

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 25 percent 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 “[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, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-180; 99 Stat. 1157), which was enacted 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. It is a case of genocide, of destruction, not of individuals only, but of a culture and a nation”;

Whereas Ukraine’s law Number 376-V, “Law of Ukraine on the Starvation in Ukraine of 1932-1933”, which was enacted on November 28, 2006, gave official recognition to the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law Public Law 109-340, which authorized 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”, and the Holodomor Memorial 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 were commemorated by Ukrainian communities around the globe and in Ukraine throughout November 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin’s brutal and unprovoked war in Ukraine and his repeated public rejections of the existence of a Ukrainian people and a sovereign Ukrainian state;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin’s weaponization of hunger, which has increased global food prices and food insecurity in the world;

(3) calls upon Vladimir Putin and the Russian Armed Forces—

(A) to immediately cease their attacks on Ukrainian civilians;

(B) to withdraw all troops from Ukraine; and

(C) to fully respect Ukraine’s sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity;

(4) solemnly remembers the 90th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, and extends its deepest sympathies to the victims, survivors, and families of this tragedy;

(5) condemns the systematic violations of human rights, including the freedom of self-determination and freedom of speech of the Ukrainian people by the Government of the Soviet Union;

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

(7) encourages dissemination of information regarding the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of this manmade tragedy; and

(8) supports the continuing efforts of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves against Russian aggression, to work toward ensuring democratic principles, a free economy, and full respect for human rights in order to enable Ukraine to achieve its full potential in accordance with the desires of the Ukrainian people and to deepen the partnership between Ukraine, the United States, and all democratic nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 473—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2023 AS “NATIONAL PRINCIPALS MONTH”

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 473

Whereas the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Federation of School Administrators have declared October 2023 to be “National Principals Month”;

Whereas principals are educational visionaries, instructional and assessment leaders, community builders, budget analysts, facilities managers, and administrators of legal and contractual obligations;

Whereas principals work collaboratively with teachers and parents to develop and implement clear missions, high curriculum standards, and performance goals;

Whereas principals create school environments that facilitate great teaching and learning and continuous school improvement;

Whereas the vision, actions, and dedication of principals provide the mobilizing force behind any school improvement effort; and

Whereas the celebration of National Principals Month would honor elementary school, middle school, and high school principals and recognize the importance of principals in ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 2023 as “National Principals Month”;

(2) honors the contributions of principals in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the United States; and

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Principals Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 474—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2023 AS AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 474

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”)—

(1) an estimated 37,300,000 individuals in the United States have diabetes; and

(2) an estimated 96,000,000 individuals in the United States who are 18 years of age or older have prediabetes;

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects individuals of every age, race, ethnicity, and income level;

Whereas the CDC reports that—

(1) Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian, and Alaska Native adults in the United States are disproportionately affected by diabetes and develop the disease at much higher rates than the general population of the United States; and

(2) an estimated 23 percent of individuals with diabetes in the United States have not yet been diagnosed with the disease;

Whereas, in the United States, an estimated 11.3 percent of the population, including 29.2 percent of individuals who are 65 years of age or older, have diabetes;

Whereas, of the approximately 16,200,000 veterans in the United States, 1 in 4 are receiving care for diabetes from the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the risk of developing type 2 diabetes at some point in life is 40 percent for adults in the United States;

Whereas, according to the American Diabetes Association—

(1) in 2022, the estimated direct and indirect medical costs in the United States for cases of diagnosed diabetes was \$412,900,000,000; and

(2) as insulin prices rise, 1 in 4 individuals using insulin report reducing use due to insulin cost;

Whereas the American Diabetes Association reports that, in 2017, care for individuals with diagnosed diabetes accounted for 1 in 4 health care dollars in the United States;

Whereas the cost of health care is estimated to be 2.6 times higher for individuals in the United States with diabetes than those without diabetes;

Whereas, as of November 2023, a cure for diabetes does not exist;

Whereas there are successful means to reduce the incidence, and delay the onset, of type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, with proper management and treatment, individuals with diabetes live healthy and productive lives; and

Whereas individuals in the United States celebrate American Diabetes Month in November: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates November 2023 as American Diabetes Month, supporting the goals and ideals of American Diabetes Month, including—

(1) encouraging individuals in the United States to fight diabetes through public awareness of prevention and treatment options; and

(2) enhancing diabetes education;

(3) recognizing the importance of awareness and early detection, including awareness of symptoms and risk factors such as—

(A) being—

(i) older than 45 years of age; or

(ii) overweight; and
(B) having—
(i) a particular racial and ethnic background;
(ii) a low level of physical activity;
(iii) high blood pressure;
(iv) a family history of diabetes; or
(v) a history of diabetes during pregnancy;
(4) supporting a decrease in the prevalence of type 1, type 2, and gestational diabetes in the United States through research, treatment, and prevention; and
(5) recognizing the importance of addressing barriers to health care that—
(A) leave many communities at a heightened risk for diabetes; and
(B) limit access to health care resources that are needed to effectively prevent the onset, and to manage the condition, of diabetes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF COACH ROBERT MONTGOMERY “BOBBY” KNIGHT

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 475

Whereas Robert Montgomery Knight (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as “Bobby Knight”) was born on October 25, 1940, in Massillon, Ohio, and was raised in Orrville, Ohio;
Whereas Bobby Knight graduated from Ohio State University and played basketball for the Ohio State Buckeyes men’s basketball team from 1959 through 1962;
Whereas Bobby Knight enlisted in the United States Army and served on active duty from June 1963 through June 1965, and he served in the Army Reserves from 1965 through 1969;
Whereas, in 1963, while enlisted in the Army, Bobby Knight became an assistant coach with the Army Black Knights;
Whereas, in 1965, at the age of 24, Bobby Knight became the Head Basketball Coach at the United States Military Academy West Point;
Whereas Bobby Knight had a legendary career as a college basketball head coach for more than 40 years, 29 of which were at Indiana University;

Whereas the coaching success of Bobby Knight led to his induction into the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Hall of Fame, the Indiana University Hoosier Basketball Hall of Fame, and the West Point Hall of Fame;
Whereas, in his basketball career, Bobby Knight—
(1) earned an NCAA National Championship as a player at Ohio State University in 1960;
(2) won 3 NCAA National Championships as the Head Coach of the men’s basketball team at Indiana University in 1976, 1981, and 1987; and
(3) won a National Invitational Tournament championship as the Head Coach of the men’s basketball team at Indiana University in 1979;
Whereas, during his 29 years at Indiana University, Bobby Knight—
(1) coached 11 Big Ten Conference Championship teams;
(2) took 24 teams to the NCAA tournament; and
(3) earned 8 Big Ten Coach of the Year awards and 4 national coach of the year awards;
Whereas the 1975–76 men’s basketball team at Indiana University, which was coached by Bobby Knight, remains the last team to complete the entire regular season and the NCAA tournament without a single loss;
Whereas Bobby Knight coached the United States men’s national basketball team to a gold medal in the 1979 Pan American Games and to a gold medal in the 1984 Olympic Games;
Whereas approximately 80 percent of all players coached by Bobby Knight graduated, and an astounding 98 percent of all players that Bobby Knight coached for 4 years or more graduated, exceeding by more than 2 times the average graduation rates for Division I schools;
Whereas, during the 40 years Bobby Knight served as a head coach, none of the teams he coached were ever cited for a recruiting or academic violation while competing at the highest levels of the sport;
Whereas Bobby Knight attained 902 wins during his overall head coaching career at the United States Military Academy, Indiana University, and Texas Tech University, by perfecting—
(1) the motion offense, which emphasizes discipline, teamwork, selflessness, and pe-

rimeter passing to control the game and increase the percentage of successful shots; and
(2) smothering man-to-man defense;
Whereas Bobby Knight had a reputation as a passionate player and coach, a man who never accepted defeat, who pushed himself and his teams to achieve, and created a persona in line with the great Vince Lombardi and Woody Hayes;
Whereas Bobby Knight never focused his coaching on winning a game, but on the path to becoming a champion, saying “The will to succeed is important, but what’s more important is the will to prepare”;
Whereas Bobby Knight earned the NCAA Naismith Award for Outstanding Contributor to Men’s Basketball in 2007;
Whereas, upon his retirement from Texas Tech University in 2008, Bobby Knight was distinguished as the winningest men’s basketball coach in the NCAA and the coach with the most wins in NCAA Division I history at the time; and
Whereas Bobby Knight passed away in Bloomington, Indiana, on November 1, 2023: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) honors the life and legacy of Robert Montgomery “Bobby” Knight (referred to in this resolution as “Coach Knight”), including the dedication of Coach Knight—
(A) to the game of basketball, including the promotion of the game across the United States; and
(B) in particular, to the game of basketball, the players, and the fans in the Hoosier State;
(2) recognizes that the success of Coach Knight was, in turn, the success of the entire Indiana University system and a source of continuing pride for the entire State of Indiana and the other colleges and universities that are associated with Coach Knight;
(3) remembers the drive, determination, and character of Coach Knight and all that Coach Knight did to educate and mentor hundreds of players over his 45-year head coaching career;
(4) acknowledges that few can ever achieve greatness, but Coach Knight propelled young men to touch greatness for at least a moment, giving them experiences and lessons that have shaped their entire lives; and
(5) extends a heartfelt thank you to Coach Knight for his memorable service and continues to remember his legacy.

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, 2023 TO SEPT. 30, 2023

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tina Smith:									
Iceland	Iceland Krona		1,299.19						1,299.19
Sindhu Nathan:									
Iceland	Iceland Krona		1,310.31						1,310.31
Delegation Expenses:*									
Iceland	Iceland Krona						2,412.83		2,412.83
Total			2,609.50				2,412.83		5,022.33

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.