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Transvaal. This was followed by even greater success in India where he was the first journalist from abroad to interview Ghandi in his sacred Ashram, in an outlying district in the Presidency of Bombay. With Ghandi and his followers he later marched, in defiance to Government orders, to the salt lagoons.

But it is in Russia where Mr. Ketchum spent most of his time as special correspondent and his experiences there were unique and hazardous. With one other British journalist he was present at the trial of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Orthodox priests, which ended in the execution of the majority, and led to the abolition of the Church under Bolshevism. On a subsequent journey across Siberia he stopped at Ekaterinburg which witnessed the final scene in the life of the ill-fated Czar and his family. Mr. Ketchum has had unique opportunity for the study of the New Russia and the time he has spent there at different intervals spaced over the last eleven or twelve years is reason to regard him as an authority on his subject. He has followed the changing conditions as have few others who have adventured into that strange and sullen land. A series of articles after his fifth visit to Russia led Mr. Ketchum to trial and conviction "in absentia" and it was with considerable difficulty that a visà was subsequently secured from the Russian Authorities in London for the present visit at the request of the National Council of Education. On this last occasion Mr. Ketchum has covered several thousands of miles and has made an exhaustive study of present-day Russia. The thoroughness which Mr. Ketchum has brought to his work may be gauged by a cable recently received from Moscow reading as follows:

"Itinerary starts River Volga and includes Cities Nijninogorod (now Gorky), Kazan, Samara, Saratov, Stalingrad, Rostov, Ordjonikidze, Tiflis, Batum, Baku, Jalta, Sebastapool, Odessa, Kiev (total 5,000 miles)."

Mr. Ketchum has thus visited European Russia from West to East, including the Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Crimea. A later cable received from the Council's Secretary in England at the time of going to press announces that Mr. Ketchum has now returned to London and is in possession of over 1,700 remarkable photographs covering the period from the Revolution up to the present time. From the best of these pictures, a large number of slides are being made and these will be used to illustrate Mr. Ketchum's lectures.

These Lectures, as will be seen on reference to page one, cover an extensive field, while several are of special interest to Canada, particularly those dealing with the vast new industrial enterprises and State Farming. Mr. Ketchum may be relied upon to deal with his subjects in a thoroughly objective and impartial manner, and so make a valuable contribution to the study and appraisal of the march of events and of men in the Russia of Today.

* * * * *

"Almost the first Englishmen I met were two brothers called Charnock, both Lancashiremen in the Cotton Industry at Oriechovo-Zuevo in the Province of Vladimir.

"Now Oriechovo-Zuevo was one of the storm centres of the Russian industrial unrest, and as an antidote to vodka drinking and political agitation among his factory hands Charnock had instituted 'soccer' football. His factory team was then champion of the Moscow League.

"... Without waiting to enquire whether Rigger or Soccer was my game, the Charnocks invited me to join the 'Morozovtsi', which was the name of their factory team. Always ripe for adventure I accepted, and a few hours later learned there was a British team for which I was expected to play. The President of the Club did his best to get me to change my mind, but once having given my word, I was not prepared to go back on it.

"... At Oriechovo we usually played before a crowd of ten to fifteen thousands, and except by foreign teams, we were rarely defeated. Certainly, Charnock's experiment was a complete success. If it had been adopted in other mills, the effect on the character of the Russian working men might have been far-reaching."

From "Memoirs of a British Agent" by H. Bruce Lockhart.

History—tragic and world-wide in its effect and implications—is written between these lines, as the true facts of history are invariably written. The significance of the last sentence in each of the paragraphs quoted from Lockhart's "Memoirs" is only too obvious.

F.J.N.

Meighen Papers Series 6 (MG 26 I Vol. 244)

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