

RUSSIA

FREEDOM

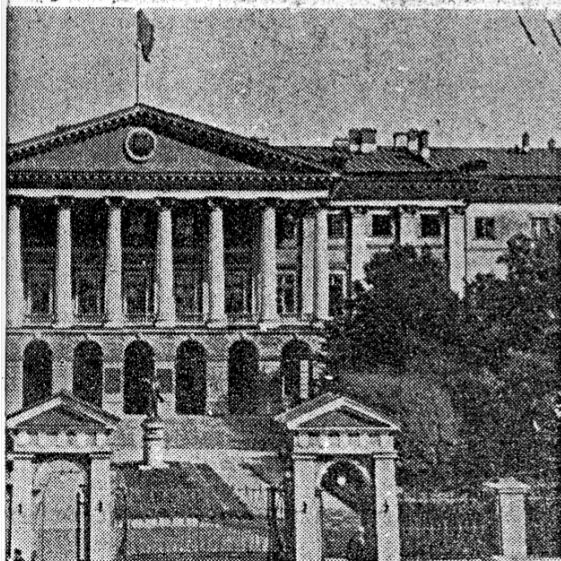
IN KENTUCKY



Screenshot rapped cloth around her hair, had this photo made and attached it to a fake passport during the flight from Petrograd — the name of Leningrad from 1914 to 1924 — to Siberia.

One of the professor's pupils was a countess, daughter of a rich family from Tatory who had inherited vast wealth dating back to the time of the

Great Khan. Despite his musical culture, his education and his family, his background was no match for that of the Tatar Countess and when the couple



by Catherine the Great is attended by Russian girls of Marguerite's mother taught in the school, she was allowed during her girlhood. She studied, in addition to Russian, French, German and English.

married it was without the consent of her family and without her dowry.

With this family background, their son Arkady Weber went into military service as a 17-year-old volunteer in the Imperial Russian Army, fighting against his father's native Germany. Wounded, he became a German prisoner for two years.

of post and telegraph.

Her mother, a native of Switzerland, was in Russia in time for the 1905 revolt, as governess in the palace of Grand Duke Constantine, relative of the Tsar. After teaching the Grand Duke's children, she later taught French at exclusive Smolney Institute.

Smolney Institute in Leingrad



After escaping the German prison the last time Arkady returned to Tambow. This photo shows the handsome student at Tambow Conservatory. His music training provided him a job as he traveled the Freedom road, and now as a piano teacher in Pikeville.

He did not know it at the time, but he was to become, politically, a White Russian, a refugee, a pianist in a Chinese movie house... and eventually a teacher of piano in the mountains of East Kentucky... home.

To Marguerite Weber, St. Petersburg is not a city in the Southern U. S., but the most beautiful city she has ever known and located in the country she left behind when she became a refugee fleeing Communism. Although it now is Leningrad, to her it remains St. Petersburg. It was in this city that her father was in charge

(to her St. Petersburg) became Marguerite's Alma Mater. Because her mother taught in the school, the daughter was allowed to study, and she spent 7 nine years of her youth as a boarder, going home for summer vacation and holidays. The school — the best in czarist Russia — was founded by the German-born Empress Catherine the Great in 1764, and since then the Russian girls of noble birth were educated here on -grade school, high school and college levels. Included in

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