House Calendar No. 296 H. RES. 596

106th CONGRESS 2D Session

[Report No. 106–933]

Calling upon the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 27, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

October 4, 2000

Additional sponsor: Mr. BONIOR

October 4, 2000

Reported with an amendment, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced resolution, see copy of resolution as introduced on September 27, 2000]

RESOLUTION

Calling upon the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide, and for other purposes.

1 Resolved,

2 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Affirmation of
the United States Record on the Armenian Genocide Resolution".

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 The House of Representatives finds the following:

8 (1) The Armenian Genocide was conceived and 9 carried out by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 10 1923, resulting in the deportation of nearly 2,000,000 11 Armenians, of whom 1,500,000 men, women, and 12 children were killed, 500,000 survivors were expelled 13 from their homes, and which succeeded in the elimi-14 nation of the over 2,500-year presence of Armenians 15 in their historic homeland.

16 (2) On May 24, 1915, the Allied Powers, Eng17 land, France, and Russia, jointly issued a statement
18 explicitly charging for the first time ever another gov19 ernment of committing "a crime against humanity".

20 (3) This joint statement stated "[i]n view of
21 these new crimes of Turkey against humanity and
22 civilization, the Allied Governments announce pub23 licly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold person24 ally responsible for these crimes all members of the
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Ottoman Government, as well as those of their agents
who are implicated in such massacres".
(4) The post-World War I Turkish Government
indicted the top leaders involved in the "organization
and execution" of the Armenian Genocide and in the
"massacre and destruction of the Armenians".
(5) In a series of courts-martial, officials of the
Young Turk Regime were tried and convicted, as
charged, for organizing and executing massacres
against the Armenian people.
(6) The chief organizers of the Armenian Geno-
cide, Minister of War Enver, Minister of the Interior
Talaat, and Minister of the Navy Jemal were all con-
demned to death for their crimes, however, the ver-
dicts of the courts were not enforced.
(7) The Armenian Genocide and these domestic

16 (7) The Armenian Genocide and these domestic
17 judicial failures are documented with overwhelming
18 evidence in the national archives of Austria, France,
19 Germany, Great Britain, Russia, the United States,
20 the Vatican and many other countries, and this vast
21 body of evidence attests to the same facts, the same
22 events, and the same consequences.

23 (8) The United States National Archives and
24 Record Administration holds extensive and thorough
25 documentation on the Armenian Genocide, especially

1	in its holdings under Record Group 59 of the United
2	States Department of State, files 867.00 and 867.40,
3	which are open and widely available to the public
4	and interested institutions.
5	(9) The national archives of Turkey should also
6	include all of the records pertaining to the indict-
7	ment, trial, and conviction of the Ottoman authorities
8	responsible for the Armenian Genocide.
9	(10) The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, United
10	States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1913
11	to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of
12	many countries, among them the allies of the Otto-
13	man Empire, against the Armenian Genocide.
14	(11) Ambassador Morgenthau explicitly described
15	to the United States Department of State the policy
16	of the Government of the Ottoman Empire as "a cam-
17	paign of race extermination", and was instructed on
18	July 16, 1915, by United States Secretary of State
19	Robert Lansing that the "Department approves your
20	procedure to stop Armenian persecution".
21	(12) Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 of Feb-
22	ruary 9, 1916, resolved that "the President of the
23	United States be respectfully asked to designate a day
24	on which the citizens of this country may give expres-
25	sion to their sympathy by contributing funds now

being raised for the relief of the Armenians", who at
 the time were enduring "starvation, disease, and un told suffering".

4 (13) President Wilson concurred and also en5 couraged the formation of the organization known as
6 Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress,
7 which contributed some \$116,000,000 from 1915 to
8 1930 to aid the Armenian Genocide survivors, includ9 ing 132,000 orphans who became foster children of the
10 American people.

(14) Senate Resolution 359, dated May 11, 1920, stated in part, "the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered".

18 (15) The resolution followed the April 13, 1920, 19 report to the Senate of the American Military Mission 20 to Armenia led by General James Harbord, that stat-21 ed "[m]utilation, violation, torture, and death have 22 left their haunting memories in a hundred beautiful 23 Armenian valleys, and the traveler in that region is 24 seldom free from the evidence of this most colossal 25 crime of all the ages".

1	(16) Setting the stage for the Holocaust, Adolf
2	Hitler, on ordering his military commanders to at-
3	tack Poland without provocation in 1939, dismissed
4	objections by saying "[w]ho, after all, speaks today of
5	the annihilation of the Armenians?".
6	(17) Raphael Lemkin, who coined the term
7	"genocide" in 1944, and who was the earliest pro-
8	ponent of the Genocide Convention, invoked the Arme-
9	nian case as a definitive example of genocide in the
10	20th century.
11	(18) Raphael Lemkin described the crime as "the
12	systematic destruction of whole national, racial or re-
13	ligious groups. The sort of thing Hitler did to the
14	Jews and the Turks did to the Armenians".
15	(19) The first resolution on genocide adopted by
16	the United Nations at Lemkin's urging, the December
17	11, 1946, United Nations General Assembly Resolu-
18	tion 96(1) and the United Nations Genocide Conven-
19	tion itself recognized the Armenian Genocide as the
20	type of crime the United Nations intended to prevent
21	by codifying existing standards.
22	(20) In 1948 the United Nations War Crimes
23	Commission invoked the Armenian Genocide "pre-
24	$cisely\ .$ one of the types of acts which the modern

1	term 'crimes against humanity' is intended to cover"
2	as a precedent for the Nuremberg tribunals.
3	(21) The Commission stated that "[t]he provi-
4	sions of Article 230 of the Peace Treaty of Sevres were
5	obviously intended to cover, in conformity with the
6	Allied note of 1915, offenses which had been com-
7	mitted on Turkish territory against persons of Turk-
8	ish citizenship, though of Armenian or Greek race.
9	This article constitutes therefore a precedent for Arti-
10	cle 6c and 5c of the Nuremberg and Tokyo Charters,
11	and offers an example of one of the categories of
12	'crimes against humanity' as understood by these en-
13	actments".
1/	(22) The United Nations Commission on Human

14 (22) The United Nations Commission on Human 15 Rights adopted in 1985 a report entitled "Study of 16 the Question of the Prevention and Punishment of the 17 Crime of Genocide", which stated "[t]he Nazi aberra-18 tion has unfortunately not been the only case of geno-19 cide in the twentieth century. Among other examples which can be cited as qualifying are . . . the Ottoman 20 21 massacre of Armenians in 1915-1916".

(23) This report also explained that "[a]t least
1 million, and possibly well over half of the Armenian
population, are reliably estimated to have been killed
or death marched by independent authorities and eye-

witnesses. This is corroborated by reports in United
 States, German and British archives and of contem porary diplomats in the Ottoman Empire, including
 those of its ally Germany".

5 (24) The tragedy of the Armenian Genocide has
6 been acknowledged by countries and international
7 bodies such as Argentina, Belgium, Canada, the
8 Council of Europe, Cyprus, the European Par9 liament, France, Great Britain, Greece, Lebanon,
10 Russia, the United Nations, the United States, and
11 Uruguay.

(25) The United States Holocaust Memorial
Council, an independent Federal agency, unanimously resolved on April 30, 1981, that the United
States Holocaust Memorial Museum would include
the Armenian Genocide in the Museum and has since
done so.

(26) President Reagan in proclamation number
4838, dated April 22, 1981, stated in part 'like the
genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide
of the Cambodians, which followed it—and like too
many other persecutions of too many other people—
the lessons of the holocaust must never be forgotten''.
(27) President Bush, in 1988, speaking of the

25 Armenian Genocide, stated "we must consciously and

1 conscientiously recognize the genocides of the past— 2 the enormous tragedies that have darkened this cen-3 tury and that haunt us still. We must not only com-4 memorate the courage of the victims and of their survivors, but we must also remind ourselves that civili-5 6 zation cannot be taken for granted. . . . We must all 7 be vigilant against this most heinous crime against 8 humanity".

9 (28) President Bush, in 1988, stated further 10 "[t]he United States must acknowledge the attempted 11 genocide of the Armenian people in the last years of 12 the Ottoman Empire, based on the testimony of sur-13 vivors, scholars, and indeed our own representatives 14 at the time, if we are to insure that such horrors are 15 not repeated".

16 (29) President Clinton, on August 13, 1992, stat17 ed "[t]he Genocide of 1915, years of communist dicta18 torship, and the devastating earthquake of 1988 have
19 caused great suffering in Armenia during this cen20 tury".

(30) Reviewing an aberrant 1982 expression
(later retracted) by the United States Department of
State asserting that the facts of the Armenian Genocide may be ambiguous, the United States Court of
Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1993, after a

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review of documents pertaining to the policy record of
 the United States, noted that the assertion on ambi guity in the United States record about the Armenian
 Genocide "contradicted longstanding United States
 policy and was eventually retracted".

6 (31) Despite the international recognition and 7 affirmation of the Armenian Genocide, the failure of 8 the domestic and international authorities to punish 9 those responsible for the Armenian Genocide is a rea-10 son why similar genocides have recurred and may 11 recur in the future, and that a proper judicial and 12 firm response, holding the guilty accountable and re-13 quiring the prompt enforcement of verdicts would 14 have spared humanity needless suffering.

(32) In a commendable letter on April 9, 1999,
Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat, then Under Secretary
of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, pledged that the administration would raise
with the Republic of Turkey the issue of the recovery
of Armenian assets from the genocide period held by
the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

(33) It is important that the President ensure
that the foreign policy of the United States reflects
appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning
issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and

genocide documented in the United States record re lating to the Armenian Genocide and the consequences
 of the failure to enforce the judgments of the Turkish
 courts against the responsible officials.

5 SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

6 The House of Representatives—

7 (1) calls upon the President to ensure that the 8 foreign policy of the United States reflects appro-9 priate understanding and sensitivity concerning 10 issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and 11 genocide documented in the United States record re-12 lating to the Armenian Genocide and the consequences 13 of the failure to enforce the judgments of the Turkish 14 courts against the responsible officials:

(2) calls upon the President in the President's
annual message commemorating the Armenian Genocide issued on or about April 24 to characterize the
systematic and deliberate annihilation of 1,500,000
Armenians as genocide and to recall the proud history of United States intervention in opposition to
the Armenian Genocide; and

(3) calls upon the President in the President's
annual message commemorating the Armenian Genocide to state that the modern day Republic of Turkey

- 1 did not conduct the Armenian Genocide, which was
- 2 perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire.

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