

Interviewee: Leonid Korownyk, born on June 30th, 1930, in the village of Pochino-Sofievka, Mahdalinevskiy raion, Dnipropetrovsk oblast.

Interviewer(s): Orest Zakydalsky

Date: March 20, 2009

Description: Bogdana Torbina

00:00:41 – Interviewee introduces himself.

00:01:48 – Interviewee introduces his family.

00:03:33 – Interviewee describes his father's work.

00:05:08 – Interviewee talks about his father joining kolhosp.

00:05:11 – Interviewee recalls that Ukrainians rebelled against collectivization.

00:06:37 – Interviewee explains that his father's two brothers, one of whom was Mikhail, was part of the Red Partisans prior to the revolution.

00:07:28 – Interviewee mentions that Mikhail was deported to Siberia for questioning Collectivization.

00:08:23 – Interviewee introduces his siblings.

00:08:51 – Interviewee explains that his father was not dekurkulized since he wasn't a Kulak.

00:09:42 – Interviewee recounts people protesting joining the kolhosp, especially in Dnipropetrovsk.

00:10:31 – Interviewee discusses family mortality during the Holodomor.

00:11:48 – Interviewee recalls people being shot for trying to gather grains of state-owned wheat.

00:12:29 – Interviewee states that villagers were not allowed out of the countryside border.

00:13:20 – Interviewee describes how his father traded his clothes and other valuables for food.

00:13:50 – Interviewee talks about the size and demographics of his village.

00:14:26 – Interviewee talks about religion and the church in his village.

00:16:20 – Interviewee recalls his parents scolding him for stealing a potato from his neighbors during the famine.

00:18:09 – Interviewee recalls his mother getting sick with malaria and his father cooking hedgehogs.

00:18:52 – Interviewee recalls his mother making bread from corn flour.

00:19:36 – Interviewee remembers reading about search brigades conducting dekurkulization.

00:22:04 – Interviewee explains that many Ukrainian villagers moved to Donbass mines to avoid dekurkulization and deportation.

00:23:11 – Interviewee says that his village remained Ukrainian speaking following the famine, no Russians or Byelorussians were relocated to his village.

00:24:11 – Interviewee describes what his family ate during the famine.

00:26:13 – Interviewee mentions that he was too young to remember the hunger of Holodomor.

00:27:55 – Interviewee explains that adults did not discuss the famine with their children.

00:28:35 – Interviewee recalls being told to inform his school if his parents prayed or talked about religion and politics.

00:29:19 – Interviewee discusses his family's religious practices.

00:30:53 – Interviewee describes his family's persecution due to his uncle Mikhail's anti-Soviet political views.

00:34:31 – Interviewee states that he does not know how many people died in his village.

00:35:15 – Interviewee discusses burials.

00:37:03 – Interview about Holodomor ends.

00:37:03 – Interviewee talks about the start of WWII.

00:38:48 – Interviewee mentions his father was held as a prisoner of war in a German prisoner camp.

00:41:03 – Interviewee states that his village was under German occupation for two years.

00:41:21 – Interviewee describes the living conditions in his village under German occupation

00:42:20 – Interviewee says that villagers thought the Germans would get rid of kolhosps, but that didn't happen.

00:42:37 – Interviewee continues comparing life under German occupation versus Soviet rule.

00:43:59 – Interviewee discusses the Soviet treatment of Jews.

00:46:39 – Interviewee recalls his father, uncle Mikhail, and his other uncle Vasyl leaving to Germany when Germans receded in September of 1943.

00:47:28 – Interviewee recounts when soviet authorities broke into his family's home searching for his father.

00:49:19 – Interviewee describes living and working in Saxon, Germany.

00:50:25 – Interviewee talks about the end of the war.

00:50:44 – Interviewee talks about his father working in Germany.

00:52:15 – Interviewee discusses his family leaving Saxony for Thuringia with Americans.

00:52:54 – Interviewee discusses Americans taking workers in Germany back to the Soviet Union.

00:54:01 – Interviewee describes his family moving to a working camp in Bavaria from fall of 1945 to 1948.

00:55:01 – Interviewee recalls that he immigrated to Canada in 1948.

00:56:08 – Interviewee mentions that his parents and sisters immigrated to America.

00:56:22 – Interviewee talks about his children and grandchildren.

00:56:53 – Interviewee describes working in Canada.

00:57:11 – Interviewee describes an incident when a couple of women were punished for picking "state owned" cherries.

00:59:52 – Interviewee discusses his opinions on modern Ukrainian politics.

01:02:00 – BREAK IN INTERVIEW

01:02:02 – Interviewee recites his poem "Little Sinner".

01:03:45 – BREAK IN INTERVIEW

01:03:47 – Interviewee discusses the creation of collective farms in English.

01:10:10 – End of Interview.