

CHANGING RUSSIA.

LEAD OF THE INTELLECTUALS.

One of the Petrograd men of letters who after a long term of imprisonment have been expelled from Russia by the Soviet Government and have now arrived in Berlin, Professor Pitirim Sorokin of Petrograd University, publishes in the Berlin Russian daily, *Dni*, an account of the opinions held by the Russian intelligentsia to-day under the Bolshevik Regime.

The Russian intellectuals of but a little time ago, who were only too prone to idealise the Russian people, and particularly the illiterate, brutal Russian *moujik*, whose ideals were coupled with atheism, internationalism, Socialism and pro-Semitism, have had a very definite awakening, Professor Sorokin says.

To-day the intellectual classes in Russia are living through a period of religious revival. The growth of religious fervour along the educated classes of contemporary Russia is an undeniable fact. The causes of this revival are various but the fact is indisputable.

In a similar way the intensive propaganda of internationalism accompanying the break-up of Russia, the constant disparagement of national Russian culture, customs, and traditions, the transformation of Russia into a market-place for adventures of all nationalities, has caused a tremendous outburst of "nationalism" both among the uneducated classes and among the intelligentsia.

This growth of Russian nationalism is taking place everywhere. In the theatres last season only Russian operas were performed, and more particularly the national works of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Borodin, and Moussorgsky. In the concert halls the most popular works, repeated dozens of times until they were finally forbidden by the Soviet authorities in consequence of the demonstrations which took place, were Tchaikowsky's "1812" and the "Slav March," both of which contain several bars of the Imperial National Anthem. Everywhere the mention of the word "nationalism" in public speeches and lectures is applauded.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

The growing anti-Semitic movement in Russia may be rightly considered as one of the by-products of this nationalist revival. Anti-Semitism has penetrated not only among manual workers, but professors, professional men, students, and even the majority of Communists of Gentile extraction are violently anti-Jewish in their views.

At the same time Russia is losing all the en-

thusiasm for the Communist theories and teachings. The sins of Communism have been credited by the masses to Socialism in general. Both the working classes and the intelligentsia in Russia to-day are be-

Words such as "Socialism," "Communism" and names such as Marx and Engels are used as abusive and insulting epithets. The attitude of the population of Soviet Russia to the revolution has also changed. Nobody to-day speaks of the revolution as a great achievement. Changed is also the attitude towards the "old

Both the intelligentsia and the working classes are definitely hostile to the

solvency of the present system is obvious to everyone. Nobody doubts its instability. But nobody believes, on the other hand, that it will fall in the immediate future. Few people want foreign intervention or civil war. These are considered hopeless, dangerous, and unnecessary. Given time, it is said, the Communists will die a natural death.