

H. CON. RES. 100

104th Congress
1st Session

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 face security problems throughout the world due o 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

H. CON. RES. 100

104th Congress
1st Session

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

- (1) GLOBAL LEADERSHIP. – The United States must accept and maintain global leadership through a clear and consistent articulation of vital United States national interests and goals. One of those vital United States national interests is maintaining and enhancing United States peace with freedom and prosperity, which can best be achieved by strengthening and asserting the moral, economic, and military principles stated in paragraphs (2) through (10).
- (2) NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS. – To deter aggression and defend vital United States national interests, it is essential for the United States to maintain highly trained, well equipped, and combat-ready military forces (composed of the active forces, the Reserves, and the National Guard) and the national will to prevail in any conflict. It is essential to establish and maintain the capability to defend the United States against weapons of mass destruction, especially weapons delivered by ballistic missiles. The use of military force by the United States must be a thoughtful, publicly supported action of last resort, applied decisively to achieve clearly stated objectives that are consistent with a vital national interest of the United States.
- (3) COOPERATIVE SECURITY. – United States national security and national interests are promoted through participation in global and regional political, military, and economic organizations, treaties, and alliances. However, the United States must always retain its sovereignty and reserve the right to act unilaterally in accord with its own interests. United States Armed Forces should not serve under foreign command without certification by the President that such a command arrangement is essential for reasons of national security.
- (4) ECONOMIC SECURITY. – National wealth and economic strength are the foundation of all forms of power. National economic policy must be to foster private enterprise, to promote successful competition in the global marketplace, and to ensure free and fair access to critical resources and international markets.
- (5) FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY – The economic vitality of the United States rests not only on free market competitiveness, but also on responsible financial management. National policy must be to reduce the size of the Federal Government, to balance the Federal budget, and to erase the national debt in a systematic manner that does not undermine economic growth or national security.
- (6) VIGILANCE. – The United States must expand effective human and technical intelligence capabilities in order to ensure the capability to anticipate, detect, and respond to emerging military, economic, and political threats.
- (7) OTHER SECURITY THREATS. – The United States will act to lessen, prevent, and eliminate security threats, including threats posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

H. CON. RES. 100

104th Congress
1st Session

and of high technology conventional arms, terrorism, drug trafficking, and disruption of access to vital resources.

- (8) NATIONAL UNITY. – The principal goals of the United States have always been peace and freedom. To achieve these goals requires the active involvement of a broad range of the citizenry of the United States. For this reason, national security policy must be explained to the public in the clear context of national interests and a realistic strategy for protecting those interests. By identifying United States Goals and the means to achieve them, the national strategy of Peace through Strength will united the American people behind their Government in world affairs.
- (9) TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY. – The United States must maintain a strong technological and industrial base with a skilled workforce to fully support superior United States global economic competitiveness and military preparedness. At the same time, safeguards must be placed against the transfer of potentially dangerous technology to foreign powers hostile to the interests of the United States
- (10) ENERGY INDEPENDENCE. – The United States must systematically and sharply reduce its dependence on imported oil through the fostering of conservation, the expansion of the use of nuclear power and clean coal technology, and the development of a new and environmentally compatible fuels, renewable sources of energy, or both.