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SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

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DATE

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DATE

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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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SR/6/Bio
Att:SR/Reports
Att:SR/CI
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 25X
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007These are additional reports of
conversations with members of
the Ukrainian dance ensemble.not suitable for
filming per PSRemoved from Project Aerodynamic
CS Classification: 74-124-29/3
JOB # 69-425/83
Box: 22 Fold: 19

74	124	29/3
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX
DATE 20 June 1962		

4-12 No lady by name of
KOZHEHEN DO Jim Visk
applicants. Any other clue?

to 14: For indexing into file
74-124-29/3, except where
are otherwise noted. All Soviets
listed in the attached were with the
Soviet Ukrainian National Dance
Ensemble (Pavel Virsky's group) in
the U. S. in the spring of 1962.



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MIS: after all names: contact of Pavel Virsky

except his

~~Volodymyr~~ KHARITONOV aka Vladimir Samoylovich KHARITONOV

DOB

POB:

OCC: University instructor

Δ Kiev, USSR

CIT: USSR

Employed editorial office of Ukrainska Kultura in Kiev
Has visited Cuba. Mentioned that 2,000 Cubans are
studying agriculture in Kiev.

~~Pavel~~ VIRSKY

Info re Soviet Ukrainian National Dance Ensemble in Detroit and
Chicago in spring of 1962.

^H
I. YAREMKO

DOB

POB: USSR ?

CIT: US

Δ Chicago

Member of Chiago Ukrainian community. Entertained members of Ukrainian
National Dance Ensemble June 1962.

~~Henrietta~~ BORYMS'KA aka Hetty BORYMS'KA

SEX: F

DOB

POB: Urals, USSR

CIT: USSR

OCC: Dancer

Bio info.

~~Nikolay~~ Pavlovich MUZYKA aka M.P. MUSYKA aka Mykola Pavlovich MUZYKA

DOB:

POB: USSR

CIT: USSR

acted as photographer with Soviet Ukrainian National Dance Ensemble
in Chicago June 1962. Suspected as working for KGB.

~~Alenksey~~ Timdfevich KRUTOVIERTSOVA

DOB 16 Feb 1933

POB Donetsk, USSR

CIT USSR

OCC Dancer

^H
Oleksandra Yakovlevna MAL'TSEVA

SEX: F

DOB 13 Feb 1931

POB Tikhonevo, USSR

OCC: Dancer

Removed from Project Aerodynamics
CS ... on: 74-124-29/3
69-425/83
C.x: 22 19

Hryhoriy Nykolayevich CHAPKYS

DOB

POB: USSR ?

CIT: USSR ?

OCC: artist

VAAZ 13009
20 June 1962

Translation

Underlying put on separate sheet

Soviet Ukrainian National Dance Ensemble in Detroit

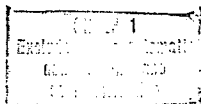
30 May 1962

O. BOYKO, V. PYTYIAR and several other students from Detroit talked with members of the dance ensemble back stage. One of the dancers introduced himself as the husband of singer BYKOVA who sings with the VERIOVKA Choral group. He asked questions about Slavistics at American universities and suggested that PYTYIAR go to Kiev to study. In reply to PYTYIAR's comment that it is rather dangerous to visit Kiev these days because a Detroit student, KAMINS'KY, who was born in the United States, had recently been arrested in the Ukraine, the dancer stated that if PYTYIAR has ever had any misunderstanding with the Soviet regime then it would be better for him not to come to Kiev. The dancer spoke favorably of the American transportation system and the ability with which the dance ensemble's tour was organized. He was interested in the fact that the Ukrainian emigres were so interested in the dancers and wanted to know which political group PYTYIAR and BOYKO represented. Another dancer asked BOYKO whether he knew fnu POHORILY, a former friend of his from the miners' chorus in the Donbass. BOYKO said that he did know POHORILY and that the latter was now a soloist with the Bandura ensemble in Detroit. Other members of the dance group began to ask questions about the bandura ensemble and were surprised to hear that the ensemble had made a concert tour of Europe. One of the dancers said he is personally acquainted with Hrihory KYTASTY's son who is presently completing his studies at the Kiev Conservatory. (Translator's comment: Hrihory KYTASTY conducts the bandura ensemble in the United States). Another one of the dancers recognized TSYURA, a member of the KYTASTY bandura ensemble who was present during the discussions. They had known each other in the Kiev Conservatory. TSYURA and his former friend began a very heated political discussion but they were soon approached by a Soviet and reminded that political discussions were forbidden because they couldn't convince each other anyway and it was a waste of time.

31 May 1962

O. BOYKO and Dr. E. PEREYMA talked with one of the members of the dance ensemble who introduced himself as a "musician". He said the American union would not allow them to play so he has nothing to do but while away his time. They were joined by fnu SLYUCHARCHUK who teaches chemistry at Wayne University and fnu BOBYAK, a female student who recently emigrated from Argentina. They talked about Ukrainians' students at Wayne and about Ukrainians in Detroit. Other members of the dance ensemble joined the group as did Volodymyr KHARYTONOV. KHARYTONOV became interested in Miss BOBYAK and began to talk with her in Spanish, which language he knows rather well. He mentioned that he has visited Cuba and that there are over 2,000 Cubans studying agriculture in Kiev. He said he translates into Ukrainian essays from Spanish. The conversation turned to literature, freedom of speech, etc. It appeared the dancers present were rather well acquainted with American literature. The conversation turned to revisionism and the dancers didn't seem prepared to defend the official line. They seemed surprised and interested in the

Vladimir Samoylovich



20 June 1962

7/1/62

students explanation of how American unions operate and how they differ from Soviet trade unions. One of the dancers departed from the group and later returned with small gifts for the students....records, pictures of Kiev and programs. Pavel VIRSKY and fnu KOTLYAR joined the group. VIRSKY was interested in the artist, DMYTRENKO (Of Kiev - now lives in Canada) and was surprised to learn he now paints churches. VIRSKY said that he (VIRSKY) was a Ukrainian from Odessa, that he completed six years of high-school during tsarist times and studied ballet in Odessa and Leningrad. He said he began to organize a dance ensemble in Odessa in 1936. The present ensemble was Organized in 1952. O. BOYKO mentioned that there was not enough classical material done by the ensemble and too much folklore. He said they (Soviet Ukrainians) should show more of the Ukrainian culture in the West. In reply, VIRSKY said that the Ukrainian emigres should point out to Westerners that Gogol is a Ukrainian and that Tchaikovsky's music is ^{based on} ~~composed of~~ Ukrainian songs. He also stated, "My ensemble presents the individuality of Ukrainian culture as compared to Russian culture". Later VIRSKY discreetly suggested that J. HIRNIAK ought to return to Kiev and not waste his great talent in the sale of beer, and also that a famous master director like fnu HOROLOVENKO (now living in Canada) ought not to be employed as a church choir director. When Dr. PEREYMA began to distribute small gifts to the dancers, they looked at VIRSKY seeking permission to accept the gifts and he nodded approval.

KHARYTONOV approached the group again and began asking questions about the memorials of Shevchenko, Franko and Lesya Ukrainka in Cleveland and wanted to know how they originated. In reply as to why the grave of Lesya Ukrainka in the Kiev cemetery was so neglected, KHARYTONOV said that the Georgians have erected a large monument to her in the Caucasuses. When the conversation once more turned to politics, he didn't participate very enthusiastically. He then said, "You Ukrainian emigres will never build the Ukraine even if there were 2½ million or even ten million of you. There are 36 million Ukrainians living in the Ukraine and it is their affair. The Ukraine is a nation and you are arguing about whether it is a nation. If the Ukraine were not a nation, it wouldn't be accepted to the United Nations. We are aware that in the Ukraine we have economical, cultural, nationalist, and other problems." He inquired as to how many Ukrainian-language newspapers are published in the emigration and was told there were more than 100. KHARYTONOV said he was a university instructor and gave his Kiev address. He agreed to have books mailed to him but said he wanted only those which had something in common with Spanish literature or translations from Spanish into Ukrainian.

fnu HARASEVYCH (female) of Detroit (formerly of Kiev) took five of the women dancers to one of the larger department stores in Detroit and bought each one of them gifts. The girls were surprised to learn that anyone could walk into such a large store and buy something. They said they were under the impression that only the rich could do so and had not gone into the larger stores before.



see report on
KHARYTONOV

Translation

Ukrainian National Dance Ensembl (Pavel VIRSKY's Group) in Chicago

On Monday, 4 June, I. YAREMKO entertained during dinner in his home, Volodymyr KHARYTONOV, Henrietta BORYMS'KA and Volodya Inu (probably ADAMCHUK). Others present from the Chicago Ukrainian community were Dr. Pavlo TURULA, fnu MULA (lawyer) and another man. During the evening, KHARYTONOV mentioned that he had entered the Soviet Army during WWII as a private and came out as an officer. He said he had lived in Lvov, for a while and that presently he is employed in the editorial office of Ukrainska Kultura in Kiev.

In the evening, the local Ukrainian Progressives had a reception for the dancers. About 30 members of the ensemble were in attendance. Henrietta BORYMS'KA invited Dr. TURULA (who also attended, although he is not a Progressive) to sit at her table. Margarita TANKINA also sat at this table and when TURULA began to talk about literature Margarita changed her seat so that she could sit next to him. fnu KOZACHENKO (who dances the role of Podolyanka) also was at this table. M.P. MUSTYKA kept taking photographs of those present all evening. He took several shots of TURULA sitting next to Margarita TANKINA. The evening program began on a note of "peace and friendship". I. YAREMKO spoke to the group and was followed by Pavel VIRSKY who delivered a short message of greetings from the Soviet Ukraine without any pathos or Communist propaganda. Then fnu KALYNOVYCH (Bandera sympathiser and member of the SUM), under the pretext of wanting to deliver a message of greetings but soon turned to a "patriotic" theme - "We are all waiting for the freeing of the Ukraine from Moscovite occupiers and then, in place of the Communist banner, there will fly in Kiev the blue and yellow flag." There was some applause, everyone arose and KALYNOVYCH quickly retired to the table where TURULA was sitting. There was to be some dancing by members of the ensemble but everyone began to leave.

While waiting for the bus, Margarita TANKINA walked over to TURULA and reproached him about the Ukrainian emigration putting them in a very bad position and said that they have to show objections to such displays.

Some members of the dance group were guests in various Ukrainian homes that evening. On the following evening, VIRSKY cancelled all visits and the hours during which dancers could be absent from their hotel rooms were shortened. The head of the students group in Chicago called on VIRSKY and explained to him that KALYNOVYCH's speech and outburst had not been planned by the students' group. The atmosphere improved somewhat by the evening of the last performance on 7 June. Members of the ensemble were not permitted to leave the hotel but they received visitors in their rooms and met in the hotel dining room and bar. Dr. TURULA and others organized a party in the room of dancer KRUTOVYERTSOVA fnu where Henrietta BORYMSKA and fnu IVANIV (sic) with his wife were present. They partied until 3 a.m.

Henrietta BORYMS'KA (Hetti) is a Russian. She was born in the Urals and lived during part of her childhood in Novosibirsk. She has been living in Kiev since 1954 because she likes the Ukraine. She is married and has a 9 year old daughter. She speaks Ukrainian. She is not very talkative and

does not drink very much. Her name was listed on the program as author of the text.

Mykola P. MUSYKA. Wears a mustache. He was collecting cigarette wrappers and was constantly photographing everything and everyone. He is one of the "guardians" and is not liked by the others.

FNU KOZACHENKO. Danced the role of "Podolyanochka". She appears to be a sincere, naive Ukrainian girl. She visited in the homes of some Ukrainians in Chicago and talked with local Ukrainians, specifically ZAVERTAYLO.

Oleksandra MAL'TSEVA. Danced the role of the doll. She speaks Ukrainian badly but is interesting and talkative.

Hryhorii Mykolayevich CHAPKYS and his wife are both artists. They had dinner in the home of PLESHKEVYCH fnu in Chicago.

Members of the dance ensemble aren't paid very much and are eager to buy things and, therefore, they gladly accept invitations to dinner and gifts, if given permission to do so and, if they are invited in groups of two and three. When Henrietta BORYMS'KA found herself alone in her hotel room with Dr. TURULA, when her Belorussian girlfriend left, she telephoned KHARYTONOV every few minutes and became very unnerved to find him out and herself alone with a guest. When TURULA left BORYMS'KA's room for a few minutes to get something she could take as a gift to her daughter, there was someone in her room with her when he returned.

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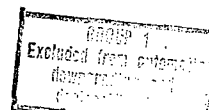
SUBJECT: Margarita Pavlovna Tankina alias Margarita Pavlovna
Aleksandrovna or Aleksandrivs'ka
Address: Margarita Pavlovna Tankina or Margarita
Pavlovna Aleksandrivs'ka, Kiev, vul. Volodymyrs'ka,
post office

(The first address was given by subject to Myroslava Tamorug.
The latter one was given to Mr. and Mrs. Shmigel (Phonetic).)

Biographical information: Born 1928, 5'7" in height, wears American size 10 dresses, has bleached red hair, she wore a modern short hairdo combed straight back, round emaciated face, has dimples when she smiles. She had a beauty mark over her right eyebrow which could have been artificial. She wore a thick wide wedding band on her finger, a triangular-shape watch which she said she bought on Broadway. She enjoys drinking Scotch, chain smokes mostly Bulgarian cigarettes. She revealed a habit of losing things like purses and other small items which she purchased. She dresses well. She was identified by Ivan Koshelivets when a photo of Aleksandrivs'ka was shown to him, as the same woman with whom he met in Paris. Her nationality is Ukrainian. She is a journalist and novice writer, and a dancer. She said she was married. An article which she authored, Nashi Sosedy, appeared in Soveytska Ukraina, issue No. 10, October 1960. The following information about her was published as an introduction to the article "Margarita Pavlovna Tankina - artist of the Soviet Ukrainian National Dance Ensemble. Her sketches, correspondence and essays frequently appeared in newspapers of the republic. Corresponding student of the Kiev National University im. T. H. Shevchenko, M. Tankina tries her talents in other literary genre. The editors of Sovetski Ukraina introduce to their readers one of the first stories of the young literator."

Margarita offered the following information about herself: Along with other children, among which there also were Jewish children, she was in Kiev during the Nazi occupation. While they were being led someplace to be shot, or to be transferred to another area, she was rescued by a Ukrainian nationalist policeman who ordered her to leave the group. Margarita said her father died, but she didn't say where he had been located. She said he was "sort of military." According to Margarita, her mother, who lives in Kharkov, has a good education, is well situated, and has a very lovely home. Margarita said she wanted her mother to come to Kiev as soon as she and her husband are given a three room apartment. Her brother died in the early days of the war. Margarita said she was taken to Germany as an ostarbeiter during the war. She worked for a farmer in East Germany in Wittenwal'd (sic). Following the war she lived in Kharkov where she joined the ballet and had opportunity to become a prima ballerina. When she heard that Pavel Virsky was organizing a dance ensemble of young people, she went to join his group in Kiev. Subject gave the following information about her husband: His name is Aleksandrivs'kiy; he first worked in Moscow

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in the editorial offices of Moloda Gvardiya, but presently works for some editorial offices in Kiev. At one time he was in charge of a group of young writers and poets to which Lena Kostenko belonged. He is a literator. Margarita described him as having blue eyes, black hair, and very handsome. She said she had influence over him. He was against her coming to New York at first, but finally agreed to let her go.

Margarita said she has a stepbrother highly situated in government circles. She refused to give his name because "he is in diplomatic service." She said whenever he comes to Moscow from assignments abroad he stops off to see them in Kiev. He has spent much time abroad and is well acquainted with problems of the immigration. She said he now is working for the United Nations but that he was away at present. She said it was too bad he was away because he could have helped her a lot. He differed with certain of her opinions but, in general, he understands her. He is less trusting than she and she learns more about people sooner than he does.

26, 28, 29 April. - Short conversations held between Myroslava, Vasyl and Margarita. On 29 April, Myroslava telephoned Margarita and they made plans to meet the following day at 1900 hours by the Governor Clinton Hotel.

30 April. Margarita met with Myroslava and Vasyl who noticed that they were being watched. They asked Margarita about it and she said, "oh, yes, that's Kharytonov." Margarita asked to be taken to Harlem, but Myroslava and Vasyl recommended that they go to Greenwich Village. Margarita agreed and they drove in Vasyl's car to Greenwich Village. Myroslava bought Margarita a necklace which Margarita selected.

Margarita was very pleased that they had brought her to Greenwich Village and said that now she will be able to tell other members of the ensemble and they will want to come there also. They do not know where to go and often do foolish things, for instance they all went to Broadway and were "taken" on some wrist watches. Margarita said she had also been taken, but only for \$30, and that her watch loses several hours a day.

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Margarita TANKINA

30 April - continued

Those in charge of their group had advised them to keep away from Broadway. However as usual, they went exactly where they were told not to go. She said they did the same thing in London and other cities.

Margarita was very anxious to hear some jazz so they went to a coffee house. Margarita was indeed fascinated with the jazz, especially with one of the gitarists. She wrote down the names of all the places where they feature jazz.

After some sandwiches and coffee, Myroslava proposed that they visit the Holubnytychys, friends of hers. They notified the Holubnytychys by phone and the three of them left in Vasyl's car. While driving along West Highway, Margarita became very frightened and asked where she was being taken and what was going to be done with her. She appeared very genuinely frightened. They tried to quiet her fears but she relaxed only after they turned back on to 96th Stree and the city traffic.

During their visit at the Holubnytychys, among other things, they got on a discussion about China. Margarita admitted that there are certain misunderstandings between China and the USSR and she didn't reveal any sympathies toward China.

Margarita revealed great interest in Ukrainian modernists. She knew about Boychuk (from her visit in London) and about Patricia Kalyna, the wife of Tarnavsky, an American who learned the Ukrainian language so well she writes poetry in Ukrainian.

During their discussion about Korneichuk, she agreed that he is not so much a dramatist as he is a Politico. He recently had some difficulties and as a result was not a candidate for the Order of Lenin, but his position continues to be strong. She praised Korneichuk.

Margarita said she would try to do something about contacts between the emigration and the Ukraine. Her first suggestion was the Committee for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Countries Abroad. When she was reminded that this was KGB, she replied, "Well yes, that is right, I shall think of something else." At this point she mentioned her step-brother.

Margarita was generally well informed about the Ukrainian emigration. She also knew a bit about the Russian emigration and referred to it as reactionary. As for the Ukrainian emigration, she said that now that she has become acquainted with it, she would have to change her opinion of it.

In leaving, Margarita took 3 issues (January, February, and March 1962) of Suchasnist (c/o comment: The AECASSOWARY/1 publication), the linguistic issue of The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, and Lyubchenko's, Vertep. She asked to be taken back to her hotel before midnight saying she would otherwise be questioned as to where she had been.

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5 May 1962

Although, in accordance with their agreement reached the previous day to meet in front of the Governor Clinton at 9:15 AM, Margarita didn't appear until 9:40 after Myroslava had telephoned her room. She said that her watch was running late. They went to a restaurant where Margarita told Myroslava the following:

The Ukrainians hold important government positions and many high posts not only in the UkSSR but also in the USSR. They are very dedicated and would be willing to die for their cause. Unfortunately, they are not always in agreement, much like in the emigration. Their service to the regime is of no harm and, on the contrary, helps them to do much for their own people. Besides, she is a Soviet and sees these things from a Soviet's standpoint.

She said that there were no others in the ensemble like herself and therefore she could not bring anyone along with her to the meetings with Myroslava. There are several intelligent men in the group....Ihor IVASHECHENKO, in her opinion, a remarkable individual with a broad outlook; Volodymyr KHARYTONOV, journalist and representative of the Ukrainian Association for Cultural Exchanges, an intelligent member of the Komsomol.

In spite of the fact that she said she could not bring anyone with her to the meetings, later in the conversation she asked Myroslava whether she could bring someone with her to their next meeting. Myroslava agreed. Margarita questioned Myroslava about other members of her family, whether she had any relative or friend in the Ukraine, wanted to be told all about Myroslava's fiance, Vasyl, about the Holubnitchys, etc.

Margarita was very anxious that they meet again. She promised to give Myroslava her address and invited her to come to the Ukraine. She said that if Myroslava comes to Kiev, she will introduce her to a circle of young people with whom she could freely talk. She said she was willing to meet with young modernists if she is promised that they will be intelligent people who could dispel for her the negative opinion which exists in the Ukraine about the emigration. At the suggestion of Myroslava, Margarita also agreed to meet with some of the older individuals, for example, Professor Odarchenko, Professors Shevelov, and Bohdan Kravchiv.

At this point, Margarita mentioned Ivan Koshelivets whose writings she said she had already read. She also said that if anyone was interested in meeting with her, they should inquire about Margarita ALEKSANDROVNA and she would gladly talk with the individual. She stated that she is planning to write a psychological work about the emigration and, therefore, meetings with emigres would prove very helpful to her.

Before parting, Margarita and Myroslava made plans to meet the following day at 5:30 PM in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. Myroslava said that Vasyl would drive them to the Holubnitchys where they would meet Boychuk, his wife, Tarnavsky and other modernists.

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6 May 1962

At 5:30 Myroslava and Vasyl appeared at the meeting place but Margarita was not there. They waited until 7 and then decided to go to the Polish Veterans Home where the Progressives were having a reception for the Ukrainian dance ensemble. When Margarita saw them, she came over to them and asked them to wait for her by the Governor Clinton Hotel after the reception. Margarita appeared outside the hotel at 11:30PM and she and Myroslava made plans to meet the following day in a cafeteria across the street from the Metropolitan.

7 May 1962

Margarita, as usual, was a half hour late for the meeting with Vasyl in a cafeteria today. During their conversation, Margarita said she liked the Americans as individuals and, that in general, they try to be helpful. She said the dancers were encouraged by the warm reception given them by their audiences.

Margarita asked Vasyl why there was no unity in the emigration. She tried to emphasize the importance of such unity. She said that Ukrainians occupy high posts in Kiev and that they are consulted in all matters. Other nationals, especially the Georgians, are very envious because of this. In her opinion, Khrushchev is a Ukrainian. He speaks Ukrainian and feels at home in Kiev. When Vasyl pointed out that Khrushchev personally stated that he is Russian, she said, "We consider him a Ukrainian. All Ukrainians are very much respected in Moscow. We are important and they take us very much into consideration."

In his conversations with Margarita concerning Ukrainian literature, it was Vasyl's impression that she knew very little about literature. Holubnytsky got the same impression from his conversations with her.

Margarita stated that the Ukrainian language is used to a larger degree in Lvov and Kharkov, and Russian is mostly heard in Kiev. She said she did not know the reason for this. Instructions in the universities and most of the middle schools in Kiev are in the Ukrainian language. Myroslava joined Vasyl and Margarita at this point.

When Vasyl and Myroslava asked Margarita why there weren't translations of Ukrainian works in other languages, she said she did not know why but neither could she see any need for such translations. Myroslava informed her that there were translations of Ukrainian works from Russian to other languages, as for example the works of Franko. Margarita said this was probably for commercial reasons. The pay for translations is good and translators get into all sorts of deals to insure their income.

Margarita claimed there was no anti-semitism in the USSR. She personally does not understand the Jews who are very passive. She said they aren't concerned with establishing their own schools, or using their own language, but want to send their children to Russian schools. There are few exceptions who send their children to Ukrainian schools. In

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general, her opinion of the Jews is not the best. She recalled that when during the war, all others fought in the army and with the partisans against the Germans, the Jews willingly accepted death without the slightest objections.

Margarita wanted to know all about the UVAN and whether the Ukrainian youth in the United States took an interest in Ukrainian emigre politics and in politics in general. She said that everyone in the UkSSR, including the intelligentsia, has their children baptised and marriages take place in church, in order to preserve Ukrainian tradition. This is not true in Moscow. She was asked about the chances for strengthening Ukrainian nationalist potential in the UkSSR. Her reply was, "There was, is and always will be a Ukraine".

12 May

Meeting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Holubnytsky with the following present: Margarita, Myroslava, Vasyl, Mr. and Mrs. Boychuk.

Margarita was met by Vasyl and Myroslava by the Governor Clinton Hotel. They drove in Vasyl's car to Columbia University where Margarita visited in Myroslava's room. Margarita looked at Myroslava's collection of books and other things in her room. She told Myroslava that she wasn't supposed to come to the United States because she was scheduled to go to Helsinki to the festival. She refused to go to Helsinki because she was concerned about her health. She said she had attended other youth festivals and that it was worth going because one could meet interesting young people there. Margarita introduced the subject of the youth festival and it seemed like she was studying Myroslava's reaction. She even asked whether Myroslava had anything she wanted to tell her. She again said that she had changed her opinion of the emigration since her arrival in the United States. Myroslava had nothing she "wanted to tell" Margarita. Margarita admired a vase in Myroslava's room (ceramic with Ukrainian design) which Myroslava told her she could have. Myroslava also gave her a brooch of Ukrainian design. After breakfast in a cafeteria, they drove to the Holubnyts. The conversation commenced with the exchange of general necessities. Holubnytsky expressed his pleasure about the Ukrainian ensemble coming to the United States. Margarita said, "Please do everything to make it possible for us to come". She mentioned the leaflet, "Ukrainian Friends", which someone handed her by the Metropolitan Opera House. She said she read it and tore it into bits and threw it away. "Such things we do not need. Our boys don't want propaganda."

Margarita began to talk about Boychuk's poetry. She said he was a clever poet but asked why he used so many banal and common expressions in his writings for example, there is blood every place, streets, filth. (Myroslava had given her along with other books, a copy of one of his books.) She was presented with a wood carving by Hnizhdovsky, a copy of M. Kulysh's works and a copy of a collection of T.H. Shevchenko's poems translated into other languages, a book by Vynychenko and an issue of Suchasnist. About 1:30 PM, Vasyl and Myroslava drove Margarita back to

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the Metropolitan Opera for the afternoon performance. They made arrangements to meet again on the 17th. During their discussion on poetry and modernism, Boychuk mentioned among several other Western modern poets, Lorke, a Latin American poet with leftist tendencies. Margarita became very interested and said that Volodymyr KHARYTONOV (with the Ukrainian dance ensemble) is very interested in Lorke. Boychuk mentioned that Lorke's brother teaches at Colgate University and Margarita said that if KHARYTONOV had known this he would definitely have paid him a visit.

10 May

While in a restaurant with Myroslava, Margarita asked her who the young people were at the reception the Progressive's had for the dance ensemble. Myroslava explained that they were students who belonged to the ZAREVO group (Central body of Ukrainian Students Associations for National Solidarity). Myroslava also explained that there were youth organizations such as the PLAST (the scouts), SUM (Organization of Ukrainian Youth), ZAREVO and others. She said that ZAREVO members are Melnyk sympathizers. Margarita wanted to know the reason for the differences between Melnyk and Bandera groups and why they didn't unite.

Margarita said that talks are being held in Kiev regarding diplomatic ties of the UKSER with foreign countries. The chief problem, according to her, is the envy of other republics, especially the Georgian, of the superior position of the Ukraine. Myroslava informed Margarita about UVAN and about Prolog which publishes a Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press and sponsors very interesting conferences. Margarita asked what Prolog was. When Myroslava explained that they were the UHVR, she asked no more questions about them.

Margarita mentioned that she had met a very intelligent individual in the emigration, a very "deep" but anti-Soviet individual. She did not mention his name but Myroslava felt she was referring to Ivan KOSHELIVETS. Note: Margarita spoke of KOSHELIVETS on at least three occasions. In one instance, she mentioned that she had read some articles written by Ivan KOSHELIVETS and that he was an interesting person. The second time, that she met a very intelligent individual in the emigration who was anti-Soviet, and the third time, that she does not know Ivan KOSHELIVETS personally.

Margarita again mentioned her step-brother and said that he often scolds her for trusting people too much. She wanted to know what studies Myroslava was pursuing and what her interests were and encouraged her to come to Kiev to study. When Myroslava called her attention to the fact that Kiev does not accept students, only Moscow and Leningrad, Margarita said she had much influence and good contacts in Kiev and that she will see to it that Myroslava is allowed to come to Kiev to study and have all her expenses paid. She said, "I can do anything in Kiev". "I can do more than Virsky in Kiev". She said Myroslava could live with her in Kiev or wherever else she pleases. She also said that she would gladly welcome any young cultured person in her home and introduce him to life in Kiev.

Margarita wanted to know whether the Holubnytsky's were Myroslava's and Vasyl's best friends. She also wanted to know why Lida (Mrs. Holubnytsky) was studying the Chinese language.

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In one of their previous conversations Myroslava had mentioned that she is supposed to have a relative in Kiev but that she did not know the address. Margarita became very interested but couldn't learn anything more from Myroslava because Myroslava used the excuse that she would have to check with her mother to get the details. During this conversation, Margarita again asked Myroslava about her relative and said that if given her name she will locate her through the location bureau. She also mentioned that in France she met Halya KHOTKEVICH who is married to a Frenchman, who asked her to locate her mother and sister, and that she was able to do so within two days time. She said she has not had time to send the information to Halya but will do so. During another conversation Margarita mentioned that she has a girl friend in France with whom she worked as an Ostarbeiter in Germany and who remained in the emigration and married a Frenchman. This probably is Halya.

During a discussion about studies, Margarita asked Myroslava whether there was any way in which she could help her. Myroslava said she was writing a paper about young Soviet writers. Margarita told Myroslava to get her copy No. 3 of Vitchysna, March 1962, (Soviet Ukrainian publication) in which there appears a poem about young Shevchenko. She said she would write an analysis of this poem and send it to Myroslava to use in her paper. Myroslava was able to supply Margarita with a copy of this journal and Margarita promised to mail the analysis to her.

Margarita quoted certain passages from the film, Never on Sunday, and it seemed as if she knew either English or Greek.

19 May (Saturday)

Margarita, Myroslava and Lucia (Margarita's roommate) shopped for a dress for Lucia for the Soviet reception at the United Nations. At 5:20, Margarita met Myroslava and Vasyl by the Metropolitan Opera House and they went to a nearby restaurant. Margarita brought with her two Ukrainian records. She told Myroslava to keep one for herself and to give one to Lida Holubnytsky.

In the restaurant, among other things, they discussed the purges of Ukrainian writers and dismissals from the Party for reasons of revisionism. Margarita said that no one is dismissed from the Party for free thinking. She had brought with her a copy of Boychuk's poems and began to talk about them. She praised some and criticized others. She said that in general, his poems were close to Soviet poetry and that they could be printed in the Ukraine. Vasyl disagreed with her and she began to attack him saying that he didn't know anything about poetry, that he is an economist and why does he interest himself with things he doesn't understand, that he looks for things about which he can quarrel with her. When Vasyl said that he was criticizing only from the point of view of a reader and not an expert, she said, "They warned me about you. When they saw me autographing your program, they slipped a note into my pocket telling me that you were not a respectable person, you are a scoundrel and that you are at the head of something". Myroslava quieted Margarita by reminding her that Vasyl was her fiance and that they were only being friendly. Vasyl told her that he and Myroslava knew only that she was a poet and an artist and that he knows that not every member of the dance ensemble is allowed to meet with

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people alone. Margarita blushed and replied that everyone is allowed to go out alone if they want to but that they are asked not to abuse the privilege because some discipline is necessary. She added, "You may yet learn before the year is up what authority I have." Margarita then calmed down and began to address Vasyl as "Ty" instead of the "Vy" she had been using until then. In parting, Margarita told Myroslava to telephone her when the group returns to New York again.

Notes:

1. Margarita was interested whether one could earn enough to live on by writing in the United States and wanted to know what writers earned. She stated that high royalties are paid writers in the Soviet Union and that many people earn their living that manner.
2. Margarita wanted to read something Myroslava or Vasyl had written.
3. Margarita stated that she had mailed all the books given to her by Myroslava to Kiev. She said that SUCHASNIST was a political journal.
4. Margarita mentioned that the dancers were not satisfied with their administrative personnel, because they take advantage of the dancers and that the dancers were going to report this to Kiev.
5. Margarita stated that she had 2-3 meetings with the young poet, Yuriy TARNAVS'KY and his American wife, Patricia. The first meeting supposedly took place on 9 May. According to Margarita, Y. TARNOVEN'KY asked many people about Margarita before they met.

SECRET

Translation

Pavel VIRSKY (5 May 1962 by the Metropolitan Opera House)

Ya. PETRYK: Why is the ensemble's program different from what it has been in the Ukraine?

VIRSKY: We have three types of programs. Here we are presenting only what Hurok wanted. He selected only those selections which he felt would appeal to the taste of the American public. That is why the program is such a circus.

VIRSKY said nothing. He merely looked at PETRYK when the latter said it would be interesting to see here for example, "Vozyednannya". He was very interested when asked whether he had seen the article in the Saturday Review where there was a lot about him. He took out his pocket notebook and asked to be told exactly what had been said. He noted the name and date of the magazine in which the article appeared. When he was told that the article mentioned the fact that his introduction, "We Are From the Ukraine", with which the program begins is really not for the benefit of the Ukrainian emigration but for the Ukrainians in the USSR, he said, "interesting, very interesting".

VIRSKY: But we have produced some good propaganda for you?

PETRYK: Only for us?

VIRSKY: For you and for us. Did you read in the local Ukrainian paper what Filianyk wrote about us? Why did he write in such a manner? He talked sincerely with him. Let us not mix politics with the arts.

PETRYK: Did you read yesterday's Svoboda and today's? There are very favorable comments about the ensemble.

VIRSKY made note of the date on which these articles appeared and asked where he could obtain the paper. He said he was very disappointed that the local Ukrainian press didn't write anything about him personally. They talked about the reception given his group by emigre Ukrainians. He said they were given a very good reception in Canada -- as brother should greet brother -- as a Ukrainian another Ukrainian. He said they were also greeted well in the United States. "Remember", he said, "We shall return to the Ukraine and tell everyone how graciously we were received. Virsky was sorry that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to see more than the few streets around his hotel and the Metropolitan Opera in New York. He said the Kievans congratulated him for being the first (Ukrainian) to break through the ice of taking a Ukrainian group to the U. S. It is expected that Veriovka's choral group will follow him and also a bandura ensemble. He said he has been invited to New York again for 1962 and for six months in 1964 to appear at the World's Fair.

21 June 1962

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74-124-29/3

Translation

Soviet Ukrainian National Dance Ensemble in Detroit

22 May 1962

G. MOISE, V. PRIZHAN and several other students from Detroit's school with members of the dance ensemble took stage. One of the dancers introduced himself as the husband of singer KRYVA who sings with the Ukrainian dance group. He asked questions about similarities of American universities and suggested that PRIZHAN go to Kiev to study. In reply to PRIZHAN's comment that it is rather dangerous to visit Kiev these days because a terrorist recently, KRYVCHENKO, who was born in the United States, had recently been arrested in the Ukraine, the dancer stated that if PRIZHAN has any questions or misunderstandings with the Soviet regime then it would be better for him not to come to Kiev. The dancer spoke favorably of the American transportation system and the ability with which the dance ensemble's tour was organized. He was interested in the fact that the Ukrainian emigrants were so interested in the dancers and wanted to know which political group PRIZHAN and MOISE represented. Another dancer asked MOISE whether he knew the KUCHENKO, a former friend of his from the miners' shores in the Ukraine. MOISE said that he did know KUCHENKO and that the latter was now a scientist with the Institute ensemble in Detroit. Other members of the dance group began to ask questions about the dancers ensemble and were surprised to hear that the ensemble had made a concert tour of Europe. One of the dancers said he is personally acquainted with Brilbery KRYVCHENKO's son who is presently completing his studies at the Kiev Conservatory. (Translator's comment: Brilbery KRYVCHENKO conducts the dancers ensemble in the United States). Another one of the dancers recognized TATIANA, a number of the KRYVCHENKO dancers ensemble who was present during the discussions. They had known each other in the Kiev Conservatory. TATIANA and his former friend began a very heated political discussion but they were soon approached by a Soviet and reminded that political discussions were forbidden because they couldn't survive each other anyway and it was a waste of time.

23 May 1962

G. MOISE and Dr. L. KRYVCHENKO talked with one of the members of the dance ensemble who introduced himself as a "musician". He said the American union would not allow them to play so he has nothing to do but while away his time. They were joined by two Ukrainian who teaches chemistry at Wayne University and from KUCHENKO, a female student who recently emigrated from Argentina. They talked about Ukrainian students at Wayne and about Ukrainians in Detroit. Other members of the dance ensemble joined the group as did Volodymyr KUCHENKO, KUCHENKO became interested in Miss MOISE and began to talk with her in Spanish, which language he knows rather well. He mentioned that he has visited Cuba and that there are over 2,000 Cubans studying agriculture in Kiev. He said he translates into Ukrainian essays from Spanish. The conversation turned to literature, freedom of speech, etc. It appeared the dancers present were rather well acquainted with American literature. The conversation turned to revisionism and the dancers didn't seem prepared to defend the official line. They seemed surprised and interested in the

extensive organization of New American writers operated and has they attract from Soviet trade unions. One of the directors reported Canadian group and later returned with small gifts for the students. Recently, pictures of Elmer and program. David VERNER and the HERRING joined the group. VERNER was substituted in the article. HERRING (of Elmer - now lives in Canada) and was employed to travel in the United States. VERNER was sent to (Vernon) was a resident from Canada. There is constant use of books instead of having written them and having pictures in Canada and England. He said he began to organize a group consisting of about 1500. The group were students was organized in 1950. A letter explained that there was not enough financial material given by the students and they were following the old way (Soviet direction) should have more of the direction influence in the work. In reply, VERNER said that the students influence should extend only to measures that there is a direction and that VERNER's words is independent direction change. It also stated, "By constant pressure the individuality of direction influence is required to function without". Later VERNER dramatically suggested that J. HERRING ought to return to Elmer and not make his great talent in the role of poet, and also that a famous writer director John Van HANCOCKMAN (now living in Canada) ought not to be employed as a church choir director. When Mr. HERRING began to distribute small gifts to the directors, they looked at VERNER seeking permission to accept the gifts and he asked approval.

HEATSEY approved the group again and it began asking questions about the materials of membership. French and Larry Thurston in Cleveland and wanted to know how they originated. In reply as to why the group of Larry Thurston in the New country had so neglected, HEATSEY said that the Congress have created a large movement to bar in the Congress. Then the conversation was turned to politics, he didn't participate very enthusiastically. In then said, "You Thurston and you will never build the Thurston even if there were 50 million or even two million of you. There are 50 million Americans living in the Thurston and it is their effort. The Thurston is a nation and you are arguing about whether it is a nation. If the Thurston were not a nation, it wouldn't be accepted to the United Nations. It are more that in the Thurston we have economic, cultural, intellectual, and other problems." He suggested as to how many Thurston-Langston movements are published in the newspapers and we told there were more than 200. HEATSEY said he was a university professor and gave his New address. He agreed to have books mailed to him but said he would only have them sent if something is coming with special literature or translations from Spanish into English.

The ILLINOIS (Female) of Bellevue (Germany of Elor) took five of the seven answers to one of the largest department stores in Bellevue and brought each one of them Elor. The Elor were surprised to learn that anyone could walk into such a large store and buy something. They said they were under the impression that only the rich could do so and had not gone into the largest stores before.

Люся, пн

- років 20 - 21, кругле, досить безобразне обличчя, чорнява, щупла, 5'5, суконка - амер. номер 9.

- Говорить чистою українською мовою, але вживає часто російську теж, зокрема поодинокі слова. В магазині, коли була з Маргаретою і Мирославою перейшла була раптово на російську мову і Маргарета була з того дуже невдоволена.

1. Жила в готелі "Говернор Клінтон" разом з Маргаретою. Коли раз Мирославав подзвонила і питала за Маргаретою, телефон відібрала Люся і Мирославав чула, як вона сказала: "Ето наверно Мірослава!"

2. За даними Маргарети має нареченого узбека - балетмайстра, з яким після одруження поїде до Ташкенту.

3. Маргарета схарактеризувала Люсю, як типічну представницю сучасної розгуляної молоді.

21. Янв. 62

74-124-29/3

Translation

Dear Myroslava!

It has been several days now since Mexico has captured my heart. There is music wherever you go and it is so enchanting and tender that one even feels like taking a Mexican guitar into ones hands and sing some of the nicest serenades for all those who are so deeply and beautifully in love with life.

I find that, in observing the Mexicans, I unintentionally feast upon their feeling of dignity, sincerity and candidness, their fine mannerisms, boundless pride and passion and here, in a city overflowing with poetry, music and exoticism, I have involuntarily been driven by a great desire to write, write, write....

Therefore, only ones intelligence and true sincerity of heart awaken in the human soul an orderly harmony of genuine thoughts, dreams and good, tender feelings toward people.

And in writing this letter, Myroslava, I want with all my heart, with all my soul to wish that you have the opportunity to meet as often as possible with that side of human life which unveils the eyes, which unveils the heart to the greatest treasure in the world, human life.

In every individual, no matter how confused this life may be, it is nevertheless unique, and unfortunately people often forget about this.

Please be so kind as to convey to Lida and Anna my sincere greetings via these cards from Mexico and also all the best which one woman can wish another woman for the fulfillment of our female, always orderly and somewhat secret dreams and personal desires.

With deep greetings,

Margarita

Note: The letter was written on stationary carrying the letterhead "Hotel Marlow" mailed in Kartas, 23 July 62.

There were cards (Mexican scenes) sent with the letter addressed to:

1. Myroslava - with a handwritten message "To Myroslava from me as a remembrance of our meeting in America".
2. To Lida Holubnychy: "Dear Lida! I send you my greetings from Mexico. I wish you all the best in life and ask you to convey my sincere Ukrainian greetings to your husband. I frankly admit that more than anything I wanted to speak as openly with Vsevolod as one would sometime speak with oneself but, unfortunately, and perhaps it was for the best, perhaps it will never happen. Therefore, all the best. Margarita."

72 July 62 74. 124-2713

3. To the wife of Boychuk: "Dear Anna! Tell your husband, an interesting and deep poet, that I shall be very happy when his poems are widespread over the world. I wish great fortune and achievements in life to you your child and all your family. Margarita".

mka

Степан Химич був враз з жінкою на прийнятті, що його робили прогресисти для членів Українського Ансамблю. Назагал Химич не багато знав і навіть не може дати подрібного опису осіб з якими говорив.

З присутніх, що їх Химич знає були: Кизя, Цуркан, Гурок, Косач, В. Федорук - адміністратор "За Синім Океаном". З промовців Химич пригадав собі лише назвисько ред. Левицького, який мав промову до Ансамблю. Був також один священник з Ньюарку з яким Химич говорив але назвиська не пам'ятає. Танцювальна група прогресистів, що виступала на прийнятті, була одною лише групою де були молоді люди. Голова танцювальної групи є ВАЦИК якого жінка є полькою. В групі було багато росіян та поляків. Взагалі на салі між прогресистами було багато росіян, які між собою розмовляли по російськи. Цікаво було, що при співі "Реве та стогне" багато з публіки не співало бо не знали слів. Поза танцювальною групою публіка була зложена із старших людей.

Прогресистський хор що складався з 35-40 осіб був весь зложений із старших людей.

Химич говорив з 6-ма дівчатами з Ансамблю з яких знає лише дві по імені або прізвище. Це Ф Ріта та Козаченко. Третя була росіянка з Смоленська. Описати їх не вмів.

Всіх тих українців, студентів і інших Химич припровадив пізніше з під Народного Дому і то впровадив їх бічними дверми на "шварц".

Stanley Wiecek Holowa taciuwalnoji Grupy
159 Diamond St.
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.

20 June 62
44-124-2713
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ЦУРКАН

Зустріч

Маца з Цурканом на прийнятті для ансамблю, зорганізованим прогресистами, 6 травня, 1962 в "Поліш Ветерен гоум".

Під час перерви до Маца приступив ЦУРКАН, привітався і запитав, як М подобається балет. Сказав, що він вже шукає понад рік за Мацом. Від ГАПОНА Цуркан має для Маца деякі книжки, а в тому теж повертає йому "Ростріляне відродження". Мац дав свою візитівку і попросив прислати ці книжки на його адресу / властиво його "шопу"/.

10 June 62
74-124-2713

М. 7 квітня, 1962

П р и н я т я

Для Ансамблю УРСР, організоване проресистами 6 травня, 1962, в приміщенні "Поміж Берегів Полю", на другому поверсті, Ірвинг пієніс /між 15 і 16 вулицями/ в Нью-Йорку.

Приняття почалося в год. 20.00 і тривало до год. 22.00. Перебіг квітків при вході була дуже поєрховна, можна було вийти теж без квітків. На сцені був бует: канакки, салати, кава, соди. Перебіг квітків була влучена в цілі квітків вступу.

На трибуні сиділи: Вірський, Івров, Киз, Івашенко, Хмельницький, якісь представники мін.культури УРСР, ред. ЛЕВІНСКИЙ

/від "Гом. Голосу"/, РАКОЧА, якийсь молодий проресист.

Цей молодий проресист відкривав приняття, в якому коротко представив танцюристів сцені іж навпаки та попитав гостей з України.

Після того прийшли промови:

Першим говорив ред. ЛЕВІНСКИЙ /10-15 мінут/. Вів він ще раз

гостей на трибуні і дякував за їхнє прийуття. Потім почав дякувати радянській культурі, яка дала можливість розвинути теж свої українські таланти. Підкреслював при тому, що балет /ансамбль/ зробив велику не тільки культурну, але й прибуткову роботу, до він показав чужинцям, що існує окрема, "самостійна українська культура". Він зробив це, що не могли "зробити ми тут самі".

На кінець вів він Вірському "почесну грамоту" від українців Нью-Йорку і мотрополіт.

Після Левинського говорив ІВРОВ. Висловив, що буде говорити по-російськи, до української мови не знає, хоч сам походить з Чернітшини. Підкреслював, що він дуже любить український танець і дуже радий, що йому вдалося стати гостем з Києва. Сказав ще кілька застережливих про мистецтво і його роль в порозумінні народів, і що мистецтво повинно бути дійсно міжнародне.

Після його виступу, СЕРБІН /?/ - дирігент хору проресистів - передав йому теж почесну грамоту.

Третім промовляв Вірський. Передав привіт від Радянської України. Ансамбль хоче популяризувати у світі українське мистецтво і українську культуру. Дякував ІВРОВІ, що цей доповідь в сценічному ансамблі до Нью-Йорку. Жартома додав про нього: "та він же наш, український, до з Чернітшини". Сказав, що вони в Україні пам'ятають про українців закордоном і от в показ "наємо для вас подарунки". При цьому передав кілька народних укр. стрів /вишивані сорочки, червоні шовки, галуцькі кафтани ітп./ і вказав на ще два мішки того добра, яких вже не розпакували.

Потім приступив до Вірському представник проресистів танцюристів і подякував йому за дарунки.

Опів він виступала РАКОЧА. Дякувала ще раз за подарунки, а також про Радянську Україну і її друзів. Говорив дуже поєрховно і примітивно. На закінчення заявила, що вони теж мають подарунки, для гостей з Києва: для підв'язат-"некис", а для чоловіків - шпінки до м'яса і краваток. Проресисти всіх приступили до неї.

Члени ансамблю почали підходити і РАКОЧА їх обдаровувала.

Після роздачі подрків, танцюристи почали реванжуватись " в д а-ток" листівками "Київ-комплект листівок", брошурками про ансамбль " Державний заслужений ансамбль танцю УРСР" і мініатюрною збіркою Шевченка.

В дальшому слідувала мистецька програма. Всамперед танцювало 5 пар з ансамблю. Опісля відспівав дві пісні хор прогресистів / самі старички/. На кінець цей сам хор заспівав "Рече та стогне Дніпр широкий". Під час того сая стояла, на заклик диригента.

Після мистецької частини відбулося збирання автографів і гутірка по гурткам. Танцюристи тримались двійками і трійками. Під час офіційної частини вони були окремо, на заді залі і доступ до них був утруднений. Їх пильнували з адміністрації. В розмовах обмежувались до загальників, не хотіли пдавати прізвищ. Був тут, мабуть, цілий, або майже цілий ансамбль. Адміністративний апарат і представники з місії УРСР за всім пильно сліdkували. Це саме робили 8-10 агентів ФБАї, які пильно прислуховувались до розмов. Поводилися, як "вокінг мюлс".

Перебіг прийняття рекордовано весь час на стрічку.

МУЗИКА і ХАРИТОНОВ бігали весь час з фотографічними апаратами і поголовно всіх фотографували.

Всіх гостей було около 200 люда. Сиділи в кріслах, по ріжному розтавлених. Серед публіки чулося теж англійську і російську мову.

З емігрантів були: Богдан Ракочий
Хемичі /подружжя/
Гановський /СУМ - банд/
Дорожинський /Зарево" - мельн./
Томоруг, Мирослава
Чорній з дружиною
Титла Б.
Ковбасовський
Кифор, Богдан
одне подружжя
дві молодих дівчині
одна молода пара.

пс. ЦУРКАН - член місії при ОН був також, але не на трибуні а крутився на закл.