

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3056

To authorize the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative focusing on peace and nonviolence in global conflict resolution, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 23, 2011

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. STARK, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. COHEN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative focusing on peace and nonviolence in global conflict resolution, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Gandhi-King Scholarly
5 Exchange Initiative Act of 2011”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Mohandas (Mahatma) Karamchand Gandhi
2 and Martin Luther King, Jr., were dedicated leaders
3 of peace, civil rights, social justice, and social change
4 in their respective communities and countries and in
5 the world.

6 (2) Mahatma Gandhi, who was born on October
7 2, 1869, was murdered on January 30, 1948, after
8 dedicating his life to the peaceful empowerment of
9 the people of India and to their liberation from Brit-
10 ish occupation.

11 (3) Martin Luther King, Jr., who was born on
12 January 15, 1929, was murdered on April 4, 1968,
13 after a life dedicated to peaceful movements against
14 segregation, discrimination, racial injustice, and pov-
15 erty.

16 (4) On August 22, 2011, the Dr. Martin Lu-
17 ther King, Jr. National Memorial opened to the pub-
18 lic in Washington, DC. This newest memorial on the
19 National Mall pays tribute to Dr. King's national
20 and international contributions to world peace
21 through non-violent social change.

22 (5) Mahatma Gandhi, who employed the prin-
23 ciple of satyagraha, or non-violent resistance, has
24 come to represent the moral force inspiring many
25 civil and social rights movements around the world.

1 (6) King’s effective use of Gandhian principles
2 was instrumental to the American civil rights move-
3 ment.

4 (7) In February 2009, a congressional delega-
5 tion traveled to India to commemorate the 50th an-
6 niversary of the pilgrimage of Martin Luther King,
7 Jr., and his wife, Coretta Scott King, to that coun-
8 try in 1959, and to study Gandhi’s life and work,
9 highlighting the need for further progress in peace-
10 ful conflict resolution and combating poverty.

11 (8) In February 2009, United States Special
12 Envoy for Pakistan and Afghanistan Richard
13 Holbrooke visited India to determine how the inter-
14 national community can better contribute to peace
15 and stability in Afghanistan and South Asia.

16 (9) According to the 2011 Global Peace Index
17 prepared by the Institute for Economics and Peace,
18 a 25 percent reduction in violence would result in a
19 \$2 trillion economic benefit, enough to offset the re-
20 construction costs of the 2011 Japanese earthquake
21 and tsunami and eliminate the public debt of Greece,
22 Portugal, and Ireland.

23 **SEC. 3. GANDHI-KING SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE INITIATIVE.**

24 (a) INITIATIVE ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary of
25 State is authorized to carry out, in cooperation with the

1 appropriate representatives of the Government of India,
2 an initiative to be known as the “Gandhi-King Scholarly
3 Exchange Initiative”. The initiative shall be comprised of
4 educational, scholarly, and professional exchange pro-
5 grams, including the following:

6 (1) An annual public diplomacy forum for
7 scholars from the United States and India that fo-
8 cuses on the legacies of Mahatma Gandhi and Mar-
9 tin Luther King, Jr., which shall—

10 (A) be held alternately in the United
11 States and in India;

12 (B) include representatives from govern-
13 ments, non-governmental organizations, edu-
14 cational institutions, cultural organizations, and
15 civic organizations; and

16 (C) focus on studying the work of Gandhi
17 and King and applying their philosophies to
18 current issues, including the status of poverty,
19 conflict, human rights, civil rights, peace, non-
20 violence, and democracy in the United States
21 and India.

22 (2) A professional development training initia-
23 tive for government employees to develop inter-
24 national conflict solutions based on the principles of
25 nonviolence developed in consultation with the presi-

1 dent and chief executive officer of the United States
2 Institute of Peace, the Under Secretary for Public
3 Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of
4 State, and United States cooperating partners,
5 which shall—

6 (A) target Federal, State, and local gov-
7 ernment employees in countries with ongoing
8 political, social, ethnic, or violent conflict;

9 (B) include a specific focus on the success
10 of nonviolent movements in conflict resolution;

11 (C) develop a curriculum for teaching con-
12 flict resolution and make such curriculum avail-
13 able to participating government employees; and

14 (D) be made publically available through a
15 variety of media.

16 (3) An undergraduate, graduate, and post-grad-
17 uate student exchange for students to—

18 (A) study the history and legacies of Mar-
19 tin Luther King, Jr., and Mahatma Gandhi;

20 (B) visit historic sites in India and the
21 United States that were integral to the Amer-
22 ican civil rights movement and the Indian inde-
23 pendence movement; and

1 (C) research and develop papers on the im-
2 portance of peace, nonviolence, and reconcili-
3 ation in current conflict regions.

4 (b) UNITED STATES COOPERATING PARTNERS DE-
5 FINED.—The term “United States cooperating partners”
6 means—

7 (1) an institution of higher education (as such
8 term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Edu-
9 cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))), including,
10 to the maximum extent practicable, an historically
11 Black college or university that is a part B institu-
12 tion (as such term is defined in section 322(2) of
13 such Act (20 U.S.C. 1061(2))) or an Hispanic-serv-
14 ing institution (as such term is defined in section
15 502(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5)));

16 (2) a combination of institutions of higher edu-
17 cation (as that term is defined in section 103 of the
18 Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
19 1003(2)));

20 (3) a nongovernmental organization incor-
21 porated in the United States; or

22 (4) a consortium consisting of two or more such
23 institutions of higher education, higher education as-
24 sociations, or nongovernmental organizations.

1 **SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

2 (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after
3 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
4 State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
5 and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
6 Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations
7 and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a re-
8 port on the Secretary's plan to carry out the initiative au-
9 thorized under section 3.

10 (b) PERIODIC UPDATES.—Upon the request of the
11 committees referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary
12 shall submit to such committees an update on the Sec-
13 retary's progress in implementing the plan referred to in
14 subsection (a).

15 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

16 To carry out this Act, there are authorized to be ap-
17 propriated to the Secretary of State such sums as may
18 be necessary for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2017.
19 Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of
20 appropriations under this section are in addition to
21 amounts otherwise available for such purpose.

○