

Interviewee: Anastasia Kowalchuk, born on March 17th, 1921, in the village of Krasnolisy, Kyiv oblast.

Interviewer: Ariadna Okhrymovych:

Date: March 16, 2009

Description: Bogdana Torbina

00:00:36 – Interviewee introduces herself and describes village life.

00:01:04 – Interviewee talks about her parents and siblings.

00:02:44 – Interviewee mentions that her mother died in 1990.

00:03:18 – Interviewee describes the size and demographic of her village.

00:04:06 – Interviewee discusses the dekurkulization of her mother's cousin and describes the formation of kolhosps.

00:04:54 – Interviewee describes what happened to the children of her mother's cousin who were subjected to dekurkulization.

00:05:41 – Interviewee recounts the dekurkulization of her family and village.

00:06:29 – Interviewee recalls her father voluntarily giving away their livestock to the kolhosp out of fear of being forcefully subjected to dekurkulization.

00:08:28 – Interviewee describes burying a chest with bags of wheat underground before the famine started as a survival strategy.

00:09:28 – Interviewee says that because her father gave away livestock and tools voluntarily, that her family was not searched by search brigades like those who did not give away their possessions voluntarily.

00:10:00 – Interviewee says that when her family bought wheat grinding tools, their neighbors outed them to authorities and those tools were confiscated.

00:10:17 – Interviewee describes her family's Holodomor survival strategy.

00:11:58 – BREAK IN INTERVIEW

00:12:05 – Interviewee explains that dekurkulization was conducted by people living in their own village.

00:14:02 – Interviewee describes hiding goods under their beds.

00:14:32 – Interviewee recalls that her mother's first husband's brother broke into their home and stole their barley.

00:15:00 – Interviewee says that her family starved the most during 1933.

00:15:07 – Interviewee talks about the death of her grandfather.

00:16:00 – Interviewee discusses family members that survived the Holodomor.

00:18:06 – Interviewee recounts working at Radhosp in 1933.

00:19:07 – Interviewee continues discussing family mortality.

00:19:57 – Interviewee describes what she and her family ate during the famine.

00:22:42 – Interviewee mentions what she was given to eat while working for Radhosp.

00:23:10 – Interviewee talks about her mother working for kolhosp in 1933.

00:24:56 – Interviewee explains that no one from her village rebelled against joining kolhosps as all the Kulaks were deported prior to their foundation.

00:26:25 – Interviewee discusses religion and the destruction of churches in her village in 1929 or 1930.

00:30:02 – Interviewee recalls her village neighbors going door to door begging for food.

00:31:06 – Interviewee talks about children in her village dying of hunger.

00:33:34 – Interviewee says that there were no individual funeral ceremonies for the dead but rather mass burials.

00:36:39 – Interviewee discusses her work.

00:36:59 – Interviewee recalls the times when she begged her mother for food.

00:38:20 – Interviewee mentions that she moved to Kyiv after finishing 7th grade.

00:38:32 – Interview about Holodomor ends.

00:38:32 – Interviewee recalls the beginning of WWII.

00:39:02 – Interviewee recalls being bombed while working in a military village of Hrushka in July.

00:40:59 – Interviewee explains that she was never a part of Komsomol, so she was not mobilized.

00:42:10 – Interviewee says that she moved back to her home village, which was occupied by Nazis in July, due to illness.

00:42:33 – Interviewee recalls being taken to Germany for work.

00:44:24 – Interviewee recounts being welcomed back to Ukraine after being freed by Americans.

00:45:55 – Interviewee says that during her stay in Germany, she worked in Baura harvesting vegetables.

00:46:51 – Interviewee talks about herself and other workers trying to acquire compensation and pension for their time working in Germany.

00:51:01 – Interviewee describes those that worked at the factory and explains that the Germans paid Poles more than Ukrainians.

00:52:15 – Interviewee says that in 1943 she was taken to Germany to work at a factory for 3 months.

00:52:33 – Interviewee describes work at the factory.

00:53:06 – Interviewee describes the working and living conditions at the factory.

00:53:31 – Interviewee mentions that she was sent back to Baura after working at the factory for 3 months.

00:54:21 – Interviewee explains that when she came back to Kyiv, she was labeled a traitor.

00:55:14 – Interviewee says that her apartment in Kyiv was given to someone else because she was deemed a traitor for working in Germany.

00:56:00 – Interviewee recounts struggling to find a place to live after coming back to Ukraine.

00:58:27 – Interviewee describes how she ended up in Canada.

01:00:40 – End of Interview.