Bibliography

This section of the journal lists (a) samizdat (self-published material) from or about religious groups in the USSR; (b) significant Soviet press articles on religion and atheism; (c) significant Western books and articles on religion in communist countries.

RCL lists all religious samizdat from the beginning of 1972 as well as important documents of an earlier date which have only recently reached the West. Where no published source is given, a Russian (or other original language) text is available from CSRC unless otherwise stated. Researchers who wish to order copies of these documents are invited to do so, but are asked to observe the following conditions. Where a published source is given, texts should be ordered directly. Texts ordered from CSRC cost 7p per page; postage and 40p conversion charge on foreign cheques will be added to the bill.

RCL No. 1, 1973 to Nos. 4-5, 1975 have covered Soviet press articles from January 1972 to February 1975. The present issue deals with the period March 1975 to June 1975.

CSRC requires full texts of all documents in readers' possession but not yet received at its office. Please check on the relevant period as it is covered in the Bibliography.

Soviet Religious Samizdat

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

**ds/1964/0/**

1. Letter to U Thant from E. V. Shchur. 24 July. She protests against government attempts to close the monastery at Pochaev. Her son, a monk at Pochaev, was sentenced for anti-Soviet slander. Russian: 3 pp. Photocopy.

**ds/1974/0/**


73. Declaration to the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights from A. Levitin-Krasnov. 5 September. He asks the Committee to intercede on behalf of those who have been subjected to torment solely on the grounds of their religious convictions. Sections on the Uniates, True Orthodox Church, reform Baptists and Pentecostals. Russian: 11 pp. Re-typed in the West.


76. Anonymous communication on the decision of the Moscow Patriarchate to forbid the discussion times held by Fr. Dudko in the Church of St. Nicholas, 4 May 1974. Undated. Many thousands, including numerous intellectuals, attended Fr. Dudko's "talks" in the six months in which they took place. It seems that the authorities are trying to hinder the growing religious movement among Soviet intellectuals. Russian: 2 pp. Re-typed in the West.

4. Plea to Kurt Waldheim, all heads of foreign governments, all men of good will, and the Commission of Human Rights in Russia, founded in Denmark (sic) from the parishioners of Bogoyavlensky Church, Zhitomir. 16 August. Their church was forcibly closed by the authorities on 26 November 1974 and finally destroyed on 13 August 1975. Russian: 2 pp. Photocopy.


6. Appeal to the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Human Rights from five political prisoners (including Fr. V. Romanyuk) in a Mordovian camp. Undated. They ask to be defended from the slanders which seek to mislead world public opinion and mask repression against innocent individuals. Russian in Russkaya Mysl' 12 June 1975, p. 5.

7. Appeal to the World Council of Churches from Fr. Vasily Romanyuk, oppressed priest of the Orthodox Church in the Ukraine. Undated. This is his fourth year in prison. He has continually been denied the use of a Bible. He asks the WCC to set up a commission to investigate violations of basic human rights in the USSR. Instead of signing the appeal, and as a sign of protest, he intends to declare a hunger strike from 1 August 1975. Russian: 3 pp. Typed.

8. Appeal to Pope Paul VI from Fr. Vasily Romanyuk, oppressed priest of the Orthodox Church in the Ukraine. Undated. He asks Pope Paul to appeal to the Soviet government to cease the violation of human rights. As a sign of protest against the cruelty and inhumanity perpetrated against dissidents, and against the refusal to give him a Bible, he is declaring a hunger strike from 1 August 1975. Russian: 3 pp. Typed.

9. Letter to the editor and staff of the journal Nauka i religia from anonymous Ukrainian believers. Undated. The believers stretch out a hand of friendship and co-operation to the atheists and say that they should fight together for truth and purity. Ukrainian: 8 pp. Photocopy.

GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH


5. Incomplete list of things confiscated from the Georgian Patriarchate following the death of Efrim II by “Bishop” Gaioz (Keratishvili), “Fr.” G. Terzievey, and by KGB workers Bakhtadze, Tvalchrelidze and others (1972), presented to Kadagishvili, Investigator of the Tbilisi Town Procuracy by Fr.
Illarion (Samkharadze). Undated (1974?) A list of 20 items. These crimes of the "red priests" were exposed by V. Pailodze. Russian: 1 p. Photocopy.

6. Anonymous communication marked "p. 2." and beginning "Khoronika No. 32". Undated. T. Sabashvili, candle-seller in Trinity Church, Tbilisi, was dismissed in November 1974. She was one of the signatories of a letter to Academician Sakharov in defence of V. Pailodze. D. Koridze was recently "pensioned off". Russian: 1 p. Photocopy.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS AND BAPTISTS

DS/1970/B/


2. Fifth Extraordinary Open Letter from the ECB church in Barnaul. Undated. Events of August to October 1970. The Barnaul church, it is noted, seems to have experienced the entire arsenal of methods used for liquidating the Christian Church. They have had a KGB agent as member for about a year. Russian: 12 pp. Photocopy.

DS/1974/B/


133. Declaration to Kurt Waldheim from 71 believers of German nationality, Dzhezkazgan, Kazakhstan. 4 September. They are persecuted for their faith, and wish to emigrate to West Germany where they have relatives. Russian: 4 pp. Photocopy. French in Catacombes 15 June 1975.

134. Statement to L. I. Brezhnev from the family of A. A. Vibe. 17 September. They are of German descent and ask to be allowed to emigrate to West Germany where they can bring up their six children in their own religious faith. Russian: 1 p. Photocopy.


137. Declaration to the Canadian government from N. A. Mashnitsky and family, Vinnitsa. 8 November. They have sent their passports to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR since they no longer wish to remain Soviet citizens. No satisfactory answer received. They request help in emigrating to Canada. Russian: 2 pp. Typed.


140. Open Letter to Kutakov, Assistant General Secretary of the United Nations (sic) and P. D. Morozov, Chairman of the International Court (sic) from ECB believers in Barnaul. 28 December. A description of the experiences of religious believers in Buchenwald is compared to the experiences of believers imprisoned in “Nazi-like” camps of present-day USSR. There is no limit to the arbitrary rule of the authorities. Russian: 6 pp. Photocopy.


DS/1975/B/

19. Declaration to Naleshov(?), Director of the Internal Affairs Department of the town of Barnaul from the Pritskau family. 10 February. Wishing to emigrate to relatives in West Germany, they appealed to the addressee to re-examine their case, but have received no reply. Life apart is hard for them. Russian: 3 pp. Photocopy.

20. Letter to N. V. Podgorny, A. N. Kosygin, V. V. Rudenko, L. I. Brezhnev, the Procurator of the Ukraine, the Procurator and Party Committee of the town of Uman from the Council of Prisoners' Relatives. April. They appeal on behalf of I. S. Muzyka and his family. The parents are threatened with loss of their parental rights because they teach religion to their children. Russian: 3 pp. Photocopy.

21. Open Letter to Kurt Waldheim from 58 ECB believers in the town of Karaganda, and Tselinograd and Kokchetav regions. 10 May. They have given up writing to Brezhnev et. al. because of lack of response. Description of recent harassment by police, militiamen and an atheist youth group. They wish to emigrate if unable to enjoy equal rights as Soviet citizens. Russian: 8 pp. Handwritten.

22. Open Letter to the government of the Soviet Union, International Organization of Women, all Christians, the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christians and Baptists, the Council of Prisoners' Relatives, the “Christian” publishing house and the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in the USSR from the family of Ye. I. Gritsenko. 22 June. They call for prayer and efforts to be made for her release. Russian: 2 pp. Carbon copy. Seven signatures.

23. Declaration to N. V. Podgorny and R. A. (?) Rudenko from the Kiev CCECB congregation. 12 July. They emphasize that G. P. Vins was elected
to his position as Secretary of the CCECB by believers all over the USSR, and elected pastor by their whole congregation, which has now been registered. If Vins is guilty, they all are. Russian: 2 pp. Carbon copy.

24. Letter to the Soviet government, V. V. Rudenko, General Procurator of the USSR, the International Committee of Women and the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in the USSR from the Council of Prisoners' Relatives. 13 July. They thank God for the release of their sisters (printing-press workers), as well as all those responsible for their release. Russian: 1 p. Carbon copy. Four signatures.

25. Urgent Communication to all Christians and all men of good will from the Council of Prisoners' Relatives. 13 July. They praise God for the release of the five women printing-press workers, but call for all efforts and prayers to be made on behalf of other female prisoners. Russian: 2 pp. Printed. (Includes Letter to Soviet government et. al. ps/1975/b/24)

26. Letter to all Christians in the USSR and the world from the five printing-press workers recently released from prison. Undated. They give thanks for all prayers and efforts on their behalf and on behalf of all prisoners, and call for further prayer and effort on behalf of their brother workers still in prison. Russian: 1 p. Carbon copy. Five signatures. English translation available.

27. Letter to the Politburo of the CPSU, V. V. Rudenko, General Procurator of the USSR, the Procurator of the Latvian SSR, and Daudish, Junior Counselor of Justice for particularly important cases from the five printing-press workers recently released from prison. Undated. They call for the return of their confiscated property, the release of the brothers arrested with them, and the free publication of the Bible. Russian: 2 pp. Carbon copy. Two signatures.


37. Letter to Rudenko, General Procurator of the USSR from the Council of Prisoners' Relatives. Undated. (1975?) P. V. Rumachik is being held in terrible conditions in a Moscow prison. They call for an enquiry and for appropriate measures to be taken, otherwise Rudenko will be held responsible. Russian: 1 p. Typed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND EASTERN-RITE CATHOLIC
ds/1975/c/


PENTECOSTALISTS
ds/1961/p/

ds/1966/p/
1. Complaint from lawyer S. L. Ariya, District Legal Advice Office, Moscow concerning the case of I. P. Fedotov. Undated. He requests a re-examination of the case as the evidence was inconclusive, contradictory and, in part, non-existent. Fedotov’s case played an important role in anti-religious propaganda, thereby impeding an objective and critical evaluation of the evidence. Russian: 4 pp. Typed.

ds/1970/p/
1. Request to A. N. Kosygin from I. P. Fedotov. 30 September. Asks that his case be investigated and that he be rehabilitated in order that he can live at home with his mother and invalid brother. Russian: 3 pp. Typed.

2. Official Letter to I. P. Fedotov from Procurator Kobzar of the Department for the Supervision of Investigation in Criminal Trials. 26 October. There is no basis for appeal against the sentence he received in 1961. His guilt was proved by the evidence of various witnesses, the medical findings and other material relevant to the case. Russian: 1 p. Typed.

ds/1974/p/


21. *Appeal* to Primorsky krai Court by G. L. Vashchenko on behalf of his son D. G. Vashchenko, 17 August. His son has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Russian: 13 pp. Carbon copy.

22. *Official Court Recommendation* that P. P. Vashchenko and A. V. Vashchenko be deprived of parental rights to five of their children since they refuse to send them to school. 13 November. Russian: 2 pp. Carbon copy. Signed.

23. *Appeal* to President Ford from P. P. Vashchenko and family, Chernogorsk. 26 December. They request help in leaving the Soviet Union. Since 1962 they have been deprived of parental rights to three of their children, and in November 1974 they lost rights to five more. Russian: 2 pp. Handwritten original.


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10. *Anonymous Appeal* to all believers. Undated. Request help in leaving the Soviet Union, where there is no religious freedom. They have lost parental rights to three of their children. Russian: 3 pp. Handwritten original.


13. *Letter* from A. I. Zeinalova, Chernogorsk. Undated. She listens to Christian radio broadcasts and would like to receive free literature. Sends greetings to her sister in the United States, to whom she has written for help in emigrating, but has received no reply. Russian: 4 pp. Handwritten original.

14. *Appeal* to all Christians from M. A. Loposova, Chernogorsk. Undated. A request for help in leaving the USSR in order to have freedom to worship God. They cannot register their congregation because the conditions for registration are contrary to the laws of God. Russian: 2 pp. Handwritten original.

(52 other letters of similar content from Chernogorsk, 14 dated from 8
February 1975 to 10 June 1975. Some give descriptions of harassment to individuals and also to the entire congregation, by local officials.)

67. Letter to President Ford from V. P.Perfiliev, his wife and their five children, Chernogorsk. Undated. Appeal for help in emigrating. A representative of religious affairs from Moscow, visiting them in January 1975, said that there had been enough talking - from now on they would be brought to trial. Russian: 2 pp. Handwritten original.
(52 other letters of similar content from Chernogorsk, 16 dated from 9 February 1975 to 9 June 1975.)

(24 other letters of similar content from individual believers, two dated 29 May 1975 and 9 June 1975.)


145. Appeal to all Christians from N. M. Gulenkova, Myski. Undated. Request for help in leaving the USSR where there is no freedom to worship God. Russian: 2 pp. Handwritten original.
(One other letter of similar content dated 9 February 1975.)

(Eight other letters of similar content from individual believers, six dated from 8 February 1975 to 8 June 1975.)

156. Appeal to the United States Congress from N. M. Gulenkova, Myski. Undated. She requests help in leaving the USSR where there is no freedom to worship God. Russian: 2 pp. Handwritten original.
(One other letter of similar content from all the members of the Pentecostal congregation, Myski, dated 8 February 1975.)

(Five other letters of similar content from Novo-Kuznetsk, two dated 6 June 1975 and 7 June 1975.)

MISCELLANEOUS


Soviet Press Articles

March 1975

2 Sovetskaya Litva. "Don't restrain a river's current . . ." An elderly Roman Catholic attempts to persuade a 14-year-old youth, a member of the Komsomol, to become a priest, but is rebuffed.
"Znamya yunosti." "The little house by the monastery." A description of the life of Masha Glukhova whose mother devoted her life entirely to religion, buying a house next to the Uspensky monastery, Zhurovichi. She gave all her money to the monastery and left Masha to the care of local school-teachers who eventually rescued her from a life of prayer and ritual.

"Gudok." "Business at the Vatican." In order to improve its finances, the Vatican hopes to attract about six million pilgrims and tourists in 1975 - "holy year" - raising not less than three billion lire.

"Turkmenskaya iskra." "The mullah in a nylon tennis shirt." An interview with Atadzhan Batyrov, self-appointed mullah, whose fellow villagers were unaware of his "underground activities".

"Komsomolskaya pravda." "An alien father." A. K. Volozhanin, pastor of the Pentecostal congregation in Dalnerechensk, forbade his daughter to join the Komsomol. She decided to join secretly, but her plans became known to her despotic father. An official of the Komsomol appointed to help her has adopted an attitude of indifference.

"Kommunist Tadzhikistana." "On the themes of atheism." A brief report on the work of the "Znanie" society at School No. 6 in Pendzhikent region.

"Sovetskaya Kirgizia." "Non-miraculous miracles." During an atheist evening at the Moscow school "Spartak", chemistry students demonstrated how priests deceive believers by faking miracles such as making candles self-ignite.

"Sovetskaya Latvia." "Inter-republican seminar." Report of a seminar held in Riga on problems of improving the scientific-atheist education of the population. Lectures were given on such topics as "The Protestant Interpretation of the Socialist Revolution".

"Kommunist Tadzhikistana." "An atheists' evening." A discussion of anti-religious topics was held at the Dushanbe Bakers' Union.

"Agitator" 6/75 p. 46. "Atheists' courses." A former member of a religious sect, now an active and militant atheist-propagandist, was one of the lecturers at a course held in Krasnoyarsk.

"Golos Rodiny." 3/75. "What is the real situation?" A. Pavlova of the Council for Religious Affairs replies to a letter from the United States, whose author wishes to determine the real position of Christians in the USSR. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed, states Pavlova, and the State provides religious groups with a variety of facilities necessary to their functioning. The State makes only one demand – complete obedience to Soviet law. There are, at the present time, 58 different religious confessions in the USSR.

"Nauka i religia." 3/75 p. 35. "Propaganda-train 'The Atheist'." The Kiev-Pechersky State Historical and Cultural Monastery Complex houses part of an atheist exhibition in one of the carriages of the propaganda-train "The Atheist". People living in remote villages can now regularly attend atheist lectures and films.

"Ditto." 3/75 pp. 15-16. "The Minister gives a lecture." L. K. Bolkvadze, Minister of Culture of the Adzhariya ASSR and one of the USSR's female Ministers, describes the type of atheist propaganda work conducted in the republic.

Date April 1975

5 Sovetskaya Belorossiya. “Obscurantists.” Account of the trial in Minsk of three Jehovah’s Witnesses accused of preaching on a bus. This they admitted, saying they felt it their duty to warn the passengers about the Last Judgement.

8 Turkmenskaya iskra. “To the whole world.” A warning against Islamic customs, particularly that of kaitarma, where young women are kept by their parents until the husband’s family pays the bridal fee. This has recently been made illegal, and is punishable by up to two years’ imprisonment.

11 Znamya yunosti. “For true atheists!” The influence of religious tradition, the importance of “the group”, and disillusionment with discrepancies between social ideals and social practice are some of the basic factors for the continuation of religious faith among the young. A survey conducted among school-pupils revealed that atheist education was one-sided and shallow.

12 Izvestia. “Why the churches are empty.” The Evangelical Church in West Germany is losing members due, in many instances, to dissatisfaction with its reactionary political activities, stated one of the leaders of the Church.

16 Sovetskaya Litva. “Exhibition in the Museum of Atheism.” The Lithuanian Museum of Atheism has organized the first republican exhibition of atheist fine arts in conjunction with The Society of Folk Art.

20 Sovetskaya Latvia. “Neither God, nor tax.” In West Germany church taxes have caused many people to attempt to have their membership to the church annulled. The article concludes “people are coming to the conclusion that it is better to economize on God than on food.”

22 Znamya yunosti. “You are not alone, Nadya.” A report of the trial of the Baptist N. S. Prikhod’ko on charges of cruelty to his 17-year-old daughter, Nadya. Prikhod’ko is described as a typical new sectarian – clever, well-read and capable of “mastering the demagogic methods of his spiritual pastors.”

23 Sovetskaya kultura. “Prams outside the cathedral.” On the lack of an active, aggressive character in atheist propaganda and work among young people by the Komsomol, particularly in Rostov region. English translation only.

26 Molodezh Moldavii. “Don’t give up Tamara!” On the interest shown by believers in Tamara, paralysed for over 20 years, unable to work and to come to terms with her fate. Despite her refusal to become involved with the believers, the author wonders whether Tamara will be able to resist the pressure without outside assistance.

29 Sovetskaya Latvia. “Atheistic education in the collective.” As a result of the growing relationship between the Proletarsk regional committee and the local Council of Scientific Atheism, 549 lectures were given in 1974.

— Lyudina i svit. 4/75 pp. 42-44. “An important centre of culture.” The L’vov Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism, situated in the former Dominican monastery, has almost 4,000 exhibits on ten themes. It also serves as a centre for atheist training and propaganda. (Summary in ABSEES July 1975, p. 74.)

Date May 1975

13 Sovetskaya Rossiya. “Alcoholic deluge.” Last year the Vatican imported more than 200,000 litres of alcohol. This is explained by the opening of a restaurant for pilgrims, the first ever, on the territory of the Vatican.

20 Sovetskaya Litva. “The museum ‘goes’ to the people.” The Lithuanian Museum of Atheism has produced the first publication to deal with the practical work of republican museums. Several museums have broadened the scope of their work and developed close ties with the local community.

27 Kommunist Tadzhikistana. “Quiet children.” A Soviet teacher’s view of religious children as sad, lonely outsiders with no enjoyment of life and no sense of curiosity.

29 Komsomolskaya pravda. “The house with closed shutters.” A young woman was expelled from the Komsomol and lost some of her bonuses at work because she married in church, even though she did not believe in God. An understanding and compassionate attitude towards each individual is of utmost importance in the struggle against religious prejudices. These elements were lacking in this woman’s case.

31 Sovetskaya Belorossiya. “Belated tactfulness.” When Galya’s husband abandoned her and her son fell ill, she needed sympathy and comfort, and received them, not from the collective and party officials at her place of work, but from her aunt and other Evangelical Christian Baptists. An illiterate but active “servant of God” outstripped a whole collective. This case must be seen as a danger signal.

Agitator 10/75 pp. 47–48. “Islam and contemporary life.” Islamic dogma is today being modernized and endowed with principles alien to it, for instance, the claim that socialist society translates into practice the principles of equality and friendship advanced by Mohammed. The clergy avoid texts which reveal the reactionary nature of Islam and emphasize those which lend themselves to flexible interpretation.

Gobos Rodiny. 43/75 pp. 4–5. “For whom does Archbishop Antonii weep?” An attack on emigre Archbishop Antonii of Geneva who spoke of going on a pilgrimage to the graves of Russian soldiers, members of Vlasov’s army, in Austria. He is denounced as a pro-Hitlerite traitor to the Fatherland.

Nauka i religia. 5/75 pp. 85–90. “Programme of education.” The article contains statistics showing the continuing trend among Polish young people away from religion to Marxism-Leninism (sic). One questionnaire among teenage school-children revealed that just under 50% regularly attended Mass, 13% never went to church; 30.4% prayed regularly while 24.7% never prayed. (See this issue of RCL pp. 36–38.)

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii 5/75 pp. 8–10. “Communiqué on the visit to the USA by the Delegation of Representatives of Christian Churches in the Soviet Union.” Report on the third visit to the USA by a delegation...
from the Christian Churches in the USSR, 27 February 1975 to 4 March 1975. Previous visits were in 1956 and 1963.

— Ditto 5/75 pp. 25-27. “Patriarchal award to a senior staff member of the Moscow Theological Academy.” On 23 November 1974, 75-year-old M. N. Sokolova, icon-painter and supervisor of the icon-painting class at the Moscow Theological Academy, was presented with the order of St. Vladimir.

— Ditto 5/75 p. 32. “Professor Archpriest Aleksii Ostapov.” Obituary following the death on 15 January 1975 of Archpriest Aleksii Ostapov (45), Secretary of the Moscow Theological AcademyCouncil.

Date June 1975

3 Znamya yunosti. “Yes, I am not alone.” In a letter to the editor, Nadya Prikhod’ko, daughter of a religious sectarian, continues her story, first published in Znamya yunosti on 22 April 1975. Thanks to the kindness of members of the Party and Komsomol district committees, she now has a place at a higher educational establishment, and is no longer alone.

3 Ditto. “The road to oneself.” After years of suffering and doubt following the murder of his father by his uncle (both of whom were believers), K. Koita finally gave up his faith, after he discovered from authentic sources that his uncle had been absolved by a priest. He is now a lecturer in scientific atheism and philosophy.

4 Molodezh Estonii. “Striptease at the altar.” To attract congregations at this time of crisis in the church, Bill Nichols held a striptease show in his Unitarian church in Richardson, Texas.

7 Kazakhstanskaya pravda. “Inter-republican scientific and practical conference.” A three-day conference held in Alma-Ata on “Urgent questions of the scientific and practical education of the population” was addressed, among others, by several high ranking officials from the Institute of Scientific Atheism, Moscow.

12 Sovetskaya Moldavia. “Lovely things enter life.” Unremitting attention is paid to the propagation of new Soviet customs at the House of Culture in the village of Larga. During the last 15 years not a single church wedding has taken place in the village.

14 Sovetskaya Litva. “For young people – a strong materialist outlook.” A coherent system of atheist education has been established in Moldavian schools. Teachers have also been propagating atheist views amongst parents. The Ministry of Education, research institutes and publishing houses are criticized for the scarcity of atheist books and for the slow pace at which the pooling of experience by schools and atheist societies is proceeding.

15 Pravda Ukrainy. “The crusade of ‘Saviour’ Mun.” On the new religious-mystical sect “The Church of the Unification of World Christianity” and its leader Sun Men Mun. In South Korea and Taiwan the sect has also another name: “The International Anti-communist Federation”.

26 Cina. “The materialistic view of the world: the foundation of man’s morality.” Religious faith is characterized by fear, intolerance and oppression. Modern man’s moral chaos is caused by the moribund Christian civilizations of the West. Man can find realistic moral values only through
scientific materialism and revolutionary and atheistic humanism. Latvian. (Summary in Referativny Byulleten' 15 July 1975, p. 9.)

— Kommunist Moldavii. 6/75 pp. 94–96. Among several new books on atheism reviewed in this article is A critique of the bourgeois falsification of the position of religion in the USSR by Ye. I. Lisavtsev, dealing with the distortions of the significance of religion and the Church in the USSR by bourgeois propagandists. (Summary in Referativny Byulleten' 10/75, pp. 11–12.)

— Kommunist Estonii. 6/75 pp. 43–51. “The crisis of the contemporary Lutheran Church.” On the modernization of the Lutheran Church. In spite of the opposing outlooks of Marxists and Christians, the possibility of their mutual action in the struggle for deciding socio-political problems is not excluded. (Summary in Referativny Byulleten' 15 July 1975, pp. 9–10.)


— Nauka i religia. 6/75 pp. 11–12. “They grew tired of fear.” In order to buy themselves some food and go to the cinema, schoolboys Andrey and Tolya Lushchenkov stole money. Their parents, both religious believers, forbade them to attend concerts and such like. Nor did they provide adequate food and clothing. The children were taken away from their parents and are now well-fed and clothed in a local children’s home.

— Ditto. 6/75 pp. 48–51. “Shades of the past in Bound Brooke.” An attack on the head of the American Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Mstislav, for his edict forbidding priests under his jurisdiction to visit the USSR. This is said to be due to a fear that émigrés who visit the USSR may be so impressed that they will no longer wish to participate in anti-Soviet activity.

— Nachalnaya Shkola. 6/75 pp. 11–18. “Overcoming religiosity among children.” An analysis of the formation of religious experiences among children and suggestions for the atheist education or re-education of primary school-children. (Summary in Referativny Byulleten' 1 September 1975, p. 10.)

— Politicheskoe samoobrazovanie. 6/75 pp. 74–78. “Party organizations and the struggle with religious survivals.” Local conditions of religiosity are studied systematically in Uzbekistan, where religious prejudices have become intertwined with other survivals of the past. Individual atheist work is first directed at “fanatics” and many in Termez and Denau districts have broken from religion.

— Ditto. 6/75 pp. 78–81. “From the experience of the atheist preparation of students.” The Vologda Teacher Training College introduced a course on basic scientific atheism into its curriculum in 1957–8. Since then, the College has made a specific study of the region’s religious past, thereby improving students’ performance in the course and increasing their interest in atheist education.
Western Books and Articles

BOOKS


Confucius, Mao and Christ, Paul E. Kauffman, Asian Outreach, Hong Kong, 1975.


ARTICLES


Russian Piety Among Contemporary Russian Orthodox, Christel O. Lane, in Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 1975, 14: 139-158.

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Freedom. Russia for Christ, Incorporated, P.O. Box 30,000, Santa Barbara, California 93105, USA.

ELTA Information Service. 29 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019, USA.

The Chronicle of Human Rights (Khronika Zashchity Praw v SSSR). Khronika Press, 505 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10018, USA.

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Aims of the Centre

The Centre was formed in September 1970 as a result of consultations with many people over the last ten years.

Its aim is to carry out an extensive and objective study of the state of religious communities and religious worship in countries under communist rule and of the relation between religion and communism in general.

The Centre will engage in research and provide information to the churches, universities and world opinion, using the media of books, journals, press articles, lectures and broadcasts. It will build up a library and comprehensive documentation.

The Centre will also facilitate the publication in Britain and elsewhere of the works of responsible religious writers who have little or no opportunity to publish in their own country.

All this can only help to advance human rights and religious freedom, matters of deep concern to the Centre and its Council and friends.