

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Somalia, June-December 1993 [6]

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. memcon	Briefing/Consultations with HFAC on Situation in Somalia (6 pages)	07/14/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. note	Re: [Attached Paper] (1 page)	07/20/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. report	Re: [Somalia] (10 pages)	07/20/1993	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Philip Wilcox to Mr. Tarnoff, re: Somalia: Aideed's Support Base (3 pages)	07/09/1993	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 [6]

2012-0659-F

ke4098

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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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.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Dear Representative Lewis:

Thank you for your letter expressing concern about the role our troops are playing in Somalia. I could not be more proud of our American servicemen and women participating in this important operation. They are making an extraordinary humanitarian contribution in trying circumstances. I do not believe that they should be withdrawn at this time.

There are approximately 4,000 US troops in Somalia out of a current total of 20,000 in UNOSOM II. This is significantly down from the 28,000 US troops that were in Somalia in January. Most of the remaining US personnel are providing logistical support but there is also a US Quick Reaction Force available to assist other UNOSOM II troops, if necessary.

Our troops have been instrumental in bringing peace and hope to the vast majority of Somalis. American forces have been crucial to the increase in order and stability throughout the country and have enabled the UN to continue and extend relief activities. As a result, there is greater calm and security in such important cities as Kismayo and Baidoa than at any time in recent months. In many places, the Somali people are also making significant progress in establishing representative political institutions.

Only in parts of Mogadishu has the security situation deteriorated. This is due to the violence directed by the warlord Aideed. I do not believe that the appropriate response is to withdraw in the face of adversity. The UN has a vital humanitarian and peace-building mission to fulfill. We must not allow a self-aggrandizing warlord to flout the will of the international community and deny food and peace to the people of Somalia.

I appreciate your letter and hope we can continue our historic efforts to restore hope to the people of Somalia.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

The Honorable Tom Lewis
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1993

13 JUL 19 P4:33

13 JUL 19 P3:54

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓
HOWARD PASTER :H

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from Congressman Tom Lewis on US
Forces in Somalia

Purpose

To reply to a letter from Congressman Tom Lewis.

Background

Congressman Lewis wrote to you to express his concern that US troops are no longer playing an appropriate role in Somalia and to request that they be withdrawn. At Tab A is your reply.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Presidential Letter to Congressman Tom Lewis
Tab B Letter from Congressman Lewis

NO SIGNATURE YET
POTUS HAS SEEN ...

IS THERE A PROBLEM
WITH THIS ONE?

KYLE
WLD

JP

7120

This came BACK from the
President + returned to
NSC But it was not
signed.

- Send it BACK to OVAL
- autopen ?

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RC*
FROM: SUSAN E. RICE *SR*
SUBJECT: Reply to Letter to the President from Congressman
Tom Lewis on Somalia

Congressman Tom Lewis wrote to the President asking that he withdraw US troops from Somalia. At Tab A is the President's reply highlighting the valuable contributions being made by US forces in Somalia and reiterating our commitment to support the UN operation.

Concurrences by: R. Rand Beers, Jennifer Ward, Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Presidential Letter to Congressman Tom Lewis
Tab B Letter from Congressman Tom Lewis

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

✓ Attached is a copy of a letter sent to the President from Tom Lewis (R-FL), concerning Somalia.

Since this letter addresses a national security issue, we would appreciate your assistance in having draft written.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter that George Miller (D-CA) and Ron de Lugo (D-VI) sent to the President Palau. They sent a cc to the President and I am forwarding a copy for your information.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

Attachments

TOM LEWIS
16TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

ROOM 2351
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5792
FAX: (202) 225-1880

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY (NATO)



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
June 18, 1993

4661
DISTRICT OFFICES:
PALM BEACH GARDENS
4440 PGA BOULEVARD
SUITE 406
PALM BEACH GARDENS, FL 33410
(407) 627-6192
PORT ST. LUCIE
7801 SOUTH U.S. HIGHWAY ONE
SUITE 200
BARNETT BANK BLDG.
PORT ST. LUCIE, FL 34952
(407) 283-7989
(407) 465-3710
35

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my concern over the recent events in Somalia, and to request that U.S. troops be removed from that region.

The original purpose of this mission has been completed. Food is no longer being used on a massive scale as a weapon against innocent Somalis, and international relief agencies have access to remote areas of Somalia.

Initially, many Americans had concerns that there were no vital U.S. interests at stake. While there was support for a short-term, well defined humanitarian mission, it has, unfortunately, become much more.

Mr. President, it has become clear that United States' military intervention has become counterproductive. Although cloaked in the guise of an international effort, it is primarily the United States military which has now become bogged down in an effort to "disarm Mogadishu", a mission which goes far beyond our original intent. As a result, the wrath of the Somali people falls squarely on the United States of America, and not on the United Nations, which is directing this ill-defined mission.

It is only a matter of time until American troops are killed while undertaking a mission which should be a matter for U.N. Peacekeeping forces. Allowing the United Nations, with its dubious record on endeavors such as this, to create a situation which puts U.S. troops in jeopardy is both dangerous and unwise.

Given these circumstances, it is frustrating to witness Somali demonstrators burn the American flag in contempt while the United Nations, which controls this effort, stands by idly. Therefore, I believe all American troops should be withdrawn from Somalia.

Sincerely,

Tom Lewis
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 23, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE TOM LEWIS

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THAT ALL U.S. TROOPS BE REMOVED
FROM SOMALIA

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
HOWARD PASTER		ORG	93/06/23		C 93/06/23
WILLIAM ITOH	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	RSA	93/06/23		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 _____

____ MAIL USER CODES: (A)R_FL____ (B)____ (C)_____

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*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED          *      CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *      OUTGOING     *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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002b. report	Re: [Somalia] (10 pages)	07/20/1993	P1/b(1)

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Free Somalia

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 20, 1992

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: AF - Robert Houdek
FROM: INR/AA - Vincent J. Farley ^{VF}
SUBJECT: Somalia: The Need for a Political Settlement

No amount of emergency aid to Somalia can succeed in stopping starvation unless it is backed by a political solution to the problem of lawlessness. The breakdown of order is total: political, social, and economic. Apart from some northern areas, clan leaders and warlords do not exercise real power. The fighting has destroyed agriculture, infrastructure, and trade, and the economic collapse fuels looting and banditry that are often beyond the warlords' control.

What are the implications of the lawlessness for US and UN humanitarian initiatives? According to a UN staff member in Somalia in a recent interview with the British press, UN troops could secure unloading of the food at the ports and airfields, "but what about the road and distribution centers? The people won't be able to keep the food unless you put an observer with each and every family." A blanketing of the country with UN armed guards on this scale would amount to a military occupation. Moreover, even if the UN force managed to implement the relief program, once it withdrew, Somalia would face a new round of interclan fighting and starvation.

The only alternative to a UN military occupation, and, in effect, a new UN trusteeship, is to get the Somalis themselves to reconstruct their country. UN Ambassador Sahnoun is advocating regional political conferences to promote reconciliation among clans and subclans, followed by a national conference. The goals of both regional and national conferences should be democratic political systems that would give all clans and subclans a fair share of power.

* * *

UNCLASSIFIED

Obstacles to Somali national unity. Some observers have faulted Somalis for their extreme individualism. There are no chiefs; even the titles of Sultan and clan elder are more honorific than real. Instead, every man is "his own Sultan". This individualism is said to make Somali culture anarchy-prone and to impede any sort of political unity:

--Only Ahmed Gran in the sixteenth century and Mohammed Abdullah Hassan in the early twentieth century managed to unite some of the clans before the onset of the colonial period.

--From the 1890s to 1960 the British and Italians imposed an artificial unity on the Somalis in their respective colonies.

--The renewal of political infighting between clans in the independent state of Somalia (which combined the British and Italian colonies) contributed to Siad's military coup in 1969.

--Siad initially was viewed as the strongman required to override clan quarreling. But his clan balancing act disintegrated into a cabal run by his Marehan subclan, and his ouster in January 1991 led to the collapse of central government authority and civil war.

Somali multiparty democracy. What is often overlooked is that the Somalis managed to maintain a multiparty democracy for nine years after independence in 1960, much longer than was the case in most newly independent African countries. They held orderly municipal and national parliamentary elections in 1963-64, and the parliaments elected a president in 1960 and a second in 1967.

Somali individualism, especially the love of freedom, helped sustain multiparty democracy. The democracy and egalitarianism of traditional political culture also helped. The major traditional political institution is the shir or council, which meets periodically to resolve conflicts between lineages. All male members of a shir are entitled to participate in its deliberations.

Moreover, multiparty democracy was based on power-sharing among clans and subclans through proportional representation and coalition government. For most of the 1960s Somalia was able to avoid a winner-take-all, majority rule approach to politics, which would have increased tensions between victorious and defeated clans.

Democratic shortcomings. Somali multiparty democracy, however, had serious flaws:

UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

--Proportional representation, while permitting broad participation of clans in parliament, was of the extreme type (no minimum percentage of the popular vote was required to win a parliamentary seat). The result was the proliferation of parties from 18 in the 1964 elections to over 60 in the 1969 elections.

--There was no proportionality in representation of clans in the civil service and in allocation of public funds. Minor clans accused the elected leaders of major clans of giving the preponderance of jobs and money to their kinsmen.

--Power was overcentralized. The national parliament, president, and prime minister controlled most of the pursestrings and patronage. The overcentralization led to a cut throat struggle for the national parliamentary seats. In the 1969 election, huge sums of money were spent by both challengers and incumbents. In addition, the electoral rules were altered from proportional representation to winner-take-all. The rigging of the election and the overall corruption of the political system helped bring on Siad's coup.

Lessons for a reconstructed Somalia. Somalia, like the rest of Africa, needs democracy in order to achieve stability and development. Its early experiment with multiparty democracy was promising and could have been sustainable with some fine-tuning. Sahnoun's regional and national conferences might consider meticulous power-sharing and political and economic decentralization:

Power-sharing democracy. Each major clan and subclan should have a fair share of power in the legislature, executive, and civil service. A moderate type of proportional representation would be introduced. Siad's constitutional commission, which met in 1989-90, suggested that a party must have at least five percent of the popular vote to take a legislative seat. This would encourage clans and subclans to form alliances to compete in elections. All parties receiving perhaps 5-10 percent of the popular vote could be invited to join the cabinet.

No clan would dominate. The post-Siad civil wars got underway in earnest when the Hawiye of putative president Ali Mahdi decided that their numerical superiority entitled them to "guide" the national government. A parliamentary system would be preferable to a presidential system. A prime minister is the first among equals and can be rotated, whereas a president inevitably would belong to a single clan.

Decentralization. Sahnoun's four regional conferences could lay the foundations for a federal system. Federalism

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 -

could give power to clan leaders at regional and local levels and thereby reduce all-out competition among those leaders for power at the center. It also would be consonant with the diffusion of power in traditional Somali society.

The government of each regional entity would give a fair share of power to the respective clans and subclans living in its territory, and each of these would have its own local government.

Federalism would be a way of reincorporating secessionist "Somaliland". Most northern politicians probably would settle for autonomy within a federal structure which guarantees fair distribution of national government portfolios and budget revenues.

Decentralization through federalism also would aid economic development. Most spending under the development plans of both the democratic government and Siad went to the cities, where less than 10 percent of the population lives, and to the enrichment of a small, urban-based elite. The pastoral economy, which provides a major livelihood for two out of every three Somalis, was neglected. The growing inability of nomads to make a living on overgrazed rangelands fueled the Ogaden insurgencies of the 1960s and 1970s and the 1977-78 Ogaden war. Nomads also migrated to the cities where they failed to find jobs and constituted a destabilizing element.

Finally, decentralization through federalism could help in solving the problem of the security forces of a future Somalia. Each regional entity could have its own police force, comprising some of the existing fighters of the warlords. There would be no military at the national level, or only a skeletal one in which each clan and subclan is proportionally represented.

UNCLASSIFIED

• Drafted: INR/AA:AREid
x77648

Cleared: INR/AA:JMann
x77698
INR/AA:REhrenreich
x77148

TO: HALE, M

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 08 JUN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA

AP

PERSONS: MOHAMOUD IMAN

SUBJECT: REQUEST MTG W/ PRES & IMAN TO THANK HIM FOR ASSISTANCE IN SOMALIA

ACTION: ITOH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 10 JUN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: JETT

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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
EXECSEC
JETT

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9304129

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 JETT
002 ITOH
003

Z 93060709 PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE
Z 93060811 FOR SIGNATURE
X 93062209 ITOH SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 930608 HALE, M

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9304129
RECEIVED: 07 JUN 93 09

TO: MATSUI, D

FROM: MULLOCK, ROBERT E

DOC DATE: 28 JAN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SOMALIA

AP

PERSONS: MOHAMOUD IMAN

SUBJECT: LTR FM MULLOCK OF BAIDOA ORPHNAGE REQUESTING MTG W/ IMAN & PRES TO
THANK US ASSISTANCE IN SOMALIA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR LAKE

DUE DATE: 10 JUN 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: JETT

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
JETT

FOR CONCURRENCE
CLARKE
SODERBERG

FOR INFO
BERGER
EMERY
HILLIARD
SIGLER

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF

UNCLASSIFIED

ROUTING SLIP

4129
Baido
Orphanage
request.

DATE: 6/4/93

FROM: Marcia Hale
Director of Scheduling & Advance

TO: NSC ✓

Rahm Emanuel	_____	Howard Paster	_____
Mark Gearan	_____	John Podesta	_____
Alexis Herman	_____	Carol Rasco	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Bob Rubin	_____
Anthony Lake	_____	Eli Segal	_____
Bruce Lindsey	_____	George Stephanopolous	_____
Mack McLarty	_____	Ann Stock	_____
Regina Montoya	_____	Christine Varney	_____
Roy Neel	_____	David Watkins	_____
Bernie Nussbaum	_____	Maggie Williams	_____

FOR YOUR:

Information _____

Advice ✓

Action _____

COMMENTS:

NSC Recommendation: We do not recommend this meeting.

6/8/93

Will Itoh
Will Itoh

TO: Ms. Dee Dee Myers
FROM: Robert E. Mullock/ Baidoa Orphanage Foundation, Inc.
RE: Please review attached letter
DATE: January 28, 1993

ASL
NSC

Ms. Myers:

Attached please review the letter and following information regarding
Mohamoud Iman of Baidoa, Somalia and the Baidoa Orphanage.

To: Marcia Hale

Possible person
for Thurs. mtg
w/ Pres?

DDM

Robert E. Mullock
Baidoa Orphanage Foundation Inc
PO Box 2369
Cape May, NJ 08204
609-898-1005
609-884-0004 FAX

January 28, 1993

Ms. Dee Dee Myers
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DE 20520

Dear Dee Dee Myers:

Mohamoud Iman, founder of the Baidoa Orphanage and a man respected throughout Somalia and by all the major relief organizations, was invited to the United States and is coming to this country to thank the American people for their assistance.

The enclosed photocopy shows Mohamoud Iman with President Bush at the Baidoa Orphanage. Mohamoud has also been helpful to Robert Oakley as his interpreter and go-between with the leaders of Baidoa. Marine Generals Wilhelm and LiButti have also met with Mohamoud Iman.

Would it be possible for Mohamoud Iman to greet and thank President Clinton for the United States' support in Somalia? Mohamoud is a great man and a fine representative of the peace loving majority of Somalia.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,



Robert E. Mullock
Baidoa Orphanage Foundation, Inc.

RFM:aam

enclosures

VIA FAX

Mohamoud Iman Aden, the founder of the Baidoa Orphanage, Baidoa, Somalia, will be visiting the United States from February 4, 1993 to February 14, 1993. Mohamoud Iman is coming to America to thank the United States for support of the Somali people particularly contributors and supports to the Baidoa Orphanage from the South Jersey and Philadelphia areas. While in the United States, Mohamoud Iman will be meeting with United Nations officials, United States State Department representatives and the Defense Department. He will also be speaking at a number of churches and schools who have supported the Baidoa Orphanage project. Mohamoud Iman, the "Saint of Somalia", has saved hundreds of children's lives in Somalia at great risk to his own by establishing the Baidoa Orphanage and other orphanages in Somalia. Mr. Mohamoud Iman is very well spoken representative of the peace loving Somalia people and served as the United States' Ambassador Robert Oakley's interpreter with elders and clan leaders in Somalia prior to the United States Marine mission.

Mohamoud Iman also served as the escort for President Bush on his recent visit to the Baidoa Orphanage. Mohamoud Iman is well respected by all of the relief organizations in Somalia and has coordinated efforts with the Red Cross, World Vision, GOAL, CONCERN and numerous other organizations. Mohamoud Iman is a Somali citizen, speaks four languages very well, including English, spent one year attending college in the United States, is by profession a civil engineer and is actively engaged in establishing another orphanage in Baidoa, Somalia for 2,000 orphans.

Despite all the hostilities and dangers, Mohamoud Iman remained in Somalia to safeguard the orphans which are estimated to number over 85,000. The United Nations estimates that over 25% of the children five years and under have died. He is married with four children. His oldest son was killed at the age of twelve as a result of the civil warfare. Mohamoud Iman is coming to the United States to thank America for their support of the Somali people.

Please contact Robert Mullock for further information and scheduling:
Post Office Box 2369, Cape May, New Jersey 08240 or 609-898-1005



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 25, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ALAN KRECZKO *AK*

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, 1993, War Powers Report to Congress. While not legally required, the report is intended to keep the Congress fully informed and avoid a legalistic argument over the requirements of the War Powers Resolution.

The report has been coordinated with the Counsel to the President and the Departments of State, Justice and DOD, including JCS.

Concurrences by: Jeremy Rosner, Rand Beers, Dennis Jett

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
Tab II Incoming Correspondence from State Department

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 SomaliaPurpose

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

Background

On June 10, 1993, you submitted a report to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" as a supplemental report to President Bush's report of December 10, 1992. This report provided information on the June 5 attacks on U.N. forces that killed 23 Pakistani peacekeeping personnel. Since that time, U.N. forces have conducted successful operations to neutralize the stronghold of General Aideed, who was responsible for the June 5 attacks. Because of these recent developments, and in view of the important role of U.S. Armed Forces in these actions, it is advisable (but not legally required) for you to supplement the June 10 report.

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

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

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

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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 United Nations Operation in Somalia forces (UNOSOM II) instigated by one of Somalia's factional leaders. I also reported to you that on June 6, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 837, which strongly condemned the unprovoked June 5 attacks that left 23 Pakistani peacekeepers dead. In addition, the Security Council reemphasized the crucial importance of the disarmament of all Somali parties, and reaffirmed the Secretary General's authority under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter "to take all necessary measures against those responsible for the armed attacks [of June 5], including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment."

Since that time, the United Nations has acted resolutely to restore order in Mogadishu and to protect U.N. forces. These actions have ensured that the world community's crucial humanitarian efforts in Somalia and the national reconciliation process in that country will continue to move forward. In view of these developments (in particular the role of U.S. Armed Forces in the recent United Nations-led activities in Somalia), and because of my desire that Congress be kept fully informed regarding significant deployments of U.S. Armed Forces, I am providing this supplement to my earlier report.

In planning appropriate measures to respond to the violence and to implement the Security Council's mandate, the U.N. was able to draw upon the superb capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces that remained in Somalia following the transition to UNOSOM II. In addition to the logistics and other support personnel assigned to UNOSOM II, the Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) -- under U.S. operational control -- was available to assist UNOSOM II during emergencies. At the height of the U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) operations, just over 25,000 U.S. Armed Forces personnel were deployed to Somalia. Consistent with U.S. policy objectives, the current smaller U.S. contribution of approximately 4,400 personnel reflects the increased participation by other U.N. Member States.

U.S. Armed Forces played an extremely important role in the successful efforts of UNOSOM II to restore stability to the area and to enable U.N. humanitarian operations in Somalia to proceed. First, after determining that the leadership of one of Somalia's factions had planned and incited the June 5 attacks on U.N. peacekeepers, UNOSOM II initiated air and ground military operations in the early morning hours of June 12. Primary targets included weapons and ordnance caches and a radio facility that had been used to foment violence towards U.N. forces and opposition to implementation of the Security Council's humanitarian mandate in Somalia. U.S. fixed-wing and helicopter aircraft operating as part of the QRF, in support of UNOSOM II, destroyed or disabled those targets in a well-planned effort consistent with the Security Council's disarmament objectives and the mandate to restore security. U.S. forces sustained no casualties.

On June 17, the Special Representative of the Secretary General, acting pursuant to Security Council Resolution 837, ordered the arrest of General Mohammed Farah Aideed for alleged criminal acts against UNOSOM II peacekeeping forces on June 5. In addition, UNOSOM II forces conducted further coordinated ground and air operations designed to search, clear and disarm the factional stronghold of General Aideed in south Mogadishu that posed a continuing threat to U.N. operations. Ground and aerial broadcasts warned civilians to leave the area. Targets included weapons and ammunition caches, command and control facilities, and defensive positions. Once again, the U.S. QRF, in support of UNOSOM II, conducted air attacks, followed by search and clearing operations on the ground by non-U.S. UNOSOM II military personnel. Only one U.S. military member sustained minor injury, although there were several deaths and a number of injuries among UNOSOM II forces from other nations due to resistance by militia units and sniper fire. Although Aideed has not yet been arrested, the June 17 operation accomplished the objective of securing Aideed's compound and neutralizing military capabilities that had posed a major obstacle to U.N. efforts to deliver humanitarian relief, facilitate political reconciliation, and promote national reconstruction.

We now see renewed opportunity for UNOSOM II to move forward steadily towards fulfillment of the humanitarian mandate of the Security Council that is shared by the world community. By countering the lawless, unprovoked violence against U.N. peacekeepers, the U.N. has gone far towards preserving the credibility and security of peacekeeping forces in Somalia and throughout the world. U.S. forces remain on guard along with those of our U.N. partners to counter any threats to the important U.N. mission in Somalia, should they arise.

As before, I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept fully informed on U.S. peacekeeping contributions and the use of U.S. Armed Forces for these vital purposes. I look forward to continuing discussions and close cooperation with you on these and related issues.

Sincerely,

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

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As before, I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept fully informed on U.S. peacekeeping contributions and the use of U.S. Armed Forces for these vital purposes. I look forward to continuing discussions and close cooperation with you on these and related issues.

Sincerely,

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

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DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: War Powers Supplemental Report on Somalia

On June 10, 1993, President Clinton submitted a report to Congress regarding the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia. The report was provided "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" as a supplemental report to President Bush's report of December 10, 1992. (Section 4(c) of the War Powers Resolution requires periodic reports at least once every six months as long as the deployment continues.)

The June 10 letter provided information on the June 5 attacks on UN forces that killed 23 Pakistani peacekeeping personnel. Since that time, UN forces have conducted successful operations to neutralize the stronghold of General Aideed, who was responsible for the June 5 attacks.

Because of recent developments, and in view of the important role of U.S. Armed Forces in these actions, it is advisable (but not legally required) for the President to supplement his June 10 letter. The attached draft report describes the successful UN-led operations of June 12 and 17 that have essentially restored stability in Mogadishu. The advisability of sending such a report was discussed during a meeting last week that included the National Security Advisor, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The report has been cleared by DoD, including JCS, and by Justice.

We therefore recommend that the President sign the attached report.

Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

DRAFT

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 United Nations Operation in Somalia forces (UNOSOM II) instigated by one of Somalia's factional leaders. I also reported to you that on June 6, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 837, which strongly condemned the unprovoked June 5 attacks that left 23 Pakistani peacekeepers dead. In addition, the Security Council reemphasized the crucial importance of the disarmament of all Somali parties, and reaffirmed the Secretary-General's authority under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter "to take all necessary measures against those responsible for the armed attacks [of June 5], including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment."

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As before, I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept fully informed on U.S. peacekeeping contributions and the use of U.S. Armed Forces for these vital purposes. I look forward to continuing discussions and close cooperation with you on these and related issues.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Legal Adviser (L)

FACSIMILE

Transmission Cover Sheet

TRANSMITTED TO:

FTS:

COMM: 395-1039

Name:

Neil Wolin

Organization:

NSC

Building, Room #, etc.

Telephone / Extension:

TRANSMITTED FROM:

FTS: 647-1037

COMM: (202) 647-1037

Name:

Chuck Allen

Organization:

Office of the Legal Adviser 4/pm

Building, Room #, etc.

Main STATE - Room 6417
Washington D.C. - 20520

Telephone / Extension:

Transmission Date:

June 24, 1993

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2

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CONTENTS / COMMENTS

New smooth reflecting
our 4:45 conversation
Thank,
Chuck

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

'93 JUN 12 A11:12

B

S/S #

file
Sunder

C

MESSAGE NO. 100114 CLASSIFICATION A No. Pages 3FROM: Leon Weintz Somalia Monitoring Group
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>Dick Clarke</u>		
<u>NSUN</u>	<u>Andre Walker</u>	<u>44443</u>	
	<u>Lake</u>	<u>Fuerth</u>	
	<u>Berger</u>	<u>Jett</u>	<u>Itoh</u>
	<u>Reed</u>	<u>Ragle</u>	<u>Kenney</u>
	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Beers</u>	<u>Soderberg</u>

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: _____

S/S Officer: _____

JUN 12 '93 10:05 FROM DPL

PAGE.001

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1400

COVER SHEET PLUS 2 PAGESFROM: Maj. [Signature]DATE: 12/6/93

TO	FAX NUMBER	PHONE NUMBER
Ms Berk	202 647 - 0122/1811	202 647 - 6530

OASD(PA):DPL
ROOM 2D757
PHONE: COMM: (703) 697-1254
DSN: 227-1254
FAX: (703) 693-6853

REMARKS: _____

HSC.134 P2/3

Statement by the Secretary-General**Vienna, Saturday, 12 June 1993**

At 0400 Somalia time, UNOSOM II initiated decisive action to restore peace to Mogadishu so that the political reconciliation, rehabilitation and disarmament process can continue to move forward throughout Somalia.

In a series of precision air and ground military actions, UNOSOM II has removed Radio Mogadishu from control of the Somali National Alliance; and has disabled or destroyed militia ordnance, weapons and equipment located in three previously authorized weapons storage sites and a related clandestine military facility.

UNOSOM has taken a number of steps to inform the Somali public of the events which are taking place, and the part these events will play in getting Mogadishu and Somalia back on the road to peaceful reconciliation and rehabilitation.

The actions undertaken by UNOSOM II should be seen in the context of the international community's commitment to the national disarmament program endorsed by all Somali parties, as reflected in the unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 837 of 6 June 1993. The United Nations is determined to continue working with responsible Somali leaders and factions to eliminate the heavy weapons which have been used to terrorize the Somali people for so long.

JUN 12 '93 10:05 FROM DPL

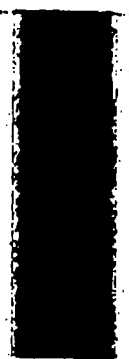
PAGE.003

756.134 P3/5

Today's action was also undertaken to facilitate the restoration of law and order by neutralizing a radio broadcasting system that has contributed to violence in Mogadishu. Radio Mogadishu, heretofore controlled by the SNA, will be returned to the Somali people.

These actions have been authorized in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 837, in particular paragraph 3. Paragraph 5 of the Resolution also authorized the arrest and detention of those responsible for the attacks of 5 June.

The intent of the action taken by UNOSOM II today is to stabilize a volatile situation and to enable steps to be taken toward initiation of serious disarmament. Now that this has begun, the political reconciliation process and the rehabilitation of Somalia can move rapidly ahead.



12 JUN '93 14:27

PAGE.002

#2

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA

JONATHAN T. HOWE

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
FOR SOMALIA

JUNE 12, 1993

I want to report to you today on actions taken by the United Nations to restore safety to the streets of Mogadishu. Re-establishment of public order is the goal most often expressed to me by Somalis in every region -- community leaders and faction leaders alike. All of us understand that without law and order, the rebuilding of normal life in the country cannot continue, international relief workers cannot operate, and feeding stations will be forced to close. The world community wishes to help Somalia's recovery, reconstruction and future development; however, donors will not be able to provide assistance unless there is peace and stability in the country. Most Somalis understand these facts, reject violence and wish to move towards reconciliation.

Regrettably, certain elements in south Mogadishu have deliberately disrupted the safety and security of Somali citizens and of United Nations personnel. On June 5 -- a time of holy rejoicing for Muslims -- twenty-three gallant soldiers of the Pakistan brigade of UNOSOM II were murdered as they sought to serve the neediest people in the city. Twelve of the soldiers were helping unload food at a

12 JUN '93 14:27

PAGE.003

3

feeding station when they were foully attacked by cowards who placed women and children in front of armed men. The world's outrage at these unprovoked attacks is represented by Resolution 837, which was passed unanimously by the UN Security Council.

Since June 5, one faction, the USC/sna, has deliberately raised tension in the city by using Radio Mogadishu to incite Somalis against the international community. Snipers have destabilized the streets and frightened law-abiding citizens; relief workers, trying to take food to the needy, have been forced to stop their operations.

These disruptions of public order are not acceptable to the vast majority of Somalis or to the international community. They should likewise be unacceptable to each one of the fifteen faction leaders who at Addis Ababa committed their organizations to ceasefire and disarmament. These disruptions are not acceptable to the United Nations Security Council, which has authorized the Secretary General to take "all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks," including "against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks."

In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 837, UNOSOM acted this morning to remove Radio Mogadishu -- which is the property of all the people of Somalia -- from the control of the single faction which has been using this state property for private factional

12 JUN '93 14:27

PAGE.004
#4

ends. The United Nations will return custody of all station facilities to the Somali people.

At the Addis Ababa talks, all signatories agreed to disarm. It is clear to me that this agreement represents the genuine wish of the Somali people. In Mogadishu, however, far too many weapons exist, both inside and outside authorized storage areas. The USC/sna has shown no inclination to undertake a program of disarmament. Instead, it has continued to increase its stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, and has moved arms and vehicles out of authorized weapons storage sites -- in direct violation of agreements. To reduce the threat to public safety posed by these activities, UNOSOM today began a program of disarmament in Mogadishu by destroying and immobilizing arms in two USC/sna weapons storage sites.

United Nations forces intend vigorously to enforce disarmament everywhere in the city, against any faction or individual who chooses to defy the will of the majority of Somalis, expressed at Addis Ababa, and to defy the will of the international community, expressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolutions 814 and 837. We call on all Somalis to cooperate in ridding Mogadishu of weapons that have caused so much grief and tragedy. We must work together to ensure the safety of all Somalis.

I want to emphasize that the Security Council insists on the

12 JUN '93 14:28

PAGE.005

#5

"crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties" and of "neutralizing radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against UNOSOM II." We will not tolerate further risk to Somali citizens from the selfish ambitions of armed bandits.

UN forces, led by LTG Cevik Bir, represent the world's pledge to the Somali people that UNOSOM II will responsibly and resolutely defend the rights of all Somalis. Today's actions were taken in a careful way that minimizes danger to civilians.

Our forces are strong; already the troops of 20 nations have gathered here, and many thousands more are scheduled to arrive soon from additional UN member states.

UNOSOM II is impartial and takes no sides in disputes among factions or clans. There are already sixty-six nations represented on the UNOSOM II civilian staff. The United Nations will never impose a trusteeship on Somalia. UNOSOM II's goal is to allow representative government to emerge in the country and to return the Somali nation to the hands of the Somali people as soon as possible.

All UNOSOM military and civilian personnel are dedicated to helping Somalis unite to heal the wounds of civil war. UNOSOM will not permit one faction to prevent the distribution of food supplies, or

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PAGE.006

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to slow the rebuilding of schools, clinics, and roads. Investigations of cease-fire and disarmament violations will be conducted expeditiously. I will report to the Somali people and to the Security Council the results of the current UNOSOM II review of the events of June 5 as the investigation progresses.

During the last month, Somalia's recovery has been showing great promise. Many people have begun to produce goods and services and are developing new businesses. Tens of thousands of children have been able to return to school. On the day before the June 5 ambushes of UNOSOM II troops, I visited several villages outside Baidoa and saw the new crops rising from the earth. Animals are being exported from the country's ports. Signs of normalcy have begun returning to Somalia. We must not allow this recovery to be jeopardized.

I call today on all Somalis to put aside factional ambition, and to respect the agreement signed at Addis Ababa. Cooperate with UNOSOM II. Turn in your weapons. Report arms caches and storage sites. Turn your attention from destruction to the reconstruction of your city and your country. UNOSOM II is here for only one purpose -- to work with you for the rebirth of Somalia. With your cooperation, there can be peace in the country, there can be recovery, there can be hope. Let us resolve today to work together for Somalia's future.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

June 8, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ALAN J. KRECZKO *AK*
FROM: NEAL S. WOLIN *NSW*
SUBJECT: Six Month Report to Congress, Consistent with the
War Powers Resolution, on the Deployment of United
States Armed Forces to Somalia

The War Powers Resolution requires that whenever U.S. Armed Forces are introduced into foreign territory equipped for combat, or other situations triggering the resolution, the President shall, as long as the forces continue to be engaged in such situations, report to Congress periodically on the status, scope and duration of the situation, but "in no event shall he report to the Congress less often than once every six months." President Bush submitted his original report to Congress on the deployment of U.S. forces to Somalia on December 10, 1992 (Tab III).

The proposed report (Tabs A and B) has been cleared by the Departments of State, Defense (including the JCS) and Justice. Like the original report, this one states that it is being provided "consistent with the War Powers Resolution."

The letters must be signed and delivered to Congress no later than Thursday June 10, 1993.

Concurrences by: Jeremy Rosner, *NSW* Rand Beers, *NSW* Dennis Jett
(telecord.) (telecord.)

RECOMMENDATION

That you recommend to the President that he report to Congress, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, on the status of the deployment of Armed Forces to Somalia (Tab I) by signing identical letters to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate (Tabs A and B).

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
Tab II Incoming Correspondence from Department of State
Tab III December 10, 1992 Report to Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Six Month Report to Congress on the Deployment of
United States Armed Forces in SomaliaPurpose

To report to Congress consistent with the War Powers Resolution on the status of the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

Background

The War Powers Resolution requires reports to Congress every six months when U.S. Armed Forces have been deployed into foreign territory while equipped for combat and in certain other situations.

President Bush submitted his original report to Congress on the deployment of U.S. forces to Somalia on December 10, 1992.

The proposed report (Tabs A and B) outlines the history of the deployment, the continuing support of U.S. support to the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the attacks on UNISOM II forces last weekend. The report notes that U.S. forces will remain equipped and prepared to accomplish their humanitarian mission and defend themselves, if necessary. The letter concludes by reaffirming your desire to keep Congress fully informed and to continue constructive discussions and cooperation on these issues.

The Counsel to the President together with the Departments of State, Defense (including the Joint Chiefs of Staff) and Justice concur in the text of these letters.

RECOMMENDATION

That you report to Congress consistent with the War Powers Resolution 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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On December 10, 1992, President Bush reported to the Congress that U.S. Armed Forces had been deployed to Somalia to assist the United Nations effort to deal with the human catastrophe in that country, to avert related threats to international peace and security, and to protect the safety of Americans and others engaged in relief operations. This action was part of a multilateral response to U.N. Security Council Resolution 794, which authorized Member States, under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. Since that time, my Administration and its predecessor have endeavored, through briefings and other means, to keep you informed about the progress of U.S. efforts in Somalia. I am providing this further report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, in light of the passage of six months since President Bush's initial report on the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia.

As you are aware, the U.S.-led operation, commonly known as Operation Restore Hope, was responsible for stemming the tragic situation and saving many lives by ensuring that desperately needed relief efforts on behalf of the civilian population could proceed. Owing in large measure to the success of the U.S.-led Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF), the responsibility for the continuing operation was transferred in an orderly fashion to the operational control of the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on May 4, 1993, pursuant to U.N. Security Council Resolution 814. This Resolution similarly invoked Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter and endowed UNOSOM II with the right to use force to ensure that the mandate is implemented.

The U.S. continues to support U.N. efforts in Somalia by providing approximately 3,000 U.S. logistics and other support personnel under the operational control of UNOSOM II. In addition, approximately 1,100 U.S. troops remain in the area as a Quick Reaction Force (QRF), under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command, for use in emergency situations. The UNOSOM II deputy commander, a U.S. Army general who is the U.S. contingent commander, is authorized to send the QRF into action as may be necessary.

On June 5, 1993, UNOSOM II forces operating in Mogadishu encountered attacks instigated by one of Somalia's factional leaders, resulting in the deaths of 23 Pakistani military personnel. Three U.S. military personnel assigned to UNOSOM II sustained minor injuries. As envisioned in response to such situations, the QRF was called upon to assist in quelling the

violence against the lawful activities of UNOSOM II in implementing the U.N. mandate. On June 6, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 837, reaffirming the authority of UNOSOM II to take all necessary measures against those responsible for these armed attacks.

Our forces will remain equipped and prepared to accomplish their humanitarian mission and defend themselves, if necessary; they also will be provided such additional U.S. support as may be necessary to ensure their safety and the accomplishment of their mission.

I have continued the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive, and in accordance with applicable treaties and laws. This deployment is consistent with S.J. Res. 45, as adopted by the Senate on February 4, 1993, and as modified and adopted by the House on May 25, 1993.

Effective U.S. foreign policy requires close cooperation between the President and Congress, and this imperative is particularly important regarding issues surrounding the use of our nation's Armed Forces. I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept fully informed on these matters and that the public good is served through constructive discussions and cooperation between our two branches.

Sincerely,

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

On December 10, 1992, President Bush reported to the Congress that U.S. Armed Forces had been deployed to Somalia to assist the United Nations effort to deal with the human catastrophe in that country, to avert related threats to international peace and security, and to protect the safety of Americans and others engaged in relief operations. This action was part of a multilateral response to U.N. Security Council Resolution 794, which authorized Member States, under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. Since that time, my Administration and its predecessor have endeavored, through briefings and other means, to keep you informed about the progress of U.S. efforts in Somalia. I am providing this further report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, in light of the passage of six months since President Bush's initial report on the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia.

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violence against the lawful activities of UNOSOM II in implementing the U.N. mandate. On June 6, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 837, reaffirming the authority of UNOSOM II to take all necessary measures against those responsible for these armed attacks.

Our forces will remain equipped and prepared to accomplish their humanitarian mission and defend themselves, if necessary; they also will be provided such additional U.S. support as may be necessary to ensure their safety and the accomplishment of their mission.

I have continued the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive, and in accordance with applicable treaties and laws. This deployment is consistent with S.J. Res. 45, as adopted by the Senate on February 4, 1993, and as modified and adopted by the House on May 25, 1993.

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Sincerely,

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

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Washington, D.C. 20520

June 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE
THE WHITE HOUSE

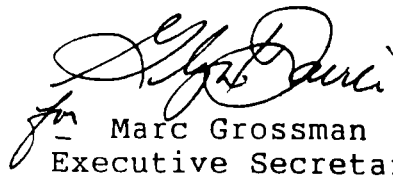
SUBJECT: War Powers Report on Somalia

On December 10, 1992, President Bush submitted a report to Congress regarding the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia. The report was provided "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" and was necessitated by the introduction of combat-equipped U.S. forces.

A follow-on report is required at this time. Section 4(c) of the War Powers Resolution requires periodic reports at least once every six months as long as the deployment continues, even if there is no involvement in hostilities.

The attached draft report summarizes activities in Somalia during the past six months and refers to pending legislation in Congress which would expressly authorize the current deployment in UNOSOM II. It also summarizes the occurrences of the past weekend. The report has been cleared by DOD, including JCS, and by Justice.

We therefore recommend that the President sign the attached report.


for Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On December 10, 1992, President Bush reported to the Congress that U.S. Armed Forces had been deployed to Somalia to assist the United Nations effort to deal with the human catastrophe in that country, to avert related threats to international peace and security, and to protect the safety of Americans and others engaged in relief operations. This action was part of a multilateral response to UN Security Council Resolution 794, which authorized Member States, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. Since that time, my Administration and its predecessor have endeavored, through briefings and other means, to keep you informed about the progress of U.S. efforts in Somalia. I am providing this further report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, in light of the passage of six months since President Bush's initial report on the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia.

As you are aware, the U.S.-led operation, commonly known as Operation Restore Hope, was responsible for stemming the tragic situation and saving many lives by ensuring that desperately needed relief efforts on behalf of the civilian population could proceed. Owing in large measure to the success of the U.S.-led Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF), the responsibility for the continuing operation was transferred in an orderly fashion to the operational control of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on May 4, 1993, pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 814. This Resolution similarly invoked Chapter VII of the UN Charter and endowed UNOSOM II with the right to use force to ensure that the mandate is implemented.

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Our forces will remain equipped and prepared to accomplish their humanitarian mission and defend themselves, if necessary; they also will be provided such additional U.S. support as may be necessary to ensure their safety and the accomplishment of their mission.

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Effective U.S. foreign policy requires close cooperation between the President and Congress, and this imperative is particularly important regarding issues surrounding the use of our nation's Armed Forces. I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept fully informed on these matters and that the public good is served through constructive discussions and cooperation between our two branches.

APPENDIX 3

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 10, 1992.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Beginning in January of this year with the adoption of U.N. Security Council Resolution 733, the United Nations has been actively addressing the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. The United States has been assisting the U.N. effort to deal with a human catastrophe. Over 300,000 Somalis have died of starvation. Five times that number remain at risk, beyond the reach of international relief efforts in large part because of the security situation. As a result, voluntary relief organizations from the United States and other countries have appealed for assistance from outside security forces.

On November 29, 1992, the Secretary General of the United Nations reported to the Security Council that the deteriorating security conditions in Somalia had severely disrupted international relief efforts and that an immediate military operation under U.N. authority was urgently required. On December 3, the Security Council adopted Resolution 794, which determined that the situation in Somalia constituted a threat to international peace and security, and, invoking Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, authorized Member States to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. In my judgment, the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces under U.S. command to Somalia as part of this multilateral response to the Resolution is necessary to address a major humanitarian calamity, avert related threats to international peace and security, and protect the safety of Americans and others engaged in relief operations.

In the evening, Eastern Standard Time, on December 8, 1992, U.S. Armed Forces entered Somalia to secure the airfield and port facility of Mogadishu. Other elements of the U.S. Armed Forces and the Armed Forces of other Members of the United Nations are being introduced into Somalia to achieve the objectives of U.N. Security Council Resolution 794. No organized resistance has been encountered to date.

U.S. Armed Forces will remain in Somalia only as long as necessary to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations and will then turn over the responsibility of maintaining this environment to a U.N. peacekeeping force assigned to Somalia. Over 15 nations have already offered to deploy troops. While it is not possible to estimate precisely how long the transfer of respon-

sibility may take, we believe that prolonged operations will not be necessary.

We do not intend that U.S. Armed Forces deployed to Somalia become involved in hostilities. Nonetheless, these forces are equipped and ready to take such measures as may be needed to accomplish their humanitarian mission and defend themselves, if necessary; they also will have the support of any additional U.S. Armed Forces necessary to ensure their safety and the accomplishment of their mission.

I have taken these actions pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct our foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive, and in accordance with applicable treaties and laws. In doing so, I have taken into account the views expressed in H. Con. Res. 370, S. Con. Res. 132, and the Horn of Africa Recovery and Food Security Act, Public Law 102-274, on the urgent need for action in Somalia.

I am providing this report in accordance with my desire that Congress be fully informed and consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I look forward to cooperating with Congress in the effort to relieve human suffering and to restore peace and stability to the region.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1992

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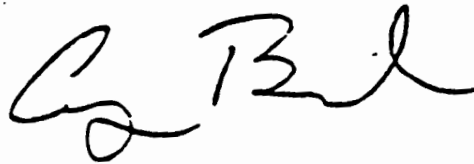
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I am providing this report in accordance with my desire that Congress be fully informed and consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I look forward to cooperating with Congress in the effort to relieve human suffering and to restore peace and stability to the region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", is centered below the word "Sincerely,".

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



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

*file
Somalia*OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (AF/P)
Bureau of African Affairs

Telecopier Transmittal

DATE: 6/9/93NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover) 3TO: NSE - Dennis JettTELECOPIER NUMBER: 395-~~4554~~ 5673

FROM: Layne Lathram

PHONE: (202) 647-7371

COMMENTS: Dennis - this is our guidance + it's guidance -
It is not formally cleared by the 7th floor ... but is at least
the gist of what we'll say. I'll fax final when
we get (late in the afternoon).

Layne

Telecopier Number: (202) 647-6367

Time Sent: _____

Wang #28

AF PRESS GUIDANCE
June 9, 1993

SOMALIA: SITUATION UPDATE

Q. Please provide an update on the situation in Mogadishu.

A. -- MOGADISHU REMAINS GENERALLY CALM. UNOSOM II SECURITY FORCES ARE ON FULL ALERT. ISOLATED INCIDENTS OF SNIPING AT UNOSOM TROOPS CONTINUE. RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS AND UNOSOM HAVE EVACUATED MOST OF THEIR CIVILIAN EXPATRIATE STAFFS.

-- A FEW SMALL-SCALE RELIEF OPERATIONS CONTINUE CAUTIOUSLY IN MOGADISHU DESPITE THE CURRENT SITUATION. AN ESTIMATED 28 EXPATRIATE RELIEF WORKERS REMAIN IN MOGADISHU, INCLUDING 6 AMERICANS. OUTSIDE MOGADISHU, NO INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED. RELIEF OPERATIONS ARE CONTINUING IN MOST AREAS.

-- OUR BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT THERE ARE FEWER THAN 100 AMERICAN CIVILIANS IN SOMALIA. THERE ARE 102 POTENTIAL EXPATRIATE EVACUEES, BUT THIS FIGURE INCLUDES THE STAFF AT USLO, U.S. GOVERNMENT DETAILLES WITH UNOSOM II, THE MARINES PROTECTING USLO, AND RELIEF ORGANIZATION STAFFS. WE DO NOT HAVE A FURTHER BREAKDOWN BY NATIONALITY.

UNCLEARED

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
June 9, 1993

SOMALIA

Q: Is the UN planning a counterstrike as reported in the press this morning (Washington Post, p. A26)? In that regard have warnings been issued to aid workers to move to safe areas?

A: -- [REDACTED] UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN SOMALIA (UNOSOM II), IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 814 AND 837, ARE AUTHORIZED TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO FULFILL THE UN MANDATE IN THAT COUNTRY.

-- WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT IS APPROPRIATE TO COMMENT OR SPECULATE ON WHAT MILITARY MEASURES UNITED NATIONS MILITARY COMMANDERS MAY BE PREPARED TO TAKE.

-- WE HAVE ADVISED AMERICAN AID WORKERS THAT RECENT VIOLENCE AND POTENTIAL FURTHER FIGHTING MAY POSE GREATER DANGERS TO THEM. A LOGICAL AND PRUDENT RESPONSE ON THEIR PART WOULD BE TO MOVE TO SAFE AREAS.

UNCLEARED

DONALD M. PAYNE
10TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
SELECT EDUCATION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AFRICA

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
HUMAN RESOURCES AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SELECT NARCOTICS ABUSE
AND CONTROL



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3010

WASHINGTON OFFICE
417 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3010
(202) 225-3436

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
970 BROAD STREET
ROOM 1435 B
NEWARK, NJ 07102
(201) 645-3213

file Somalia

FAX TRANSMISSION

To:

Dennis Tett

Nat. Sec. Council / Africa

Fax #

395-5673

From:

Frank Krehm

Office of Congressman Donald M. Payne
(202) 225-3436

Number of pages transmitted: 2 (includes cover page)

Date: _____

*draft — David Shinn at State
had no objections, but wasn't sure
the Pakies shot in the air. He said
Admiral Howe reported guns in the crowd.
Call me if OK.*

*225-
3436*

Revised

TO: Cong. Payne

draft

press release on Somalia

Since I was the last elected official to visit Somalia, I believe it would be appropriate to comment on the recent developments in Somalia.

Having visited Mogadishu and Baidoa over the Memorial Day Weekend I can testify to the significant progress made since my other visit in November of 1992 before U. S. Military Forces entered the country. We have seen a change from warfare and starvation that took over 300,000 lives to healthy children and schools and small businesses starting again.

We should keep this in perspective as we see reports of renewed violence. When U. S. Troops secured the country for distribution of relief, we had not disarmed the warring factions. Rather, this was to be the role of United Nations UNOSOM II. On May 25, 1993 Congress voted the authorization of U. S. Troops in Somalia under the United Nations Command.

It comes as no surprise that there are still warlords trying to use violence for their own political ends. Last weeks ambush of Pakistan troops by followers of warlord Mohamed Farah Aideed is no exception. 23 Pakistan soldiers were killed and three Americans were injured in this most serious incident in UN Peace Keeping history since the 40 Ghanian Soldiers were killed in the Shaba War in Zaire in 1960.

Warlords cannot be allowed to interfere with peacekeeping efforts, and President Clinton was correct in approving additional support to eliminate Aideed's weapon arsenal.

It is regrettable that innocent Somalia women and children have been killed in street demonstrations. However, I am advised by President Clinton's National Security Council that Pakistan troops gave warning by loud speakers and fired into the air before causing casualties. Never the less the loss of precious lives is always regrettable, and I hope the American people will not forget the vast majority of Somalia people are living in peace today and are not demonstrating.

AF PRESS GUIDANCE
June 8, 1993



SOMALIA

Q. What is the situation on the ground in Mogadishu? Is there still fighting?

A. -- ALTHOUGH SPORADIC GUNFIRE CONTINUES, MOGADISHU IS GENERALLY CALM. U.S. AND UNOSOM II SECURITY FORCES REMAIN ON FULL ALERT. ARMED SOMALIS HAVE ESTABLISHED ROADBLOCKS IN SOME PARTS OF THE CITY.

Q. Have relief operations been disrupted outside Mogadishu?

A. -- WE ARE NOT AWARE OF ANY DISRUPTION OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS OUTSIDE OF MOGADISHU.

Q. How many U.S. troops are in Somalia?

A. -- A U.S. MARINE DETACHMENT OF 49 MEN PROVIDE SECURITY FOR OUR LIAISON OFFICE IN MOGADISHU. 1100 U.S. SOLDIERS SERVE AS A "QUICK REACTION FORCE," AND ANOTHER 3,000 PROVIDE LOGISTIC SUPPORT AS PART OF UNOSOM II.

-- FOR DETAILS ON WHO IS WHERE, I REFER YOU TO DOD.

Q. Do we have any more to say about who is to blame?

A. -- THERE IS INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT GENERAL MOHAMED FARAH AIDEED IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREMEDITATED ATTACK UPON U.N. PERSONNEL IN MOGADISHU.

Q. Do you have any more information on evacuation flights?

A. -- MOGADISHU AIRPORT IS OPEN. U.N. CHARTER FLIGHTS ARE MOVING AND ARE FLYING OUT ON A SPACE-AVAILABLE BASIS ANY EXPATRIATES WHO WISH TO LEAVE. WE DO NOT HAVE NUMBERS OF AMERICANS OR OTHER NATIONALS WHO HAVE DEPARTED.

-- THE BBC AND VOA BROADCAST MESSAGES YESTERDAY TO EXPATRIATE CIVILIANS IN SOMALIA THAT EVACUATION FLIGHTS WOULD GO FROM MOGADISHU, AND WOULD ACCEPT PASSENGERS ON A SPACE-AVAILABLE BASIS.

-- RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY TO EVACUATE THEIR EXPATRIATE STAFFS. SOME, ALTHOUGH WE DO NOT KNOW HOW MANY, HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY. AS YET WE HAVE HAD NO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

-- TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THERE ARE FEWER THAN 100 AMERICAN CIVILIANS IN SOMALIA. APPROXIMATELY 30 ARE WITH RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS IN MOGADISHU, 30 OUTSIDE MOGADISHU IN THE REST OF SOMALIA. THERE ARE 6 U.S. GOVERNMENT DETAILEES WITH UNOSOM II, AND 7 WITH THE U.S. LIAISON OFFICE. THERE ARE A FEW JOURNALISTS IN MOGADISHU.

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
Tuesday, JUNE 8~~A~~ 1993

UN FORCES IN SOMALIA

Q: Will the UN retaliate against someone with force?

A: UNDSOM FORCES WILL TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNSC RESOLUTION 814 IN ORDER TO INSURE THEIR SAFETY AND TO CARRY OUT THEIR HUMANITARIAN MISSION.

IF ATTACKED, THEY WILL USE FORCE AS NECESSARY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

Q: Has the UN asked for any specific items of equipment or services to beef up UNISOM?

A: WE ARE CURRENTLY REVIEWING SEVERAL REQUESTS WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE UN.

I CANNOT DISCUSS THOSE REQUESTS IN DETAIL AT THIS TIME.

Q: Are there any plans to increse US troops in Somalia or serving with UNISOM?

A: WE ARE ALREADY HAVE ABOUT 4,000 TROOPS PROVIDING LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SERVING AS A QUICK REACTION ~~FORCE~~ ^(QRF) IN SOMALIA.

WE ARE DISCUSSING WITH THE UN HOW BEST TO ENSURE UNOSOM II AND ~~THE~~ ^(THE) QRF CAN CARRY OUT THEIR MISSION. WE HAVE RECEIVED REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES FROM THE UN.

FOR DETAILS ON PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS I REFER YOU TO DOD.

Q: How many more troops does the UN need?

A: -- WE UNDERSTAND THAT UNITED NATIONS MILITARY COMMANDERS ARE PRESENTLY ASSESSING THEIR NEEDS.

-- RESOLUTION 814 ENDORSED A REPORT BY THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL RECOMMENDING A FORCE OF 28,000 TROOPS FOR UNOSOM II TO BE ABLE TO DEPLOY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WELL BEYOND THE AREA COVERED BY THE U.S.-LED UNITAF FORCES BEFORE THE TRANSITION TO UNOSOM II.

-- CURRENTLY, THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 20,000 UN TROOPS IN SOMALIA WITH THE BALANCE TO ARRIVE IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. THESE 8,000 TROOPS ARE ALREADY PLEDGED.

Q: What's being done to beef up security for UN forces in Somalia?

A: -- UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 837 GIVES UNOSOM II MILITARY COMMANDERS THE AUTHORITY TO TAKE WHATEVER MEASURES THEY DEEM NECESSARY TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR THEIR (AND TO CARRY OUT THEIR MISSION.) FORCES. HOWEVER, I WOULD HAVE TO REFER YOU TO THE UN FOR ANY DETAILS.

Q: Do we feel the UN can handle the situation or did we leave too early?

A: - UN OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN SOMALIA. UNOSOM II HAS BEEN OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY IN SOMALIA SINCE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITIES FROM U.S.-LED UNITAF FORCES. IT WOULD BE WRONG TO ASSUME FROM THE TRAGIC RESULTS OF ONE INCIDENT OF TREACHERY THAT UNOSOM II CANNOT CARRY OUT ITS MISSION.

- FURTHERMORE, THE ^(US HAS) NOT LEFT SOMALIA - WE REMAIN AS A FULL PARTICIPANT IN UNOSOM II.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

08-Jun-1993 13:53 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VAX_MAIL@OEOB
RAGLE@A1@OEOB
JETT@A1@OEOB

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

SUBJECT: SOMALIA RESOLUTION

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RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
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RUEHRH/AMEMBASSY RIYADH IMMEDIATE 0001
RUFHTH/AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE IMMEDIATE 0426
RUEHGG/UN SECURITY COUNCIL COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE
RUEHGV/USMISSION GENEVA IMMEDIATE 2357
RUEHNR/AMEMBASSY NAIROBI IMMEDIATE 0366
RUEHIL/AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD IMMEDIATE 0485
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA IMMEDIATE 0663
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEHO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO IMMEDIATE 0560
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RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUFHOL/AMEMBASSY BONN IMMEDIATE 0573
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SOMALIA RESOLUTION

<TEXT>
UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 002774
E.O.12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, PHUM, UNSC. SO

SUBJECT: SOMALIA RESOLUTION

1. SUMMARY: THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL VOTED UNANIMOUSLY JUNE 6 TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 837 ON SOMALIA. THE RESOLUTION STATES THAT "ARMED ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY FORCES APPARENTLY BELONGING TO USC/SNA" AND EXPRESSES "OUTRAGE" AT THE VIOLENCE DIRECTED AGAINST UNOSOM. THE RESOLUTION REAFFIRMS UNSOM'S AUTHORITY TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEANS AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE AND CALLS FOR THEIR "PROSECUTION, TRIAL, AND PUNISHMENT." IT ALSO ENCOURAGES THE RAPID AND ACCELERATED DEPLOYMENT OF ALL UNOSOM II CONTINGENTS AND URGES MEMBER STATES TO PROVIDE HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION TO BOLSTER UNOSOM.

THE SECRETARIAT ISSUED A REPORT (FAXED TO IO/UNP) THAT STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE VIOLENCE AND BLAMED USC/SNA FACTION AND SPECIFICALLY, AIDEED. END SUMMARY.

2. TEXT OF EOY FOR UNSC RESOLUTION ON SOMALIA JUNE 6, 1993, DELIVERED BY AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT:

MR. PRESIDENT, YESTERDAY'S ACTIONS BY FACTIONAL LEADERS OF THE USC, RESULTING IN MANY DEATHS AND INJURIES TO UN FORCES, ESPECIALLY UNOSOM II FORCES FROM PAKISTAN, ARE AN OUTRAGE AND UNACCEPTABLE. THESE ACTIONS THREATEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND MUST BE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY.

THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS TODAY'S RESOLUTION AS THE MINIMUM REQUIRED TO RESTORE THE CONDITIONS FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN SOMALIA. THIS COUNCIL, IN A NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS, LEADING UP TO RESOLUTION 814 ESTABLISHING THE MANDATE FOR UNOSOM II, HAS LEFT NO DOUBT ABOUT THE IMPERATIVE OF ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A SECURE ENVIRONMENT.

FACTIONAL VIOLENCE IS IMPERMISSIBLE UNDER THE TERMS OF RESOLUTION 814. IT CAN AND WILL BE STOPPED. HOSTILITIES AIMED AT UN FORCES ARE A GROSS VIOLATION OF PARAGRAPH 9 OF THAT RESOLUTION WHICH "DEMANDS THAT ALL SOMALI PARTIES, INCLUDING MOVEMENTS AND FACTIONS, TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

TODAY'S RESOLUTION, MR. PRESIDENT, REAFFIRMS THE EXISTING AUTHORITY OF UNOSOM II TO TAKE STRONG AND FORCEFUL ACTION TO SAFEGUARD INTERNATIONAL FORCES, TO PUNISH THOSE WHO ATTACK THEM, AND TO RESTORE SECURITY. APPROPRIATE MEASURES INCLUDE THE DISARMING AND DETENTION OF PERSONS POSING A THREAT TO UN FORCES OR OBSTRUCTING THEIR OPERATIONS. THOSE WHO WOULD CHALLENGE THE AUTHORITY OF THIS BODY TO ENFORCE ITS RESOLUTIONS MUST KNOW THAT WE STAND FIRM IN OUR RESOLVE TO BRING PEACE AND RECONCILIATION TO SOMALIA AND THAT THEY WILL PAY A HEAVY PRICE FOR IGNORING THE COUNCIL. END OF TEXT.

3. TEXT OF RESOLUTION B37:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTIONS 733 (1992) OF 23 JANUARY 1992, 746 (1992) OF 17 MARCH 1992, 751 (1992) OF 24 APRIL 1992, 767 (1992) OF 27 JULY 1992, 775 (1992) OF 28 AUGUST

1992 AND 794 (1992) OF 3 DECEMBER 1992, AND 814 (1993) OF 26 MARCH 1993,

BEARING IN MIND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/167 OF 18 DECEMBER 1992,

GRAVELY ALARMED AT THE PREMEDITATED ARMED ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY FORCES APPARENTLY BELONGING TO THE UNITED SOMALI CONGRESS (USC/SNA) AGAINST THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA (UNOSOM II) ON 5 JUNE 1993,

STRONGLY CONDEMNING SUCH ACTIONS, WHICH DIRECTLY UNDERMINE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS AIMED AT THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND NORMALCY IN SOMAL

IA,
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 USUN NEW YORK 002774

E.O.12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, PHUM, UNSC. SO

SUBJECT: SOMALIA RESOLUTION

EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AT THE LOSS OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF THESE CRIMINAL ATTACKS,

REAFFIRMING ITS COMMITMENT TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA IN RE-ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS OF NORMAL LIFE,

STRESSING THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED IN SOMALIA IN ORDER TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF SOMALIA WHO HAVE SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERIES DUE TO YEARS OF CIVIL STRIFE IN THAT COUNTRY,

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETING THE COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME FOR DISARMING ALL SOMALI PARTIES, INCLUDING MOVEMENTS AND FACTIONS,

CONVINCED THAT THE RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER THROUGHOUT SOMALIA WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS, RECONCILIATION AND POLITICAL SETTLEMENT, AS WELL AS TO THE REHABILITATION OF SOMALIA'S POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMY,

CONDEMNING STRONGLY THE USE OF RADIO BROADCASTS, IN PARTICULAR BY THE USC/SNA, TO INCITE ATTACKS AGAINST UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL,

RECALLING THE STATEMENT MADE BY ITS PRESIDENT ON 31 MARCH 1993 (S/25493) CONCERNING THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYED IN CONDITIONS OF STRIFE AND COMMITTED TO CONSIDER PROMPTLY MEASURES APPROPRIATE TO THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES TO ENSURE THAT PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACKS AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST UNITED NATIONS FORCES AND PERSONNEL ARE HELD TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR ACTIONS,

TAKING NOTE OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE COUNCIL BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 6 JUNE 1993,

DETERMINING THAT THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA CONTINUES TO THREATEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE REGION,
ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS THE UNPROVOKED ARMED ATTACKS AGAINST THE PERSONNEL OF UNOSOM II ON 5 JUNE 1993, WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PART OF A CALCULATED AND PREMEDITATED SERIES OF CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS TO PREVENT BY INTIMIDATION

UNOSOM II FROM CARRYING OUT ITS MANDATE AS PROVIDED FOR IN RESOLUTION 814 (1993);

2. EXPRESSES ITS CONDOLENCES TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN AND THE FAMILIES OF THE UNOSOM II PERSONNEL WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES:

3. RE-EMPHASIZES THE CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISARMAMENT OF ALL SOMALI PARTIES, INCLUDING MOVEMENTS AND FACTIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 56-69 OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF 3 MARCH 1993, AND OF NEUTRALIZING RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE VIOLENCE AND ATTACKS DIRECTED AGAINST UNOSOM II:

4. DEMANDS ONCE AGAIN THAT ALL SOMALI PARTIES, INCLUDING MOVEMENTS AND FACTIONS, COMPLY FULLY WITH THE COMMITMENTS THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN IN THE AGREEMENTS THEY CONCLUDED AT THE INFORMAL PREPARATORY MEETING ON SOMALI POLITICAL RECONCILIATION IN ADDIS ABABA, AND IN PARTICULAR WITH THEIR AGREEMENT ON IMPLEMENTING THE CEASE-FIRE AND ON MODALITIES OF DISARMAMENT (S/25168), ANNEX III):

5. REAFFIRMS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS AUTHORIZED UNDER RESOLUTION 814 (1993) TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES AGAINST ALL THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARMED ATTACKS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 ABOVE, INCLUDING AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLICLY INCITING SUCH ATTACKS, TO ESTABLISH THE EFFECTIVE AUTHORITY OF UNOSOM II THROUGHOUT SOMALIA, INCLUDING TO SECURE THE INVESTIGATION OF THEIR
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TAGS: PREL, MOPS, MARR, PHUM, UNSC. SO
SUBJECT: SOMALIA RESOLUTION

ACTIONS AND THEIR ARREST AND DETENTION FOR PROSECUTION, TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT:

6. REQUESTS THE SECRETARYGENERAL URGENTLY TO ENQUIR INTO THE INCIDENT, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE ROLE OF THOSE FACTIONAL LEADERS INVOLVED;

7. ENCOURAGES THE RAPID AND ACCELERATED DEPLOYMENT OF ALL UNOSOM II CONTINGENTS TO MEET THE FULL REQUIREMENTS OF 2B,000 MEN, ALL RANKS, AS WELL AS EQUIPMENT, AS INDICATED IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT (S/25354);

8. URGES MEMBER STATES TO CONTRIBUTE, ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS, MILITARY SUPPORT AND TRANSPORTATION, INCLUDING ARMoured PERSONNEL CARRIERS, TANKS AND ATTACK HELICOPTERS, TO PROVIDE UNOSOM II THE CAPABILITY APPROPRIATELY TO CONFRONT AND DETER ARMED ATTACKS DIRECTED AGAINST IT IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS MANDATE;

9. FURTHER REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION, IF POSSIBLE WITHIN SEVEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ITS ADOPTION;

10. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER.
END OF TEXT.

ALBRIGHT

BT

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