

QUICK FACTS

What: The term “Holodomor” – which means inflicted death by starvation – refers to the man-made famine caused by Soviet policies that resulted in death by starvation of millions of Ukrainians in 1932-1933.

When: 1932-1933. At the time of the Holodomor, Ukraine was a republic or province of the USSR. After Ukraine’s briefly achieved independence in 1918-1920, Ukraine was conquered by the Red Army and was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1922.

Who was affected: the population of Ukraine, mostly farmers and their families.

Who were the perpetrators: The Communist Party of the USSR led by Joseph Stalin.

Where: Ukraine, specifically the territory of central, southern and eastern Ukraine and the Kuban, adjacent to Ukraine that was heavily populated by Ukrainians.

How: Through Soviet government decrees:

- The elimination of kulaks/kurkuls (successful peasants) – the leaders of the villages.
- Policy of dekulakization – stripped farmers of all possessions (land equipment, produce, livestock), whole families were arrested, deported, executed.
- Collectivization – individual peasant farms (5,000,000) were forcibly combined into collective state farms known as kolhosps (25,000).
- First Five-Year Plan (1928-1933) set high quotas for the amount of grain to be collected by the Soviet state.
- Kolhosps that were unable to meet quotas were punished by the seizing of all food and the blockading of the village, leaving its residents to starve.
- This blockading and starvation as punishment happened to over 1/3 of the villages in Ukraine.
- Rebellions by Ukrainian farmers were ruthlessly put down by army and secret police.

HOLODOMOR COMMEMORATION PROGRAM Реквієм пам'яті жертв Голодомору

1. Welcome to Christ Church Cathedral – The Reverend Canon *Jeannine Friesen*, Priest in Charge
2. Welcome on behalf of the UCC, Victoria Branch – *Robert Herchak*
3. Introduction to the evening’s program – *Peter Scales*, English and *Dima Borysenko*, Ukrainian
4. Canadian Anthem – **O Canada**
5. Ukrainian Anthem – **Shche ne vmerla Ukrayiny**
6. Lighting of candles
7. **Panakhyya** (Memorial service) – Fr. *Yuriy Vyshnevskyy*, Parish Priest of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church
8. Prayer – Reverend Canon *Jeannine Friesen*, Priest in Charge, Christ Church Cathedral
9. Luna Ensemble: **Rozbiynyka** (The prayer of the thief on the Cross)
10. Words by *Andrew Weaver*, former leader of BC Green Party
11. Words by *Grace Lore*, MLA Victoria – Beacon Hill
12. Luna Ensemble: **U Tsarstvi Tvoyim** (The Beatitudes)
13. Talk by *Tamara Krawchenko*
14. Talk by *Dima Borysenko*
15. Kalnyna Choir: **Zhuravrli** (Cranes) by L. Lepkyj and B. Lepkyj
16. Survivor testimonial by *Iryna Starostina*, granddaughter of Holodomor survivors
17. Survivor testimonial, English translation – *Lesia Kuzyk*
18. Kalnyna Choir: **Melodiya** by M. Skoryk – Violinist *Jill Wiwcharuk*, Pianist *Iryna Graifer*, Choir Director *Lina Streltsov*
19. Closing remarks
20. Kalnyna Choir: **Molytva Za Ukrayinu** (Prayer for Ukraine) by M. Lysenko

HOLODOMOR COMMEMORATION

November 26, 2022
5:00 pm
Christ Church Cathedral

РЕКВІЄМ ПАМ'ЯТІ ЖЕРТВ ГОЛОДОМОРУ

Sponsored by
Ukrainian
Canadian Congress,
Victoria Branch

Statue known as
“Bitter Memory of Childhood”
from the National Museum
“Memorial to Holodomor
victims”
Kyiv, Ukraine

**Donations at the door toward
Canada-Ukraine Foundation
for humanitarian aid in Ukraine**

HOLODOMOR THE FAMINE- GENOCIDE OF UKRAINE 1932-1933

In June of 1933, at the height of the Holodomor, about 30,000 men, women and children in Ukraine were dying of starvation EACH DAY. The land that was known worldwide as the breadbasket of Europe was being ravaged by a man-made famine of unprecedented scale.

Stalin and his followers were determined to teach Ukraine's farmers "a lesson they would not forget" for resisting collectivization, which meant giving up their own land to work on government controlled farms. Moreover, the famine was meant to deal "a crushing blow" to any aspirations for independence from the Soviet Union by the Ukrainians, 80 percent of whom worked the land.

While millions of people in Ukraine and in the mostly ethnically Ukrainian areas of the northern Caucasus were dying, the Soviet Union was denying the famine and exporting enough grain from Ukraine to have fed the entire population. For 50 years, surviving generations were forbidden to speak of it, until the Soviet Union was near collapse.



In June of 1933,
at the height of the Holodomor, about
30,000 men, women and children in Ukraine
were dying of starvation EACH DAY.

Why:

"The Terror-Famine of 1932-33 was a dual-purpose by-product of collectivization, designed to suppress Ukrainian nationalism and the most important concentration of prosperous peasants at one throw."

Norman Davies, Europe: A History, Oxford University Press (1998)



The land that was known worldwide
as the breadbasket of Europe was
being ravaged by a man-made famine
of unprecedented scale.



ВИКРИТТЯ ФАКТІВ

Радянською владою був прийнятий "Закон про п'ять колосків", згідно якого покаранню піддавалися усі, хто без дозволу зібрав на колгоспному полі кілька колосків пшениці.

Першим про голод в СРСР повідомив англійський журналіст Малкольм Маґерідж у грудні 1933 року. У трьох статтях в газеті Manchester Guardian журналіст описав свої гнітючі враження від поїздок Україною та Кубанню, розповівши про голод серед селян. Після першої ж його статті радянська влада заборонила іноземним журналістам їздити по вражених голодом територіях країни.

Саме слово "Голодомор" вперше з'явилося в друкованих працях українських емігрантів у Канаді та США в 1978 році. У СРСР на той час історикам дозволяли лише говорити про "труднощі з продовольством", але не про голод. Із вуст партійного високопосадовця слово "Голодомор" вперше прозвучало в грудні 1987 року. Тоді перший секретар ЦК КПРС Володимир Шербицький, виступаючи на урочистостях з нагоди 70-ліття УРСР, визнав факт голоду 1932-33 рр. Коли про цю тему почали дискутувати дедалі відвертіше, у 1990 році ЦК Компартії України дозволив публікацію книжки "Голод 1932-1933 рр. в Україні: очима істориків, мовою документів".