

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title: Somalia, June-December 1993 [3]				
Staff Office-Individual: African Affairs-Ordway, John/Jett, Dennis/Ward, Jennifer/Steinberg, Donald, et.al.				
Original OA/ID Number: 502				
Row: 29	Section: 4	Shelf: 8	Position: 3	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Re: Letter from FPOTUS Carter (3 pages)	08/28/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. letter	To Jennifer [Ward], re: Aug. 25 Mtg. on Somalia held by Berger (3 pages)	08/26/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. memo	Somalia Deputies Committee Working Group to Deputies Committee, re: Status of Action Items from DC Meetings (6 pages)	08/24/1993	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Les Aspin to the Secretary of State and Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, re: Next Steps in Somalia (4 pages)	08/13/1993	P1/b(1)
004a. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	08/00/1993	b(7)(C)
004b. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	08/16/1993	P1/b(1)
005. note	Handwritten notes from Somalia DC (3 pages)	08/16/1993	P1/b(1)
006a. memo	Rand Beers to Samuel Berger, re: Deputies Committee on Somalia (4 pages)	08/13/1993	P1/b(1)
006b. paper	Next Steps in Somalia (12 pages)	08/00/1993	P1/b(1)
006c. memo	Somalia Inter-Agency Assessment Team to Samuel Berger, re: Next Steps on Somalia (9 pages)	09/00/1993	P1/b(1)
006d. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputeis Committee Meeting on Somalia (2 pages)	08/04/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F

ke4095

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.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 7, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: JEREMY ROSNER *(JR)*

FROM: MIKE ANDRICOS *(MA)*

SUBJECT: National Security Talking Points for the
President's Meeting with Congressional Leadership
on Wednesday, September 8

The President is scheduled to meet with Bipartisan Congressional Leadership on Wednesday, September 8.

Suggested talking points on national security issues have been prepared for the President.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Robert Bell, *in draft* Jenonne Walker, *in draft* Jane Holl, *in draft*
in draft Richard Clarke, *in draft* Nicholas Burns, *in draft* Jennifer Ward, *in draft* Martin Indyk
copy provided

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memo to the President.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President
Tab A Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: National Security Talking Points for Bipartisan
Congressional Leadership Meeting on Wednesday,
September 8

You are scheduled to meet with Bipartisan Congressional
Leadership on Wednesday, September 8.

Suggested talking points on national security issues are attached
(Tab A).

Also attached is a brief chronology of our involvement in the
peace process for use on Middle East questions.

Attachments

Tab A Talking Points
Tab B Mid East Chronology

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP MEETING

BOSNIA

- Our goal is to support the achievement of a negotiated settlement in Geneva. If a fair and enforceable agreement can be reached, we will work with NATO to implement and enforce the settlement. We also will continue to put pressure on those responsible for the aggression in Bosnia to achieve an equitable settlement.
- I will continue to consult closely with Congress.
- I will meet today with President Izetbegovic and tell him that the U.S. wants to be supportive, but that outside military intervention is not the answer.

DEFENSE BUDGET

- Both Houses take up the Defense Authorization Bill this week.
- We have just completed a "Bottom up Review" of Defense as we restructure our forces for the Post cold war era. We have identified the minimum program that meets national security requirements.
- A number of amendments concern me. We oppose terminating procurement of the Trident D-5 missile, opposing requiring NATO nations to offset the costs of our forces stationed there, cuts to ballistic missile defenses below the SASC level (\$3.45b).

SOMALIA

- I'm very concerned about amendments to force our withdrawal from Somalia. U.S. forces will remain there only until they have completed their mission. To force a premature withdrawal undercuts our ability to achieve our objectives -- establishing security throughout the country, standing up a credible police force and judicial system, and achieving real progress towards political reconciliation.

RUSSIAN AID

- We have come a long way toward funding Russian aid. I'd like to ask that we all make a strong push to get this done by the end of the month. I want to know how I can help.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

- We are urging Arab leaders to support the historic Declaration of Principles relating to interim self government announced by the Israelis and Palestinians.

NAFTA

- I want to reaffirm my strong support for NAFTA. These new accords provide tough and enforceable mechanisms to ensure

that increased trade does not come at the expense of workers and the environment.

BACKGROUND POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP MEETING

BOSNIA

- First, on Bosnia -- I want to reemphasize that I want to continue to consult closely with Congress as we try to support a difficult process that we hope will take us to a peaceful settlement there.
- The goal of the United States in the Bosnian conflict is to support the achievement of a negotiated settlement in Geneva. If a fair and enforceable agreement can be reached that is acceptable to the Bosnian government, the United States will work with our NATO allies to implement and enforce the settlement. In any event, we will continue to put pressure on those responsible for the aggression in Bosnia to achieve an equitable settlement.
- I will be meeting later today with President Izetbegovic of Bosnia. I'll tell him that the U.S. will continue to look for ways to be supportive, but that outside military intervention is not going to solve this dispute.

DEFENSE BUDGET

- Both Houses will be taking up the Defense Authorization Bill this week.
- We have just completed a "Bottom up Review" of Defense needs as we restructure our forces for the Post cold war era. I'm convinced that we have identified the minimum program that meets our national security requirements.
- In that regard, there are a number of amendments that are expected to be offered that concern me. Let me mention three. First, we would oppose terminating procurement of the Trident D-5 missile. Second, we would oppose amendments that would require European nations to offset the costs of our forces stationed there to the same level as Japan offsets these costs. And third, we would oppose cutting funding for ballistic missile defenses below the level recommended by the SASC, i.e. \$3.45 billion.

SOMALIA

- I'm also very concerned about amendments to force our withdrawal from Somalia. I can assure you that U.S. forces will remain there only until they have completed their mission, but efforts to force a premature withdrawal only undercut our ability to achieve our objectives -- establishing security throughout the country including Mogadishu, standing up a credible police force and judicial system, and achieving real progress towards political reconciliation.

RUSSIAN AID

- Finally, we have come a long way toward funding Russian aid. I think everyone in this room knows that it is my top foreign aid priority. I know we have some obstacles remaining, but I'd like to ask that we all make a strong push to get this done by the end of the month. I will be talking with several of you directly about how we can break this loose. I want to know how I can help get this done.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

- The Israelis and Palestinians achieved an historic conceptual breakthrough in their agreement on a Declaration of Principles relating to interim self government. Israel and the PLO continue to work on arrangements for mutual recognition and the U.S. is urging Arab leaders to support this agreement.
- King Hussein announced his support.
- The Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar) issued a strong statement of support.
- President Asad said this is a decision for Palestinians to take for themselves.
- President Mubarak has been instrumental in building Arab support of the agreement.
- PLO chairman Arafat won approval for the agreement from the Fatah central committee, and is expected to win support of the PLO executive committee, despite opposition from several factions.
- In the territories Faisal Husseini and other peace teamers are working to build support for the plan.

NAFTA

- I want to reaffirm to you my strong support for NAFTA. The new accords we have reached with Canada and Mexico provide tough and enforceable mechanisms to ensure that increased trade does not come at the expense of workers and the environment.

BACKGROUND -- IF ASKED

Peacekeeping Policy Review

- We have initiated a comprehensive review of U.S. policy on peacekeeping.
- Before I approve a new policy I want to consult closely on the broad issues of peacekeeping policy, funding and management.

- We view peace operations as simply one among many tools at our disposal to quell or resolve international conflicts. But we will always retain the capability to act unilaterally.
- We will use peacekeeping only when it is appropriate. When managed effectively, peace operations can be a comparatively inexpensive way to get other nations to share the responsibility. This is burden-sharing at its best.

Command and Control

- We have also been reviewing the issue of command and control of U.S. Forces assigned to multilateral missions. Frankly the press reports on this have been very misleading and in some cases plain false.
- The proposed draft policy has the full support of the Defense Department and Joint Staff.
- We haven't made any final decisions

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 1, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: JENNIFER WARD *JW*

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from Former President Carter

Former President Carter has written you, Secretary Christopher and Ambassador Albright regarding his assessment of the current situations in Somalia and Sudan (Tab II).

As requested, I have prepared a response for your signature at Tab I. Since Secretary Christopher will be responding to former President Carter in some detail, your proposed response is brief.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed reply to former President Carter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Former President Carter
Tab II Letter from Former President Carter

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: *VDE* Date: *12/10/116*

2016 0659-P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear President Carter:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Somalia and Sudan.

Presidents Issaias and Meles are playing important and constructive roles in the region. We will stay in close touch with them to benefit from their wisdom and thoughtfulness. I believe that both Presidents agree that UN pressure must be maintained on Aideed so that he not remain an obstacle to the recovery of Somalia that we all hope for. They have proposed potentially effective ways to deal with Aideed, and we are pursuing these possibilities, along with others. I hope you have seen that Defense Secretary Aspin's August 27 address at CSIS noted that the Administration also favors formation of a core group of nations to support and speed the UN's work in Somalia.

We welcome efforts aimed at a renewal of Sudanese peace talks to replace the abortive Abuja discussions. I want to assure you that the decision to place Sudan on the Terrorism List resulted solely from a thorough interagency study of the facts of the matter.

Thank you again for sharing with me your thoughts on a very troubled part of the world. I very much appreciate the opportunity to benefit from your informed observations.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

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FAX TRANSMITTAL

For bases

To: <u>D. Stenberg</u>	From: <u>C. Delucchi</u>
Dept./Agency: <u>D</u>	Phone: <u></u>
Fax: <u></u>	Fax: <u></u>

NSN 7540 01 117-7128

5008-101

GENERAL SERVICES AC

Remarks Prepared for Delivery

Honorable Les Aspin

Secretary of Defense

CSIS

August 27, 1993

The President's decision to deploy an additional 400 U.S. troops to Somalia has focused renewed attention on the security aspect -- indeed on the U.S. military aspect -- of what is happening there. That focus is much too narrow. There is much more to what is happening in Somalia than the story of military conflict in Mogadishu. And if there is to be a solution to Somalia's problems, it must be much more than a military solution.

Somalia was a tragedy that touched America and the world. We went there to save a people and we succeeded. We are staying there to help those same people rebuild their nation. To understand how we intend to achieve this, let's briefly recall the circumstances that prompted this international outpouring.

By the early 1990s, Somalia had seen years of brutal civil war. Bloody fighting raged between warlords who used not only arms but also food and famine as weapons against each other and a helpless population. The result was chaos and lawlessness on a massive scale. Drought made the famine worse. An estimated 1,000 a day were dying. Nearly 800,000 refugees were forced into exile.

Official sources and voluntary relief organizations estimated that as many as half a million people, largely women and children, had perished by the end of 1992. Two million more -- a quarter of Somalia's population -- were at risk.

Somalia's political institutions had crumbled, its fragile economy was virtually destroyed, and its people were almost entirely dependent on outside assistance for their survival.

The chaos and violence blunted international donor relief efforts. Many of the organizations curtailed their operations or left entirely after their food convoys were attacked, their warehouses looted, and their personnel assaulted.

U.S. involvement in Somalia began in August of 1992 and has gone through three stages in the last year. The first lasted from August to December and focused on providing food. The United States first provided large amounts of food but soon found, as other donors did, that the chaos and lawlessness in the country prevented overland delivery. The U.S. military then joined in a military airlift -- Operation Provide

Relief -- to bring food into the heart of the country. From August 1992 until February 1993 more than 30,000 metric tons of urgently needed food and other relief supplies were delivered to Somalia, 70% by the United States.

It soon became clear, however, that air delivery of food would not be enough. Violence and theft still impeded -- in some cases prevented -- deliveries within the country. Better security was needed if food supplies were to reach starving Somalis.

When we helped transport a Pakistani battalion to protect the food convoys under U.N. auspices, the forces of Mohammed Farah Aideed pinned the battalion down in the Mogadishu airport and conditions in Somalia worsened.

That ushered in the second stage -- the UNITAF stage -- of U.S. involvement that lasted from December of 1992 until May of 1993. The focus now was on providing security as well as food. The United States offered to lead a military effort to provide sufficient security to deal with the famine, and the United Nations accepted in Security Council Resolution 794 on December 3, 1992.

This stage of U.S. involvement would eventually see 26,000 U.S. troops in Somalia for Operation Restore Hope. Those forces, along with 13,000 troops from twenty-one other countries, operated under the U.S.-led Unified Task Force, or UNITAF. UNITAF's 39,000 troops brought about a radical change in the Somali situation.

Sufficient order was restored to permit food to reach the needy through over a thousand feeding centers. Markets reopened and the first crops in many years were planted. By the Spring of 1993, chaos and banditry throughout much of Somalia had been greatly reduced.

To sum up, UNITAF had achieved its goal of improving the security situation and feeding the population in central and southern Somalia. What remained was the task of institutionalizing the gains -- preventing the country from backsliding into the chaos that had caused the famine in the first place.

The third stage -- the UNOSOM II stage -- began in May of 1993 and extends to the present. Its focus is to create conditions whereby the Somali people can rebuild their country. Under UNOSOM II the U.N. broadened its efforts under a new Security Council resolution, UNSCR 814, passed on March 26, 1993. It called for the U.N. to begin the work of rebuilding the government, reestablishing the essential elements of a national economy and developing an adequate system of justice and police to maintain order. As agreed, the United States quickly reduced our troop contingent of more than 25,000 to about 4,000.

So where are we now? Over the course of our involvement, our objectives fell

in four categories: food, security, economics and political rebuilding. How did we do?

On food, we have done very well. The food emergency that galvanized international efforts on behalf of the Somali people effectively is over. As a direct result of United Nations humanitarian effort, catastrophic mass starvation was averted.

This year's agricultural production was good. There are still pockets of hunger but reports we receive from Mogadishu say that there is more than enough food to feed the Somali people.

U.N. officials on the scene feel confident enough to bring the emergency food supply effort to a close. Emergency food deliveries are scheduled to end this month. On security, we have made progress. Banditry has been significantly reduced throughout Somalia and in some places eliminated. Somalia is generally peaceful except for south Mogadishu, which is a very significant exception as we shall see. But it is important to understand that -- compared to what existed when UNITAF arrived in December -- progress has been dramatic.

In south Mogadishu, the Aideed stronghold, we have a major challenge to the whole U.N. enterprise. I believe the current crisis there was initiated because Aideed's power base was being eroded politically and militarily by UNOSOM. It may be small comfort today, but our present difficulty is the result of our previous success. The danger now is that unless we return security to south Mogadishu, political chaos will follow the U.N. withdrawal. Other warlords will follow Aideed's example. Fighting between the warlords will ensue, which is what brought the famine to massive proportions in the first place. The danger is that the situation will return to what existed before the United States sent in the troops.

On economics and the political reconstitution of the country, some progress has been made but more work needs to be done. Some small shops are reopening, some schools and orphanages have reopened, and in central Somalia, former government employees are back on the job providing health and education services to the population. Overall, however, economic conditions remain dire and progress towards political reconciliation has been stalled by the deteriorating security situation in the southern part of the capital. More successful work is being done in the countryside, but greater effort must be devoted to push this along. From this we see that the current situation in Somalia is mixed, and that we have some pressing problems yet to deal with.

This afternoon I want to suggest how we might go about the next phase of work in Somalia. Put another way, what are the elements of the end game in Somalia for the international community? We had goals for UNOSOM I and they were not met. That prompted us to move to UNITAF. We had goals for UNITAF and they were met, creating the conditions for a turnover to UNOSOM II. How will we know when

UNOSOM II has succeeded?

Our overall criteria for success should include progress in economic, political and security elements of the Somali problem. On security. Clearly, UNOSOM has to establish reasonable security in south Mogadishu, but it does not end there. Real progress must be made in reducing the heavy weapons in the hands of warlords and effective police forces must be created. The overall effect must be such that no group of armed Somalis should be able to take over the country by force to impose their political will and loot the markets.

On economics. The country should be sufficiently open and secure so that its markets are functioning, goods and services can flow and basic services like water and electricity are provided.

On political rebuilding. There should be a political process that reflects clan interests, regional interests, and the interests of the people of Somalia whatever their clan or region. The question remaining, of course, is how do we get from here to there? I'm going to propose here a series of specific action items that could bring real progress.

First, we should bring U.N. combined troop strength up to planned levels. The United States has recently added 400 more combat troops to its Quick Reaction Force. UNOSOM II, however, is approximately 5,000 troops short of its planned complement of 28,000. We fully expect others to do their share, as they have promised.

Second, additional efforts to set up a police force should begin immediately. Credible, neutral police forces in major population centers are critical to success in establishing security.

Third, we should continue removing heavy weapons from the militias and begin planning for implementation -- in conjunction with Somali police -- of a consistent weapons control policy. Such a policy will give those willing to cooperate some confidence that their enemies cannot rearm. The policy could begin in areas of the country where some disarmament success has been achieved.

Fourth, the United Nations must develop a detailed plan with concrete steps that will pull together its economic, political and security activities into an overall strategy. And it must provide adequate staff and budget to make progress on its political and economic objectives in Somalia.

Fifth, the United Nations should draw on the experience of its success in Cambodia to form a core group of nations to support and speed its work in Somalia. Such a group might consist of African countries as well as other members of the

United Nations that have a special interest in assisting in the political and economic reconstruction of the country.

Sixth, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity should act now to bring the parties back together on the peace track. They might use the promising model of two previous conferences on Somali national reconciliation held in Addis Ababa.

Those are concrete steps that could be taken now to put us on the path to success in Somalia. There is also another, related question that is closer to home for us. President Clinton has directed that U.S. forces remain long enough to complete their mission and no longer. The completion of the mission chiefly concerns security in Somalia.

For U.S. combat troops, I think there are three items on the checklist. First, the security issue in south Mogadishu must be settled. Second, we must make progress toward taking the heavy weapons out of the hands of the warlords. Third, there must be credible police forces in major population centers. When these three conditions are met, I believe we can remove the U.S. Quick Reaction Force from Mogadishu.

We can reduce U.S. logistics troops supporting other UNOSOM II forces when the security situation in Mogadishu permits larger scale hiring of civilian contract employees to provide the support functions.

When we consider Somalia just a year ago, we can be proud of what the United States has achieved, particularly our men and women in uniform. We should also take considerable interest in the success of the United Nations in Somalia. Without the United Nations as a first-rate peacekeeping and peace enforcing organization, we could be called upon to shoulder much more of the load. And we should also note that the most important element of any lasting solution in Somalia must be the Somali people. Just as the international community has invested greatly in creating conditions for political and economic growth in Somalia, so too must the people of Somalia invest themselves in the reconstruction of their own country.

In the meantime, President Clinton has given us clear direction to stay the course with other nations to help Somalia once again provide for its people. This is what the new world asks of American leadership and American partnership.

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

Tony Lake / Sandy Berger:

State knows of no new initiative, + President Carter did not raise this in his letter to the President re his recent trip to Africa. Several Aided clan members in U.S. have, however, raised a possible mediation effort with Carter Center and with State, which has discouraged. Will keep you informed.

AC

cc: R. Clarke

<DIST>
SIT: BEERS CLARKER GEORGE WARD
<ORIG>
REUTER
<TOR>
930822030938 R0437745
<SUBJ>
SOMALI WARLORD WANTS JIMMY CARTER TO MEDIATE@
<TEXT>
a0043LBY076reulb
r 1 BC-SOMALIA-AI DEED 08-22 0342
^BC-SOMALIA-AI DEED@

^SOMALI WARLORD WANTS JIMMY CARTER TO MEDIATE@
NAIROBI, Aug 22 (Reuters) - Fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aided says the crisis between Somalis and U.N. peacekeepers is deepening daily and he has asked for former U.S. president Jimmy Carter to mediate.

Pro-Aided Radio Mogadishu (Voice of the Great Somali People) on Saturday quoted a statement as saying the "crisis between Somalia and UNOSOM 11 (United Nations Operation in Somalia), which began on June 5, is deepening day by day."

Aided went into hiding soon after the June 5 killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers by forces loyal to him. The U.N. has offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to his arrest.

Radio Mogadishu said Aided's Somali National Alliance had appealed for a neutral international committee to study the situation and Aided's office had heard that Carter had volunteered to act as mediator to help bring about peace.

"We welcome such a move by (former) president Jimmy Carter while believing that the only solution is through dialogue and peaceful talks on the situation prevailing in Somalia," said the statement, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"At the same time we urge, encourage and officially appeal to the president to involve himself and spare his precious time

as soon as is practicable," it added.

"We also appeal to the president to place the finding of a solution to the Somali situation at the top of his agenda and involve other continental bodies such as the Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League and the European Community."

Up to 200 Somalis, 39 peacekeepers and five foreign journalists have been killed in Mogadishu since June 5.

Somalia fell into anarchy after the 1991 ouster of military strongman Mohamed Siad Barre. Factions loyal to Aided and rival warlord Ali Mahdi engaged in clan-based bloodletting that claimed up to 30,000 lives. Some 300,000 people died from resulting famine and disease.

U.S. and later U.N. troops have restored a semblance of order to the country, although Mogadishu remains a problem.

REUTER
Reut03:12 08-22

<DIST>

SIT: NODIST

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Les Aspin to the Secretary of State and Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, re: Next Steps in Somalia (4 pages)	08/13/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

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]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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.

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]
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TO: AGENCIES

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 17 AUG 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA
SOC

DC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR DC MTG ON 16 AUG RE SOMALIA

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO TO AGENCIES

DUE DATE: 17 AUG 93 STATUS: C

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

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BLOXTON

CICIO

CLARKE

NSC CHRON

WARD

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By VDE NARA, Date 12/12/16

2012-0659-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____

(M)

DATE

8/17

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC

2 OF

2

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: VOE Date: 12/10/11
2012-0659-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9320895
DATE 17 AUG 93

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR DC MTG
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:	DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE
MR. LEON FUERTH OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT VIA LARRY BRANSCUM ROOM 292, OEOB WASHINGTON, DC 20506	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>1</u>
MR. JOHN A. LAUDER CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ROOM 7E12, HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, DC 20505	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
MR. MARC GROSSMAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE ROOM 7224, MAIN STATE 2201 C STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20520	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>1</u>
COL. T. R. PATRICK JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ROOM 2E865 PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20318-0001	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
BG MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ROOM 3E880 PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>
MR. RICK INDERFURTH U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS USUN/W -- ROOM 6333 DEPT OF STATE 2201 C STREET NW	_____	_____	_____ COPY: <u>VIA FAX</u>

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT, ROOM 379 OEOB

PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES

TIME OF TRANSMISSION
WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM
1993 AUG 17 PM 5:53

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

TIME OF RECEIPT

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: *Murphy*

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. 1582 CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGES 1

FROM WILLIAM H. ITOH
(NAME)

(202) 456 - 6536
(PHONE NUMBER)

(ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION NOTIFICATION OF IWG MEETING

LOG # 20902

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
STATE	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
DOD	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
JCS	SECRETARY		
AID (STATE)	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		

REMARKS:

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

1993 AUG 17 PM 5:53

WHT FAX

TIME OF RECEIPT

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOMPRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINERELEASER: Murphy

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. 1582 CLASSIFICATION**UNCLASSIFIED**PAGES 1FROM WILLIAM H. ITOH
(NAME)(202) 456 - 6536
(PHONE NUMBER)

(ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION NOTIFICATION OF IWG MEETINGLOG # 20902

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STATE	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
DOD	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
JCS	SECRETARY		
AID (STATE)	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		

REMARKS:

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004a. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	08/00/1993	b(7)(C)
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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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

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~~

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

WHSR CONTROL
TIME OF RECEIPT

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE

- ☐ FLASH
☐ IMMEDIATE
☐ PRIORITY
☒ ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DATE/TIME: _____

MESSAGE #: _____

NSC LOG # 20895

FROM: National Security Council PHONE: 202-456-2291 ROOM: WHSR
SUBJECT: Notice of Meeting PAGES: 5

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

DEPT/AGENCY	NAME/OFFICE	PHONE	SECURE FAX
<u>USUN New York</u>	<u>Mr. Rick Inderfurth</u>	<u>212-415-4016</u>	<u>(b)(7)c</u>

[004a]

SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS

Eyes Only for Rick Inderfurth for hand delivery to Ambassador Madeleine Albright.
If Mr. Inderfurth is not available please deliver to Nancy Buss.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: YOE Date: 12/11/16
2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

20895

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LEON FUERTH
Assistant to the Vice
President for National
Security Affairs

MR. MARC GROSSMAN
Executive Secretary
Department of State

BG MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MR. JOHN A. LAUDER
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

COL T. R. PATRICK
Secretary
Joint Chiefs of Staff

AMB. RICK INDERFURTH
Office of the Representative
of the United States
to the United Nations

SUBJECT: Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on
Somalia, August 16, 1993 ~~(S)~~

Attached at Tab A is the Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies
Committee Meeting on Somalia, Monday, August 16, 1993. ~~(S)~~

for Justice A. Kennedy
William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A Summary of Conclusions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 12/10/16

2016-0659-F

~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

TAB A

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004b. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputies Committee Meeting on Somalia (3 pages)	08/16/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

20895

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 17, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: RICHARD A. CLARKE *MAZ*

SUBJECT: Summary of Conclusions of DC Meeting on Somalia,
August 16, 1993

Attached at Tab A is the Summary of Conclusions of the Deputies
Committee Meeting on Somalia.

Concurrence by: Jennifer Ward

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Summary of Conclusions at Tab A and
authorize Will Itoh to transmit the memorandum at Tab I to his
agency counterparts.

Approve *per* *SRB* Disapprove _____
(MAZ)

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Agency Counterparts
Tab A Summary of Conclusions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By *VDE* NARA, Date *12/10/16*

2012-0659-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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005. note	Handwritten notes from Somalia DC (3 pages)	08/16/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006a. memo	Rand Beers to Samuel Berger, re: Deputies Committee on Somalia (4 pages)	08/13/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. paper	Next Steps in Somalia (12 pages)	08/00/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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TAB II

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006c. memo	Somalia Inter-Agency Assessment Team to Samuel Berger, re: Next Steps on Somalia (9 pages)	09/00/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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SOMALIA PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSESSMENT/CHALLENGES

Reports from the Inter-Agency Assessment Team on Somalia have indicated that problems in the UNOSOM II public affairs operation and additional public affairs efforts are needed.

Organizational Concerns: The current staff in Mogadishu is grossly mismatched with the needs facing this initiative. It is headed by a Director of Public Information/Spokesman and subdivided into three sections - military, political and humanitarian. In addition to lacking long term vision of the long term proactive issue management, UNOSOM Public Affairs is barely reacting to events. The lack of internal information has contributed to a morale problem between UNOSOM II and relief workers. This is a possible contributor to negative news stories about the humanitarian progress within the country.

The humanitarian and political branches are so small that there is little ability to do anything more than reactive public affairs.

The military branch should be headed by a non-US person to better represent the multi-national composition of the operation and to lessen the perception that the military operation is strictly a US operation. The section is seriously undermanned and is unable to carry out any planning activities either for upcoming military interventions or for military humanitarian activities in the outlying areas which are conducted by non-US forces. It is imperative that this aspect of the organization have adequate staff to ensure accuracy of reports.

Issues: News coverage has clearly shifted from the humanitarian aspects of the operation to military/combat related activities.

The press corps in Somalia have been in the region a long time and have covered the humanitarian assistance/development stories at least once. The military activities -- including the hunt for Aideed and the continuous fire fights -- continue to be the major stories.

- 2 -

US PUBLIC AFFAIRS EFFORTS

Message:

The US supports the UN and UNOSOM in the monumental and historic task of nation-building in Somalia, that the relief effort was a success and is over, that rehabilitation and reconstruction has begun and is proceeding apace, and that neither the US nor the UN will be deterred by thugs and murderers from their mission of helping the Somali people rebuild their nation.

Although the USG should not be out front in the UN public affairs effort, it must deal with both domestic and foreign public affairs issues on its role in UNOSOM.

Given the deaths of four American soldiers, the US has maintained a very high public affairs profile over the last week.

Secretary Christopher appeared on CNN "The World Today" on August 12.

Ambassador David Shinn, State Department Special Coordinator for Somalia, appeared on MacNeil-Lehrer and Nightline, gave an on-the-record press briefing carried live by C-SPAN and quoted on several network news show, and gave an op-ed piece to Gannett News Service and gave a number of background and on-the-record interviews to publications, i.e, New York Times and U.S. News and World Report.

U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Madeleine Albright, has appeared on a number of television shows and had an op-ed piece in the 8/10 New York Times

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. TIME LINE

A. Short Term:

- Mogadishu: Pressure the UN to recruit qualified public affairs officers from other countries to send to Mogadishu, to signal the multi-national composition of UNOSOM.
- Point 1: In addition, continue to work with the UN to actively recruit qualified USG officers to assist UNOSOM personnel as second/third line in the public affairs field.
- Point 2: Task US ambassadors in troop donor nations to ask host country governments to encourage recruitment of public affairs officials to send to Somalia.

- Point 3: Recommend to troop-contributing countries that they send military public affairs officers with their troops to be seconded to UNOSOM public affairs. It would be good for the "complexion" of UNOSOM and good training/experience for the officers.
- Point 4: Urge installation of a satellite dish on embassy/university compound for use of disseminating UNOSOM message to conduct a proactive public affairs operation.
- UN New York: Send a team of public affairs officers (State, USIA, DoD) to UNNY to help the public affairs office organize a strategy for a public affairs effort on Somalia specifically. Advantages: No increased American presence in Somalia.

B. Long Term:

- Strongly encourage USG assistance/expertise to UNNY to help it
 - A) completely reorganize its entire public affairs apparatus, or
 - B) Suggest to the UN that it hire a public relations firm to help it completely reorganize its entire public affairs apparatus and teach it how to conduct public relations in a changed, post-Cold War world.

2. SPECIFIC Issues:

- A. **Aideed:** Admiral Howe's public focus on arresting Aideed has given Aideed a huge public affairs advantage. No matter that Aideed is a murderer and a thug, he can outwit the US military and UNOSOM forces and still remain at large.

He should focus less on arresting Aideed and more on the success of the relief effort and the ongoing rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, Aideed would lose some power in the press.

Admiral Howe discussing rehabilitation and reconstruction would also put a much-needed spotlight on those efforts, which have been sadly underreported. Installation of a satellite dish on the embassy/university compound should be strongly considered.

B. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS:

The UNOSOM operation is currently reactive and not able to significantly encourage coverage. Drop in visits by Admiral Howe and USUN Albright do not send the positive message of the humanitarian success story.

A major speech by a top level Administration official who has visited the area would send a potent message to the international and US domestic media.

3. IMPLEMENTATION

State Department Activities:

- Continue high-profile media outreach, including on-the-record and background print and electronic media interviews by prominent State Department officials, including Assistant Secretary George Moose, Ambassador Shinn, Ambassador Albright, Assistant Secretary Doug Bennet.
- We have been in touch with Chet Crocker and other prominent Africanist academics to consider doing a series of op-eds on Somalia.
- Put together a chronology of Aideed's atrocities against UNOSOM peacekeepers, relief workers and journalists. It will strengthen the case for arresting this thug and murderer. Or expand the chronology to include all those killed by lawless elements in Somalia (like Shaun Devereaux, the WFP official killed in Kismayo in January).

USAID Activities:

- Ask Brian Atwood or Carol Lancaster to do an op-ed on the success of the relief effort and the beginning reconstruction and rehabilitation effort in Somalia (Renee Bafalis, AID/XA, will do).
- Arrange an on-the-record briefing by Bill Garvelink, OFDA, and someone from AFR to discuss the end of relief and the beginning of reconstruction.
- Offer USAID officials like Administrator Atwood, Ms. Lancaster, AA/AFR John Hicks, D/AA-AFR Dick Cobb, Acting AA/FHA Lois Richards, OFDA's Bill Garvelink, for electronic and print media on-the-record and background interviews.
- Call Dr. Bob Arnott, health consultant for CBS, and suggest he return to Somalia and revisit villages he covered during the famine. Ask him to look for particular children he featured last fall to check their progress (particularly the 14-year old boy who was given up for dead and nearly buried before he made a noise).

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Department of Defense

- Make DoD officials including Under Secretary Wisner, A/S Freeman available for on-the-record and background interviews.
- Mount an aggressive hometown media program. Offer seats aboard transports going into Somalia to hometown media escorted by a unit PA. Unit would take care of hometown media.
- Arrange for media, escorted by a public affairs officer, to accompany visiting dignitaries on visits to Somalia.
- Increase numbers of DoD PA second/third level support people in Somalia. Under no circumstances is the goal to raise the US profile.
- Assign internal information and combat camera teams to the UNOSOM military public affairs office. Charge that team with visiting outlying areas developing stories, videotapes and photographs for UNOSOM PA office and DoD to distribute to external news media.

U.S. Information Agency

- In conjunction with USIS/Nairobi, DoD, USAID and USIS/Mogadishu, offer an airplane for a press excursion from Kenya to Somalia commemorating the one-year anniversary of the start of Operation Provide Relief (next week). Make sure to include African journalists on the airplane. Trip would go to outlying areas as well, like Baidoa ("City of Death") and other cities in the "starvation triangle."
- In conjunction with DoD, look into doing a flight from Europe for foreign journalists. However, this would have to wait until there were sufficient PA personnel on the ground to shepherd them around.
- Continue covering the story via the Wireless File, VOA, Worldnet and through policy guidance.

Attachment:

DOD Paper of 7/30/93

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TAB III

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006d. paper	Summary of Conclusions of Deputeis Committee Meeting on Somalia (2 pages)	08/04/1993	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 [3]

2012-0659-F
ke4095

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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]

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.

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

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]