

0. Russia Acknowledges the Holodomor - Story Preface

1. Holodomor - Roots of a Man-Made Disaster

2. Resurgence of Ukrainian Nationalism

3. Stalin Cracks Down on Ukraine

4. Ukrainians Lose Their Farms

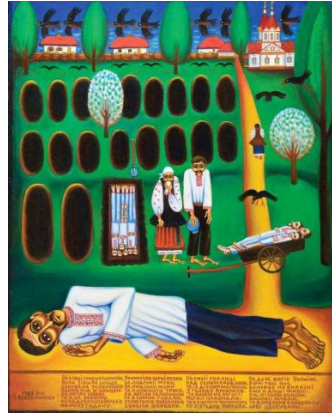
5. Ukrainians Lose Their Crops

6. Ukrainians Starve

7. Ukrainians Die from Hunger

8. Soviets Cover-up Ukrainian Starvation

9. Russia Acknowledges the Holodomor



Ivan Novobranets created this painting, entitled "In the Year 1933." It is part of the collection "Holodomor; Through the Eyes of Ukrainian Artists," initiated by Founder/Trustee E. Morgan Williams. The image is online via Holodomor Research & Education Consortium.

It wasn't until after the fall of the Soviet Union, and the release of archival materials, that the rest of the world learned the facts about Ukraine's Holodomor.

In 2003, the United Nations issued a declaration about the man-made disaster in Ukraine. Twenty-three nations, including Russia, signed the following [UN Joint Statement on Holodomor](#):

In the former Soviet Union millions of men, women and children fell victims to the cruel actions and policies of the totalitarian regime. The Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine (Holodomor), which took from 7 million to 10 million innocent lives and became a national tragedy for the Ukrainian people. In this regard we note activities in observance of the seventieth anniversary of this Famine, in particular organized by the Government of Ukraine.

Honouring the seventieth anniversary of the Ukrainian tragedy, we also commemorate the memory of millions of Russians, Kazakhs and representatives of other nationalities who died of starvation in the Volga River region, Northern Caucasus, Kazakhstan and in other parts of the former Soviet Union, as a result of civil war and forced collectivization, leaving deep scars in the consciousness of future generations.

Expressing sympathy to the victims of the Great Famine, we call upon all Member States, the United Nations and its special agencies, international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and associations to pay tribute to the memory of those who perished during that tragic period of history.

Recognizing the importance of raising public awareness on the tragic events in the history of mankind for their prevention in future, we deplore the acts and policies that brought about mass starvation and death of millions of people.

We do not want to settle scores with the past, it could not be changed, but we are convinced that exposing violations of human rights, preserving historical records and restoring the dignity of victims through acknowledgment of their suffering, will guide future societies and help to avoid similar catastrophes in the future. We need that as many people as possible learn about this tragedy and consider that this knowledge will strengthen effectiveness of the rule of law and enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

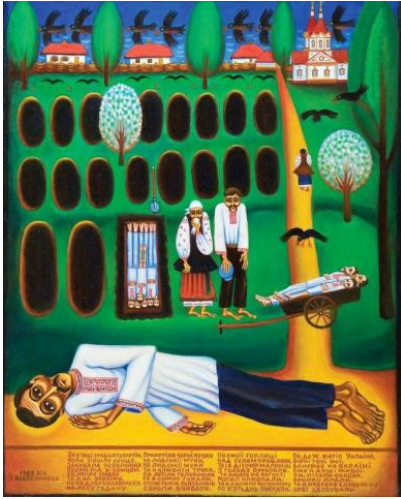
The film, *Bitter Harvest*—together with other stories, films and books about Holodomor—is one way of helping "as many people as possible" to learn about this human tragedy.

See [Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:](#)

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/Russia-Acknowledges-the-Holodomor-Bitter-Harvest-Story-of-the-Holodomor>

See [Learning Tasks for this story online at:](#)

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/Russia-Acknowledges-the-Holodomor-Bitter-Harvest-Story-of-the-Holodomor>



In the Year 1933

Online via Holodomor Research & Education Consortium, this image depicts a painting by Ivan Novobranets. Entitled "In the Year 1933," it is an artistic interpretation of events, in Ukraine, during the man-made famine known today as Holodomor.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/In-the-Year-1933>