

Interviewee: Eva Towarnycky, born on n/a, in the village of Vykhrivka, Kamianets-Podilskyi (Tunevetskyi) raion, Khmelnytskyi (Kamianets-Podilskyi) oblast.

Interviewer(s): Ariadna Ochrymovych, Orest Zakydalsky

Date: November 24, 2009

Description: Bogdana Torbina

00:00:37 – Interviewee introduces herself.

00:00:50 – Interviewee introduces her family members and their social class.

00:01:42 – Interviewee talks about her father refusing to join the kolhosp and the dekurkulization of her family in 1930.

00:05:39 – Interviewee talks about her family's social class and poverty.

00:06:00 – Interviewee says that her father and his sister refused to join the kolhosp.

00:06:37 – Interviewee talks about search brigades confiscating goods.

00:07:50 – Interviewee says that her father was arrested following the Holodomor.

00:07:59 – Interviewee talks about mass arrest of men in her village.

00:08:25 – Interviewee says that children were not allowed outside of their homes due to fear of kidnappings.

00:08:49 – Interviewee talks about child cannibalism in her village.

00:10:23 – Interviewee talks about her father's arrest and imprisonment following the Holodomor.

00:11:35 – Interviewee says that only children of parents who joined the kolhosp were fed in school.

00:11:51 – Interviewee describes what her family ate during the Holodomor.

00:13:37 – Interviewee talks about her parents exchanging valuables for food.

00:15:09 – Interviewee says that when her father was arrested, her mother escaped to another village to avoid being deported along with her children.

00:16:40 – Interviewee talks about search brigades confiscating food from her family.

00:20:30 – Interviewee talks about her father coming back from prison.

00:22:29 – Interviewee describes what her mother fed her and her siblings.

00:25:24 – Interviewee talks about villagers poisoning horses in the kolhosp.

00:26:51 – Interviewee talks about the coverup and censorship of the Holodomor.

00:27:29 – Interviewee talks about search brigades confiscating harvest.

00:27:58 – Interviewee talks about her mother working in their neighbor's garden.

00:28:36 – Interviewee describes what kind of food her mother brought home during the Holodomor.

00:30:32 – Interviewee says that when their mother left to their grandparents' village, she and her brother slept outside of their house out of fear of someone coming and taking them away.

00:32:45 – Interviewee talks about anti-kurkul discrimination.

00:33:20 – Interviewee talks about gathering firewood in the winter to cook food.

00:35:02 – Interviewee talks about neighbors ratting each other out to the authorities.

00:35:57 – Interviewee talks about her grandfather's home being confiscated by the authorities.

00:37:06 – Interviewee talks about people begging for food.

00:39:05 – Interviewee says that children were not permitted to go outside of their homes out of fear of kidnappings.

00:39:21 – Interviewee talks about orphaned children during the Holodomor.

00:40:00 – Interviewee talks about famine mortality during the Holodomor.

00:41:30 – Interviewee says that those who joined the kolhosp were not dekurkulized.

00:42:36 – Interviewee recalls hunger during the Holodomor.

00:43:39 – Interviewee talks about her mother's family during the Holodomor.

00:46:01 – Interviewee talks about famine mortality during the Holodomor and the preferential treatment of those who joined the kolhosp.

00:46:33 – Interviewee talks about her father's family joining the kolhosp.

00:47:27 – Interviewee talks about children being questioned about their families' ideological beliefs at school.

00:49:41 – Interviewee talks about learning about Stalin in school.

00:50:44 – Interviewee talks about fishing and collecting frozen potatoes during the Holodomor.

00:52:49 – Interviewee talks about villagers poisoning horses and livestock as a rebellion against collectivization.

00:55:15 – Interviewee talks about working in her neighbors' gardens to support herself and her family after the Holodomor.

00:59:22 – Interviewee talks about other rebellions against collectivization.

01:01:08 – Interviewee says that approximately 160 to 180 people were deported from her village.

01:03:58 – Interviewee talks about remembering the Holodomor.

01:05:28 – BREAK IN INTERVIEW

01:05:31 – Interview about Holodomor ends.

01:05:37 – Interviewee talks about the start of the war and the German occupation.

01:09:19 – Interviewee says that she was sent to work in Germany in the fall of 1942.

01:09:32 – Interviewee talks about escaping being sent away to Germany.

01:10:19 – Interviewee talks about switching places with her mother who was selected to go to work in Germany in the winter of 1942.

01:11:33 – Interviewee talks about her journey to Berlin, Germany.

01:14:54 – Interviewee talks about arriving to Berlin and being sorted for work.

01:16:46 – Interviewee talks about working on a farm near Munich.

01:19:36 – Interviewee talks about her relationship with the German family for whom she worked.

01:22:53 – Interviewee talks about coming to Canada with her husband in 1949.

01:26:08 – Interviewee talks about repatriation.

01:28:34 – End of Interview.