

Interviewee: Valentina Kuryliw, date and place of birth not mentioned.

Interviewer(s): Ariadna Okhrymovych:

Date: April 9, 2012

Description: Bogdana Torbina

00:00:50 Interviewee recalls first learning about Stalin and the Holodomor.

00:03:03 Interviewee describes her reaction to learning about the Holodomor.

00:03:59 Interviewee recounts her life as a child in a German refugee camp.

00:04:24 Interviewee recalls listening to her father's story about Soviet history.

00:05:48 Interviewee talks about folk songs and poems about the Holodomor that were circled around the village,

00:06:33 Interviewee says that her mother was 10 years old at the start of the Holodomor.

00:06:47 Interviewee discusses her mother's family survival strategy during the Holodomor.

00:07:54 Interviewee talks about her grandfather becoming malnourished during the Holodomor.

00:08:04 Interviewee explains that because her grandfather was a valued carpenter worker, that his employer sent food for him and his family.

00:09:21 Interviewee states that her entire immediate family survived the Holodomor.

00:09:34 Interviewee recalls having conversations about the Holodomor with her grandmother during a visit to Ukraine in the 70s.

00:10:52 Interviewee mentions her family in Ukraine being afraid of speaking about the Holodomor in the 70s.

00:11:49 Interviewee explains that the Holodomor was more freely discussed during and after Perestroika.

00:13:09 Interviewee discusses the impact of Holodomor history on her and her family's life.

00:14:36 Interviewee describes the psychological impact of Holodomor on Ukraine and Ukrainians.

00:17:29 Interviewee explains that the influence of Holodomor was more pronounced in Eastern Ukraine.

00:17:45 Interviewee discusses re-population of Eastern Ukraine by Russians and Byelorussians.

00:18:31 Interviewee discusses the influence of Holodomor on young people.

00:20:28 Interviewee explains why it's important to learn about the Holodomor and other genocides.

00:22:39 Interviewee explains why information about Holodomor is not widely distributed.

00:25:17 Interviewee discusses her work efforts focused on advancing Holodomor education.

00:27:17 Interviewee promotes the book, *The Ukrainian Genocide: The Holodomor 1932-1933 Workbook for Teachers and Students*.

00:28:30 Interviewee explains that her interest in studying, and teaching history came from her family's history of living through the Soviet Union.

00:29:10 Interviewee discusses the school curriculums that she developed about interment camps and Holodomor in the 70s and 80s with the Toronto District Schoolboard.

00:31:06 Interviewee talks more about learning about Holodomor.

00:32:38 Interviewee describes the impact of the Holodomor on her mother.

00:32:59 Interviewee recalls her father bringing food from Kyiv to his village to feed his family during the Holodomor.

00:34:56 Interviewee discusses the Dekurkulization, imprisonment, and deportation of her father's family during the Holodomor.

00:39:09 Interviewee talks about the question of Holodomor mortality statistics.

00:43:25 Interviewee discusses factors that come into play when deciding on Holodomor mortality statistics (mortality following 1933, mortality caused during the deportation of Ukrainians, destruction of religious leaders and intelligentsia, etc).

00:44:55 End of Interview.