

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Somalia, June-December 1993 [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

African Affairs-Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et.al.

Original OA/ID Number:

502

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
29	4	8	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Anthony Lake to the President, re: Somalia (3 pages)	11/00/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	Memo for Distribution, re: Security Implications of the US Withdrawal from Somalia (1 page)	12/09/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. paper	Security Implications of the US Withdrawal from Somalia (4 pages)	12/00/1993	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: [Meeting] (7 pages)	12/06/1993	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: Proposed Human Rights Resolution for Somalia (5 pages)	11/17/1993	P1/b(1)
005. report	Re: [Readout of Meeting] (1 page)	12/00/1993	P1/b(1)
006. report	Somalia: Prospects for the Next Six Months (5 pages)	10/26/1993	P1/b(1)
007. memo	Sabrina Safrin to Alan Kreczko, re: Somalia Resolution/Mandate Renewal (3 pages)	11/02/1993	P1/b(1)
008. memo	Anthony Lake to the President, re: Somalia - Implementing the New Approach (2 pages)	10/18/1993	P1/b(1)
009. memo	Memo for Distribution, re: OSD Somalia Task Force (3 pages)	10/12/1993	P1/b(1)
010. cable	Re: Message to OAU Secretary General Salim Salim (2 pages)	10/07/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, June - December 1993 [1]

2012-0659-F

ke4093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

~~SECRET~~

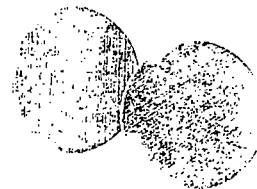
~~SECRET~~

9286

India

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 24, 1993



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE

FROM: R. RAND BEERS

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President Re Somalia

As you requested, attached at Tab I is a memorandum to the President regarding Somalia.

Concurrences by: Susan Rice, Jennifer Ward

Not Available

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006
By KDE NARA, Date 11/29/16
2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

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002b. paper	Security Implications of the US Withdrawal from Somalia (4 pages)	12/00/1993	P1/b(1)
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The Republic of Somaliland Mission



PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release:

December 3, 1993

Contact: Office of the Republic of Somaliland Mission

Since the dictatorial regime of General Mohamed Saiyd Barre was chased out of Somalia on April, 1992, the country has been plunged into chaos, anarchy and civil war.

Somalia is a divided country, the Republic of Somaliland declared its independence from the South on May 17th, 1991.

The northern part of Somalia was a British Protectorate before it gained its independence on June, 26, 1960. The Southern part of Somalia was under UN trusteeship from 1950 to 1960. The two countries united on July 1, 1960 without any conditions.

While the whole world witnessed the fighting between UNSOM II and the forces loyal to General Mohamed Fareh Aidiid in South Mogadishu. The international intervention was under a humanitarian umbrella, despite the success of UNITAF forces, in Operation Restore Hope, the UN takeover in May 1992 added fuel to the fire. Up to now, the UN Arab world and the west, sponsored five conferences to help bring the different factions in Southern Somalia together for reconciliation purposes. Djbouti I and II produced the civil war between General Aidiid and Mr. Ali Mahdi's forces in Mogadishu.

Later, the same organizations and countries sponsored Addis Abbaba I and II conferences and it produced the war between General Aidiid's forces and UNSOM II. Both wars brought death and devastation to all sides, forget about reconciliations. In the meantime millions were spent on those conferences.

In the Republic of Somaliland where the Somali National Movement has struggled since 1981, the people in the north revised the act of the union with Southern part of Somalia. Since then the government and the communities in Somaliland sponsored six conferences on peace and reconciliation. They were held in Hargisa, the capitol of the Republic of Somaliland, Burao, Berbera, Shiek, Borame and Erigavo.

All these conferences were held without the assistance of the UN or the Arab world or the West, however, an institute in Sweden and some other organizations assisted. The rest was funded by the people of the Somaliland community.

The UN repeatedly claims it was behind all those conferences, the truth of the matter is they sabotaged them. Somaliland is not immune from conflict. It had its share of factional fighting, but luckily our Elders in Somaliland intervened and helped resolve it in the traditional way.

One thing we don't understand is why the Carter Centre, and Harvard Conflict Resolution Center, and the UN didn't come and observe these events, learn from them, and then try to help our brothers and sisters in the south instead of spending millions of dollars on peace keeping forces. Ironically the Arab League keeps issuing statements on the sovereignty and the territorial integrity and Somali unity they never sent a fact-finding mission or

- more -

assistance to Somaliland. Ironically, the Jewish organizations help feed Somalis on the

Kenyan Somali border.

In conclusion, as Donar Conference progresses in Addis Ababa which is ADDIS III, Admiral Jonathan Howe just discovered Somaliland. He is frequent traveler. Sir, leave Somaliland alone because we know what you did in South Mogadishu.

It is about time the Clinton administration and the international community extended basic structural assistance in reconstructing the destroyed infrastructure; as far as reconciliation, our Elders did a fantastic job despite its shortcomings. If there is hope for democracy in the Horn region, it's in Somaliland because Somali national movement during its eleven years of armed struggle against the dictators regimes, had peacefully elected five chairmen to head the movement, and on May 17th, 1993, SNM handed over the power to a non-SNM leader as promised in its charter.

The Office of Republic of Somaliland Mission would like to inform you that the first democratic transition in the Horn took place at Borame. Meeting were two Presidents who exchanged offices peacefully on May 17, 1993. Although the Republic of Somaliland is not

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Jennifer Wood Fyfe
Andrinos
MDS
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510
November 19, 1993

The Honorable Warren Christopher
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We feel obliged to express our concerns about the Administration's recent proposals to provide up to \$106 million in military equipment and other assistance for United Nations operations in Somalia. We believe that several aspects of these proposals set new foreign policy precedents and must therefore be closely reviewed before they move forward.

First, we are concerned about President Clinton's repeated use of authority granted by Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act to carry out his foreign policy goals. This blanket authority, which allows the President to waive all provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, and all other relevant foreign policy law, has been used only in the most extreme situations by previous Administrations. In the first 10 months, this Administration has used section 614 authority on four occasions and is proposing to use it a fifth time to facilitate additional assistance to Somalia.

Second, we are disturbed about the Administration's proposal to provide \$2 million in Economic Support Funds to the United Nations for the purpose of paying salaries of Somali police officers. To our knowledge, the United States has never undertaken a program to disburse U.S. tax dollars directly to the U.N. to pay the salaries of foreign government police forces. Further, we have received no assurances from the Administration that other nations are willing to commit to and provide assistance for this program; nor whether or not the U.N. has a reliable system to ensure this assistance is used for its stated purpose. Also, the Administration has failed to provide a legal justification for provision of this assistance consistent with Section 487 of the Foreign Assistance Act which prohibits assistance to drug traffickers.

Third, we are concerned about Administration plans to provide up to \$12 million for the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). The proposed use of Section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act for such purposes is unprecedented. President Clinton has repeatedly stated that the United States' mission in Somalia is not now, nor has it ever been, one of nation-building. However, we believe this assistance, designed to build judicial, police, and penal systems is clearly "nation-building" and is therefore beyond the scope of the U.S. mission in Somalia as defined by the President himself.

The Honorable Warren Christopher
November 19, 1993
Page 2

Fourth, we are deeply troubled that the Administration is considering selling up to \$45 million in military hardware at reduced price -- including M60 tanks and armored personnel carriers -- to the United Nations for immediate transfer to the government of Pakistan. As you know, direct assistance from the United States to Pakistan is currently prohibited by the Pressler Amendment. We take a dim view of any plan designed to circumvent the Pressler amendment -- especially one which provides an armored force under the control of the U.N. Secretary General.

Fifth, we believe the United Nations must fully recognize the extent of the U.S. contribution to this operation. The United States has contributed the majority of resources, both financial and material, to the UNISOM mission and the U.S. currently contributes 31.7 percent of the entire UNISOM operating budget. However, it is our understanding that the Administration has not requested, nor does the U.N. intend to count, this additional assistance toward the U.S. assessed contribution. We believe that the U.S. must seek and receive proper credit for all U.S. assistance in Somalia.

Congress and the Executive Branch must always be partners in the conduct of foreign policy. While we understand that the situation in Somalia is uncertain and may require precedent-setting initiatives, we also believe that these initiatives requested by the Administration can be undertaken only after careful scrutiny by Congress.

Sincerely,

Samuel

Jerse Helms

John D. ...

Strom Thurmond

Al ...

Larry Pressler

W. ...

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004. cable	Re: Proposed Human Rights Resolution for Somalia (5 pages)	11/17/1993	P1/b(1)

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De Sorella

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

16-Nov-1993 22:12 EDT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: White House Situation Room
(WHSR@A1@WHSR)

SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION 885 ON

<DIST>

PRT: BERGER FUERTH ITOH KENNEY LAKE OAKLEY REED SIT{C2} SODERBERG

SIT: BEERS CLARKER DARRAGH FILE GEORGEL RAGLE RICE SUM2 VAX WARD

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RUEHMG/USLO MOGADISHU IMMEDIATE 0488

RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE

RUEKJCS/CJCS WASHDC IMMEDIATE

RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

RUEHNR/AMEMBASSY NAIROBI PRIORITY 0179

RUEIBS/AMEMBASSY ASMARA PRIORITY 0102

RUEHDS/AMEMBASSY ADDIS ABABA PRIORITY 0606

RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO PRIORITY 1188

RUFHOL/AMEMBASSY BONN PRIORITY 1095

RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 1075

<SUBJ>

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION 885 ON

SOMALIA COMMISSION

<TEXT>

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 USUN NEW YORK 006048

WHITEHOUSE PASS TO NSC FOR CLARKE; JCS FOR BOWMAN;

OSD FOR SEWALL; STATE FOR AHINN, IO/UNP-ZELLE,

IO/PHO; USLO MOGADISHU PASS TO AMB OAKLEY

E.O.12356: DECL:OADR

TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, UNSC, SO

SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION 885 ON

SOMALIA COMMISSION

REF: USUN 6010

1. (S) AFTER EXTENSIVE DEBATE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

Department of State Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 11/29/16

8612-0659-F

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE US SPONSORED RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON SOMALIA. DURING INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS SOME AMENDMENTS WERE MADE TO THE DRAFT (REFTEL) TO ADDRESS THE CONCERNS OF THE SYG, AND SOME MEMBERS, CONCERNING OVERLY HIGHLIGHTING THE REFERENCE TO PRESIDENT MELES' LETTER, AND WHETHER THE SYG SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION MEMBERS. ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION WAS HELD ON FRANCE'S POSITION THAT CHAPTER VII SHOULD BE CITED AS AUTHORITY IN OPERATIVE PARA 7. HOWEVER THE UN LEGAL ADVISOR, WHEN ASKED BY THE COUNCIL, OPINED THAT SUCH REFERENCE WAS UNNECESSARY AND IT WAS NOT INCLUDED. THE TEXT OF RESOLUTION 885 AS ADOPTED IS INCLUDED IN PARA 2. AMB ALBRIGHT MADE AN EOY, THE TEXT OF WHICH IS INCLUDED IN PARA 3.

2.(U) BEGIN TEXT OF RESOLUTION:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

REAFFIRMING RESOLUTIONS 733 (1992), 746 (1992), 751 (1992), 767 (1992), 775 (1992), 794 (1992), 814 (1993), 837 (1993), 865 (1993) AND 878 (1993)

ALSO REAFFIRMING RESOLUTION 868 (1993) ON THE NEED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL,

RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL NEED FOR BROADBASED CONSULTATIONS AMONG ALL PARTIES AND CONSENSUS ON BASIC PRINCIPLES TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN SOMALIA; STRESSING THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA BEAR THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACHIEVING THESE OBJECTIVES IN THIS CONTEXT NOTING IN PARTICULAR RESOLUTION 837 (1993) WHICH CONDEMNED THE JUNE 5 ATTACK ON UNOSOM II PERSONNEL AND CALLED FOR AN INVESTIGATION;

NOTING FURTHER PROPOSALS MADE BY MEMBER STATES, IN PARTICULAR FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU), INCLUDING THOSE IN DOCUMENT S/26627, WHICH RECOMMENDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IMPARTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE ARMED ATTACKS ON UNOSOM II; HAVING RECEIVED AND CONSIDERED THE REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (S/26022) AND (S/26351) ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 837 (1993);

- 1. AUTHORIZES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, IN FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS 814 (1993) AND 837 (1993), TO INVESTIGATE ARMED ATTACKS ON UNOSOM II PERSONNEL WHICH LED TO CASUALTIES AMONG THEM;
- 2. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, HAVING CONVEYED HIS VIEWS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, TO APPOINT THE COMMISSION AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME, AND TO REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION;
- 3. DIRECTS THE COMMISSION TO DETERMINE PROCEDURES FOR CARRYING OUT ITS INVESTIGATION TAKING INTO ACCOUNT STANDARD UNITED NATIONS PROCEDURES;
- 4. NOTES THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WILL HAVE THE STATUS OF EXPERTS ON MISSION WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED

NATIONS, WHICH SHALL APPLY TO THE COMMISSION;

--5. URGES THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PROVIDE THE COMMISSION WITH ALL ASSISTANCE NECESSARY TO FACILITATE ITS WORK;

--6. CALLS ON ALL PARTIES IN SOMALIA FULLY TO COOPERATE WITH THE COMMISSION;

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 02 OF 02 USUN NEW YORK 006048

WHITEHOUSE PASS TO NSC FOR CLARKE; JCS FOR BOWMAN;

OSD FOR SEWALL; STATE FOR SHINN, IO/UNP-ZELLE,

IO/PHO; USLO MOGADISHU PASS TO AMB OAKLEY

E.O.12356: DECL:OADR

TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, UNSC, SO

SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION 885 ON SOMALIA COMMISSION

--7. REQUESTS THE COMMISSION TO REPORT ITS FINDINGS THROUGH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE NEED FOR A THROUGH INQUIRY;

--8. REQUESTS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNDER HIS AUTHORITY IN RESOLUTIONS 814 (1993) AND 837 (1993), PENDING COMPLETION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION, SUSPEND ARREST ACTIONS AGAINST THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT BE IMPLICATED BUT ARE NOT CURRENTLY DETAINED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 837 (1993), AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATE PROVISION TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION OF THOSE ALREADY DETAINED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 837 (1993);

--9. DECIDES TO REMAIN SEIZED OF THIS MATTER.
END TEXT.

3.(U) BEGIN TEXT OF EOY DELIVERED BY AMB ALBRIGHT:
MR. PRESIDENT, MY GOVERNMENT IS PLEASED TO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR SOMALIA WHICH WILL CARRY OUT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO THE ARMED ATTACKS ON UNOSOM II PERSONNEL. WE BELIEVE THE COMMISSION IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO ADVANCING THE PEACE PROCESS IN SOMALIA, A PROCESS WHICH HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTINGLY SLOW. OUR PRIMARY GOAL IN SOMALIA IS TO FOSTER A POLITICAL DIALOGUE WHICH CAN LEAD TO NATIONAL RECONCILIATION. WE WANT TO SEE THE SOMALI PEOPLE REESTABLISH KEY INSTITUTIONS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT THE CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO NATIONAL TRAGEDIES IN RECENT YEARS DO NOT RECUR. THE UN MUST CONTINUE TO DO ITS PART TO HELP CREATE A CLIMATE TO FACILITATE THAT PROCESS. WE HOPE THAT THIS RESOLUTION WILL ALLOW ALL THE KEY PLAYERS IN SOMALIA TO JOIN TOGETHER IN THE CRUCIAL TASK WHICH FACES THE SOMALI PEOPLE: NATIONAL RECONCILIATION FOR SOMALIA. THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.
END TEXT.

4. MOGADISHU AND ASMARA MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.
ALBRIGHT

BT

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Latest changes to Somalia Draft Resolution

17 November 1993 - 12h50

DRAFT RESOLUTION

→ Jeunfa Ward

The Security Council,

✓ A. Reaffirming its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

B. Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S/26738) of 12 November 1993,

? C. Noting the significant improvement in the overall situation in Somalia achieved by the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) as described in that report,

✓ D. Stressing the commitment of the international community to help Somalia regain a normal, peaceful life, while recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country, *underscoring*

✓ E. Emphasizing that the purpose of UNOSOM II is to support the efforts of the Somali people to achieve those goals,

✓ F. Affirming that the agreements reached in Addis Ababa in January and March 1993 establish a sound basis for resolution of the problems in Somalia,

✓ G. Emphasizing, also in this context, the crucial importance of effective disarmament in achieving lasting peace and stability throughout Somalia,

? H. Condemning the continuing acts of violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts and paying tribute to those troops and humanitarian personnel of several countries who have been killed or injured while serving in Somalia, *expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of such attacks.*

I. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary General (S/26138) of 12 November 1993 ;

2. Decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 18 May 1994 ;

3. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Security Council by 31 January 1994, or at any time before that if the situation warrants, on the progress made by Somali people in achieving national reconciliation and on the progress made in attaining political and humanitarian goals, and further requests the Secretary General, as part of that report, to provide an updated plan setting out UNOSOM II's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities ;

4. Decides to undertake a fundamental review of the mandate of UNOSOM II by 15 February 1994 in light of the ^{degree to which the Somali people have made sufficient progress} report of the Secretary General and his updated plan ; *traces natural resource*

5. Urges all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to accelerate their efforts to achieve political reconciliation, peace and security, and immediately to abide by the cease-fire and disarmament agreements reached in Addis Ababa, particularly the immediate cantonment of all heavy weapons ;

6. Underscores the importance of the Somali parties attaining specific goals in the context of political reconciliation, in particular the early establishment of all district and regional councils and an interim national authority ;

7. Stresses in this regard the importance it attaches to the accelerated implementation by the Somali people, with the assistance of the United Nations and donor countries, of the recommendations contained in Annex I of the Secretary-General's report of 17 August 1993 (S/26317), and in particular the establishment of an operational police, penal and judiciary system at the regional and district level as soon as feasible ;

8. Reminds the parties that continued United Nations involvement in Somalia depends on their active cooperation and tangible progress towards a political settlement ;

9. Welcomes and supports the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by member States and organisations, in particular those in the region, to bring the parties to the negotiating table;

The OAU leaders of + team of Africa
+ calls upon UNOSOM to cooperate effectively with them in their effort

10. Expresses its concern at the destabilising effects of cross-border arms flows from Somalia into neighbouring countries, affirms the importance it attaches to the security of these neighbouring countries and calls for the cessation of such arms transfers;

And vice versa!

11. Welcomes the fourth Coordination Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia to be convened in Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 1993;

12. Calls on donor countries to make contributions to Somalia's reconstruction *contingent upon* demonstrable political progress occurs, and to contribute urgently to rehabilitation projects in those regions where the greatest progress on political reconciliation and security has been made;

short-term, high impact

13. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed to or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or offered to do so, and calls on those who are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, equipment and financial support to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate and to ensure the safety of its personnel;

14. Urges the Secretary-General to ask the Somalia Trust Fund Committee to review claims, make payments and bring forward proposals for the allocation of surplus funds towards priority projects, including the re-establishment of the Somali police and demining, on an urgent basis;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. report	Somalia: Prospects for the Next Six Months (5 pages)	10/26/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, June - December 1993 [1]

2012-0659-F
ke4093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 3, 1993

TO: JENNIFER WARD
SUSAN RICE

FROM: ALAN KRECZKO *AK*

I agree completely with the
attached. The formula
attributed to NSC is
ambiguous.

Smalia

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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007. memo	Sabrina Safrin to Alan Kreczko, re: Somalia Resolution/Mandate Renewal (3 pages)	11/02/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

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concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**UNITED
NATIONS****S***Rundi***Security Council**

PROVISIONAL

S/26519**

5 October 1993

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

*872*Draft resolutionThe Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1993 (S/26488 and Add.1),

Welcoming the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement (including its Protocols) on 4 August 1993 and urging the parties to continue to comply fully with it,

Noting the conclusion of the Secretary-General that in order to enable the United Nations to carry out its mandate successfully and effectively, the full cooperation of the parties with one another and with the Organization is required,

Stressing the urgency of the deployment of an international neutral force in Rwanda, as underlined both by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and by the Rwandese Patriotic Front and as reaffirmed by their joint delegation in New York,

Paying tribute to the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Resolved that the United Nations should, at the request of the parties, and under peaceful conditions with the full cooperation of all the parties, make its full contribution to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26488);

2. Decides to establish a peace-keeping operation under the name "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (UNAMIR) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the

051005

4

s/26819
English
Page 2

Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides that drawing from the Secretary-General's recommendations UNAMIR shall have the following mandate:

(a) To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali inter alia within a weapons secure area established by the parties in and around the city;

(b) To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;

(c) To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections;

(d) To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;

(e) To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;

(f) To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;

(g) To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations;

(h) To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police;

4. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) established by resolution 846 (1993) should be integrated within UNAMIR;

5. Welcomes the efforts and the cooperation of the OAU in helping to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement, in particular the integration of the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG II) in UNAMIR;

6. Further approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR should be carried out in stages and notes in this connection that UNAMIR's mandate, if extended, is expected to terminate following national elections and the installation of a new government in Rwanda, events which are scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995;

7. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in this context, to deploy the first contingent, at the level specified by the Secretary-General's report, to Kigali for an initial period of six months, in the shortest possible time, which, when fully in place, will permit the establishment of the transitional institutions

S/26519
English
Page 3

and implementation of the other relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

8. Invites the Secretary-General, in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 2 above, also to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolves to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report and as part of the review referred to in paragraph 2 above, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/26488);

9. Invites the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular, through phased deployment without thereby affecting the capacity of UNAMIR to carry out its mandate and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the phased deployment of UNAMIR to seek economies and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

10. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR in the field and exercise authority over all its elements;

11. Urges the parties to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement in good faith;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the operation, and all personnel engaged in the operation in Rwanda, to come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than thirty days after the adoption of this resolution;

13. Demands that the parties take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

14. Urges Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratisation process in Rwanda;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

(6)

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INCOMING

EAP/L CARDS CENTER

PAGE 01 OF 02 USUN N 05535 00 OF 02 291448Z 043407 S005716
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 UN SECURITY COUNCIL COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE
 USLO MOGADISHU IMMEDIATE
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 AMEMBASSY ADDIS ABABA PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ USUN NEW YORK 005535

WHITEHOUSE PASS TO NSC FOR CLARKE; JCS FOR BOWMAN;
 OSD FOR SEWALL; STATE FOR SHINN

E.B. 12356; DECL: OADR
 TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, UNSC, SO
 SUBJECT: SOMALIA RESOLUTION ELEMENTS

REF: ADDIS 6901

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENTIRE TEXT

2. SUMMARY: AS SECURITY COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE ON (FRENCH) DRAFT RESOLUTION EXTENDING UNOSOM II TO NOVEMBER 18, MISSION TRANSMITS THE FOLLOWING DRAFT ELEMENTS FOR THE FULL 6 MONTH MANDATE EXTENSION. USUN'S ELEMENTS BUILD ON DEPARTMENT'S WITH DIFFERENCES NOTED IN PARA 3. END SUMMARY.

3. PARAGRAPHS ARE RE-ORDERED FOR LOGICAL FLOW; REDUNDANT PARAGRAPHS ARE CONSOLIDATED OR DROPPED; OP PARA 1 LANGUAGE MAKING RENEWAL SUBJECT TO JANUARY 30 REVIEW IS DELETED; MANDATE NOW HEAVILY CONDITIONED AND THIS KIND OF SYMBOLISM IS OVER-KILL AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE; LANGUAGE IS ADDED IN PREAMBULAR PARAS 3 AND 4 AND OP 8 TO RESPOND TO MELES' POINTS (REFTEL) EXCEPT THAT INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION WILL BE ADDRESSED BY SEPARATE RESOLUTION; CALL FOR SETTING UP TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IS RE-INSERTED AS FINAL CLAUSE OF OP PARA 4 ON DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COUNCILS - USUN CONCERNED THAT THE LATE DATES SELECTED FOR DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COUNCILS TELESCOPES TNC SET-UP INTO FINAL WEEKS OF US PRESENCE; OPERATIVE (NEW PARA 5) ON POLICE, JUDICIARY AND PENAL SYSTEMS RE-INSERTED, THESE COMPONENTS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE ABBREVIATED OR SUBMERGED IN GENERAL TERMS; HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 9) LANGUAGE BROUGHT IN LINE WITH GOAL OF ATTRACTING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR

SOMALIA RECOVERY PROJECTS THAT ARE IMPLEMENTABLE IN THE SHORT TERM - OCTOBER 22 VEHICLE DOES NOT DO THAT.

4. BEGIN RESOLUTION ELEMENTS

USUN N 05535 00 OF 02 291448Z 043407 S005716
 THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTIONS 733 (1992) OF 23 JANUARY 1992 AND ALL SUBSEQUENT RESOLUTIONS,

STRESSING THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA BEAR THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REACHING A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION,

EMPHASIZING THAT THE PURPOSE OF UNOSOM II IS TO SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE SOMALI PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE THOSE GOALS,

AFFIRMING THAT THE AGREEMENTS REACHED IN ADDIS ABABA IN JANUARY AND MARCH OF 1993 ESTABLISH A SOUND BASIS FOR RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS IN SOMALIA,

DEPLORING THE CONTINUING ARMED ATTACKS AGAINST PERSONS ENGAGED IN HUMANITARIAN AND PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS AND EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE LOSS OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF SUCH ATTACKS,

1. DECIDES TO RENEW THE MANDATE OF UNOSOM II FOR

A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION;

2. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PROVIDE ON AN URGENT BASIS A DETAILED PLAN WITH CONCRETE STEPS SETTING OUT UNOSOM II'S FUTURE CONCERTED STRATEGY WITH REGARD TO ITS HUMANITARIAN, POLITICAL AND SECURITY ACTIVITIES, AS REQUESTED IN RESOLUTION 865;

3. CALLS ON ALL PARTIES IN SOMALIA, INCLUDING MOVEMENTS AND FACTIONS, TO ACCELERATE THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE AND SECURITY, AND URGES THEM TO ABIDE IMMEDIATELY BY THE CEASE-FIRE AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS REACHED IN ADDIS ABABA, PARTICULARLY THE IMMEDIATE CANTONMENT OF ALL HEAVY WEAPONS;

4. UNDERScores THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTAINING POLITICAL GOALS, SPECIFICALLY, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL DISTRICT COUNCILS BY DECEMBER 31, 1993 ALL REGIONAL COUNCILS BY FEBRUARY 15, 1994, AND A

TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL AS SOON AS FEASIBLE THEREAFTER;

5. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO IMPLEMENT ON AN URGENT AND ACCELERATED BASIS THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNEX I OF HIS REPORT OF 17 AUGUST 1993 (S/26317) AND IN PARTICULAR TO BEGIN ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OPERATIONAL POLICE, PENAL AND

JUDICIARY SYSTEM AT THE REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL AS SOON AS FEASIBLE;

6. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY JANUARY 15, 1994 AND BY MARCH 15, 1994 ON WHETHER OR NOT SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE ON ACHIEVING NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND ON ATTAINING POLITICAL AND HUMANITARIAN GOALS;

7. URGES THE PARTIES TO TAKE NOTE THAT CONTINUED UN INVOLVEMENT IN SOMALIA BEYOND THE PERIOD OF THIS MANDATE DEPENDS ON THE GOODWILL OF SOMALIS AND

Handwritten notes:
 All references to the Security Council should be made in the context of the UN Security Council.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
 Department of State Guidelines,
 September 11, 2006

By: VDE
 NARA, Date: 11/09/11
 2012-06-09-6

(17)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES

3

DATE

29

OCTOBER 1993

FROM IO/UNP:

SUSAN ZELLE

TELEPHONE

647-0042

TO OFFICE:

NSC

FAX TEL NUMBER

(202) 395-5673

DISTRIBUTE TO:

JENNIFER WARD

NSC

phone (202) 395 3391

SUBJECT

FINAL DRAFT SOMALIA RESOLUTION

REMARKS

Jennifer - This incorporates Susan Rice's/
Amb. Oakley's changes. It will be cross-hatched/
to you ~~tomorrow~~ today barring any last minutes changes.

Susan

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER 202-647-0039
TELEPHONE 202-647-2392

Somalia Resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Underlining the continued commitment of the international community to help Somalis regain a normal, peaceful life, while stressing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for reaching a political settlement and achieving national reconciliation and reconstruction,

Recognizing that a secure environment is necessary to the implementation of humanitarian and political goals, and noting with great concern that neither a secure environment nor adequate progress towards achieving political goals, including political settlement and the reestablishment of political institutions, have been achieved throughout the country,

Deploing the continuing armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts on behalf of the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations,

Expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of such acts and extending condolences to those Member States and to the Somali people, for the casualties which have occurred in Somalia,

Determines that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

Decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of 6 months through (date), subject to the proviso that after 90 days, the Security Council will review the mandate in light of whether or not the Somali people have made sufficient progress towards a political settlement such as progress towards implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements;"

Underscores the importance of progress in creating as soon as soon as feasible interim political, economic and administrative institutions at the local, regional and national level;

Urges all Somalis to reconcile their differences and work together for that end, and underscores that the UN role is to assist Somalis in achieving reconciliation as well as to assist with the delivery of humanitarian assistance and economic rehabilitation;

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by January 15, 1994 and by March 15, 1994 on whether or not substantial progress has been made on achieving national reconciliation and on attaining political and humanitarian goals, and to provide on an urgent basis a detailed plan with concrete steps setting out UNOSOM II's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities, as requested in Resolution 865 (1993);

Urges the parties to take note that continued UN involvement in Somalia beyond the period of this mandate depends on the goodwill of Somalis and tangible progress towards a political settlement;

Calls on all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to accelerate their efforts to achieve political reconciliation, peace and security, and urges them to abide immediately by the cease-fire and disarmament agreements reached in Addis Ababa, and urges in particular immediate cantonment of all heavy weapons;

Welcomes and supports the ongoing diplomatic efforts made by President Meles, the Horn of Africa Committee and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring the warring factions to the negotiating table;

Asks the Secretary-General to report on ways the UN can help carry out the recommendations of the World Bank meeting of donors on economic rehabilitation held October 22, and calls on donor Nations to make contributions to Somalia's reconstruction contingent upon demonstrable political progress;

Welcomes offers by Member States to provide financial contributions and additional troops to help UNOSOM II carry out its mandate;

Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UNOSOM II, and calls on those who have not yet done so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops and financial support to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate;

Urges the Secretary-General to ask the Somalia Trust Fund Committee to review claims, make payments and allocate the surplus towards re-establishment of the Somalia police, on an urgent basis;

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Drafted:SWZelle
SEUNPA 1830

AUTOMATIC COVER SHEET

DATE: OCT-22-93 FRI 14:24

TO:

FAX #: 93955673

FROM:

FAX #:

*done
itw
10/29/93*

04 PAGES WERE SENT

(INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE)

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES 3 DATE 22 OCTOBER 1993FROM IO/UNP: SUSAN ZELLE TELEPHONE 647-0042TO OFFICE: NSC FAX TEL NUMBER (202) 395-5673DISTRIBUTE TO: JENNIFER WARDNSC
phone (202) 395-3391SUBJECT SOMALIAREMARKS Our (next-to-next) to Somalia
Resolution (also sent to Susan Rice). Nice
to meet you at last. Susan

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER 202-647-0039
TELEPHONE 202-647-2392

Somalia Resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Underlining the continued commitment of the international community to help Somalis regain a normal, peaceful life, while recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction,

Stressing that the task of reaching a political settlement rests primarily with the people of Somalia and noting concern at the lack of progress towards achieving political goals, including political settlement and the reestablishment of political institutions,

Recognizing that a secure environment is necessary to the implementation of humanitarian and political goals, and noting with great concern that this has not yet been achieved throughout the country,

Deploping the continuing armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts on behalf of the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations,

Expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of such acts and extending condolences to those Member States and to the Somali people, for the casualties which have occurred in Somalia,

Decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of 6 months, with further extensions subject to the proviso that the Council determines by April 15 that progress has been made towards national reconciliation such as implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement;

Underscores the importance of attaining political goals, specifically, the establishment of all district councils by December 31, 1993 and all regional councils by February 15, 1994.

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by January 15, 1994 and by March 15, 1994 on whether or not substantial progress has been made on achieving national reconciliation and on attaining political and humanitarian goals, and to provide on an urgent basis a detailed plan with concrete steps setting out UNOSOM II's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities, as requested in Resolution 865 (1993);

Urges the Secretary-General to make clear to the parties that continued UN involvement in Somalia depends on the goodwill of Somalis and tangible progress towards a political settlement;

Calls on all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to redouble their efforts to achieve political reconciliation, peace and security, and urges them to abide by the cease-fire and begin the disarmament process as agreed to in the Addis Ababa Agreements;

Welcomes and endorses diplomatic efforts made by President Meles and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring the warring factions to the negotiating table;

Asks the Secretary-General to report on ways the UN can help carry out the recommendations of the World Bank meeting of donors on economic rehabilitation held October 22, and calls on donor Nations to contribute to Somalia's reconstruction contingent upon demonstrable political progress;

Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to continue the process of national reconciliation, to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy;

Welcomes offers by Member States to provide financial contributions and additional troops to help UNOSOM II carry out its mandate;

Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UNOSOM II, and calls on those who have not yet done so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops and military support to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate;

Expresses its appreciation also to those Member States that have made contributions and pledges to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

Urges the Secretary-General to ask the Somalia Trust Fund Committee to review claims, make payments and allocate the surplus towards re-establishment of the Somalia police, on an urgent basis;

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Drafted:SWZelle
SEUNPA 1830

TO: BERGER

FROM: WILLIAMS, A

DOC DATE: 21 OCT 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA
DC

UN

SOMALIA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: STATUS OF PROPOSED HUMANITARIAN CONF ON SOMALIA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 26 OCT 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF:

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
CLARKE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
BEERS
RICE
WARD

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSASK

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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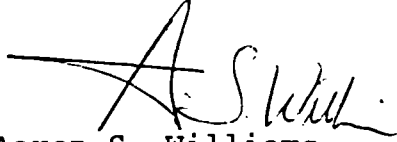
Office of
the Executive
Secretariat

October 21, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

SUBJECT: Status of the Proposed Humanitarian Conference
on Somalia

In preparation for the October 22, 1993, Deputies
Committee meeting, please find attached a paper outlining
the status of the proposed UN/DHA-sponsored humanitarian
conference on Somalia.


Aaron S. Williams
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
(When with Attachment)

STATUS OF HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

The UN has not yet formally announced a date or venue for the proposed UN/DHA sponsored humanitarian conference. We have communicated our preference for the conference to be held o/a November 15 in Addis Ababa. (We understand that the SYG would prefer to hold the conference in Nairobi.) DHA U/SYG Eliasson has asked Adm. Howe to work with Eritrean President Issaias and Ethiopian President Meles to ensure proper Somali participation. Although the timeframe is short, UNOSOM beleives they can assemble appropriate Somali participants.

The conference agenda has been the topic of much discussion between UN/DHA and UNOSOM. Our preference, which we have communicated to the UN, is that the conference be de-linked from the World Bank donors meetings (see below) and that it not be a pledging conference. We believe that a pledging conference at this time would not be productive given that most donors, including the US, already have plans and commitments for the time period targeted by UN/DHA (i.e. the next five months). Donors are unlikely to change these plans or commit additional funds in the current uncertain environment.

We have proposed that the conference focus instead on issues related to Somali efforts to organize themselves to take ownership of rehabilitation and recovery efforts. The Conference offers an opportunity to initiate discussion with the Somalis on issues such as:

- A) What immediate actions Somalis and donors might undertake to develop a civil administration, both locally and regionally, in order to begin interacting with UN agencies and donors on planning for recovery;
- B) how the Somali elders and other local leaders plan to move forward on the political level to achieve a secure environment for regional rehabilitation;
- C) how the process of rehabilitation and recovery will be managed;
- D) how Somali ownership and accountability might be achieved; and
- E) what principles might be followed in the allocation of resources for recovery.

Assuming that the conference will be held in Addis, we have recommended that the Ethiopians chair the discussion of issues listed above. The right Ethiopian (like Minister Abdul Majid) can focus the meeting on issues related to Somalis organizing themselves to deal with a planning process. Otherwise, if DHA chairs, the tendency (and DHA preference) will be to talk about specific programs and funding.

While the primary focus of the conference will be the humanitarian

agenda proposed above, these discussions will provide a context for Somali representatives to share views on how to strengthen the nascent political reconciliation process.

Background - October 22 World Bank Donors Meeting

At the request of UNOSOM and with the urging of donors (including the US) the World Bank has agreed to act as UNOSOM's agent for donor coordination and longer term development planning. The October 22 donors meeting in Paris is the third in a series of meetings hosted by the Bank to discuss longer term planning for Somalia.

Working closely with donors, NGOs and UN line agencies, the Bank has drafted an initial planning framework which addresses Somalia's productive sectors, social sectors and financial management systems. The October 22 meeting will seek a consensus among donors regarding the analysis presented by the Bank and priorities for recovery interventions. There will be an attempt to obtain agreement to use the Bank framework as the blue-print for planning to avoid a proliferation of separate plans by individual donors and UN agencies.

Once consensus has been reached on the above issues, UNOSOM plans to present the Bank's framework to Somalis at a conference tentatively scheduled for the December/January timeframe. Although it would not specifically address the Bank's framework, the proposed November humanitarian conference could serve to initiate a more structured dialogue between the Somalis and donors regarding rehabilitation and longer term recovery needs.

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 18 OCT 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA

PC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SOMALIA IMPLEMENTING NEW APPROACH

ACTION: NOTED BY PRES

DUE DATE: 21 OCT 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: LAKE

LOGREF:

FILES: IFM

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

KRECKO
MILLISON
NSC CHRON
WARD

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 10/30/16
2012-0639-F

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSJEB

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DOC 1 OF 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. memo	Anthony Lake to the President, re: Somalia - Implementing the New Approach (2 pages)	10/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, June - December 1993 [1]

2012-0659-F
ke4093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. memo	Memo for Distribution, re: OSD Somalia Task Force (3 pages)	10/12/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, June - December 1993 [1]

2012-0659-F
ke4093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 13, 1993

FOR DICK CLARKE
ALAN KRECZKO
JENNIFER WARD
BOB BELL

This will be offered by the
bipartisan leadership. Please
look at it carefully. There
probably is not room for
changes unless there is
something catastrophic.

JEREMY ROSNER

Attachment

② Free from CIA

① Lloyd - I told Jeremy
I wasn't exactly sure about
the mission of "protecting
American citizens" but it's
not changeable at
this point, we
agree

Joint Resolution Regarding United States Policy Towards Somalia
by Senators Mitchell, Dole, Nunn, Thurmond, Warner

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short Title

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Statement of
Congressional Authorization Regarding the Presence of United States
Armed Forces in Somalia".

SECTION 2. Statement of Congressional Policy.

[New]
was A
(a) The President should ensure that, at all times, United
States military personnel in Somalia have the capacity to defend
themselves, and American citizens.

was D
(b) United States Armed Forces should remain deployed in or
around Somalia until such time as all American service personnel
missing in action have been accounted for; and all American service
personnel held prisoner have been released.

was E
(c) The President should vigorously urge the United Nations
to accelerate its diplomatic efforts to achieve a political
settlement among all internal parties and factions to the crisis
in Somalia.

(d) The President should strongly encourage and assist, the
leaders of the neighboring African countries most directly affected
by the crisis in Somalia, to intensify their efforts to build a
political settlement among the Somali people.

was B
had said
500
(e) The Congress endorses a planned, ^(new) orderly withdrawal of
all American troops from Somalia as soon as practical but no later
than March 31, 1994 unless an extension is authorized by Congress.
Thereafter, the Congress recognizes that limited numbers of
personnel will be necessary to protect American diplomatic
facilities and American citizens, and a limited number of noncombat
personnel will be necessary to advise the United Nations commander.

was C
(f) The President should intensify efforts to have United
Nations member countries immediately deploy additional troops to
Somalia to fulfill previous force commitments made to the United
Nations and to deploy additional forces to assume the security
missions of United States Armed Forces.

[New]

SECTION 3. Command and Control Arrangements.

United States Forces should at all times remain under the command and operational control of United States commanders, except for the operational control of the support personnel assigned to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II), as directed by the United States commander.

SECTION 4. Mission of United States Forces in Somalia.

(a) The President is authorized to use United States Armed Forces in Somalia to:

- (1) protect United States troops in Somalia;
- (2) assist with the performance of the assigned mission of providing humanitarian relief, including assisting in securing and maintaining security of airports, seaports, and lines of communication whose use is essential to the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies throughout Somalia; and,
- (3) assist in the protection of troops of countries participating in United Nations operations.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that United States Armed Forces should not:

- (1) conduct disarmament of various Somali clans, except as incident to the conduct of operations carried out pursuant to section 4(a); nor
- (2) conduct nation-building or conduct other activities that are the responsibility of the Somali people with the assistance of the United Nations and neighboring countries.

SECTION 5. Reports Regarding The Presence of United States Forces In Somalia.

(a) Periodic Reports.-- The President shall submit periodic reports to the Congress with respect to United States Armed Forces participation in and support for the United Nations force in Somalia.

(1) not later than January 15, 1994, and March 1, 1994, the President shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the following regarding United States Armed Forces participating in, or operating in support of the United Nations force in Somalia:

- (A) the number and location of such forces;

1000000000 1000000000

(B) the missions and functions of all such forces operating in and around Somalia;

(new)
was E

(C) the command and control arrangements;

(D) the anticipated duration of the deployment of such forces in and around Somalia;

(new)

(E) the amount of the incremental costs incurred by the United States as a result of the participation of such forces;

(was in
active)

(F) the efforts made to seek reimbursement from the United Nations and other countries for the incremental costs incurred by the participation of such forces.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

13-Oct-1993 15:13 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: Alan J. Kreczko
(KRECZKO)

SUBJECT: Somalia

Bipartisan draft looks like a job well done, with one potential exception -- the way they have narrowed the authorizing language in section 4(a). It used to include within the authorization, "providing a secure environment for humanitarian relief". That was a preferable formula to the one now included in 4(a)(2), which arguably limits the security mission to airports, seaports and lines of communication. Earlier version more clearly permitted us to provide a secure environment wherever necessary. I think as a textual matter we can argue that the list in 4(a)(2) is nonexhaustive, but this may be overly legalistic if leadership intentionally cut back the language and we accepted it. (If it is an exhaustive list, I don't think we can credibly argue that everything is a "line of communication".) We invite problems later if we want to do security outside the three listed items. It would certainly be preferable to restore the earlier language.

Whether its "catastrophic" depends upon two issues:

--whether the leadership intended to limit us. That is, do we still have the possibility of interpreting the provision as non-exhaustive. Can we make this clear somewhere - e.g. floor statement by sponsor on Senate side, on house side

--if not, how badly do we want to be able to secure areas other than those three listed? I notice that President's report to Congress describes one of four tasks of military as "keep open and secure the key roads and lines of communication". If that is all we really want to do, the change is not problematic, even if exhaustive.

Distribution:

FOR: Jeremy D. Rosner	(ROSNER)
CC: Records	(RECORDS)
CC: Robert G. Bell	(BELL)
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CC: Neal S. Wolin	(WOLIN)

CC: Donald G. Gross

(GROSS)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 12, 1993

FOR DICK CLARKE
JENNIFER WARD
BOB BELL
ALAN KRECZKO

Comments requested not later
than 10:15 this morning.

Thank you.

DON GROSS

Attachment

10/12
1030
J.W.
I told Gross this is OK - he has
a few technical files being worked
P.S. The Senate leadership is trying to
be helpful again

Draft Joint Resolution Regarding United States Policy Towards Somalia

Mitchell, Dole, Nunn, Warner

Whereas an estimated 300,000 Somalis have died as a result of hunger and widespread violence since January 1991.

Whereas on December 3, 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 794 in which the Security Council determined that the obstacles being created to the distribution of humanitarian assistance constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Whereas up to 28,000 United States Armed Forces personnel entered Somalia on December 9, 1992 under Operation Restore Hope in response to Security Council Resolution 794.

Whereas on March 26, 1993, the United Nations Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted Resolution 814 providing for the establishment of a 20,000 man United Nations force in Somalia.

Whereas after May 1, 1993, about 3,100 United States Armed Forces personnel remained in Somalia to provide logistical, communication and intelligence support to the United Nations-led humanitarian relief operation, and about 1,400 combat troops remained as a United States-commanded Quick Reaction Force.

Whereas the mission of United States forces supporting the United Nations force in Somalia has apparently evolved from assisting in the establishment of "a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations" as set forth in United Nations Security Council Resolution 794, to one of internal security and nation building.

Whereas in support of this broadened United Nations mission of internal security and nation building, rather than humanitarian relief operations, sixteen American servicemen have been killed, three are missing and one is a known prisoner: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Statement of Congressional Authorization Regarding the Presence of United States Armed Forces in Somalia".

SECTION 2. Statement of Congressional Policy.

(a) United States Armed Forces should remain deployed in and around Somalia until such time as all American service personnel missing in action have been accounted for; and all American service personnel held prisoner have been released.

(b) The Congress endorses the planned, orderly withdrawal of all American troops from Somalia no later than March 31, 1994.

(c) The President should intensify efforts to have other United Nation member countries immediately deploy additional troops to Somalia to assume the security missions of United States Armed Forces.

(d) The President should vigorously urge the United Nations to accelerate its diplomatic efforts to achieve a political settlement among all internal parties and factions to the crisis in Somalia.

(e) The President should strongly encourage and assist, the leaders of the neighboring African countries most directly affected by the crisis in Somalia, to intensify their efforts to build a political settlement among the Somali people.

SECTION 3. Command And Control Arrangements.

United States Forces, other than the support personnel presently assigned to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II), shall at all times remain under the operational and tactical command and control of United States commanders.

SECTION 4. Mission of United States Forces In Somalia.

(a) United States Armed Forces shall conduct joint and combined military operations in Somalia in support of and as an emergency backup to United Nations forces. In performing this mission, United States forces shall;

- (1) protect United States troops and facilities in Somalia;
- (2) assist in securing and maintaining security of airports, seaports, and lines of communication whose use is essential to the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies throughout Somalia; and

- (3) provide an emergency backup force for United Nations forces and respond, as deemed appropriate by the on-scene United States commander, to requests for assistance when such forces are under actual or threatened attack;
- (4) to assist within the performance of assigned mission in preventing a return of anarchy and famine.

(b) In performing this mission, United States Armed Forces shall not:

- (1) conduct urban police functions;
- (2) conduct search and seize operations in an attempt to arrest and detain personnel pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 837 of June 6, 1993;
- (3) conduct disarmament of the various Somali clans, except as incident to the conduct of operations carried out pursuant to paragraphs (a) (1), (2) and (3) above; nor
- (4) conduct nation-building or other activities that are more properly performed by civilian personnel.

SECTION 5. Reports Regarding The Presence Of United States Forces In Somalia.

(a) Periodic Reports.--

(1) Information To Be Provided. The President shall submit periodic reports to the Congress with respect to United States Armed Forces participation in and support for the United Nations force in Somalia. Each report shall --

(A) specify the number and location of the United States Armed Forces participating in the United Nations force in Somalia or operating in support of that force;

(B) specify the mission and functions being performed by United States Armed Forces support personnel participating in the United Nations force in Somalia;

(C) specify the mission and functions of all the United States Armed Forces operating in and around Somalia;

(D) specify the command and control arrangements applicable with respect to United States Armed Forces participating in the United Nations force in Somalia or operating in support of that force; and

(E) specify the anticipated duration of the deployment of United States Armed Forces in and around Somalia.

(2) Reporting Dates And Period Covered By Each Report--
A report pursuant to this subsection shall be submitted --

(A) not later than January 1, 1994, covering the period since the enactment of this legislation; and

(B) not later than March 1, 1994, covering the period since the preceding report pursuant to this subsection.

SECTION 6. Reports On Costs Of United Nations-Authorized Operations In Somalia.

(a) Requirement For Periodic Reports.--The President shall submit to the Congress periodic reports regarding the costs of the United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

(b) Information On Costs And Other Contributions. --Each report pursuant to this section shall specify (to the extent such information is available to the United States) --

(1) the amount of the incremental costs incurred by the United States as the result of its participation in or military operations in support of the United Nations force in Somalia;

(2) the amount of other in-kind or financial contributions pledged, and the amount of such contributions made, by each participating country toward the costs associated with the United Nations force in Somalia, including contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Somalia and excluding amounts reported pursuant to paragraph (3);

(3) the amount assessed by the United Nations to the United States and each other country for its contributions to the costs associated with the United Nations force in Somalia;

(4) the amount received by the United States and each other country as reimbursement from the United Nations, including reimbursements from the United Nations Trust Fund for Somalia, as the result of its participation in the United Nations force in Somalia; and

(5) the amount received by the United States and each other country as credit against an assessment described in paragraph (3) from the United Nations for costs that it incurred as the result of its participation in or military operations in support of the United Nations force in Somalia.

(c) Reimbursement of Costs Incurred By The United States in Somalia.-- It is the sense of the Congress that the President should seek to ensure that incremental costs incurred by the United States in connection with the United States Armed forces presence in Somalia are reimbursed to the maximum extent possible by the United Nations and other members of the international community. Each report pursuant to this section shall review all actions taken by the United States to achieve this objective.

(d) Reporting Dates And Period Covered By Each Report.-- A report pursuant to this section shall be submitted--

(1) not later than January 1, 1994, covering the period since enactment of this legislation; and

(2) not later than March 1, 1994, covering the period since the preceding report pursuant to this subsection.

SECTION 7. Definitions.

As used in this joint resolution--

(1) the term "United Nations force in Somalia" means the expanded force (referred to as UNOSOM II) authorized by paragraph 5 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 814 (1993);

(2) the term "United Nations Trust Fund for Somalia" means the trust fund established and maintained pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 794 and 814.

FAX NOTE

SOMALIA

TO: NANCY SODERBERG

FROM: NASSER EGA-MUSA

RE: SOMALIA

EG
very interesting

10/7

To TL
SB
Clarke -
Ward

Nasser is a friend of mine
who is from Somalia. He usually
has a good feel for the mood
of a nation - He ~~ran~~^{Ran} Reebok's
human program for many years.

NS



Company

To: NANCY SODERBERG

From : N. EGA-MUSA

Pages: 4

For Information Call: N. EGA-MUSA

At: 1-212-753-9163

Fax Number : 1-212-753-9163

October 7, 1993

Nancy Soderberg
N.S.C.
White House

Dear Nancy:

As you know, I am a Somali with deep roots here in the US and thus deeply troubled by the developments. I am not sure if you and your colleagues are receiving any input from Somalis familiar with the situation and who carry no brief for any of the warring groups. Therefore, please allow me to share some ideas that could assist you in the formulation of policy.

1. Boutros Boutros-Ghali(BBG) should be discouraged from going to Somalia this month as he is planning to. If he does go, the potential for a bloodbath is quite high; not to mention the unravelling of the political solutions you are all working on . During his last visit there, BBG was drummed out of the country under a hailstorm of rocks, spit, and any handy projectile. All this before the deaths of Somalis at the hands of the UN Forces.

Somali dislike for BBG is rooted in the following beliefs/suspensions :

(a) that during his tenure in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, BBG tried to pull victory out of the jaws of defeat for Siad Barre by arranging a reconciliation conference in Cairo between all the warring parties. Both Aideed's group and the SNM of Northern Somalia boycotted it. Only Ali Mahdi's faction showed up. A few weeks later Barre was ousted.

(b) that BBG tried to manipulate the situation by attempting to place the reins of power totally in the hands of Ali Mahdi at the expense of the individuals most responsible for Barre's ouster.

(c) that some portion of the military campaign against Aideed can be traced to BBG's pride and ego being hurt by the unceremonious reception he received at the hands of Somalis in Mogadishu.

2) Admiral Jonathan Howe needs to be recalled if there is any chance for peace to succeed. He has personalized the mission and has turned the US/UN forces, in the eyes of most Somalis, into another warring *clan* with himself as a Warlord.

3) The US/UN has got to stop ignoring the Northern region of Somalia (Somaliland) and its SNM government. Questions of recognition aside, this is an area ready made to turn the negative into a positive. After years of destruction/war, the people are rebuilding their land and themselves without any assistance from the UN. Directing the UN's attention towards this area could be tremendously beneficial for all concerned.

The leadership of this area can also serve as honest brokers between the US and Aideed in the attempts to free captured US soldiers.

4) Try to reconvene all the factions together to establish a roadmap for the creation of a political structure in Somalia. The previous Addis Agreement was deemed deficient because-:

a) as it's implemented, it was being used as a wedge against the SNA, to marginalize Aideed. This is seen by many knowledgeable Somalis as the principle reason for Aideed's actions and reactions.

b) the SNM(Somaliland's party) did not attend, participate, and have rejected it (the Addis Agreement) in totality as a basis for reconciliation or political settlement.

A more realistic agreement is possible but it would also require a framework in which the people of Somaliland (Northern Somalia) are a party to. I would recommend consultations with the Northern leadership regarding their views on the procedures for settlement. A framework is possible to arrive at with some creativity. Individuals like Carter could have a role here, as well as the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia . Inviting the Kenyan Government would be disastrous because of -:

a) reports of massive human rights abuses by Kenyan security forces against Somali refugees, particularly the women

b) the arming and support of Gen. Morgan (Barre's son-in-law)

by Gen. Mohamoud, head of the Kenyan Armed Forces.

5) I am amazed that there is no negative reaction both here and in Mogadishu to Oakley as Ambassador. Oakley, you remember, was the driving force of the Addis Agreement.

I would counsel that you remain prepared for any potential fallout regarding this point and the fact that he, Oakley, was US Ambassador to Somalia in the early '80s at the height of Barre's repressiveness.

Please do not hesitate to call on Somalis who are familiar with both the workings of the Somali society and the West, to bounce of ideas, check facts out, or just brain-storm.

Warm regards,

Nasser Ega-Musa
625 Main St. # 431
NY, NY. 10044
212-753-9163

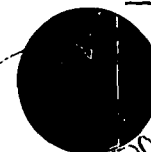
Not sent

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SOMALIA

B

S/S #



[Handwritten signature]

MESSAGE NO. **106451** CLASSIFICATION **SECRET/NO DIS** No. Pages **2**

FROM: **MAX ROBINSON** S/S **647-8448** 7224
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION **CABLE TO USUN NEW YORK: MESSAGE TO OAU SECRETARY**
GENERAL SALIM SALIM

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
NSCS	NANCY SODERBERG	456-6534	WHSITRM
	WILL ITOH		
	KRISTIE KENNEY		
	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT		
	RICE	CLARKER	INNO. DARRAGH
	Reas	VAN BRUN	ROSEN
			WARD
			GEORGE L

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: **PLEASE CLEAR BY: 10/7** **MUST GO NSC POC: DICK CLARK**

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: **YOE** Date: **11/30/16**

2012-0659-F

S/S Officer:

[Handwritten signature]



MAX ROBINSON

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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010. cable	Re: Message to OAU Secretary General Salim Salim (2 pages)	10/07/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et al.)
OA/Box Number: 502

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, June - December 1993 [1]

2012-0659-F
ke4093

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 7, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ALAN KRECZKO *AK*
FROM: NEAL WOLIN *NW*
SUBJECT: Supplemental Report to Congress, Consistent with
the War Powers Resolution, on the Deployment of
United States Armed Forces to Somalia

Attached for transmittal to the President is a recommended supplement to the June 10 and July 1, 1993, War Powers reports to Congress on our deployment of armed forces to Somalia.

The report, attached at Tabs A and B, simply provides a factual update since the President's last report. It does not concede anything with respect to the applicability of the WPR to events in Somalia, but, like previous reports, will moot any debate about whether we are meeting our reporting requirements. Mike O'Neill of Speaker Foley's staff called our office this morning and indicated the Speaker would want such a report so that congressional debates do not get distracted by the issue.

The report has been coordinated with the Counsel to the President and the Departments of State, Justice and Defense, including JCS. (Secretary Christopher has approved the report. DOD/GC informs us that they provided a copy to Secretary Aspen last night, but have not heard back from him.)

Concurrences by: *NW* *DR* *AK* *NW*
Jeremy Rosner, Rand Beers, Jennifer Ward

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for the President at Tab I forwarding the supplemental report to Congress on Somalia.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to the Speaker of the House
Tab B Letter to the President pro tempore of the Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Supplemental Report to Congress, Consistent with
the War Powers Resolution, on the Deployment of
United States Armed Forces to Somalia

Purpose

To provide a supplemental report to Congress regarding the status of the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia.

Background

Attached is a supplement to the June 10 and July 1, 1993 reports you sent to Congress on our deployments of armed forces in Somalia. The report simply provides a factual update since your last report, focusing on last weekend's incidents. It does not concede anything with respect to the applicability of the War Powers Resolution to events in Somalia, but, like previous reports, will moot any debate about whether we are meeting our reporting requirements.

The report has been cleared by the Counsel to the President and the Departments of State, Justice and Defense (including JCS).

RECOMMENDATION

That you report to Congress on the status of the deployment of Armed Forces to Somalia by signing the letters at Tabs A and B.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives
Tab B Letter to the President pro tempore of the Senate

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

T
A
B
A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In my letter to you of June 10, 1993, regarding the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia, I reported on the deplorable June 5 attacks on forces of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) instigated by Mohammed Aideed. On July 1, I provided a supplement to my June 10 report describing further the actions taken by U.S. Armed Forces in response to those events. I am now writing to provide a further report on this situation, consistent with the War Powers Resolution.

I will continue to consult closely with Congress on developments in Somalia and intend to provide a full report to Congress by October 15 as requested in provisions of the Senate and House versions of the FY 1994 Defense Authorization Act.

As you know, Mohammed Aideed and his followers have not ceased their criminal attacks on UNOSOM personnel and on international relief workers in the Mogadishu area. These have included periodic assaults with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and other weapons against U.S. forces taking part in UNOSOM operations and against U.S. and U.N. facilities.

A particularly intense series of encounters with Aideed's forces occurred in Mogadishu on October 3. At one location a U.S. HMMWV light vehicle was destroyed by a command-detonated land mine. At another location a five-ton U.S. Army truck was destroyed by a rocket-propelled grenade.

In the most serious encounter of the day, U.S. Army Rangers launched an operation near the Olympia Hotel for the purpose of detaining persons in Aideed's organization thought to have committed earlier assaults on U.N. forces. During the course of this operation, two U.S. Blackhawk helicopters were shot down and U.S. Army personnel established a perimeter around one of the crash sites in an attempt to rescue U.S. helicopter crew members. These personnel were subjected to intense fire for most of the night until other UNOSOM forces (including U.S. Army personnel) could reach the crash site and evacuate them. Three other U.S. helicopters were hit and forced to withdraw during these incidents.

Thirteen U.S. personnel were killed, 85 were wounded, one is known to be detained by Aideed's followers, and four others are missing. UNOSOM forces of other nationalities suffered losses as well. Every effort is being made to find and extract the missing personnel, and we have made it clear that Aideed and his followers will be held strictly responsible for their criminal

acts and for any mistreatment of our personnel. I deeply regret these tragic deaths and injuries.

I have directed the implementation of several measures to strengthen our ability to protect U.S. and other UNOSOM forces, and to enhance our ability to assist UNOSOM in carrying out its mandate to provide a secure environment for humanitarian relief. I have ordered the deployment to Somalia of additional U.S. military personnel and equipment under U.S. command which are intended to provide force-protection capability for U.S. and U.N. contingents assigned to Mogadishu. The deployment of these forces will lessen the threat to U.S. and other U.N. forces assigned in Somalia.

These deployments have been made pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. They are consistent with differing versions of a proposed joint resolution adopted separately by the Senate on February 4 and the House on May 25. I welcome the support expressed in these resolutions for our efforts in Somalia, and I look forward to continuing our consultations on this essential humanitarian effort.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
President pro tempore
of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510