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Expressing the sense of Congress that the national security policy of the United States should be based upon a national strategy for peace through strength.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 6, 1995

Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. WILSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the national security policy of the United States should be based upon a national strategy for peace through strength.

Whereas a steadfast and bipartisan Peace Through Strength Strategy won the Cold War;

Whereas one of the great assurances of peace is being prepared for war;

Whereas military capability, once lost, is very expensive to regain, very difficult to regain, and very time-consuming to regain;

Whereas since the end of the Cold War the United States has been dramatically reducing the strength and readiness of the Armed Forces;

Whereas in an increasingly interdependent world, the United States cannot achieve foreign and domestic policy goals nor maintain credibility abroad if it does not sustain economic dynamism and competitiveness both at home and abroad;

Whereas the United States faces security problems throughout the world due to a variety of causes, including nationalism and religious and ethnic differences; and

Whereas the House of Representatives, in the One Hundred Second Congress, unanimously passed House Resolution 284 calling for “the development of a comprehensive, coordinated strategy” which “will help the United States achieve its goal of being the strongest Nation on Earth economically and militarily, so that it remain the greatest Nation in support of human dignity, freedom, and democratic ideals”: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that, to guide
 3 the United States toward a new era of peace, freedom,
 4 and prosperity through the enhancement of moral, eco-
 5 nomic, and military strength, the President and Congress
 6 should adopt a Peace Through Strength Strategy for the
 7 post-Cold War era, the general principles and goals of
 8 which are as follows:

1 (1) GLOBAL LEADERSHIP.—The United States
2 must accept and maintain global leadership through
3 a clear and consistent articulation of vital United
4 States national interests and goals. One of those
5 vital United States national interests is maintaining
6 and enhancing United States peace with freedom
7 and prosperity, which can best be achieved by
8 strengthening and asserting the moral, economic,
9 and military principles stated in paragraphs (2)
10 through (10).

11 (2) NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.—To deter ag-
12 gression and defend vital United States national in-
13 terests, it is essential for the United States to main-
14 tain highly trained, well-equipped, and combat-ready
15 military forces (composed of the active forces, the
16 Reserves, and the National Guard) and the national
17 will to prevail in any conflict. It is essential to estab-
18 lish and maintain the capability to defend the
19 United States against weapons of mass destruction,
20 especially weapons delivered by ballistic missiles. The
21 use of military force by the United States must be
22 a thoughtful, publicly supported action of last resort,
23 applied decisively to achieve clearly stated objectives
24 that are consistent with a vital national interest of
25 the United States.

1 (3) COOPERATIVE SECURITY.—United States
2 national security and national interests are promoted
3 through participation in global and regional political,
4 military, and economic organizations, treaties, and
5 alliances. However, the United States must always
6 retain its sovereignty and reserve the right to act
7 unilaterally in accord with its own interests. United
8 States Armed Forces should not serve under foreign
9 command without certification by the President that
10 such a command arrangement is essential for rea-
11 sons of national security.

12 (4) ECONOMIC SECURITY.—National wealth and
13 economic strength are the foundation of all forms of
14 power. National economic policy must be to foster
15 private enterprise, to promote successful competition
16 in the global marketplace, and to ensure free and
17 fair access to critical resources and international
18 markets.

19 (5) FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The economic vi-
20 tality of the United States rests not only on free
21 market competitiveness, but also on responsible fi-
22 nancial management. National policy must be to re-
23 duce the size of the Federal Government, to balance
24 the Federal budget, and to erase the national debt

1 in a systematic manner that does not undermine
2 economic growth or national security.

3 (6) VIGILANCE.—The United States must ex-
4 pand effective human and technical intelligence ca-
5 pabilities in order to ensure the capability to antici-
6 pate, detect, and respond to emerging military, eco-
7 nomic, and political threats.

8 (7) OTHER SECURITY THREATS.—The United
9 States will act to lessen, prevent, and eliminate secu-
10 rity threats, including threats posed by the prolifera-
11 tion of weapons of mass destruction and of high
12 technology conventional arms, terrorism, drug traf-
13 ficking, and disruption of access to vital resources.

14 (8) NATIONAL UNITY.—The principal goals of
15 the United States have always been peace and free-
16 dom. To achieve these goals requires the active in-
17 volvement of a broad range of the citizenry of the
18 United States. For this reason, national security pol-
19 icy must be explained to the public in the clear con-
20 text of national interests and a realistic strategy for
21 protecting those interests. By identifying United
22 States goals and the means to achieve them, the na-
23 tional strategy of Peace Through Strength will unite
24 the American people behind their Government in
25 world affairs.

1 (9) TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY.—The
2 United States must maintain a strong technological
3 and industrial base with a skilled workforce to fully
4 support superior United States global economic com-
5 petitiveness and military preparedness. At the same
6 time, safeguards must be placed against the transfer
7 of potentially dangerous technology to foreign pow-
8 ers hostile to the interests of the United States.

9 (10) ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.—The United
10 States must systematically and sharply reduce its
11 dependence on imported oil through the fostering of
12 conservation, the expansion of the use of nuclear
13 power and clean coal technology, and the develop-
14 ment of new and environmentally compatible fuels,
15 renewable sources of energy, or both.

