

108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 254

Expressing the sense of Congress that the 70th anniversary of the 1932–1933 man-made famine in Ukraine (“Holodomor”) should serve as a reminder of the incredible suffering and loss sustained by the Ukrainian people as a result of intentional policies implemented by the government of the former Soviet Union.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 2003

Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the 70th anniversary of the 1932–1933 man-made famine in Ukraine (“Holodomor”) should serve as a reminder of the incredible suffering and loss sustained by the Ukrainian people as a result of intentional policies implemented by the government of the former Soviet Union.

Whereas 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian forced-famine of 1932–1933, which resulted in the deaths of at least 7,000,000 Ukrainians and was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union;

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

Whereas the Soviet government ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the artificial famine and preventing any international food aid from providing relief to the starving;

Whereas Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns 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 denying food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of Ukraine’s rural population was eliminated due to the artificially induced starvation, and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were disparaged and criticized for their courage in depicting and reporting of the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge who wrote “[t]hey [the Ukrainians] will tell you that many have already died of famine and that many are dying every day”;

Whereas the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine was formed on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world’s knowledge and understanding of the famine;

Whereas the Commission’s final report concluded that the victims “starved to death in a man-made famine” and

that “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932–1933”; and

Whereas with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents confirm the deliberate and premeditated nature of the famine and the government of the former Soviet Union was exposed for its atrocities against the Ukrainian people: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) the victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukrain-
4 ian famine of 1932–1933 be solemnly remembered
5 on its 70th anniversary;

6 (2) the systematic violations of human rights,
7 freedom of self-determination, and freedom of speech
8 of the Ukrainian people by the government of the
9 former Soviet Union should be condemned;

10 (3) information regarding the Ukrainian famine
11 of 1932–1933 should be disseminated in order to ex-
12 pand the world’s knowledge of this man-made trag-
13 edy; and

14 (4) on the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian
15 famine of 1932–1933, efforts in Ukraine should be
16 supported to ensure democratic principles, a free-
17 market economy, and full respect for human rights,
18 thereby enabling Ukraine to achieve its potential as
19 an important strategic partner in the region.

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