

of the Shevchenko stained-glass window at Kiev University are also discussed. It is a grim and disturbing account.

JOHN S. RESHETAR, JR.  
*University of Washington*

ASPECTS OF RELIGION IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1917–1967. Edited by *Richard H. Marshall, Jr., Thomas E. Bird, and Andrew Q. Blane*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1971. xv, 489 pp. \$19.75.

The study of religion in the USSR, not long ago the wallflower of the Soviet studies sisterhood, has recently been attracting many serious and resourceful suitors. The best sign to date of both the quantity and the quality of their attentions is the present volume, in which they pool their interdisciplinary talents to produce a highly informative and useful survey of developments concerning religion throughout the first half-century of Soviet rule.

Very fittingly the book is dedicated to Paul B. Anderson, and dedicated in something better than the usual curt manner. A thirty-page section of the book is devoted to Anderson, containing first a brief appreciation of his extensive service both to the study of religion and to religion itself during the entire Soviet period, next an interesting autobiographical sketch by Anderson covering the period, and finally a bibliography of his published writings.

The heart of the book consists of essays by seventeen scholars covering virtually every major aspect of the subject and every major religious group in the USSR (Orthodox, Moslems, Jews, Baptists, Catholics) as well as national churches (Georgian, Armenian) and even minor groups such as the Mennonites and the animistic Siberian tribes. There is also good exploration of themes not frequently treated, such as Joan Delaney's essay on Soviet antireligious organizations and George Kline's on religious motifs in Soviet poetry and fiction. Some repetition is unavoidable in a volume of this sort: Khrushchev's vigorous antireligious campaign of 1959–64, for example, receives treatment in a number of the essays, in addition to being the subject of a separate essay by Donald A. Lowrie and William C. Fletcher. But this is not a serious fault; in fact it facilitates the use of the book for reference by making the chapters on the various religious groups relatively independent.

Two other features should also be mentioned as giving the book special worth: an appendix containing the text of all the major laws pertaining to religion in the USSR, and a selected bibliography of English-language books on religion in the Soviet Union.

All in all, if some disaster should require the Library of Congress (or the Lenin Library, for that matter) to part with all but one of its books on religion in the USSR, this is the book it should keep.

JAMES P. SCANLAN  
*The Ohio State University*

ICON AND SWASTIKA: THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH UNDER NAZI AND SOVIET CONTROL. By *Harvey Fireside*. Russian Research Center Studies, 62. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971. xx, 242 pp. \$8.00.

Dr. Fireside has lifted the veil from what has been the least-known period in the recent history of the Russian Orthodox Church—its life under the Nazi occupation