

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 7

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1, 2001

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness, and for other purposes.

Whereas educating international students is an important way to spread United States values and influence and to create goodwill for the United States throughout the world;

Whereas international exchange programs, that in the past have done much to extend United States influence in the world by educating the world's leaders, are suffering from decline;

Whereas international education is important to meet future challenges facing the United States including challenges involving national security and the management of global conflict and competitiveness in a global economy;

Whereas international education entails the imparting of effective global literacy to United States students and other citizens as an integral part of their education;

Whereas more than 500,000 international students and their dependents contributed an estimated \$12,300,000,000 to the United States economy in the academic year 1999-2000;

Whereas other countries, especially the United Kingdom, are mounting vigorous recruitment campaigns to compete for international students;

Whereas United States competitiveness in the international student market is declining, the United States share of internationally mobile students having declined from 40 percent to 30 percent since 1982;

Whereas less than 10 percent of United States students graduating from college have studied abroad; and

Whereas research indicates that the United States is failing to graduate enough students with expertise in foreign languages and cultures to fill the demands of business, government, and universities: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring),*

1 **SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT**
2 **OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY**
3 **FOR THE UNITED STATES.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
5 should establish an international education policy to en-
6 hance national security and significantly further United
7 States foreign policy and global competitiveness.

8 **SEC. 2. OBJECTIVES OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION**
9 **POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.**

10 An international education policy for the United
11 States should strive to achieve the following:

12 (1) Invigorate citizen and professional inter-
13 national exchange programs and to promote the
14 international exchange of scholars.

15 (2) Streamline visa, taxation, and employment
16 regulations applicable to international students.

17 (3) Significantly increase participation in study
18 abroad by United States students.

19 (4) Promote greater diversity of locations, lan-
20 guages, and subjects involved in study abroad to en-
21 sure that the United States maintains an adequate
22 international knowledge base.

23 (5) Ensure that a college graduate has knowl-
24 edge of a second language and of a foreign area.

1 (6) Enhance the educational infrastructure
2 through which the United States produces inter-
3 national expertise.

4 (7) Capture 40 percent of the international stu-
5 dent market for the United States.

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