

108TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 392

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American Response to
Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 2004

Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOFFEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. OLVER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Ms. MCCOLLUM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American
Response to Terrorism (SMART) security platform for
the 21st century.

Whereas the procurement or development of weapons of mass
destruction, acts of terrorism, abusive governmental re-
gimes, and global instability represent urgent threats to
peace and security in the 21st century;

Whereas such threats are fueled in large part by poverty, dis-
ease, and resource scarcity;

Whereas the reliance of the United States on unilateral mili-
tary force and a radical new policy of “preemptive war”

undermine international law and contribute to anti-American sentiment;

Whereas United States foreign and domestic policies and budget priorities should promote global peace, stability, and security through a balance between diplomatic, information, military, and economic instruments of power;

Whereas the July 2003 report, “American Security Policy: Challenge, Opportunity, Commitment”, of the National Security Advisory Group, chaired by former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, calls for greater use of international diplomacy to address crises, an end to the pursuit of new nuclear weapons, and a renunciation of the doctrine of preemptive war, and states clearly: “The United States needs the clear articulation of a security strategy for these dangerous times, and it needs better strategies designed to serve that strategy.”;

Whereas a Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century embraces international law and cooperation, reduces the proliferation of weapons, demonstrates respect for human rights, promotes democracy and sustainable development, and addresses emerging threats early and effectively before they reach crisis levels; and

Whereas to effectively implement such a response to terrorism, the United States needs a SMART security platform for the 21st century that—

- (1) prevents future acts of terrorism by strengthening international institutions and respect for the rule of law;

- (2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of weapons of mass destruction and reduces the proliferation of conventional weapons;

(3) addresses root causes of terrorism and violent conflict in the Middle East and other regions;

(4) shifts United States budget priorities to fulfill unmet security needs; and

(5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to war:
Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That Congress calls for the adoption of a Sen-
3 sible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism
4 (SMART) security platform for the 21st century that—

5 (1) prevents future acts of terrorism by
6 strengthening international institutions and respect
7 for the rule of law by—

8 (A) working with the United Nations, and
9 specifically the United Nations Security Council
10 Counter Terrorism Committee, the North At-
11 lantic Treaty Organization, and other inter-
12 national institutions to root out terrorist net-
13 works and strengthen international law;

14 (B) strengthening intelligence and law en-
15 forcement cooperation, while respecting human
16 and civil rights, aimed at tracking, arresting,
17 and bringing to justice individuals involved in
18 terrorist acts;

19 (C) leading international efforts to cut off
20 financing for terrorist organizations; and

1 (D) actively supporting and strengthening
2 international conventions to reduce the threat
3 of terrorism, including more than two dozen
4 United Nations conventions on terrorism;

5 (2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of
6 weapons of mass destruction and reduces prolifera-
7 tion of conventional weapons by—

8 (A) maintaining adherence to and support
9 for existing nonproliferation treaties, including
10 the Chemical Weapons Convention (entered into
11 force with respect to the United States in
12 1997), the Biological Weapons Convention (en-
13 tered into force with respect to the United
14 States in 1975), the Comprehensive Test Ban
15 Treaty (signed by the United States in 1996),
16 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (en-
17 tered into force with respect to the United
18 States in 1970);

19 (B) setting an example for the rest of the
20 world by renouncing the first use of nuclear
21 weapons, the development of new nuclear weap-
22 ons, and the testing of nuclear weapons;

23 (C) providing adequate funding for the Co-
24 operative Threat Reduction program to work
25 with the Russian Federation and the states of

1 the former Soviet Union to dismantle nuclear
2 warheads, reduce nuclear stockpiles, and secure
3 nuclear weapons and materials in Russia and
4 those states;

5 (D) replicating the Cooperative Threat Re-
6 duction program in other regions and pursuing
7 diplomacy, enhanced inspection regimes, and re-
8 gional security arrangements to reduce pro-
9 liferation; and

10 (E) enhancing arms exports controls for
11 conventional weapons, including restricting the
12 sale and transfer of weapons to governmental
13 regimes involved in human rights abuses and to
14 regions of conflict;

15 (3) addresses root causes of terrorism and vio-
16 lent conflict in the Middle East and other regions
17 by—

18 (A) increasing development aid to the
19 poorest countries and integrating peace-building
20 and conflict prevention into development pro-
21 grams;

22 (B) working with the international commu-
23 nity to address the growing problem of resource
24 scarcity;

1 (C) supporting programs that promote sus-
2 tainable development, democracy-building,
3 human rights education, conflict resolution, the
4 strengthening of civil society in the developing
5 world, and educational opportunities for women
6 and girls;

7 (D) engaging actively with the inter-
8 national community to peacefully resolve the
9 Israeli-Palestinian conflict; and

10 (E) engaging United Nations partners, the
11 humanitarian community, and United States al-
12 lies in all international and civilian-led recon-
13 struction and political transition processes, rec-
14 ognizing the need for continued efforts that will
15 ultimately hand democratic power to the people
16 of Afghanistan and Iraq;

17 (4) shifts United States budget priorities to ful-
18 fill unmet security needs by—

19 (A) creating a more effective national secu-
20 rity strategy focused on multilateralism, non-
21 proliferation, diplomacy, and conflict preven-
22 tion;

23 (B) ceasing to pay for outdated Cold War-
24 era weapons systems;

1 (C) reducing dependence on foreign oil and
2 promoting long-term energy security through
3 greater investment in sustainable and renewable
4 alternatives; and

5 (D) providing adequate peacekeeping, re-
6 construction, and development funding in trou-
7 bled countries and regions to secure long-term
8 peace and stability; and

9 (5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to
10 war by—

11 (A) increasing United States and inter-
12 national capacities for the prevention of armed
13 conflict, including more effective conflict assess-
14 ment and early warning systems, multilateral
15 rapid response mechanisms, human rights mon-
16 itoring, civilian policing, and effective justice
17 systems;

18 (B) strengthening United States diplomacy
19 and international and regional institutions, such
20 as the United Nations and the Organization for
21 Security and Cooperation in Europe, to prevent
22 and resolve violent conflict; and

- 1 (C) supporting civil society programs as a
- 2 critical component in the prevention and resolu-
- 3 tion of violent conflict.

