

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 435

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the 85th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933, known as the Holodomor, should serve as a reminder of repressive Soviet policies against the people of Ukraine.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 2018

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. WICKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

OCTOBER 1 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 28), 2018

Reported by Mr. CORKER, without amendment and with amendments to the preamble

OCTOBER 3 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 28), 2018

Considered and agreed to with an amended preamble

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the 85th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933, known as the Holodomor, should serve as a reminder of repressive Soviet policies against the people of Ukraine.

Whereas 2017–2018 marks the 85th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933, known as the Holodomor;

Whereas, in 1932 and 1933, millions of Ukrainian people perished at the will of the totalitarian Stalinist government of the former Soviet Union, which perpetrated a premeditated famine in Ukraine in an effort to break the nation's resistance to collectivization and communist occupation;

Whereas the Soviet government deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women, and children by a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy the nationally conscious movement for independence;

Whereas Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the man-made starvation and to prevent the delivery of any international food aid that would provide relief to the starving;

Whereas numerous scholars worldwide have worked to uncover the scale of the famine, including Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns, who visited Ukraine in 1932 and was told that there was no grain "because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy," while Joseph Stalin simultaneously denied food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of Ukraine's rural population perished or were forced into exile due to the induced starvation, and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were refuted for their courage in depicting and reporting on the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote,

“They [the peasants] will tell you that many have already died of famine and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the Government and hundreds of thousands exiled . . .”;

Whereas title V of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986 (Public Law 99–180; 99 Stat. 1157), signed into law on December 13, 1985, established the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to “conduct a study of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of the famine and provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role” in it;

Whereas, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents became available that confirmed the deliberate and premeditated deadly nature of the famine, and that exposed the atrocities committed by the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas Raphael Lemkin, who devoted his life to the development of legal concepts and norms for containing mass atrocities and whose tireless advocacy swayed the United Nations in 1948 to adopt the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, authored an essay in 1953 entitled, “Soviet Genocide in [the] Ukraine,” which highlighted the “classic example of Soviet genocide,” characterizing it “not simply a case of mass murder [, but as] a case of genocide, of destruction, not of individuals only, but of a culture and a nation”;

Whereas Ukraine’s law N 376–V “About the 1932–1933 Holodomor in Ukraine” of November 28, 2006, gave official recognition to the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas President George W. Bush signed into law Public Law 109–340 on October 13, 2006, authorizing the Government of Ukraine “to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932–1933,” which was officially dedicated in November 2015;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine and the Ukrainian communities in the United States and worldwide continue their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the 1932–1933 tragedy; and

Whereas victims of the Holodomor of 1932–1933 will be commemorated by Ukrainian communities around the globe, and in Ukraine, through November 2018: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) solemnly remembers the 85th anniversary of
3 the Holodomor of 1932–1933 and extends its deep-
4 est sympathies to the victims, survivors, and families
5 of this tragedy;

6 (2) condemns the systematic violations of
7 human rights, including the freedom of self-deter-
8 mination and freedom of speech, of the Ukrainian
9 people by the Soviet government;

10 (3) recognizes the findings of the Commission
11 on the Ukraine Famine as submitted to Congress on
12 April 22, 1988, including that “Joseph Stalin and
13 those around him committed genocide against the
14 Ukrainians in 1932–1933”;

1 (4) encourages dissemination of information re-
2 garding the Holodomor of 1932–1933 in order to ex-
3 pand the world’s knowledge of this manmade trag-
4 edy; and

5 (5) supports the continuing efforts of the people
6 of Ukraine to work toward ensuring democratic
7 principles, a free-market economy, and full respect
8 for human rights, in order to enable Ukraine to
9 achieve its potential as an important strategic part-
10 ner of the United States in that region of the world,
11 and to reflect the will of its people.

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