

**Calendar No. 30**

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, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

APRIL 4, 2001

Reported by Mr. HELMS, with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

---

**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

*Whereas promoting international education for United States citizens and ensuring access to high level international experts are important to meet national security, foreign policy, economic, and other global challenges facing the United States;*

*Whereas international education entails the imparting of effective global competence to United States students and other citizens as an integral part of their education at all levels;*

*Whereas research indicates that the United States is failing to graduate enough students with expertise in foreign languages, cultures, and policies to fill the demands of business, government, and universities;*

*Whereas, according to the Institute for International Education, less than 10 percent of United States students graduating from college have studied abroad;*

*Whereas, according to the American Council on Education, foreign language enrollments in United States higher education fell from 16 percent in 1960 to just 8 percent today, and the number of 4-year colleges with foreign language entrance and graduation requirements also declined;*

*Whereas educating international students is an important way to impart cross-cultural understanding, to spread United States values and influence, and to create goodwill for the United States throughout the world;*

*Whereas, based on studies by the College Board, the Institute for International Education, and Indiana University, 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, according to the Departments of State and Education, the proportion of international students choosing to study in the United States has declined from 40 to 30 percent since 1982;*

*Whereas international exchange programs, which in the past have done much to extend United States influence in the world by educating the world’s leaders, as well as educating United States citizens about other nations and their cultures, are suffering from decline; and*

*Whereas American educational institutions chartered in the United States but operating abroad are important resources both for deepening the international knowledge of United States citizens and for nurturing United States ideals in other countries: Now, therefore, be it*

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

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

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

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

3 An international education policy for the United  
4 States should strive to achieve the following:

5 (1) Invigorate citizen and professional inter-  
6 national exchange programs and to promote the  
7 international exchange of scholars.

8 (2) Streamline visa, taxation, and employment  
9 regulations applicable to international students.

10 (3) Significantly increase participation in study  
11 abroad by United States students.

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

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

18 (6) Enhance the educational infrastructure  
19 through which the United States produces inter-  
20 national expertise.

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

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 should*  
 5 *establish an international education policy to enhance na-*  
 6 *tional security, significantly further United States foreign*  
 7 *policy and economic competitiveness, and promote mutual*  
 8 *understanding and cooperation among nations.*

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

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

13 *(1) Enhance the educational infrastructure*  
 14 *through which the United States produces citizens*  
 15 *with a high level of international expertise, and*  
 16 *builds a broad knowledge base that serves the United*  
 17 *States.*

18 *(2) Promote greater diversity of locations, lan-*  
 19 *guages, and subjects involved in teaching, research,*  
 20 *and study abroad to ensure that the United States*  
 21 *maintains a broad international knowledge base.*

22 *(3) Significantly increase participation in study*  
 23 *and internships abroad by United States students.*

24 *(4) Invigorate citizen and professional inter-*  
 25 *national exchange programs and promote the inter-*  
 26 *national exchange of scholars.*

1           (5) *Support visas and employment policies that*  
 2           *promote increased numbers of international students.*

3           (6) *Ensure that a United States college graduate*  
 4           *has knowledge of a second language and of a foreign*  
 5           *area, as well as a broader understanding of the world.*

6           (7) *Encourage programs that begin foreign lan-*  
 7           *guage learning in the United States at an early age.*

8           (8) *Promote educational exchanges and research*  
 9           *collaboration with American educational institutions*  
 10          *abroad that can strengthen the foreign language skills*  
 11          *and a better understanding of the world by United*  
 12          *States citizens.*

13          (9) *Promote partnerships among government,*  
 14          *business, and educational institutions and organiza-*  
 15          *tions to provide adequate resources for implementing*  
 16          *this policy.*

Amend the title so as to read: “Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to further national security, foreign policy, and economic competitiveness, promote mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, and for other purposes.”.

**Calendar No. 30**

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## **S. CON. RES. 7**

---

---

### **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.

---

---

APRIL 4, 2001

Reported with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title