

7-19-1994

Paul Simon to George Moose, July 19, 1994

Paul Simon

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GARYLO R. CHRISTIANSON, STAFF DIRECTOR
 JAMES W. HANCO, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6225

19 July 1994

George Moose
 Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
 U.S. Department of State
 2201 C St., NW
 Washington, DC 20520

VIA FAX: 647-6301

Dear Secretary Moose:

This is to invite you to testify before the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Relations on July 26, 1994 on the Crisis in Central Africa. The hearing will be held at 2:00 p.m. in room 419 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

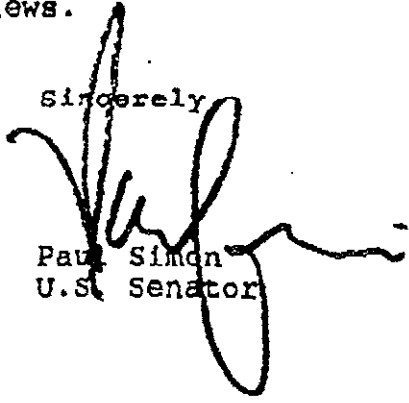
The Subcommittee is interested in testimony on recent events in Central Africa, with a particular focus on Rwanda and Burundi. In addition, we are interested in what political and financial resources the US will be committing to the United Nations force, and what policy concerns are being assessed by the Administration.

It would be appreciated if you would submit 75 copies of your prepared statement at least two working days in advance of the hearing. In addition to the prepared statement, it would be helpful if the Committee could be provided with your biographic data.

Your oral presentation should be limited to 10 minutes, but you may submit a longer statement for the record. The oral presentation will be followed by questions and general discussion on this subject.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to call Lisa Alfred of my staff at 224-4651. I look forward to seeing you and hearing your views.

Sincerely



Paul Simon
 U.S. Senator

7/19/94

news from

FOR RELEASE: Fri., July 22, 1994

PAUL SIMON

CONTACT: Foreign Relations
Committee 224-4651

U.S. SENATOR.

ILLINOIS

Simon Convenes Head of AID, Others, to Hill Tuesday In Probe of U.S. Efforts in Rwanda, Burundi

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, will outline the U.S. plan of action Tues., July 26th, to help alleviate the situation among the Rwandan Hutu refugees before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, chaired by Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill. Atwood is just back from a tour of the refugee camps in Zaire.

Simon will review the U.S. response to the continuing humanitarian crisis in central Africa, focusing the subcommittee's attention on Rwanda and the spillover into Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania.

The hearing comes only days after the United States would add \$41.4 million to sums already pledged, bringing U.S. assistance to nearly \$200 million.

The new money will pay for 30,000 metric tons of grain, fresh water, medical kits, tents, plastic sheeting, high-protein biscuits and 20 million packets of salt to combat dehydration and diarrhea, Pentagon logistical support and a \$8 million grant to deal with abandoned or orphaned children.

In addition to providing relief supplies to Goma in eastern Zaire and to two relief camps in southwestern Zaire, Simon said Friday that the United States would also beef up a facility in Entebbe, Uganda, that has approximately 150,000 refugees, a camp in Tanzania that has 450,000, to handle large quantities of food and equipment for the entire impoverished area.

Simon, who spoke with the French ambassador Thursday, said the French confirmed 2,500 French troops deployed in Rwanda and neighboring Zaire on a humanitarian mission, urged America to launch a massive relief airlift, saying only the United States had the resources needed.

More than half a million Rwandans have been slaughtered since the assassination of Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6. Some 5.3 million people out of a total population of 8.1 million people have been displaced, most to Zaire.

The hearing, slated for Tues., July 26th at 2 p.m. in room 419 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C., will feature Atwood; George Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Molly Williamson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Middle East and Africa Division; Lt. Gen. Anthony Zinni, commanding general, Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, Calif.; Alyson DesForges, Human Rights Watch/Africa; Roger Winter, U.S. Committee on Refugees and Dr. Alain Destexhe, secretary general, Doctors Without Borders.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 19, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to express our deep concern about the desperate humanitarian tragedy unfolding on the Rwandan-Zaire border. As you know, at least one million Rwandan refugees have crossed into Zaire in the last few days, overwhelming the few international relief organizations working in that area.

Your administration has taken some very significant steps to address this crisis, including sending Agency for International Development Administrator Brian Atwood to the region. We applaud your decision to release additional emergency relief funds and strongly support efforts to airlift food and humanitarian supplies to the Rwandan refugee camps.

We commend the French military for its humanitarian actions in Rwanda. They have saved thousands of lives, and we should continue to support their efforts. However, due to the enormity of the refugee crisis, we also believe the United States--working with France and the United Nations--must do more. Specifically, we hope you will consider:

- expanding U.S. airlifts of food, medicine, water pumps, and other supplies to the refugee camp in Goma, Zaire;
- deploying U.S. military medics to provide much-needed health and medical services for the refugees; and
- sending U.S. military logistics specialists to support humanitarian relief organizations, particularly with unloading, storing and distributing food, and with organizing the refugee camps.


We understand the reluctance to use the U.S. military in this situation. We do not see any need for U.S. military personnel to be involved in a combat situation. The U.S. military would only be used for peaceful, humanitarian purposes. Unfortunately, it is the only organization capable of responding quickly and effectively to this crisis.

The U.S. involvement would be confined to the refugee camps in Zaire. The mission would also be of limited duration and mandate--providing specific assistance to save lives until the UNHCR and the nongovernmental organizations can take control of the situation.


The President
July 19, 1994
Page 2

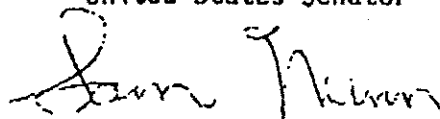
We appreciate your consideration of these suggestions and look forward to working with you to address this tragic, humanitarian catastrophe.

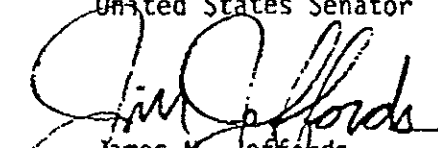
Sincerely,

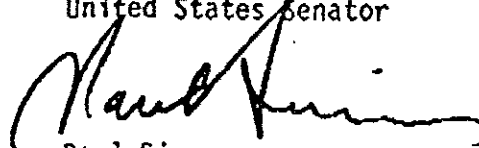

Nancy Landon Kassebaum
United States Senator

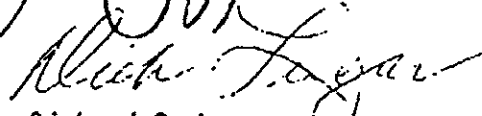

Carl Levin
United States Senator

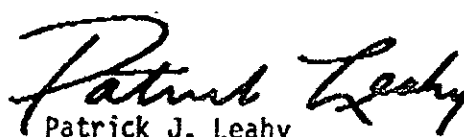

Strom Thurmond
United States Senator


Sam Nunn
United States Senator



James H. Jeffords
United States Senator

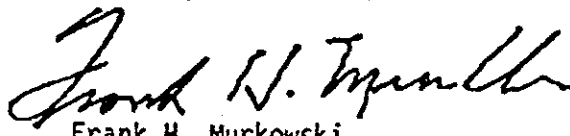

Paul Simon
United States Senator


Richard G. Lugar
United States Senator


Patrick J. Leahy
United States Senator


Dave Durenberger
United States Senator


Joseph I. Lieberman
United States Senator


Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator


John C. Danforth
United States Senator

July 1, 1994

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RD—SENATE

S3293

(4) The various regional security organizations, defense forums, and defense education institutions that the United States maintains or in which the United States participates.

(5) An assessment of the contribution that such programs, defense contacts, organizations, forums, and institutions make to the advancement of regional security, host nation security and national development, and the strategic objectives of the United States.

(6) The changes made or to be made in the programs, organizations, forums, and institutions as a result of the comprehensive review.

(7) Any recommended legislation considered necessary to improve the ability of the Department to achieve its strategic objectives.

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—The report shall be submitted in an unclassified form and may, if necessary, have a classified supplement.

Mr. NUNN. This amendment requires the Secretary of Defense, after a comprehensive review and consultation with the JCS Chairman and the regional combatant commanders, to submit a report not later than May 1, 1985 to the Armed Services Committee on the Department's plan and programs to support U.S. strategic objectives for the Western Hemisphere.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. No objection.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, this is an amendment to the legislation currently under consideration, the Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1995. I am very interested in the issues of national development and regional security in the western hemisphere, and the role which the militaries of our hemisphere neighbors can play in the achievement of development and security. I believe that our Nation has the ability and a strong national interest in pursuing a strategy to foster growth and stability in this hemisphere. Our Nation can and should take a leadership role in facilitating the building up of the capabilities of the militaries in this hemisphere to assist their nations in meeting the needs of their people, and collectively, in the creation of a multinational mechanism for regional stability and security.

Mr. President, currently, our military is beginning to explore ways in which it can assist these nation's governments and peoples. We should understand that military organizations can often contribute in very tangible and valuable ways to the domestic needs of nations. Let me cite a couple of examples to illustrate my point. On Monday, June 6th of this year, an earthquake that registered 6.4 on the Richter scale shook parts of the South American continent. By Friday, June 10, rescue workers in Colombia had identified more than 500 dead, as aid workers dug through the rubble, debris, and mud to recover lost bodies. According to Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, 12 helicopters were used to carry out rescue operations in the nation's mountainous regions. These helicopters belonged to the police and the army, and were normally used for oper-

ations involving the police and the institutions capable of delivering aid to whom needed.

This is consistent experience. In the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, our nation's own military to assist for the thousands without utilities or facilities.

I cite these examples to highlight the productive, non-military roles that militaries, our own, historically have and can play for citizens when they are called upon in military crises.

Mr. President, our military has skills which are essential for responding to domestic periods of crisis, and as in providing the support with the Army Corps, the Coast Guard, the Navy, the Air Force, and the National Guard. In the case of Western Hemisphere, our military should be a primary to military training and military supplies.

I do not suggest that our military should abandon its traditional military role. However, that by fostering peace and stability in these nations, we can support for democracy and stability in these nations.

And by doing so, we can support the possibility of a region in the Western Hemisphere, a crisis driven by an increasingly elected government, the very existence of a region to defend democracy, likely that these nations in jeopardy.

Mr. President, I believe that our Nation has the opportunity to take a leadership role in creating a regional security mechanism. We should use all tools that are available—political, economic, and military—to support the worthwhile cause of peace, human rights, and stability. I see an opportunity to take advantage of our military contacts with Latin America in this regard. I also believe that involvement and visitation by Latin American nations use vehicle for sharing information, the military being under agreement, with our Latin Hemisphere.

Mr. President, it is for that I am proposing the amendment today.

I have worked closely with the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who has been very supportive of me. Additionally, this amendment has the endorsement of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the staff who have had the opportunity

to view it. In fact, the Joint Staff indicate its desire to progress in this direction, and that there are already some programs established that are leading that way. However, I believe that if we are to accomplish these things in a comprehensive and meaningful way, it is necessary for us to thoroughly assess where we are and where we want to go.

My amendment calls for such an assessment, as well as a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this important and much needed legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2218) was agreed to.

PERSONNEL
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Nunn), for himself, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KASSABAU, Mr. FRANK, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURKIN, and Mr. MOORE, proposed an amendment numbered 2217.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1. GENOCIDE IN RWANDA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) since April 6, 1994, elements of the Rwandan government forces, and their allied militias, have organized the massacre of more than 200,000 Rwandan civilians, of both Tutsi and Hutu ethnic origin;

(2) an estimated 2 million Rwandans have been internally displaced, and at least 500,000 have fled to neighboring countries;

(3) on April 26, 1994, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 207, deploring the massacres and urging prompt resolution of this crisis;

(4) the potential exists for retaliatory acts to be committed by elements within the Rwandan Patriotic Front against civilians;

(5) on June 8, 1994, the United Nations Security Council expanded and reinforced the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to 5,500 troops with a mandate to protect civilians;

(6) on June 22, 1994, the United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to support the deployment of military forces from France and Senegal for a temporary operation that would contribute to the security and protection of populations at risk in Rwanda.

(b) POLICY.—The Congress—

(1) calls upon the President to acknowledge that Acts of genocide have been committed in Rwanda;

view it. In fact, the Joint Staff indicate its desire to progress in this direction, and that there are already some programs established that are leading that way. However, I believe that if we are to accomplish these things in a comprehensive and meaningful way, it is necessary for us to thoroughly assess where we are and where we want to go.

My amendment calls for such an assessment, as well as a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this important and much needed legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2218) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2217
(Purpose: To express the sense of the Congress regarding the violations of genocide in Rwanda, and the need to expedite assistance in protecting populations at risk in Rwanda.)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Nunn), for himself, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KASSABAU, Mr. FRANK, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURKIN, and Mr. MOORE, proposed an amendment numbered 2217.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

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(3) on April 26, 1994, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 207, deploring the massacres and urging prompt resolution of this crisis;

(4) the potential exists for retaliatory acts to be committed by elements within the Rwandan Patriotic Front against civilians;

(5) on June 8, 1994, the United Nations Security Council expanded and reinforced the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to 5,500 troops with a mandate to protect civilians;

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(b) POLICY.—The Congress—

(1) calls upon the President to acknowledge that Acts of genocide have been committed in Rwanda;

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July 1, 1994

(2) urges the President to support the establishment of an impartial commission of experts to examine and analyze the evidence submitted of breaches of the Convention on Genocide, and other grave violations of international humanitarian law, committed in Rwanda;

(3) commends the Department of Defense for logistical help already provided and urges the Secretary of Defense to further expedite all United States military contributions to the humanitarian effort in Rwanda;

(4) implores the President to take the lead in the international community to expedite commitments of the necessary resources for, and to organize the speedy training and deployment of, the reinforced UNAMIR operation, with the mandate of protecting civilian populations at risk in Rwanda;

(5) strongly urges the President and the international community to expedite assistance needed for humanitarian operations in Rwanda, and neighboring states, for the support of Rwandan refugees;

(6) commends France and Senegal for cooperating with the Secretary General towards the fulfillment of the objectives of the United States in Rwanda; and

(7) urges France and Senegal pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolution of June 24, 1994, to maintain the humanitarian character of . . .

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, this amendment expresses several findings about the situation in Rwanda and calls on the President to take certain actions.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. We have no objection.

GENOCIDE IN RWANDA

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I rise today to submit an amendment expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the violations of genocide in Rwanda, and the need to expedite assistance in protecting populations at risk in Rwanda.

I introduce this amendment today because of the mounting humanitarian crisis in Rwanda and its impact on neighboring countries. Over 500,000 refugees have fled Rwanda soil for safe haven and security in Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, and even Zaire. Reports have estimated that 2 million Rwandans are internally displaced from the massacres.

I call upon the President to acknowledge that genocide has been committed in Rwanda. And strongly urge the President to work with U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali, and OAU Secretary General Salim Salim, to expedite the commitments of resources to respond to this massive tragedy.

There have been increasing reports of environmental contamination due to rotting corpses and the spread of disease, which have been the cause of alarming concern by the international community. Of the letters that I receive on the Africa region, correspondence on Rwanda has eclipsed that of South Africa and Somalia combined.

The scale of the massacres (between 200,000-500,000) are such that the African continent has never witnessed in such a short period of time. Those killed have included government oppo-

nents, human rights workers, and members of the Tutsi ethnic group. There is additional concern for the long-term political future of this country. If indeed the entire Rwandan opposition has been destroyed, political reconciliation in this bleeding country will be extremely difficult.

Finally, the international community must not ignore its duty to assist those that are crying out for help in Rwanda. We must do what we can to assist those in need.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2217) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2217

(Purpose: To ensure effective Congressional oversight of overseas military base support carried out by NATO host countries for the United States a payments-in-kind for release of United States overseas military facilities to such countries)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), for Mr. LAUTNER, for himself, Mr. SASSEN, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. DANKER, proposes an amendment numbered 2217.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows: On page 300, between lines 3 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 107. PAYMENTS-IN-KIND FOR RELEASE OF UNITED STATES OVERSEAS MILITARY FACILITIES TO NATO HOST COUNTRIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States has invested \$5,500,000,000 in military infrastructure in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries.

(2) As part of an overall plan to reduce United States troop strength in Europe from 323,432 in 1967 to 100,000 by the end of 1996, the Department of Defense plans to close or reduce United States military presence at 60 military sites overseas.

(3) Most of the overseas military sites announced for closure are in Europe where the United States has already closed 434 such sites.

(4) When the United States closes military sites in Europe, the United States brings the military personnel, home, but leaves buildings, roads, sewers, and other real property improvements behind.

(5) Some allies have agreed to pay the United States for the residual value of the real property improvements left behind.

(6) Although the United States military drawdown has been rapid since 1990, European allies have been slow to pay the United States the residual value of the sites released by the United States.

(7) As of 1991, the United States has recovered only \$33,300,000 in cash, and most of that was recovered in 1989.

(8) Although the United States has released some sites, the United States has not recovered the residual value of the sites released by the United States in that country and the cur-

rent value of United States facilities returned to the German government is estimated at approximately \$2,700,000,000. The German government has obligated \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 for payment of compensation for the United States investment in such improvements.

(b) POLICY.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should redouble efforts to recover the value of the United States investment in the military infrastructure of NATO countries;

(2) the President should enter into negotiations with the government of each NATO host country with a presumption that payments to compensate the United States in the negotiated value of improvements will be made in cash and deposited in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account;

(3) the President should enter into negotiations for payments-in-kind only as a last resort and only after informing the Congress that negotiations for cash payments have not been successful; and

(4) to the extent that in-kind contributions are received in lieu of cash payments in any fiscal year, the in-kind contributions should be used for projects which are identified by the Department of Defense.

REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS-IN-KIND.—(1) Subsection (a) of section 2217 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting "(1)" after "NEGOTIATIONS FOR PAYMENTS-IN-KIND";

(B) by striking out "a written notice" and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof "the congressional defense committee and one additional copy to each of the Subcommittees on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives" a written notice regarding the intended negotiations; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(2) The notice shall contain the following: (A) A justification for entering into negotiations for payments-in-kind with the host country.

(B) The types of benefit options to be pursued by the Secretary in the negotiations.

(C) A discussion of the adjustments that are intended to be made in the future-year defense program or in the budget of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year in which the notice is submitted or the following fiscal year in order to reflect costs that may no longer be necessary for the United States to incur as a result of the payments-in-kind to be sought in the negotiations.

Such section is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(d) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PAYMENTS-IN-KIND.—(1) Not less than 30 days before concluding an agreement for acceptance of military construction or facility improvements as a payment-in-kind, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a notification of the proposed agreement that contains the following matters:

(A) A description of the military construction project, facility improvement project, as the case may be.

(B) A certification that the project is needed by United States forces.

(C) An explanation of how the project will contribute to the achievement of the mission of United States forces.

(D) A certification that if the project were to be carried out by the Department of Defense, appropriations would be necessary for the project and it would be necessary to provide for the project in the next fiscal year defense program.