

103D CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# **S. RES. 78**

Encouraging Germany to assume full and active participation in international efforts to maintain and restore international peace and security, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 10 (legislative day, MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. COHEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## **RESOLUTION**

Encouraging Germany to assume full and active participation in international efforts to maintain and restore international peace and security, and for other purposes.

Whereas for more than four decades following the Second World War, Germany was a divided nation;

Whereas, notwithstanding the creation of the Federal Republic of Germany on September 7, 1949, and the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949, the Four Allied Powers retained rights and responsibilities for Germany as a whole;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany acceded to the United Nations Charter without reservation, “accept[ing] the obligations contained in the Charter . . . and solemnly undertak[ing] to carry them out”, and was admit-

ted as a member of the United Nations on September 26, 1973;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany's admission to the United Nations did not alter Germany's division nor infringe upon the rights and responsibilities of the Four Allied Powers for Germany as a whole;

Whereas these circumstances created impediments to the Federal Republic of Germany fulfilling all obligations undertaken upon its accession to the United Nations Charter;

Whereas Germany was unified within the Federal Republic of Germany on October 3, 1990;

Whereas, with the entry into force of the Final Settlement With Respect to Germany on March 4, 1991, the unified Germany assumed its place in the community of nations as a fully sovereign national state;

Whereas German unification and attainment of full sovereignty and the Federal Republic's history of more than four decades of democracy have removed impediments that have prevented its full participation in international efforts to maintain or restore international peace and security;

Whereas international peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-enforcing operations are becoming increasingly important for the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security;

Whereas United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called for the "full participation of Germany in peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-enforcing measures";

Whereas the North Atlantic Council, meeting in ministerial session on June 4, 1992, and December 17, 1992, stated the preparedness of the North Atlantic Alliance to “support, on a case-by-case basis in accordance with our own procedures, peacekeeping activities under the responsibility of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe” and “peacekeeping operations under the authority of the United Nations Security Council”;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany participated in these North Atlantic Council meetings and fully associated itself with the resulting communiqües;

Whereas the Western European Union (WEU) Ministerial Council, in the Petersberg Declaration adopted June 19, 1992, declared that “As the WEU develops its operational capabilities in accordance with the Maastricht Declaration, we are prepared to support, on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with our own procedures, the effective implementation of conflict-prevention and crisis-management measures, including peacekeeping activities of the CSCE or the United Nations Security Council”;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany presided over this Western European Union Ministerial Council meeting and fully associated itself with the Petersberg Declaration;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany, by virtue of its political, economic, and military status and potential, will play an important role in determining the success or failure of future international efforts to maintain or restore international peace and security;

Whereas Germany is currently engaged in a debate on the proper role for the German military in the international community and, in this regard, on how to amend the provisions of the Federal Republic's Basic Law that govern German military activities;

Whereas an important element in the German debate is the question of whether the international community would welcome or oppose full German participation in international peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-enforcing operations;

Whereas it is, therefore, appropriate for the United States, as a member of the international community and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, to express its position on the foregoing question; and

Whereas distinctions between peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-enforcing measures are becoming blurred, making absolute separation of such measures difficult, if not impossible: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That (a) The Senate commends the German  
2 people for their efforts over several decades—

3               (1) to acknowledge forthrightly the evils per-  
4 petrated during the National Socialist period;

5               (2) to construct a democratic state deeply root-  
6 ed in German society; and

7               (3) to integrate Germany into international in-  
8 stitutions designed to strengthen, protect, and pro-  
9 mote democracy and international peace and secu-  
10 rity.

11       (b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

6 (2) the President should strongly encourage  
7 Germany to assume full and active participation in  
8 international peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-  
9 enforcing operations and to take the necessary meas-  
10 ures with regard to its constitutional law and policy  
11 and its military capabilities so as to enable the full  
12 and active participation of Germany in such oper-  
13 ations.

14 SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit  
15 a copy of this resolution to the President.

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