

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Somalia [Folder 1] [5]

Staff Office-Individual:

Transnational Threats-Clarke, Richard

Original OA/ID Number:

2986

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Completing the US Mission in Somalia (7 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
002. paper	US Forces Withdrawal Plan from Somalia (6 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
003. diagram	Withdrawal of US Forces from Somalia (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
004. paper	Logistics (3 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)
005. paper	Comment (1 page)	10/02/1993	P1/b(1)
006. list	Chronology (3 pages)	10/00/1993	P1/b(1)
007. memo	Les Aspin to the President, re: Forces Deployed to Somalia (1 page)	10/14/1993	P1/b(1)
008. paper	Somalia Executive Committee Teleconference (4 pages)	11/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 2986

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia [Folder 1] [5]

2012-0659-F

ke4196

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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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.

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**Report to the Congress
on US Policy in Somalia**

October 13, 1993

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A

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002. paper	US Forces Withdrawal Plan from Somalia (6 pages)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

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003. diagram	Withdrawal of US Forces from Somalia (1 page)	00/00/1993	P1/b(1)

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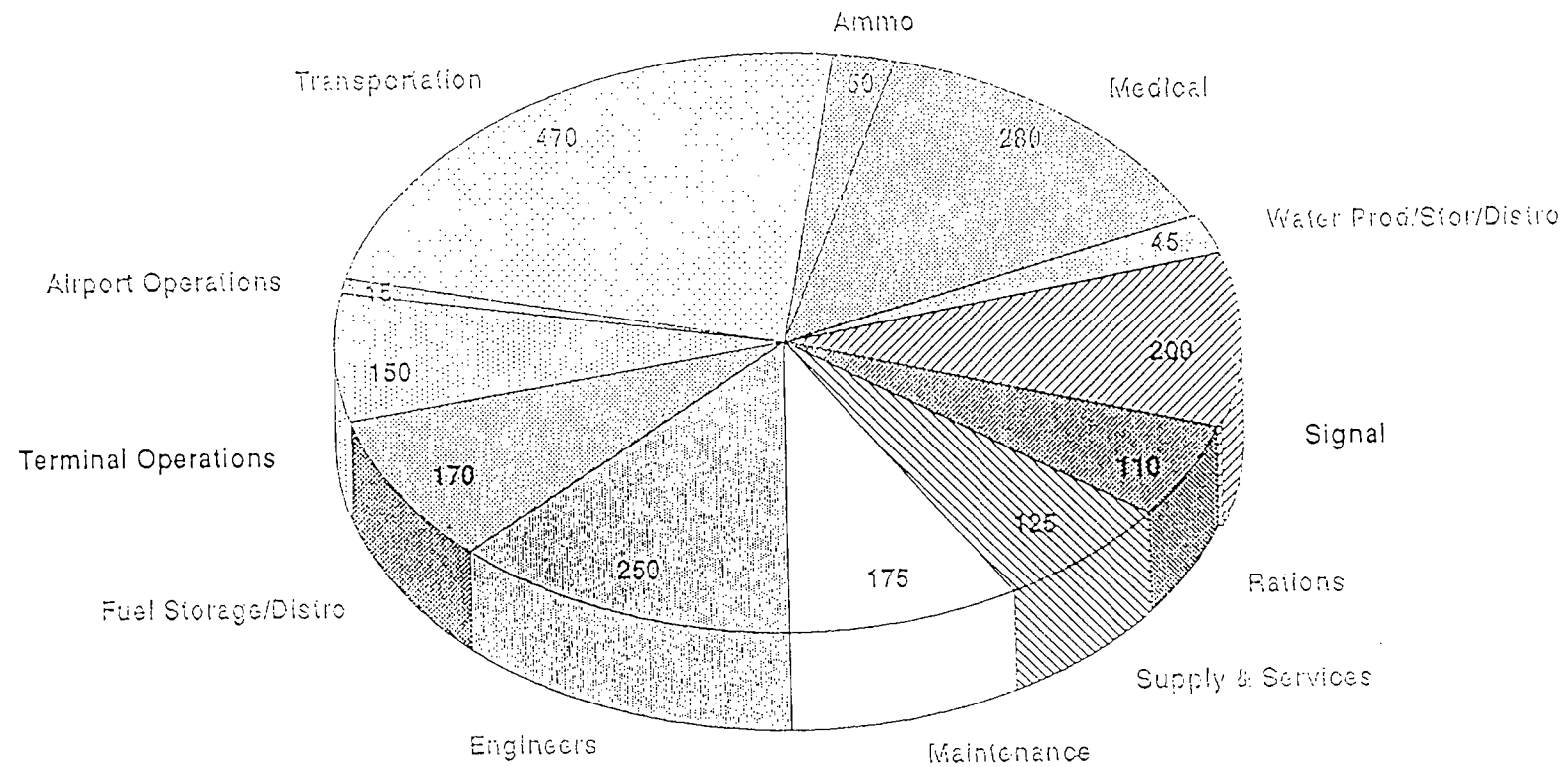
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CONTRACTABLE LOGISTICS FUNCTIONS

Total Logistics Personnel : Approximately 2500 *

As of: 2 OCT 93



* Does not include approximately 300 HQ and C/C personnel

APPROXIMATE DATA

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE:0003

CDS

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HEADER

FROM: REULB

SVC LVL DES: A

STORY NUMBER: 0532

PRIORITY: R

CATEGORY: C

FILING DATE: 06-13-93

WORD COUNT: 0688

TOT: 131353 JUN 93

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

REFERENCE:

BODY

SUBJECT: SOMALIA-CHRONOLOGY

BC-SOMALIA-CHRONOLOGY@

SOMALIA DESCENDS INTO MORE VIOLENCE@

MOGADISHU, JUNE 13, REUTER - FOLLOWING IS A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN SOMALIA SINCE U.S. FORCES ENTERED THE WAR-SHATTERED HORN OF AFRICA COUNTRY IN DECEMBER TO RESTORE ORDER AND GUARD RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE STARVING.

DEC 9, 1992 - HUNDREDS OF U.S. MARINES ENTER MOGADISHU TO SPEARHEAD A MULTINATIONAL FORCE. THEY SEIZE HARBOUR AND AIRPORT, HUB OF SOMALIA'S RELIEF OPERATION HIJACKED BY WARLORDS.

DEC 11 - TWO WARLORDS ANNOUNCE IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE. A SPOKESMAN FOR ALI MAHDI MOHAMED AND MOHAMED FARAH AIDEED SAYS THE TWO MEN AGREE ON A SIX-POINT PLAN TO STOP VIOLENCE.

DEC 13 - U.S. MARINES SWOOP INTO INTERIOR FOR FIRST TIME TO PROVIDE RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THE STARVING.

DEC 16 - FORCE OF 700 U.S. AND FRENCH TROOPS ROLLS INTO BAIDOA, "DEATH CITY," TO FREE ELATED SOMALIS AND FOREIGN AID WORKERS FROM A REIGN OF TERROR BY LOOTING GUNMEN.

DEC 20 - U.S. AND BELGIAN TROOPS SEIZE SOUTHERN PORT OF KISMAYU, PRISING CONTROL FROM GUNMEN WHO PILLAGED FOOD RELIEF.

JAN 15, 1993 - SOMALIA'S FEUDING FACTIONS SIGN PACT TO DISARM MILITIAS AND END FIGHTING WHICH LED TO DEATHS BY STARVATION OF 300,000 PEOPLE.

FEB 27 - U.S. MILITARY SAYS IT IS PRESSING AHEAD WITH PLANS TO WITHDRAW 3,000 TROOPS DESPITE FOUR DAYS OF RIOTS AND GUNBATTLES IN MOGADISHU.

MARCH 8 - AS MANY AS 23 PEOPLE KILLED AND 26 INJURED IN CLAN CLASHES IN KISMAYU, INTERNATIONAL CHARITY MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERS SAYS.

ATTN:
DICK CLARICE
NSC

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PAGE:0004

MARCH 17 - U.N. SUSPENDS NATIONAL RECONCILIATION TALKS IN ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL ADDIS ABABA AFTER WARLORD MOHAMED SAID HERSI, KNOWN AS MORGAN, EXPELS RIVAL MILITIA FROM KISMAYU.

MARCH 19 - U.S. QUICK REACTION FORCE ARRIVES IN KISMAYU TO RESTORE ORDER AND INVESTIGATE CLAN FIGHTING THAT DERAILED RECONCILIATION TALKS.

MARCH 28 - WARLORDS AGREE TO ESTABLISH FIRST SEMBLANCE OF GOVERNMENT SINCE THEY WRECKED THEIR HOMELAND FIGHTING TO SUCCEED DICTATOR MOHAMED SIAD BARRE.

APRIL 26 - U.S. MARINES END FIVE-MONTH MISSION WHEN THEY HANDED OVER MOGADISHU TO A U.N. MILITARY FORCE.

APRIL 30 - COMMANDER OF PAKISTAN'S U.N. TROOPS IN SOMALIA ASSURES PEOPLE HIS MEN WILL HIT BACK HARD IF BANDITS AND MILITIAMEN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF DEPARTURE OF U.S. MARINES.

MAY 4 - THE UNITED STATES HANDS OVER COMMAND OF A MULTINATIONAL FORCE IN SOMALIA TO THE U.N.

JUNE 5 - TWENTY-THREE PAKISTANI PEACEKEEPERS KILLED IN AMBUSH. U.N. BLAMES AIDEED BUT HE DENIES RESPONSIBILITY AND SAYS MANY SOMALIS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN CLASHES WITH U.N. FORCES.

JUNE 6 - U.N. BEGINS EVACUATING NON-ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN STAFF FROM MOGADISHU TO KENYA.

JUNE 8 - PAKISTAN FLIES HOME BODIES OF DEAD PEACEKEEPERS WHILE U.N. HONES PLANS TO GO AFTER MILITIAMEN BLAMED FOR THE MURDERS. U.N. TROOPS COME UNDER SPORADIC SNIPER FIRE ALL DAY.

JUNE 9 - FRENCH AND U.S. REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

JUNE 10 - WASHINGTON SAYS IT IS SENDING HIGH-POWER ATTACK PLANES. 'VOICE OF THE SOMALI MASSES' RADIO SAYS PAKISTANI U.N. TROOPS ARE MERCENARIES AND SHOULD LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. LOOTERS RAMPAGE THROUGH A MOSLEM RELIEF AGENCY.

JUNE 11 - MOGADISHU AIRPORT CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT TO ALL NON-U.N. AIRCRAFT. THE PENTAGON ORDERS U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER WASP WITH THREE OTHER SHIPS TO STAND BY IN STRAIT OF HORMUZ FOR POSSIBLE USE IN SOMALIA. AIDEED SAYS: 'WE WANT PEACE NOT WAR.'

JUNE 12 - U.N. FORCES BOMB SELECTED TARGETS IN MOGADISHU TO AVENGE THE SLAYING OF 23 PAKISTANI PEACEKEEPERS, DESTROYING ARMS STORES AND A RADIO STATION BELONGING TO WARLORD MOHAMED FARAH AIDEED.

JUNE 13 - PAKISTANI U.N. PEACEKEEPERS KILL AT LEAST 20 PEOPLE AND WOUND UP TO 50 WHEN THEY OPEN FIRE WITHOUT WARNING ON DEMONSTRATORS IN MOGADISHU, WITNESSES AND HOSPITAL SOURCES SAY.

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PAGE:0005

U.S. AC-130 FLYING GUNSHIPS EARLIER BLITZ AN AMMUNITION DUMP
CLOSE TO THE MOGADISHU RESIDENCE OF WARLORD MOHAMED FARAH
AIDEED. AIDEED URGES U.S. PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON "TO STOP
KILLING THE SOMALI PEOPLE."
REUTER DRB JCH

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CDS

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HEADER

FROM: REUTERS LIBRARY SVC

STORY NUMBER: 80096

PRIORITY: RUSH

CATEGORY: INTERNATIONAL

FILING DATE: 09-25

TOT: 250410 SEP 93

BODY

SUBJECT: SOMALIA-TALLY

REF:

BC-SOMALIA-TALLY@

U.N. DEATH TOLL REACHES 56 AFTER HELICOPTER CRASH@

MOGADISHU, Sept 25 (Reuter) - The death of three U.S. soldiers in a helicopter shot down in Mogadishu on Saturday brings to 56 the number of U.N. troops killed by Somali gunmen since the U.N. took over command of the operation on May 4.

Up to 300 Somalis have been killed, including women and children caught in crossfire. No official estimates are given by the United Nations.

Following is a list of casualties suffered in the major clashes between the 27,000-strong U.N. force and local militias, most of them loyal to fugitive warlord Mohamed Farah Aideed.

May 13 -- Moroccan soldier shot dead by armed robbers in the lawless northern town of Dusa Mareb.

June 5 -- Somali gunmen mount ambushes on Pakistani troops near Mogadishu's October 21st Road, killing 24, wounding about 40 and taking five hostage for several days. Estimates say between 16 and 35 Somalis were killed and some 130 wounded.

June 13 -- At least 20 Somali civilians killed in a crowd of anti-U.N. demonstrators. U.N. says Somali militias used women and children as a 'human shield' to fire at Pakistani troops, who witnesses say pumped machine gun bullets into the crowd.

June 17 -- U.N. orders Aideed's arrest for June 5 murder of Pakistani troops and launches an air and ground assault on the warlord's town stronghold. Militiamen kill five Moroccans and a Pakistani. Hospitals report 63 Somalis killed and 123 wounded but no independent confirmation of casualties given.

June 28 -- Somali militias kill two Pakistani soldiers on a routine weapons search along October 21st Road.

July 2 -- Italian troops ambushed near a derelict spaghetti factory along October 21st Road. Three killed, 30 wounded.

July 7 -- Six Somali civilian U.N. employees murdered.

July 12 -- American Cobra helicopters launch a daylight raid against the house of a Aideed deputy. U.N. says 13 Somalis are killed but the International Red Cross estimates number of dead at 54. Mobs kill four foreign journalists at the scene.

August 8 -- American convoy ambushed near U.N. fortress in Mogadishu. Four U.S. soldiers killed in truck is blown up by a remote-controlled mine.

CHRON.

September 5 -- Seven Nigerian peacekeepers killed in ambush near spaghetti factory. Seven Nigerians and two Pakistanis wounded coming to their rescue. Somalis say up to 30 Somalis are also killed.

September 9 -- Pakistani soldier killed, four peacekeepers wounded in ambush. U.S. helicopters blast crowds, killing at least 16, including women and children, wounding more than 100.

September 15 -- Two Italian soldiers killed by snipers while jogging in the port of Mogadishu.

September 21 -- Three Pakistani troops killed in armoured car blown up in ambush, seven wounded. Somalis say 13 of their own die.

September 25 -- Three U.S. servicemen killed, two wounded when Somali gunmen shoot down a U.S. Blackhawk helicopter. Six peacekeepers injured in a later ground battle.

A total of 203 United Nations troops have been wounded in combat since May 4. It is not clear how many Somalis have been injured during the same period.

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TALKING POINTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL MEETING ON SOMALIA

- Thank you for joining me this morning.
- Like all of you, I was angered and disgusted by the scenes from Mogadishu on Sunday and by the attack on our men yesterday.
- I intend to do a number of things in the wake of those events, which I will detail here for you.
- But let me say at the outset: one thing I am not going to do is to cut and run. We have people all over the world doing important tasks in dangerous places.
- I am not going to do anything that will convince our potential enemies that they can get us to change our policies by killing our people. If they think that, it will be open season on Americans, not just for now but in the future.
- And I am not going to act in a way that irresponsibly endangers the great humanitarian success our forces achieved in Somalia over the past year.
- I know the American people are concerned. I know many want us out tomorrow. But I am going to ask for your support so that we can end our involvement in Somalia in a way that reflects our responsibilities and our leadership role in the world.

THE U.S. MISSION IN SOMALIA

- I will get back to that thought in a minute. First, let me lay out what our policy has been and is in Somalia.
- Let me be very clear. The United States went to Somalia to help establish a secure environment in which the UN and relief workers could alleviate famine and anarchy. That remains our mission today.
- Remember how bad it was when President Bush went in ten months ago. Over 350,000 people had died. More than twice that number were on the verge of dying.
- We can be very proud that we stopped that. And we should do all that we reasonably can to insure it does not happen again when we leave.
- It is also true that we cannot stay forever; and I am committed to having our forces leave by a date certain, which I will explain.
- The U.S. mission in Somalia is not nation-building or creating a Jeffersonian democracy there. Our initial mission was security, our mission has remained one of security, and our mission will continue to be one of security.

- In most of the country, we have achieved that mission and turned over vast areas to other nations' troops. In most of the country, people are no longer hungry; there is peace; crops have been harvested; local governments are functioning again; and life is returning to normal.
- In one area of Mogadishu, where the U.S. and UN headquarters are, where the port and airport are, where the TV cameras have been, one critical faction is engaged in a violent attempt to prevent us from creating that secure environment.
- It is the same faction that was responsible for much of last year's problems, including not allowing relief supplies to leave the port when people were dying all around the country. It is the same faction that broke the cease-fire last June when they killed two dozen Pakistanis in one incident.
- Our mission has remained the same. But their breaking the cease-fire in June did change things. Because we were then operating in a hostile environment.
- Clearly, that environment has become more hostile in recent weeks.

MILITARY STEPS

- But we must and will not run away. We must do what we said we would do. We must do our best to finish our mission of security. When we leave, we must leave the UN and the Somalis a reasonable chance to prevent a return of the chaos and starvation we came to help eliminate.
- And while we finish that job, we must assure that we have the right forces there to accomplish it with the least risk to our own people.
- Therefore, I am taking steps to ensure that our people there are well protected as long as they are there.
- In addition to the steps Secretary Aspin announced earlier this week, I have ordered 1700 additional combat personnel with 84 additional armored vehicles to be dispatched to protect our people.
- I have also ordered a helicopter carrier task force and amphibious ready group of 3400 Marine personnel to sail and stand by off shore to provide additional protection.
- Secretary Aspin will brief you later on the elements of that enhancement.

THE MISSING PERSONNEL

- We also have sent messages through a variety of channels to those who may be holding American soldiers making clear that I hold them personally accountable for the well being of any Americans they are holding.

- If the opportunity arises -- and I will ask you not to repeat this outside of this room -- we will get them back through other means. We have our best military assets and our intelligence people hard at work on this.
- But we must also not send a signal in what we say that our missing are hostages, which would make their release less likely.

POLITICAL STEPS

- Now let me return to our mission in Somalia. While we are taking military steps to help the UN create a secure environment, and to protect our own people, ultimately this is not a military problem.
- Our purpose is humanitarian. And restoring a secure environment requires political steps by the Somali people.
- The UN, frankly, has been slow to do some of the political work necessary. They are now energized, dispatching their senior people to the region to accelerate a political solution.
- We also are in touch with the leaders of the nations of the region and they have offered to lead an effort to achieve a political solution.
- Today, I am sending Ambassador Bob Oakley, who served the last two administrations in Somalia, to return to the region to further this process.
- We are not going to dictate how the Africans and the Somalis achieve this political solution and we are not going to stand in the way of any solution they achieve.

TIMETABLE

- I said earlier that we will not stay there forever and that we will leave by a date certain.
- Some want that date certain to be tomorrow. But that simply cannot be. It should not be.
- If we were to leave tomorrow, it is a virtual certainty that the UN effort would collapse. Chaos almost certainly would return; the relief effort would end; starvation would return, and we would be leaving live Americans behind. We would be casting doubt on the value of America's commitments and the strength of America's leadership, and we would be endangering American troops and civilians all over the world.
- I am determined that we do our reasonable best to meet our commitments to the UN, to the thirty nations that we asked to join us there and who have done so, to the vast majority of the Somali people who have worked with us, and to the

thousands of Americans who have worked so hard to do that humanitarian mission there.

- But our commitment cannot be unlimited. My military and diplomatic advisers have concluded that by March 31, 1994, all of our forces, with the possible exception of a few hundred support personnel will be out of Somalia. We can and will have given others working with the UN, and the Somali people, a full chance.
- This is the reasonable but finite period that maximizes the chance that Somalia does not return to chaos when we leave: time to maintain the logistical support the UN needs as we transfer those functions to civilian contractors and others; to turn our security role over to other capable troops; to get the political process back on track.
- And understand: the vast majority of Somalis support the UN mission. Although you did not see it on TV, some fifteen thousand of them rallied two days ago to express their condolences for the deaths of our troops. The leaders of all of the clans except Aideed's spoke and asked us to stay. Many of the people in that rally wouldn't be alive today if it hadn't been for our leadership.
- We can remain true to them -- more importantly, we can preserve the heroic mission we accomplished there -- if we leave Somalia having made our best effort to prevent a return of the anarchy and starvation we went there to prevent.

A NEW CHALLENGE; AN OLD REQUIREMENT OF LEADERSHIP

- All of us understand that this mission in Somalia broke new ground. It is a different kind of military operation. We have all learned from it. But even in a new era and in a new kind of operation, we cannot forget some old truths about our role in the world.
- We are the most powerful nation on earth. We are the leader and the hope of freedom. We simply do not cut and run once we make a commitment. We do not act in a way that virtually guarantees a humanitarian disaster. We do not act in a way that invites attacks on Americans in every corner of the world.
- We have huge responsibilities around the world. And let me tell you, the whole world is watching. Believe me, we will live to regret it if they see us run.
- I understand how angry the public is at what they saw, as we are. I understand they want someone to explain what is happening in Somalia and why we still are there. I plan on talking about this later this morning. I will make the case to the American public.

-- But I also need your help. This is not a time for Americans to divide or run. This is a time for us to stand together. I have heard the call for us to get out of Somalia. I hope you will heed my call for us to do it the right way.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	Les Aspin to the President, re: Forces Deployed to Somalia (1 page)	10/14/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 2986

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia [Folder 1] [5]

2012-0659-F
ke4196

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. paper	Somalia Executive Committee Teleconference (4 pages)	11/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 2986

FOLDER TITLE:

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