

Interviewee: Mykola Zabolotny, born on June 9 1921, in the village of Kulyha, Vinnytsia region.

Interviewer(s): Orest Zakydalsky

Date: October 21, 2008

Description: Oksana Vynnyk

00:00:35 – Interviewee introduces himself and talks about his family and his village.

00:04:42 – Interviewee recalls that his father joined the kolhosp only in 1938.

00:06:37 – Interviewee describes the dekurkulization of his village, which started in 1930 and he mentions requisition brigades.

00:07:59 – Interviewee explains that livestock and almost all land were confiscated from his parents in 1933.

00:08:45 – Interviewee describes a strategy which allowed his parents to keep a part of their garden.

00:10:45 – Interviewee talks about the pressure his father endured because he refused to join the kolhosp.

00:12:08 – Interviewee describes resistance to the collectivization in his village.

00:12:35 – Interviewee recalls various measures used against those who did not join the kolhosp.

00:14:18 – Interviewee recalls that activists confiscated all the food from peasants in 1933.

00:15:15 – Interviewee mentions that some local perpetrators later died of starvation.

00:17:01 – Interviewee recalls that his relatives who worked in the kolhosp helped his family to survive the famine.

00:18:21 – Interviewee describes the pressure he felt in school because his parents had not joined the kolhosp.

00:18:56 – Interviewee describes that his father was arrested in 1937 and interviewee had to take over his father's household responsibilities.

00:21:27 – Interviewee recalls that his father bought food at the Torgsin which contributed to the family's survival during the famine.

00:22:30 – Interviewee mentions that the church was closed down and plundered in 1933.

00:24:45 – Interviewee recalls that some malnourished peasants were fed during the harvesting in 1933.

00:25:42 – Interviewee states that authorities forbade the collection of grain spikelets.

00:26:25 – Interviewee mentions that he lived with his aunt, who fed him during the famine.

00:27:13 – Interviewee recalls that his uncle was arrested several times and died in the prison.

00:28:23 – Interviewee describes the anti-Soviet resistance in 1919-1920.

00:30:05 – Interviewee provides further details about the dekurkulization in his village.

00:30:28 – Interviewee mentions who were labelled as kurkuls in his village.

00:31:00 – Interviewee recalls that his grandfather and his family (the wife and the youngest son) were arrested and never returned.

00:32:27 – Interviewee talks about the neighbour who died during the famine.

00:34:10 – Interviewee describes how people were buried during the famine.

00:35:21 – Interviewee explains that his family managed to get enough food and he did not suffer from famine edema.

00:36:39 – Interviewee mentions that food accessibility improved in the fall 1933.

00:38:06 – Interviewee talks about the people who oversaw the local Soviet administration.

00:39:15 – Interviewee talks about the arrest of his father in 1937.

00:40:13 – **Interview about Holodomor ends.**

00:40:53 – Interviewee discusses some of his experiences during and after the Second World War.

00:47:37 – **Interview about Holodomor resumes**

00:47:37– Interviewee explains that although some of his relatives suffered from famine edema, nobody died during the famine.

00:50:43 – End of interview.