is to hold the interest of a postdinner, prekeynote audience via videotape. In situations like this, it's always best to heed the lesson of that proverbial young boy's school report on Julius Caesar.

"Julius Caesar was born a long time ago," the little boy wrote. "He was a great general. He won some important battles. He made a long speech. They killed him."

Well, one can only hope your IT folks just had to pause the tape to allow for the robust and sustained laughter to die down. And, if not, well, at least I didn't have to endure the silence in person.

In any event, tonight I have the great honor of introducing this year's George F. Kennan Award recipient, New York City Police Commissioner, Raymond W. Kelly, a man I've had the privilege of knowing since our time together in Haiti back in 1995.

As all of you, particularly the New Yorkers among you, know, Ray Kelly is an extraordinary public servant and leader, a true Renaissance man who has made tremendous contributions in uniform and out, abroad and at home, and at every level, from the local to the international.

Indeed, summarizing the many and varied accomplishments of his long career in public service may actually be the tallest order in front of me this evening--so tall, in fact, that rather than attempt it, I'll let the full biography that is in your program speak for itself and instead focus on the remarkable contributions Ray has made as police commissioner in safeguarding the Big Apple from terrorism.

Incidentally, Ray is the first to hold the post of commissioner on two separate occasions. So either he really did it well the first time or the powers-that-be wanted him to try it again until he finally got it right. I'm sure it's the former, not the latter.

In fact, I must admit that being back in command in a combat zone for a second time, somewhat unexpectedly, I find myself periodically asking a similar question of my own circumstances. In all seriousness though, as I'm sure all agree, Ray has clearly done it right both times.

Indeed, among his many accomplishments at the helm of NYPD have been his recognition of and response to the reality that global terrorism is far from just a global threat, that in cities across America, and particularly in New York, it is also a local threat, one that requires sustained attention and broad cooperation to address.

Even as Ray has helped NYPD drive down crime by over 30 percent in New York, he has also refocused the department on the terrorism threat and has revolutionized the way his force conducts counterterrorist activities.

Indeed in 2002, NYPD became the first Police Department in our nation with its own Counterterrorism Bureau. As part of this effort, Ray has sent senior police officers overseas to cooperate with police agencies there. He has recruited top talent and experts in intelligence to analyze and respond to terrorism trends and particular threats.

He has built within New York's finest, a cohort of hundreds of foreign language speakers, including among them, Arabic, Urdu, and Pashto speakers. And he has forged deep partnerships at every level and across many sectors, from embedding scores of his detectives with the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force, to creating comprehensive video surveillance shields through cooperation with private security companies.

Ray understands that keeping our citizens safe requires a team approach. And as the head coach of NYPD, he fosters such an approach throughout his team. The results of Ray's leadership in this area speak for themselves. NYPD has helped thwart 12 terrorist attacks in the last nine years and has built a network of lasting partnerships that will continue to bolster our combined efforts to counter terrorism at home and abroad.

Indeed Ray Kelly himself has been an invaluable partner in our comprehensive national endeavor to combat global terrorism and to prevent its profoundly local effects, effects that New Yorkers know all too well.

In all of this, Ray has served not only the people of New York but also the American people and indeed freedom-loving people around the world. As Ray himself has noted, in fact, New York City is America to many would-be terrorists, and he's helped protect not only that great city but people in cities across our great nation and throughout the world through the police counterterrorism model he's implemented and the partnerships he's built.

Indeed the fact that a city official would be honored with this prestigious award for contributions to our national interests speaks volumes about the leadership, vision, and accomplishments of Ray Kelly.

Ray, we are all deeply indebted to you. And on behalf of those of us confronting the threat of terrorism here in Afghanistan and elsewhere at home and overseas, I'd like to thank you for your tremendous leadership in this arena and to congratulate you on this prestigious, well deserved honor this evening.

Well done, congratulations, and, above all, thank you.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: I think the general will be delighted that his jokes went over so well. Usually the people around him laugh because they have to. You guys did it by choice.

We'll get the message to him that the crowd was so receptive.

We are lucky enough to have another Kennan Award recipient here to help us present the honors to Commissioner Kelly tonight, and that man is Ambassador John Negroponte. He has been ambassador to basically everywhere —Honduras, Mexico, the Philippines, the United Nations, Iraq. I'd like to thank him personally for having reporters over to the embassy in Iraq to feed us a nice lunch, which is a welcome break from MREs and local chicken.

He also served as the first DNI, director of national intelligence. And in 2009, President Bush awarded Ambassador Negroponte the National Security Medal.

Currently he teaches at Yale part time. Imagine having him as a teacher. He is chairman of the Council of the Americas and the America Society, and he is the vice chairman of the McLarty Group in Washington, D.C. He will present the Kennan Award tonight.

And I'd like to invite onstage George Schwab, Bill Flynn, and Grace Kennan Warnecke. Please come up for the award presentation.

THE HON. JOHN D. NEGROPONTE: Good evening, everyone, and thank you for this magnificent opportunity to present this award to Commissioner Kelly. But, first of all, I'd like to thank both Bill Flynn and George Schwab for having invited me to this occasion and honored me with this duty. Both as a former recipient of the George F. Kennan Award and as somebody who grew up in New York City, this gives me particular pleasure.

Dave Petraeus, whom I know very well and with whom I worked very closely when I was ambassador to Iraq, has a well-justified reputation for completeness. So I think he covered just about every point. I heard him make the various points and I said, darn it, that was something that I was going to say.

But some of them bear repeating. I think perhaps most important is the magnificent record of public service that Raymond Kelly has, at all levels of governance in our society--the local, the national—very important

responsibilities in the United States Treasury Department when he was the undersecretary for enforcement, an area of tremendous importance that has to do with both the advancement and the protection of our financial system, our borders, customs, and all those kinds of matters.

And, of course, no one is ever an ex-United States marine. One is always a former marine. Ray Kelly attained the level and rank of colonel in the Marine Corps and fought in Vietnam. We happen to have coincided in our time in Vietnam. The commissioner was there with the Marines. I was there serving in the United States Embassy.

Throughout the whole course of both his career and mine, I think there's been a great deal of affinity. And, of course, when I was ambassador to the United Nations, we had great opportunities to cooperate together.

And speaking to the issue of New York being an international city, it was really a very welcome thing, as ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, to be able to work with a commissioner of police who was so attuned and sensitive to the diplomatic and political importance of the fact that we have the United Nations situated here in New York City and how important that is both for the United States and for the world. We are, in some respects, the capital of multilateral diplomacy.

So for all those reasons and many more, I just couldn't be happier, Commissioner Kelly, that you are receiving this award, which the National Committee on American Foreign Policy established as a tribute to Ambassador Kennan for his eminent public service as a statesman and a diplomat. Ambassador Kennan decisively contributed to defining the national interests of the United States and provided the theoretical foundations for the policy of containment that became synonymous with his name.

Accordingly, we select as recipients of the award Americans who have not only distinguished themselves by serving their country exemplarily but have also made seminal contributions to defining and illuminating the national interests of the United States.

I think George F. Kennan would have been extremely pleased to know that this evening we are conferring an award in his name to Commissioner Raymond Kelly. Congratulations!

COMMISSIONER RAYMOND W. KELLY: Thank you so much.

Well, how lucky am I? I get introduced by two national heroes, two separate introductions.

So, thank you so much. Really, what an honor to be introduced by General Petraeus from halfway around the world, and, of course, by John Negroponte who is truly a national hero in his own right.

I want to thank Bill Flynn, George Schwab, Grace Kennan Warnecke, and, of course, all of the members of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy for this tremendous honor. And I want to recognize those who have helped to make it possible, starting with members of my family tonight, starting with my wife, Veronica, of 47 years. And our sons, James and Gregory. Gregory, unfortunately, had to leave early because he gets up at four o'clock in the morning for his television show on Channel 5.

Of course, I also want to thank Mayor Michael Bloomberg. The mayor's unwavering support of the Police Department from the very beginning of his administration has made possible all of the success of the department in the last nine years.

And I accept this award on behalf of the more than 50,000 men and women, uniform and civilian, of the New York City Police Department. They have made New York City, by far, the safest big city in America, driving crime down every year since 2002, when we took on the added mission of protecting the city from terrorism, and by 35 percent overall, this despite the pressure on our resources from a very difficult economy and having 6,000 fewer officers in our ranks than we did just before September 11, 2001.

It's a privilege for those efforts to be recognized by a group of people who have so profoundly influenced our nation's conduct in world affairs. With the world changing before our eyes, it is again America more than any other society that stands as the inspiration to those nations reaching toward democracy. The individuals here tonight are a big part of the reason why.

It's also an honor to receive this award in the name of one of America's greatest diplomats and to join the exceptional company of previous George F. Kennan Award recipients, including, of course, General Petraeus.

I wish I could thank General Petraeus in person for that very gracious and complete introduction and for his brilliant and visionary leadership in Iraq, where he turned the tide of battle, and, well before that, in Haiti where I first met him and where he demonstrated the American Army's humanitarian outreach and now in Afghanistan, where he is once again applying the ground-breaking tactics and ideas that earned him his towering reputation.

I also want to acknowledge the incredibly distinguished career of John Negroponte. As the nation's first director of national intelligence, he enabled an unprecedented level of collaboration between local and federal authorities, helping to secure our cities and our nation.

And, of course, that is tonight the theme of this gala. It is also the driving idea behind the New York City Police Department's counterterrorism efforts. Our jurisdiction is local, but our field of awareness is much wider.

To borrow a phrase, we must think globally but act locally because as the world becomes a vastly more interconnected place, what happens overseas has direct consequences right here in New York.

With that in mind, as part of the NYPD's Global Affairs Lecture Series, we've invited some of the leading thinkers in foreign policy to help us form the work of our police executives. Since 2002, these experts have included Dr. Henry Kissinger, who addressed our Executive Corps twice; King Abdullah of Jordan; the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad; former British Prime Minister Tony Blair; retired U.S. Generals Bernard Trainor and Barry McCaffrey; journalists George Packard, Richard Engel, Ralph Peters, Peter Bergen, and Lawrence Wright; National Security scholars Graham Allison, Juan Carlos Zarate, and Bruce Hoffman; and, of course, the president of the Council on Foreign Relations, Dr. Richard Haass.

Now, in much the same way, the members of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy and the New York City Police Department make natural partners in understanding a world in which a would-be terrorist can exploit the immigration process to obtain a student visa, travel to the United States, and gather the materials to make a bomb.

That's exactly what Khalid Aldawsari, a college student from Saudi Arabia, was up to before he was arrested by FBI agents in Texas last week. Aldawsari drew the attention of authorities when he tried to purchase ten bottles of phenol, one of three ingredients in the explosive TNP. He had already amassed large quantities of the other two ingredients, nitric acid and sulfuric acid.

He placed his order online and directed that the product be shipped to a freight company near his home in Lubbock, Texas. He did this apparently because the chemical supply company would only ship to a commercial address. When the order arrived, the freight company refused it and contacted the police.

A review of Aldawsari's e-mails revealed references to multiple targets and methods of attack. Two items are of particular relevance to this city, a link to video feeds from New York's traffic cameras and a plan to spend a week here. They appeared on a list of things to do in preparation for the setting off of car bombs somewhere during a rush hour.

This is the latest of more than a dozen terrorist plots involving this city since September 11, 2001. They have targeted places like the New York Stock Exchange, Citigroup headquarters, the Brooklyn Bridge, JFK Airport, Times Square, Ground Zero, and the subway system. Some of the plots were hatched here in the United States; others originated abroad with the involvement of Al Qaeda.

Since 2002, the New York City Police Department has attempted to build the kind of program that will counter this multifaceted threat. As General Petraeus said, in January of that year we became the first police department

in the country to develop our own Counterterrorism Bureau. To lead it we've had a series of outstanding individuals—Marine Corps Lieutenant General Frank Libutti who once commanded all marines in the Pacific Theater; Michael Sheehan, ambassador-at-large for counterterrorism under President Bill Clinton; Dr. Richard Falkenrath, one of the architects of the Department of Homeland Security under President George W. Bush; and Richard Daddario, a former federal prosecutor of fourteen years' tenure who also served as the Department of Justice attache in Moscow. And Richard is here with us this evening.

To head our Restructured Intelligence Division, we recruited David Cohen, also here this evening. David, a thirty-five-year veteran of the CIA, led both the operational and analytical branches of the agency. And I can tell you they're both doing a fantastic job.

Over the years the caliber of people we've been able to attract has played a major role in our ability to protect this city. In addition to the leaders that I just mentioned, we've hired a team of civilian analysts, experts in military intelligence and foreign affairs. They follow trends in terrorist tactics, regions of the world that we're concerned about, and emerging methods of attack.

We've recruited fluent speakers of languages such as Arabic, Urdu, Pashto, Hindi, Farsi, and Bengali and reassigned them to our counterterrorism units and our counterterrorism duties. We now have more than 800 Berlitz-certified speakers of some sixty sensitive languages.

We've assigned experienced officers to police agencies in eleven international cities: Abu Dhabi; Amman, Jordan; London; Lyons; Madrid; Montreal; Paris; Santo Domingo; Singapore; Tel Aviv; and Toronto. Now those officers are in a position to ask the New York question: Is there anything that's going on in those cities or in the surrounding area that can help us better protect New York? And they're also positioned to respond immediately if a terrorist attack occurs in the region to gather information that may help us better protect our city.

For example, this past January we sent an officer to the scene of the suicide bombing that killed thirty-five people and injured one hundred sixty-eight others at one of Moscow's major airports. He visited the international arrival section where the attack took place and observed significant gaps in security after the bombing took place. In fact, he watched as travelers set off metal detectors and continued on their way without being stopped.

Internationally and domestically, we've cast a wide net for collaboration. We've expanded our partnerships to include the private sector and a range of police and intelligence agencies. On September 11th, we had seventeen detectives serving on the Joint Terrorist Task Force with the FBI. Today we have more than one hundred twenty. This is an invaluable partnership that has made the people of this city far safer.

When it comes to the private sector, we collaborate with 7,500 members of the region's private security industry, sharing information and training through a program that we call NYPD Shield.

Under another initiative, Operation Nexus, we have detectives making thousands of visits to the kinds of businesses that might be exploited by terrorists—truck rental firms, fertilizer stores, chemical supply companies. We ask them to contact us if they see anything unusual, anything that gives them pause.

We see in the case of Khalid Aldawsari that vigilance on the part of the private sector is critical. Ideally, through strong partnerships, good intelligence, and expert analysis, we'll identify plots in their earliest phases.

But we also need to be able to disrupt late stage operational planning, for example, through our Lower Manhattan and Midtown Manhattan security initiatives. In those programs we partner with private companies that give us access to the feeds from their surveillance cameras.

Combined with our own network of cameras, we have increasingly detailed coverage of Manhattan South, south of Canal Street, and from 30th Street to 60th Street, from river to river, both areas known to be coveted by terrorists. And we plan to have at least three thousand cameras fully operational in both of those areas of Manhattan. All of them will operate on a single centralized system.

From our Lower Manhattan Security Coordination Center we can capture the view from any camera instantly. We can also scan all the footage for a particular feature. If we're looking for a person in a red jacket, for instance, we can call up all of the red jackets filmed by that camera in the previous thirty days.

We're also beginning to use software that analyzes behavior. For example, we can program the system so that if a package is left unattended for a specified period of time, two minutes, five minutes, an alert will be sent to the Coordination Center. We can then dispatch the nearest patrol officer to investigate or clear the area. Ultimately this system will also be linked to our chemical, biological, and radiological detection equipment.

We've distributed more than fifteen hundred radiation pagers to police officers on patrol. In an unprecedented initiative supported by the Department of Homeland Security, we are looking to post radiation detection equipment throughout neighboring jurisdictions and at every point of entry into the city so that the city is, in effect, ringed with an alarm system. This program, called Securing the Cities, includes dozens of nearby cities and towns, and it's well underway.

We also place particular emphasis on the subway system. Five million New Yorkers use the subway every day. Protecting this system is one of our top priorities and, quite frankly, one of our biggest challenges. That's because

the entire system is designed to be open. Its very strength as a mass transit system leaves it vulnerable to attack.

After the bombing of the London transit system in 2005, we began searching the bags and backpacks of subway passengers, obviously, not all, but we do it every day on an unannounced basis. We also inspect all fourteen underwater subway tunnels daily. We've heightened uniform patrols underground, and we conduct regular security sweeps of our subway cars.

The fact is New York presents no shortage of targets for would-be terrorists. We have the highest number of critical assets in the smallest amount of physical space. Our population is the most densely packed, our air space the busiest. They are all factors that place us at the highest risk and require us to think strategically.

We know we can't be everywhere at once. We face a powerful ideological movement that is constantly shifting. Those who would attack us are resilient. They are building new alliances and finding new adherents at an alarming rate.

A line in one of Khalid Aldawsari's e-mails makes clear what we're up against. He wrote that one operation in the land of the infidels is equal to ten against occupying forces in the land of the Muslims.

If the NYPD's intelligence program has taught us anything, it's that there are others living among us who share his beliefs and his aspirations. We have no choice but to match them step for step, to collaborate with the best minds in the field, including those in this room, in order to prevail. I'm confident that we can and we will.

I want to thank the National Committee on American Foreign Policy for all the important work you do to advance America's interests, to strengthen national security, and educate the public about this very real and growing danger.

In his famous long telegram of 1946, George Kennan laid out his analysis of the Soviet threat. He observed then that much depends on the health and vigor of our own society and described the effort to defeat communism as “the point at which domestic and foreign policies meet.”

I would argue that we have arrived again at such a critical point, where our local police, our federal partners, the nation's military, and its diplomatic corps are joined in common cause. We are at a pivotal moment in history. What happens now in the Middle East will have profound implications for our future security. It will take the very best minds at home and abroad to ensure the triumph of democratic ideals and the safety of our own nation.

I know the Police Department, the National Committee on American

Foreign Policy, and our allies stand together in confronting this defining challenge of our time.

Thank you for your partnership, and thank you again for this great honor. Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: Paul Volcker has spent a lifetime keeping our economy afloat. He clearly doesn't like easy jobs. He's waded into two of the greatest economic crises of the last fifty years. He's kind of like the David Petraeus of the economy. He served as the chairman of the Federal Reserve during a period of extreme inflation in the early 1980s and, most recently and perhaps most challengingly, served as the head of the President's Economic Recovery Advisory Board.

He's also helped to recover assets of victims of Nazi persecution. He's helped found and innovate international accounting standards, and he's helped investigate the Oil for Food Program.

Also, he's extraordinarily tall, and so we will literally have to raise a special microphone for him. Paul Volcker is here to present the Global Business Leadership Award. Paul Volcker.

THE HON. PAUL A. VOLCKER: I refuse special assistance.

Bill Flynn, George Schwab, friends of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy, this has already been quite an evening. We have seen government at work in General Petraeus and in Ray Kelly. For those who think we can get along without government on our side, that carries a great lesson.

But now we turn a bit to the private sector. And I have to tell you I feel greatly honored tonight to have been asked to introduce Paul Jacobs. But I also have to say I feel extraordinarily challenged. The fact is I am technologically handicapped. I have actually used a mobile telephone from time to time. I have not, however, advanced beyond the point of actually answering or even making a call. Sometimes I observe that I have a voice mail or text message. To tell the truth, I don't know how to retrieve them. So if you call me, I need a personal response.

And the fact is I stand in awe of those people around me who seem to spend hours with a phone in their ear or an iPad on their lap. I was given an iPhone for Christmas. Unfortunately, no instructions were included in the box. Apparently Apple thinks that's unnecessary. That leaves me more or less where I started, enticed by the promise of all that technology but unable to perform. And as I understand it, Qualcomm has played an important role in being responsible for this situation.

Just about the time I was leaving the Federal Reserve, there was a small group of people getting together—what I wrote here is —"in the proverbial garage" to initiate the telecom revolution. I sometimes wonder what would have happened to the United States if Silicon Valley had no

garages. But I've learned that in this case, it was a San Diego den, not a Silicon garage. I was otherwise preoccupied at the time, and I've never caught up.

Well, Paul Jacobs has come to it naturally. He spent the 1980s getting one degree after another in electrical engineering. And what I found significant about all this is that when he got his Ph.D., like so many of our best and brightest, he was not lured to Wall Street. Instead, he joined a very young Qualcomm that could do constructive work, participating in and then leading the remarkable growth in facilitating communication and efficiency. And, of course, the impact has not just been on the United States but worldwide.

I stand in awe of a man who himself already has thirty-five patents, a man whose skill and interests have made him not only a technical wizard but a great business leader at a young age. When I think of all Paul Jacobs has accomplished already, I think, oh, only to be eighty again.

Now, I won't be tempted to recite all the great advances Qualcomm has made in the world of smart phones, GPS technology and integrated electronic business systems, and all the rest. But I do know enough to emphasize that Qualcomm and others that have followed in its wake have produced real benefits in terms of productivity and a stronger competitive position for this country in maintaining technological leadership. I, for one, am very glad that Paul Jacobs was not lured to Wall Street.

The National Committee on American Foreign Policy Award for Global Business Leadership is given to honor a prominent business leader whose efforts have, in fact, contributed to setting an unimpeachable standard for globally oriented corporate leader citizenship and at the same time promoting the national interests of the United States.

That award is conferred on Dr. Paul E. Jacobs for his exemplary leadership in promoting U.S. national security interest, for his inventions involving Qualcomm's implementation of wireless communications technology, demonstrably improving the way most people communicate and live in the rapidly evolving postcold-war world.

Now if you'll proceed to the podium, Paul, you will receive this much merited award from the National Committee.

MR. WILLIAM J. FLYNN: Thank you, Paul.

THE HON. PAUL A. VOLCKER: We're surrounded by all the leadership. This is a rather small token of what you have done for your company, for the world. All I can say, it's bigger than a microchip.

DR. PAUL E. JACOBS: That it is.

THE HON. PAUL A. VOLCKER: Thank you.

DR. PAUL E. JACOBS: Thank you. Let me start by saying something that most speakers don't say. Would you all please turn on your cell phones? I know my friends at Verizon would like to make some money. When they make money, it helps keep the lights on in San Diego.

Thank you very much, Mr. Volcker, for those very kind remarks. I am deeply honored to be accepting this Global Business Leadership Award from the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. And I really want to thank the Committee's president, Dr. George Schwab, and the leadership team for it.

I am especially pleased to be receiving the award from Paul Volcker who embodies the very best of the American commitment to public service and working in the national interest. And it's certainly an honor to get the award on the same night as Commissioner Kelly.

I thank you very much for what you do to protect this city, and it's a very personal thing for me because my daughter, Jessica, and my niece, Sarah, go to school in New York. So thank you very much. And if you see them doing anything on those surveillance cameras—I'll give you my cell phone number. Sorry, girls.

It's wonderful to accept an award like this in front of such a distinguished audience of leaders from government, diplomacy, academia, business, and philanthropy. And I have to recognize and thank my family who's here. My wife, Stacy, is here. My parents, Joan and Irwin, are here. My father, Irwin, actually started Qualcomm in that den. And I'm very happy to have been able to work so closely with him.

And my daughter, Jessica, is here. My son, Josh, is here. And my niece, Sarah, is here. She was actually an intern at the National Committee, and I'm not saying it's an inside job or anything, but thanks, Sarah.

In reality, the award is a recognition of the efforts and commitment of many people at Qualcomm. And I have to tell you that it's a heartfelt belief that's shared by all the employees at Qualcomm that our ideas can literally change the world. And we feel both the opportunity and the responsibility to use our position to improve people's quality of life and standard of living.

And we really see this commitment to living up to the highest standards of corporate citizenship, both here in the United States and around the world, as a way to advance not only our business interests but the interests of the communities that we operate in, both locally and globally.

We really try by being a cutting edge company that's committed to bringing to market very revolutionary technologies. But those technologies are in service of making the world a smaller place and making our societies more connected than they ever have been before in the history of mankind.

You've heard a little bit about Qualcomm but should know it's really, first and foremost, a company built on innovation. We had seven founders, and we now have eighteen thousand employees. And the inventions of all those people have really turned that phone that Mr. Volcker can't use to make voice calls into really an extraordinarily powerful mobile computer. And it is really no hyperbole to say that the wireless systems around the world form the single largest platform in the history of mankind.

If you have a 3G phone today, and I hope all of you do, you're using Qualcomm's technology. We spend two and a half billion dollars annually on research and development, and our patent licensing program provides that technology to over one hundred eighty-five companies around the world to build 3G phones and other communications infrastructure. And many of those 3G phones also have a Qualcomm chip inside. And so, that's actually made Qualcomm the number one supplier of chip sets into wireless phones.

And we think that our technologies and the way we've constructed our business model have created a value stream that's highly competitive, highly aligned with the notion of innovation on a global scale. And today there are over a billion people that use our technology that was created in San Diego, in the United States, for 3G; they use that to communicate every day.

So let me just talk a little bit about our corporate citizenship work because it takes a number of different forms. And one area that you probably don't associate with mobile phones is health care. But I really see a tremendous opportunity to use mobile technologies to improve health and wellness, whether it's by embedding wireless technologies into medical devices or by wearing sensors on our bodies that communicate through our wireless phone and then on to a monitoring center. And any number of other ways that we can connect things that people are doing in their lives on a daily basis to the health care profession.

And I think it's fair to say that today you feel as if you're connected to your friends, to your family, to your colleagues not because you're talking to them at all times but because you can talk to them. And I believe over the next five to ten years you'll feel the same way about your health care professional, that they're not always watching you, but if something happens, they can be in contact, and they can see what's going on with you.

And this kind of idea will really, I think, take hold very strongly in the developing world, where the health care systems really are at significant disadvantage. And I think that many of the advances that happen there will also impact the developed world as well.

And so one of the things that we've been doing is working through the World Economic Forum at which I've been chairing the Global Agenda Council on the future of mobile communications, and we really focused in

on the idea of how can we improve health care using wireless technology.

And the fundamental concept is that we will empower individuals to take control of their health and will create additional opportunities for monitoring compliance and providing treatment and keeping track of what's going on in the world by providing health care workers with devices that they can go into the field with. And this really is going to make a tremendous difference in health care, and it's an area that I think is really critical for the entire world.

And that commitment to driving mobile health also extends to other initiatives in a program that we call Wireless Reach. We established this program five years ago because it really was about that notion that we have developed this responsibility and this capacity to change the world, to empower individuals and communities through innovation. And we've also recognized, obviously, that being a strong and sustainable company means much more than just making a profit.

So what we've done in the last five years is we've grown this program into something where there are sixty-six projects in twenty-nine countries, all about empowering underserved communities with mobile communications. And the projects cover a wide range of areas.

Besides health care, education, and public safety, e-governance and entrepreneurship are really, I think, central to our mission as a company, and I think it's fair to say that there are places in the world where we're probably known as much for our Wireless Reach Project as we're known for creating cutting edge wireless technology.

Let me give you an example of this. One example is in Indonesia, which is the world's third largest democracy and has the largest Muslim population. What we've been doing there is working with the Grameen Foundation and two local organizations on something that's called the Village Phone Micro Franchising Program.

It used to be the village phone lady in a rural village to whom you gave a phone and that person provided telecommunications services to all the people around. But what happened was that the phone grew, and penetration rates went up. Even the poorest people in those villages have access to phones now. And so that model didn't actually work. Those people that were trying to be the village phone lady and just provide telecommunications services were unsuccessful.

But what they are successful at now is becoming entrepreneurs in selling minutes to other people, also running other kinds of applications, telling people how they're going to find jobs, and providing a set of other services that are actually being developed in the country itself through those organizations and in a way that makes it easy for the local people to build applications that work for that community.

And, you know, it's been amazing because entrepreneurs now get a prepackaged kit that has a mobile phone, plus this application that allows them to sell their airtime minutes. And it also serves as this other platform. So they generate a lot of revenues and margins. And it's a tremendous opportunity for those people who are at the bottom of the pyramid.

Because I'm an engineer, I've got to give you a couple of statistics, a couple of numbers. As of January, this program had more than 5,500 village phone operators, and they're serving more than 458,000 unique customers; 47 percent of those entrepreneurs have moved above the poverty line. More than 90 percent of those businesses are run by women. And that's something that I think is often overlooked when we talk about growth of developing countries' economies. And 100 percent of those village phone operators are profitable. So that's, I think, a wonderful program and one that we're very proud to be a part of.

Another thing that we've done is connected people to the Net. And in China we launched a program called the 3G Connected Classroom Program, and there are 33 schools in three provinces in China right now with 92,000 students who are connected to the Internet through this initiative. The idea there is to boost local, social, and economic development by providing education, distance education, through these technologies to people who would not necessarily get that kind of access to information. And so since 2007, through that and other programs, we have donated 75 wireless classrooms in China.

And there are a number of programs, as I said. We've had successes in places as wide ranging as India and Tanzania, South Korea, El Salvador, Portugal, and even in Tijuana, Mexico, just a few miles from our offices, where we're running a program in which people go out in the field with glucose monitors and they monitor diabetics for a local government clinic that was having a tremendous problem helping people monitor and take care of their diabetes.

And we've talked to insurance companies, for example, that tell us that it's 10 to 15 times more expensive to take care of someone who's lost control of diabetes and has complications than it is if the diabetic keeps it under control. So there is a tremendous quality improvement, a tremendous ability to lower the costs on the overall system by doing that.

And, of course, we've also had programs in the United States on education. One that we've done, for example, in rural North Carolina, shows what people will do if they have access to the Internet, to information, and to one another through a very low cost device.

And for many people in the developing world, this is the only computer that they have, and this is the only way that they'll have access to the rest of the world. And so it really does prove that these 3G technologies can bridge the digital divide and can improve lives even in the most remote corners of the world.

Another area that I've been very fortunate to be involved in is the U.S.-India CEO Forum, a group that was convened by the Obama administration. It brings together business leaders from different countries--in this case, India and the United States--to work with senior policymakers in Washington and New Delhi. And there's a wide range of things that we've been working on.

One of the things that I am very proud of is that we are going to get some wireless health initiatives launched through this program because of the fact that the wireless technology people came together with the person who runs Apollo Healthcare, one of the largest operators of hospitals in India. And I think this is going to turn into something really amazing.

We've had a presence in India since 1996. In fact we have a number of people there. But really, it's about how we're able to create new opportunities there. And one of the things that I'm very proud of in India in particular since we introduced our technologies there is that the prices of airtime, of service, have dropped so dramatically and the cost of the devices has dropped so dramatically that we saw this massive proliferation of the devices and technology and connectivity into the rural parts of the country. And it has dramatically improved people's lives there even though the trend is at the very beginning.

One other thing that I want to mention is this confluence of domestic policy and international policy by making a couple of statements about things that are going on in the domestic arena because for companies like Qualcomm and other American companies that continue to be the drivers of innovation and economic growth, we really need to make sure that our government policy accurately reflects the realities of the global economy.

The United States is one of the only industrialized countries with a worldwide taxation system. And I'll tell you a striking fact about Qualcomm. We earn 95 percent of our revenues outside of the United States, and yet we have about 75 percent of our employees in the United States. And, you know, it's not we alone who are earning a lot of money outside the United States. There's about 1.4 trillion dollars that U.S. companies have outside the United States. And that money is sitting offshore because it has a little label on it that says, "Do Not Spend in the United States."

And so I would just say that as the government is looking for growth and investment and ways to reduce the deficit, we really think that it's important to get these tax laws changed, to create the incentives for companies to bring money back into the United States, and reinvest it here.

Another area that's obviously of tremendous importance is immigration policies because this country was built and a lot of high-tech industry was built on bringing the best and the brightest from around the world to be educated in the United States. And we don't allow many of those people to stay here. Even worse, now we're sending venture capital money home.

It's at least important that the people who come here absorb American values by being educated in our research universities.

A terrible thing will happen when we send enough people home that they stop coming here at all. That will be, I think, a tremendous loss for the United States. It's a domestic policy, but it has tremendous implications for the global economy and foreign policy. So I think that those kinds of ideas really need to be very seriously considered and changed.

Before I close, I just want to reflect for a second on the civil unrest and revolutionary changes that we're seeing in the Middle East and in Africa. And, obviously, the outcome is still uncertain. But one thing that is very clear is that connectivity, not just voice but data connectivity, has been incredibly important in causing those changes to happen.

We were in Davos when the situation in Egypt was going on, and some of the people from Tunisia went there. We were with the Facebook people and were told that pictures of snipers on rooftops were being taken and posted on Facebook and that was how people found out where they had to go to be safe.

And so the whole idea that the phone and this connectivity, not just of voice but of data as well, of global broadband, really has the opportunity to change the world and to allow people to reach out to one another, to mobilize, and to spur—unexpected, I think, we all would agree--change.

So I just want to say again that I am very proud to be part of this industry. I'm very proud to receive this award. And I'm very happy to have been invited to share a bit of the Qualcomm story with you, as well. And I have to say that we're all tremendously honored at Qualcomm to be part of this great dinner and very honored to receive this Global Business Leadership Award. So thanks very much.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: We're going to take just a minute or two to put desserts on your plates and then in a couple of minutes Grace Kennan Warnecke will be here to present the final award of the evening. So see you in a few minutes.

We just have one more series of awards to give this evening, and so if I can have your attention for just a couple of more minutes, please. You've all heard a lot about George F. Kennan this evening and, of course, he is known as the father of containment, but he is also the father of a very remarkable woman who is here with us tonight.

Grace Kennan Warnecke has done so many things over an incredible range of occupations. She's a legend in my industry. She's been a photographer; she's been a producer; she's run businesses, all very successful.

I get to run off a few of the things she has done. She ran the Winrock International Group in Ukraine. She was the director of the Women's

Economic Empowerment Project. She founded the American Soviet Youth Orchestra. And, this is my favorite thing, she went to public school in the Soviet Union. Is that correct?

GRACE KENNAN WARNECKE: Yes.

THE HON. JOHN NEGROPONTE: It was School No. 131 in Moscow, an extraordinary fact. So here to present the 21st Century Leader Award, Grace Kennan Warnecke.

GRACE KENNAN WARNECKE: Thank you, good evening. The Young Leader in Advancing American Foreign Policy Award was created to recognize the achievements of individuals under the age of 40 who display a serious commitment to furthering the United States strategic policy interest in accordance with the principles of political realism. Through their efforts and accomplishments, they make important contributions to the international dialogue and demonstrate a promising future in the realm of American foreign policy.

America, being a young country, has often had some remarkable young leaders, but to be any kind of leader in the complex society of today requires a special level of sophistication. The mosaic of challenges is truly daunting. In the turbulent era in which we find ourselves, how our country will be steered lies in the hands of leaders such as these.

At a time when many of the brightest young people choose careers that are primarily focused on material gain and pursuing business interests, it is rewarding to learn about those who are devoting their lives to the security of our country and to promoting a foreign policy that will ensure our future and that of generations to come.

It is a great honor to introduce three outstanding individuals who have been chosen to be the recipients of this award. And now, I invite Nancy Walbridge Collins, Abe Denmark, and Marisa Porges to come up to the podium, please.

And, in alphabetical order, Nancy Walbridge Collins served as the research director of Columbia's European Institute, as well as the chair of Columbia University's Seminar on Modern Europe, a faculty colloquium devoted to key transformations in the region.

She previously served as the director of the Council of European Studies at Columbia University in which she led the center's interdisciplinary program dedicated to further advancement of the field, as well as teaching courses on modern Europe. Her current book project is *Battleground Europe, Weapons of Transatlantic Knowledge in the New American Order*.

Professor Collins is a senior fellow at the Atlantic Council, a member of

the Aspen Institute, the National History Center, and the U.S. Commission on Military History. She earned her B.A. from Georgetown University and her Ph.D. from the University of London, where she was a Thornley Fellow. Nancy, let me read this: "The National Committee on American Foreign Policy presents to Nancy Walbridge Collins the 21st Century Leader Award in the Advancement of American Foreign Policy for contributions to the international dialogue and for demonstrating her ability to fulfill the promising future awaiting her in the realm of American foreign policy. This award is conferred on March 2, 2011, in the City of New York.

Abe Denmark is a fellow at the Center for a New American Security and director of its Asia-Pacific Security Program. He is the American editor and author of the book *The U.S.-ROK Alliance in the 21st Century* published by the Korea Institute for National Unification in 2009. He has also testified before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission.

Previously Mr. Denmark served as country director for China affairs in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, where he received the Secretary's Award for Excellence.

Mr. Denmark studied history and political science at the University of North Colorado and earned a master's degree in international security from the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver. He has also studied at both China's Foreign Affairs College and Peking University.

Marisa Porges. Marisa Porges flew here from London where she is currently a Ph.D. candidate in war studies at King's College, writing a dissertation focusing on the use of deradicalization as a counterterrorism strategy.

She just heard yesterday that she has been named to the Supreme Allied Commander Next Generation Advisory Panel, a group of young scholars and professionals and nongovernment leaders that will meet with Admiral Stavridis to discuss and provide input on national security issues.

Ms. Porges is a commissioned naval flight officer, with the rank of lieutenant, having served on active duty with the Navy's EA-6B Prowlers and was deployed aboard the U.S.S. Abraham Lincoln during Operation Unified Assistance, the posttsunami relief effort, I believe.

Ms. Porges has also served as civilian counterterrorism adviser at the U.S. Department of the Treasury where she was a member of General Petraeus's Central Command Assessment Team. Most recently she served as an international affairs fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She has conducted field work in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Ms. Porges received an AB in geophysics from Harvard University and has a master's in science from the London School of Economics.

I just want to say that I think we are all very happy to have had the opportunity to honor both the wonderful achievements of the leaders that we singled out earlier tonight and those of the new leaders who are coming up.

MR. JOHN BERMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, as they are up here, saying goodnight to each other, allow me to say that concludes our evening, a fun, I think, and informative and reflective evening.

You have two jobs as you leave here tonight. The first job is to get Paul Volcker's cell phone number and leave him a message. Because nothing would be funnier than trying to see him retrieve 250 cell phone messages on his cell phone right now.

Your second mission is to go out and talk about the National Committee on American Foreign Policy and do as much work as you can for the National Committee because their nonpartisan efforts to foster dialogue around the world is one of the few ways in which we will find success in American foreign policy over the next few years. They've been doing it for decades, and they will continue to do it for decades.

So on behalf of the committee, thank you very much for being here.



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