

# FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Somalia-U.N., June 10, 1993

Staff Office-Individual:

Staff Director-Soderberg, Nancy

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1408

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                              | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. statement           | [Draft of 002] (1 page)                    | 06/00/1993 | P1/b(1)     |
| 002. statement           | Statement by Secretary Les Aspin (2 pages) | 06/11/1993 | P1/b(1)     |
| 003. report              | Somalia: Situation Report #3 (4 pages)     | 06/12/1993 | P1/b(1)     |
| 004. report              | Re: [Somalia] (2 pages)                    | 06/12/1993 | P1/b(1)     |
| 005. report              | Re: [Somalia] (1 page)                     | 06/11/1993 | P1/b(1)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
Staff Director (Soderberg, Nancy)  
OA/Box Number: 1408

### FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - U.N. June 10, 1993

2012-0659-F

ke4182

### RESTRICTION CODES

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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).

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**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

June 12, 1993

NOTE FOR TONY LAKE  
SANDY BERGER  
NANCY SODERBERG  
DENNIS JETT  
PAUL CLARKE

SUBJ: Statement on Somalia  
by Admiral Howe

The attached statement is  
FYI.

Dick Clarke

Attachment  
a/s

#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

# 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

#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

#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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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.



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REMARKS:

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REQUEST/RECEIPT FOR TRANSMISSION

**URGENT**

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Statement for use by the White House in the event the UN command in Somalia (UNOSOM II) undertakes military action against Somali "warlord" Aideed, and the US. Quick Reaction Force joins in that operation (as presently planned).

The United States stands firmly behind the UN in Somalia and is actively supporting the military actions taken by the UN commander in the field in support of UN Security Council Resolutions. Elements of the United States Quick Reaction Force are being employed in support of UNOSOM II, engaging as necessary in military actions required to reestablish security in the city. The tragedy that occurred on the 5th of June clearly necessitates such UN military action. These actions are essential if the UN is to be able to continue its long-term humanitarian relief and reconstruction efforts in Somalia.

Coordination:

Joint Staff \_\_\_\_\_

OSD/Public Affairs \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: LTC D Johnson, ISA/AF, x79753  
Approved: J L Woods, DASD/ISA/AF, x72864

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|                |                         |            |         |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| 001. statement | [Draft of 002] (1 page) | 06/00/1993 | P1/b(1) |
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Somalia - U.N. June 10, 1993

2012-0659-F  
kc4182

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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.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING SOMALIA OPERATION

Q1. Why is this operation being conducted?

A1. This is an enforcement action in support of UN Security Council Resolution 837 calling for aggressive action against the perpetrators of the June 5th attack on the UNOSOM II coalition forces. The US Quick Reaction Force is part of the UN military forces conducting this operation.

Q2. Is the US doing this alone?

A2. No, it is a UN operation. US Forces are involved where their special capabilities make them the force of choice.

Q3. How were US Forces committed in Somalia?

A3. The US Quick Reaction Force is a combat element under the command of the senior US officer in Somalia (Maj. Gen. Thomas Montgomery) and may be committed by the Commander in Chief US Central Command (Gen. Joseph Hoar) in response to requests from the UN Commander in Somalia (Lt. Gen. Cevik Bir). US Forces were committed under this arrangement.

Q4. Is this enforcement aimed at detaining Aideed?

A4. This is a question you should direct to the UN Commander.

Q5. Was this a U.S. - planned operation? Was the U.N. command involved in how various nations' forces would be deployed in the operation?

A5. US officers assigned to the UNOSOM staff participated in the planning.

Q6. Will there be further actions taken?

A6. We do not discuss future operations.

Q7. Were all of the US troops involved or just a portion?

A7. The operation involved the Quick Reaction Force. The US logistics support personnel were not directly involved. Almost 1,200 soldiers of the Quick Reaction Force (QRF), including ground and aviation task force elements, as well as AC-130 aircraft from the 1st Special Operations Wing are participating. All told, there are about 4,200 US military personnel in Somalia including those involved in logistics support for UNOSOM II.

Q8. Were the AC-130s involved?

A8. Yes. The AC-130s augmented the air assets of the Quick Reaction Force.

Q9. Was the delay in the execution of the operation due to the premature pull out of US forces, which left insufficient forces to cope with the problems?

A9. No, there are over 18,000 military personnel assigned to UNOSOM II. The decision to begin the operation today was determined by the commander who chose to deploy additional assets in order to conduct the operation in the most efficient and effective manner.

CLOSE HOLD

Q10. Has the UN requested additional equipment/forces? What were the requests and what are we going to provide?

A10. Yes, and we have met the requirements of the operational commander.

Q11. Why wasn't the DOD National Media Pool deployed?

A11. The media continue to have direct access to Mogadishu.

Q12. Has Congress been notified?

A12. Leaders of appropriate oversight committees are being (have been) notified.

Q13. What about the War Powers Act?

A13. Leaders of appropriate oversight committees have been notified. We are committed to ensuring that the Congress is kept informed regarding issues surrounding the use of the Armed Forces.

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^U.N. FORCES HIT MOGADISHU, SOMALI KILLED IN PROTESTS@

(Eds: Adds arrests, shooting details, **Howe** quote)

By Jonathan Ewing

MOGADISHU, June 12, Reuter - U.N. forces, hitting back for the killing of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers, bombed weapons stores and a radio station on Saturday, rounded up suspect gunmen and opened fire on a protest demonstration, killing a Somali.

They met scattered sniper fire but no major resistance from the militia of General Mohamed Farah Aideed, the Mogadishu warlord blamed by the U.N. for the Pakistanis' deaths.

But several hundred Somalis took to the streets chanting ``Down with the U.N." and ``Down with U.S."

Witnesses said Pakistani troops opened fire on a crowd that stoned a U.N. compound, killing a Somali and wounding two.

Military sources said the U.N. had taken more than 100 prisoners by midday, eight hours after the attack began. There was no word of Aideed's whereabouts.

American AC-130 Spectres -- slow-flying cargo planes turned into airborne firebases with 105mm guns and rapid-fire cannon,-- carried out the main air attack before dawn.

An official in Washington described it as ``a raid of high intensity and fairly short duration."

When dawn broke, the capital was quiet. Residents and reporters who ventured out saw no sign of Aideed's gunmen.

The radio station Aideed controlled, which often aired anti-U.N. broadcasts and was a flash-point of the fighting in which the Pakistanis died, was in ruins.

Special U.N. envoy Jonathan **Howe**, an American admiral, said in a local broadcast that the radio had been ``taken from a particular group which misused the people's property" and would be handed over ``to the Somali people to manage."

Smoke rose from four outlying areas where Aideed's Somali National Alliance had major weapons depots.

Helicopters flew over the city, scattering leaflets or circled above derelict buildings to flush out gunmen.

There were no reports of casualties among U.N. troops. A jubilant U.S. army captain in Mogadishu, Steve Natt, said Aideed's gunmen ``ran away so quickly they left behind their shoes and cigarettes."

But foreign residents feared an angry backlash.



``Why do you do this to us, we hate you," a young Somali shouted into a car carrying foreign journalists.

On the wall facing a downtown hotel where most of the foreign press are staying, Somalis scrawled a drawing representing the United States and the United Nations as a giant crocodile devouring the map of **Somalia**.

Osman Arto, Aideed's chief financier, told journalists Somalis would fight back if the U.N. arrested Aideed. ``They may have the better weapons, but we have the better motivation," he said.

A house-to-house search for Aideed and his close aides was expected but a French U.N. officer, Captain Bertrand Saint-Martin, said: ``The priority is the destruction of Aideed's entire armoury."

The killing of the Pakistanis posed the first big test of the United Nations command in **Somalia**.

The U.N. took over peacekeeping operations on May 4 from the United States-led force that landed in December to protect famine relief convoys from civil war looting.

The U.N. force's mandate from the Security Council gives it far more scope to seize the military initiative than has been allowed to most of the world body's peacekeepers.

The punitive strike is the first major operation involving U.S. forces since Bill Clinton became president in January.

In Washington, Defence Secretary Les Aspin said U.N. forces were engaged in military action against those responsible for last Saturday's attack, in which the U.N. says the Pakistani soldiers were slaughtered in a carefully prepared ambush.

The Pakistanis died in a part of the ruined city held by Aideed's clansmen, who fought their way to Mogadishu in late 1990 in the battle which toppled dictator Mohamed Siad Barre.

``This response is essential if the U.N. is to be able to continue its long-term humanitarian relief and reconstruction efforts in **Somalia**," Aspin said in a prepared statement.

He said the U.S. Quick Reaction Force, an elite 1,200-troop air and ground combat unit, was taking part.

The Security Council unanimously told the United Nations Operation in **Somalia** (UNOSOM) last Sunday to hunt down and bring in the Pakistanis' killers.

Kofi Annan, the U.N. undersecretary-general in charge of peacekeeping, said in New York that U.N. forces had begun ``a decisive action to restore security in Mogadishu."

He said the U.N. would concentrate on destroying illegal weapons caches and ``neutralising radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks."

U.N. has about 18,000 troops from 24 countries in **Somalia**, including 4,000 each from the United States and Pakistan.

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UNCLAS 8A

Somalia: AFP Reports Further on Aideed Radio Damage

WA1206055593 Paris AFP in English 0532 GMT 12 Jun 93

(By David Chazan)

(Excerpts) Mogadishu, June 12 (AFP) -- United Nations planes and helicopter gunships blasted the Mogadishu radio station of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid in a pre-dawn strike Saturday that wounded 15 Somali policemen, police said. The attack followed U.N. complaints that the radio had broadcast anti-U.N. propaganda, inciting Somali gunmen to ambush Pakistani peacekeepers last Saturday, killing 23. (passage omitted on material covered in referent item)

"This was a military action directed at eliminating heavy weapons," said U.N. spokesman David Stockwell. But there was no sign that arms depots had been hit, and there were no big explosions indicating that ammunition had gone up in flames.

There were gaping holes in the roofs and walls of the cluster of whitewashed buildings comprising the radio station. The streets nearby were strewn with tree branches and debris, and the radio studios were filled with mounds of rubble, with huge holes in roofs and walls.

Police constable Hussein Ales Abdi said 15 policemen from a police station across the road from the radio station were wounded by shrapnel. But officials at Mogadishu's three main hospitals said they had received no casualties by 7:30 a.m. One policeman, wearing the khaki uniform supplied by the U.N., was carried away with a gaping wound in his back. The police station itself was not hit. "Nobody was killed," said Hussein, 30.

The director of the radio station, Abdirahman Omar Maalim, sitting in a studio filled with debris, said he could not understand why U.N. forces had attacked. "We never broadcast propaganda to incite people," he said. "American troops are disturbing, destroying us," he said, smoking a cigarette and shaking his head. "This was totally unprovoked."

Hassan Ayeh Bogorreh, a Somali journalist sleeping in the radio station when the attack began, said he had counted about 15 explosions as he groped his way down a staircase to seek shelter outside the station.

Hassan, 60, showed reporters what appeared to be an unexploded 85 millimetre shell as U.N. helicopters hovered overhead.

A crowd of Somalis gathered outside, shouting anti-U.N. slogans and hurling rocks at foreign reporters. As the journalists drove away, Italian soldiers rode past in two armoured vehicles.

Radio operator Mohamed Omar Abdi China said he had been sleeping next to a diesel generator when the attack began. "I was lucky," he said, showing reporters where rockets had come through the roof a few feet from this bed.

U.N. officials have said Aidid stockpiled weapons at the radio station, but there was no sign of arms in the compound.

The streets of southern Mogadishu were bustling with Somalis going about their business an hour after the air raid ended.

Slogans painted on a wall near the radio station urged the U.N. to quit **Somalia**.

In a reference to the U.N. special representative here, retired Admiral Jonathan **Howe**, one slogan said: "Animal **Howe** go your home."

"The U.N. has made a mistake," said a 25-year-old student in the crowd outside the radio station, Abdi Hussein.

After the attack, the U.N. started broadcasting in Somali on the frequency that had been used by Aidid's Radio Mogadishu. Somalis who listened to the broadcasts said the U.N. was urging Somalis to lay down their weapons.

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^BC-SOMALIA 1STLD - 2 MOGADISHU@

The attack started shortly after 4 a.m. (0100 GMT).

A reconnaissance plane overflew the headquarters of Aideed near the centre of the sprawling capital and dropped tracer flares.

Explosions erupted a few minutes later.

In New York, Cable News Network said President Bill Clinton had approved the operation and was being kept apprised of the operation during a private dinner Friday night.

It said Clinton was not expected to make a formal statement until Saturday. It said most details on the attack were expected to come from the Defence Department but not until the operation was completed.

The United States ordered a helicopter assault ship and 2,200 marines to stand by for possible movement to **Somalia** to help a 24-nation U.N. force carry out one of the toughest mandates ever handed down by the Security Council.

The U.N. troops, in a ground-breaking exercise in peace enforcement, are being asked to flush out Somali gunmen and end the power of warlords who have terrorised the nation for more than two years.

A chastened Mohamed Farah Aideed, the main Mogadishu warlord, seemed on Friday to try to head off the impending confrontation. He called for peace and said an independent inquiry should bring the Pakistanis' killers to justice.

Last Sunday, the Security Council, fearing peacekeeping duties all over the globe were in jeopardy, unanimously told the United Nations Operation in **Somalia** (UNOSOM) to hunt down and bring in the suspected killers.

They pointed an accusing finger at Aideed, but did not actually name him in the resolution.

Last Saturday's attack on the Pakistani ``blue helmets" took place in a part of the ruined city held by Aideed's clansmen who fought their way into Mogadishu in late 1990 in the battle to oust former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre from power.

The United States has sent four AC-130 ``Spectre" aircraft to **Somalia**.

Just over a month ago, Washington handed over control of the 18,000-strong multinational force -- initially brought to **Somalia** last December to protect famine relief supplies -- to U.N. command and most U.S. troops went home.

Now they are back, but this time the job could be far more dangerous than delivering food to starving women and children.

On Friday, the International Committee of the Red Cross flew in a four-man emergency surgical team with enough material support to deal with 1,000 casualties.

During their five-month stay in **Somalia** U.S. forces earned both respect and fear from Somalis. Until news of the return of U.S. forces, many doubted the world body had the resolve to take on Aided and his men.

Aided said: "People of **Somalia** need peace and the international community can help them," adding: "The terrible incident should be investigated thoroughly and those responsible brought to justice."

But his words and sudden conciliatory tone -- after days of anti-U.N. propaganda by his henchmen -- appeared to come too late.

Aides to the U.N. special envoy retired Admiral **Howe**, said on Friday U.N. military action was not meant to hurt Somalis but to destroy Aided's combat capability.

"The idea is to bring the man and his forces into line, to show them we are in charge and that we shall not allow a repeat of last Saturday's events," said one aide.

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## PRESS STATEMENT

At approximately 4 a.m. local time, the UNOSOM II military force began a decisive action to restore security in Mogadishu.

It is well known that Somalia has been awash with weapons creating a climate of general insecurity which first UNITAF and then UNOSOM II tried to rectify. Regrettably, the situation deteriorated and led to unprovoked armed attacks against UNOSOM II personnel on 5 June.

The action undertaken by UNOSOM II should be seen in the context of the international community's commitment to the national disarmament programme endorsed by all Somali parties. 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.

This action has been authorized by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 837 of 6 June, in particular paragraphs 3 and 5.

The Security Council also authorized the investigation of the attacks of 5 June and the arrest and detention of those responsible. UNOSOM II is continuing its investigations and will take any measures that might become necessary.

The intention of the action taken by UNOSOM II is to stabilize a situation which was deteriorating and to enable steps to be taken toward the restoration of normal conditions. It should be kept in mind that UNOSOM II was sent to Somalia to implement the wish of the international community to help the Somali people to rehabilitate their society from the grievous damage it had suffered from internal strife between various factions over the last two years.©

The United Nations will keep the media informed of further developments.





# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE           | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 004. report              | Re: [Somalia] (2 pages) | 06/12/1993 | P1/b(1)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
Staff Director (Soderberg, Nancy)  
OA/Box Number: 1408

### FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia - U.N. June 10, 1993

2012-0659-F  
kc4182

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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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]

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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|             |                        |            |         |
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| 005. report | Re: [Somalia] (1 page) | 06/11/1993 | P1/b(1) |
|-------------|------------------------|------------|---------|

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Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
Staff Director (Soderberg, Nancy)  
OA/Box Number: 1408

### **FOLDER TITLE:**

Somalia - U.N. June 10, 1993

2012-0659-F  
kc4182

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED NWSID: A0339563

SOURCE: AP

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u i AM-**Somalia** 1stLd-Writethru a0780 06-11 0595

AM-**Somalia**, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0780,0567

Troops Ready U.N. Compound for Possible Clash With Warlord  
Precede MOGADISHU

Eds: Leads with three grafs to change dateline to undated, UPDATE  
with attack underway, MINOR EDITING to conform thereafter. No  
pickup.

With AM-**Somalia**-Setback, Bjt

AP Photos MOG101-2

By The Associated Press

U.S. and United Nations forces launched a pre-dawn attack  
Saturday on the forces of Somali warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid,  
blamed for last week's fatal ambush that killed 23 Pakistani  
peacekeeping troops.

"The attack is against those forces responsible for the armed  
attack against U.N. forces," said a Pentagon source in Washington.  
The attack began about 9 p.m. EDT Friday \_ which was 4 a.m. the  
next day in **Somalia**.

The source spoke as CNN television carried descriptions of U.S.  
AC130 gunships circling Mogadishu, the Somali capital, firing  
howitzers and machine guns.

Aidid on Friday denied responsibility for last Saturday's  
simultaneous attacks on Pakistani troops \_ part of the  
U.N.-directed operation \_ in two locations in southern Mogadishu,  
which he controls.

That attack was an open challenge to the U.N. force left behind  
after the departure of the large, mainly U.S. Army and Marine force  
that had kept peace in the Horn of Africa country since last  
December.

U.N. staff and relief workers have been evacuated by the  
hundreds to Nairobi, Kenya. The 13 foreign aid workers who remain  
were moved into two compounds. The few remaining U.N. staff were  
relocated to the headquarters compound.

On Friday, the United States dispatched a 4,200-man Navy and  
Marine assault force that was participating in exercises in Kuwait  
to the lower Persian Gulf for possible intervention in **Somalia**.

Of the 18,000 foreign troops in **Somalia**, some 10,000 to 11,000  
are in Mogadishu. Four French armored personnel carriers arrived in  
Mogadishu from Baidoa earlier this week.

Mogadishu's main airport was closed Friday night until further  
notice.

The streets, always noticeably emptier on Friday, the Muslim

sabbath, seemed deserted, with only a few kids and even fewer adults outside.

Even the crowd in the market that sells khat, the mildly narcotic leaf widely chewed here, was a fraction of its usual size.

At night, helicopters noisily buzz low over neighborhoods, using powerful lights to search for potential troublemakers. Some people have fled to the countryside.

By contrast, the former U.S. Embassy compound that the United Nations now uses as a base was a virtual beehive.

Bulldozers cleared trees in case of an assault by militiamen. Sandbags and dirt provided protection around the electricity generators. Double strands of barbed wire ensured that the compound wall, already topped by broken glass, would be even more difficult to breach.

Similar preparations were underway at the airport and at the seaport, which was guarded by armored personnel carriers.

At a news conference Friday, Aidid portrayed himself as a peacemaker. He said he wants ``those responsible to be dealt with severely."

``Those who initiated the problems are now pointing fingers," he said.

Aidid alternated between criticizing the United Nations and saying the country still needs its help in rebounding from a year in which an estimated 350,000 people died from civil war, famine and disease.

Aidid, whose voice was occasionally drowned out by helicopters, accused the U.N. of raising the tension level in the city and claimed he has been working to calm the situation.

APTV-06-11-93 2139EDT

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CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED NWSID: R0339562

SOURCE: REUTER

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u a BC-**SOMALIA**-ATTACK 06-11 0075

^BC-**SOMALIA**-ATTACK 1STLD -4 NEW YORK@

CNN said the attack was still going on 30 minutes after it started.

It said the operation consisted of three phases and was now in its second phase with the AC-130 gunships attacking five targets around the Somali capital, including Aideed's radio station.

It said the third phase, aimed at detaining Aideed and four of his commanders, would be a ground operation to be launched at daybreak involving house-to-house searches.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/RES/814 (1993)  
26 March 1993

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RESOLUTION 814 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3188th meeting,  
on 26 March 1993

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,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Commending the efforts of Member States acting pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II),

Regretting the continuing incidents of violence in Somalia and the threat they pose to the reconciliation process,

Deploring the acts of violence against persons engaging in humanitarian efforts on behalf of the United Nations, States, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with deep regret and concern the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the general absence of the rule of law in Somalia,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Noting the need for continued humanitarian relief assistance and for the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement for their cooperation with, and support of, the efforts of the United Nations in Somalia,

Further expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have made contributions to the Fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 794 (1992) and to all those who have provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Commending the efforts, in difficult circumstances, of the initial United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992),

Expressing its appreciation for the invaluable assistance the neighbouring countries have been providing to the international community in its efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia and to host large numbers of refugees displaced by the conflict and taking note of the difficulties caused to them due to the presence of refugees in their territories,

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,

Convinced also of the need for broad-based consultations and deliberations to achieve reconciliation, agreement on the setting up of transitional government institutions and consensus on basic principles and steps leading to the establishment of representative democratic institutions,

Recognizing that the re-establishment of local and regional administrative institutions is essential to the restoration of domestic tranquillity,

Encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national, regional and local levels, including and encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to promote the process of political settlement and national reconciliation and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy,

Expressing its readiness to assist the people of Somalia, as appropriate, on a local, regional or national level, to participate in free and fair elections, with a view towards achieving and implementing a political settlement,



Welcoming the progress made at the United Nations-sponsored Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 January 1993, in particular the conclusion at that meeting of three agreements by the Somali parties, including movements and factions, and welcoming also any progress made at the Conference on National Reconciliation which began in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993,

Emphasizing the need for the Somali people, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace,

Noting the reports of States concerned of 17 December 1992 (S/24976) and 19 January 1993 (S/25126) and of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1992 (S/24992) and 26 January 1993 (S/25168) on the implementation of resolution 794 (1992),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2),

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to seek maximum economy and efficiency and to keep the size of the United Nations presence, both military and civilian, to the minimum necessary to fulfil its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

A

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference on National Reconciliation for Somalia in accordance with the agreements reached during the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa in January 1993 and for the progress achieved towards political reconciliation in Somalia, and also for his efforts to ensure that, as appropriate, all Somalia, including movements, factions, community leaders, women, professionals, intellectuals, elders and other representative groups are suitably represented at such conferences;
3. Welcomes the convening of the Third United Nations Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 March 1993 and the willingness expressed by Governments through this process to contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, where and when possible;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, and with assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national

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reconciliation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, including in particular:

(a) To assist in the provision of relief and in the economic rehabilitation of Somalia, based on an assessment of clear, prioritized needs, and taking into account, as appropriate, the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia prepared by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(b) To assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(c) To assist the people of Somalia to promote and advance political reconciliation, through broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, and the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration in the entire country;

(d) To assist in the re-establishment of Somali police, as appropriate at the local, regional or national level, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order, including in the investigation and facilitating the prosecution of serious violations of international humanitarian law;

(e) To assist the people of Somalia in the development of a coherent and integrated programme for the removal of mines throughout Somalia;

(f) To develop appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia;

(g) To create conditions under which Somali civil society may have a role, at every level, in the process of political reconciliation and in the formulation and realization of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

**B**

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

5. Decides to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56-88 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1992, and the provisions of this resolution;

6. Authorizes the mandate for the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, unless previously renewed by the Security Council;

7. Emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of UNITAF in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

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8. Demands 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);

9. Further demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), utilizing as available and appropriate the UNOSOM II forces authorized by this resolution, and to report on this subject, with any recommendations regarding more effective measures if necessary, to the Security Council;

11. Calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992);

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons, utilizing UNOSOM II forces, paying particular attention to those areas where major instability continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

13. Reiterates its demand that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the Force Commander of UNOSOM II to assume responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and maintenance of a secure environment throughout Somalia, taking account of the particular circumstances in each locality, on an expedited basis in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, and in this regard to organize a prompt, smooth and phased transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II;

C

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of

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UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on Member States to make contributions to this fund, in addition to their assessed contributions;

16. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the ICRC for their contributions and assistance and requests the Secretary-General to ask them to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people in all regions of the country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to seek, as appropriate, pledges and contributions from States and others to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on action taken to implement the present resolution, in particular to submit as soon as possible a report to the Council containing recommendations for establishment of Somali police forces and thereafter to report no later than every ninety days on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the present resolution;

19. Decides to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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## Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/25889

6 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### Draft resolution

837(1993)

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, 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 Somalia,

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,

and strongly the use of radio broadcasts, in particular by the  
incite attacks against United Nations personnel,

recalling the statement made by its President on 31 March 1993 (S/25493)  
warning 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 actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and  
punishment;
6. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to enquire 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 28,000 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 a 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.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

2

S/RES/794 (1992)  
3 December 1992

RESOLUTION 794 (1992)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3145th meeting,  
on 3 December 1992

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 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992,

Recognizing the unique character of the present situation in Somalia and mindful of its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an immediate and exceptional response,

Determining that the magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia, further exacerbated by the obstacles being created to the distribution of humanitarian assistance, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for the quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Noting the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity, and in particular the proposal made by its Chairman at the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly for the organization of an international conference on Somalia, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other regional agencies and arrangements to promote reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to address the humanitarian needs of the people of that country,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations and of non-governmental organizations and of States to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

3

Responding to the urgent calls from Somalia for the international community to take measures to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including reports of violence and threats of violence against personnel participating lawfully in impartial humanitarian relief activities; deliberate attacks on non-combatants, relief consignments and vehicles, and medical and relief facilities; and impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Somalia, and in particular reports of looting of relief supplies destined for starving people, attacks on aircraft and ships bringing in humanitarian relief supplies, and attacks on the Pakistani UNOSOM contingent in Mogadishu,

Taking note with appreciation of the letters of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1992 (S/24859) and of 29 November 1992 (S/24868),

Sharing the Secretary-General's assessment that the situation in Somalia is intolerable and that it has become necessary to review the basic premises and principles of the United Nations effort in Somalia, and that UNOSOM's existing course would not in present circumstances be an adequate response to the tragedy in Somalia,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Somalia, in conformity with resolutions 751 (1992) and 767 (1992),

Noting the offer by Member States aimed at establishing a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible,

Determined further to restore peace, stability and law and order with a view to facilitating the process of a political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national and regional levels to promote these objectives,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and the reconstruction of their own country,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease hostilities, maintain a cease-fire throughout the country, and cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below in order to promote the process of relief distribution, reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;



2. Demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organisations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. Also demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorisation given in paragraph 10 below;

4. Further demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

5. Strongly condemns all violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including in particular the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population, and affirms that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

6. Decides that the operations and the further deployment of the 3,500 personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) authorized by paragraph 3 of resolution 775 (1992) should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General in the light of his assessment of conditions on the ground; and requests him to keep the Council informed and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate for the fulfilment of its mandate where conditions permit;

7. Endorses the recommendation by the Secretary-General in his letter of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible;

8. Welcomes the offer by a Member State described in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment;

9. Welcomes also offers by other Member States to participate in that operation;

10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia;

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11. Calls on all Member States which are in a position to do so to provide military forces and to make additional contributions, in cash or in kind, in accordance with paragraph 10 above and requests the Secretary-General to establish a fund through which the contributions, where appropriate, could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

12. Authorises the Secretary-General and the Member States concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the unified command and control of the forces involved, which will reflect the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above;

13. Requests the Secretary-General and the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and their military forces;

14. Decides to appoint an ad hoc commission composed of members of the Security Council to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

15. Invites the Secretary-General to attach a small UNOSOM liaison staff to the Field Headquarters of the unified command;

16. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, calls upon States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures as may be necessary to ensure strict implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

17. Requests all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions;

18. Requests the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the States concerned to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution, on the implementation of this resolution and the attainment of the objective of establishing a secure environment so as to enable the Council to make the necessary decision for a prompt transition to continued peace-keeping operations;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a plan to the Council initially within fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution to ensure that UNOSOM will be able to fulfil its mandate upon the withdrawal of the unified command;

20. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Somalia;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

## The United Nations action In Somalia

The United Nations acted today, in keeping with UN Security Council Resolution 837, to restore order in Mogadishu, Somalia following the brutal murder of 28 Pakistani UN peacekeepers on June 5th. At my direction and in response to a request from the United Nations, the US Quick Reaction Force supporting UNOSOM is engaged in actions to reestablish security.

If the United Nations is to be an institution that can restore and maintain peace and stability, it must be capable of defending itself and of using force when necessary to carry out the will of the international community. Today's action should make clear to anti-democratic, armed gangs that they can not defy that will. I commend Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and the United Nations forces for this action.

The United Nations seeks not to diminish Somalia's sovereignty, but to restore it. The UN is in Somalia with the support of the Somali people to help them avoid famine, end anarchy, and rehabilitate their political institutions. Indeed, some of the Pakistani peacekeepers were distributing food when they were murdered by those who would preserve the rule of the armed gangs.

The involvement of US forces in this operation supports American interests. It hastens the day when all UN forces, including Americans, can leave Somalia with stability restored. It strengthens the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping. It preserves the progress made by the American lead coalition that operated in Somalia from last December to May.

The American forces in Somalia, and the other UN forces there, have the thanks of all who support peace, all who would oppose armed thugs. The US and UN forces will also have the full support of the military power of the United States to accomplish their mission.

**DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526**

**White House Guidelines,**

**September 11, 2006**

By KDE NARA, Date 01/24/17

2012-0659-F

## Somalia Talking Points

## For Congressional Notification

- o At approximately 9 p.m. Washington time this evening, <sup>include US</sup> ~~U.N. forces and those of the United Nations~~ plan to take action against those responsible for armed attacks on U.N. forces in Mogadishu on June 5.
- o This action is being taken in support of U.N. Resolution 837 which calls for a strong response to the attack on UNOSOM II coalition forces. It is being conducted under the authority of U.N. Resolution 814 which authorizes all measures necessary against those responsible for armed attacks against U.N. forces and personnel
- o The U.N. cannot let the gains achieved in Somalia at great cost be lost because of the activities of intransigent individuals, including faction leaders who refuse to abandon force as an instrument for political advantage.
- o The U.S. forces involved are those of the Quick Reaction Force augmented by AC-130 Spectre gunships of the 1st Special Operations Wing at Hurlbert Field, Fla.
- o The QRF has about 1,200 personnel. In addition, there are approximately 3,000 U.S. military personnel assigned to UNOSOM II to provide logistics and other support. There are 18,000 military personnel in Somalia associated with UNOSOM II, including U.S. forces.

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PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION