

but must imitate the Mother of God who in the Holy of Holies of the Temple day and night studied the law of the Lord and remained in prayer for the people."

"The worldly think that monks are a useless kind of person, but they are wrong to think this. They do not know that a monk prays for the whole world; they do not see his prayers and do not know how graciously the Lord receives them."

Monks conduct a great battle with

their passions and for this struggle the Lord regards them with favour while they are still living on earth; and they will be great in eternal life!

Now, my dear friend, I shall pass on to a description of our holy cloister. I shall try, with God's help, to open up before your eyes the gradual building of the Pskov Monastery of the Caves from the days of its founding, and the whole sequence of historical events, with a short description of the life of its builders.

Appeal for Fr. Romanyuk

Fr. Vasili Romanyuk, born 1925, was sentenced to ten years in labour camp, although innocent, when he was 19, and in 1959 he was rehabilitated. He then studied for the priesthood. At the beginning of 1972 he was arrested after he had signed a petition in defence of the Ukrainian historian Valentin Moroz. He was sentenced in July 1972. His hunger strike began last August, lasted about three months. The following appeal reached the West last November. According to the latest report his physical condition is critical. (See photographs.)

TO PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL IN ALL
COUNTRIES, TO BELIEVERS, TO
UKRAINIANS LIVING IN THE USSR
AND ABROAD
HELP SAVE THE LIFE OF
VASILI ROMANYUK!

Since 1972 Vasili Romanyuk, a priest of the village of Kosmach in the Ukraine, has languished in the most terrible of Soviet camps for political prisoners, the Mordovian Camp No. 1 (special regime). He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment essentially because he dared to sign a letter in defence of the Ukrainian historian, Valentin Moroz, at the time of his second arrest.

FROM 1 AUGUST VASILI ROMANYUK HAS BEEN ON HUNGER STRIKE, DEMANDING HIS RIGHT TO HAVE AND READ THE BIBLE. There is no prohibition against this either in Soviet law or in the Instructions which regulate life in the camps. But neither is there any spe-

cific permission, and the camp authorities have themselves decided to withhold the Holy Scriptures from believers.

One year ago a heroic five-month hunger strike aroused passionate concern for the fate of Valentin Moroz among many people throughout the world and particularly his fellow countrymen in the United States and Canada. We know about the demonstrations in defence of Moroz, the hunger strikes in solidarity, the inquiries put to Soviet officials and public figures, the many letters, telegrams and telephone calls to all responsible levels from the head of the prison to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In this way Moroz was saved: medical attention throughout the hunger strike, a special diet during the period of recovery, an end to solitary confinement — only because of the unremitting attention of world public opinion.

Nothing is known about the state of Romanyuk's health, however he is still in the camp which means he has not been put in hospital. Only extensive and effective support can change his situation. HELP! LET ROMANYUK BE ALLOWED TO LIVE! LET HIM BE GIVEN THE BIBLE!

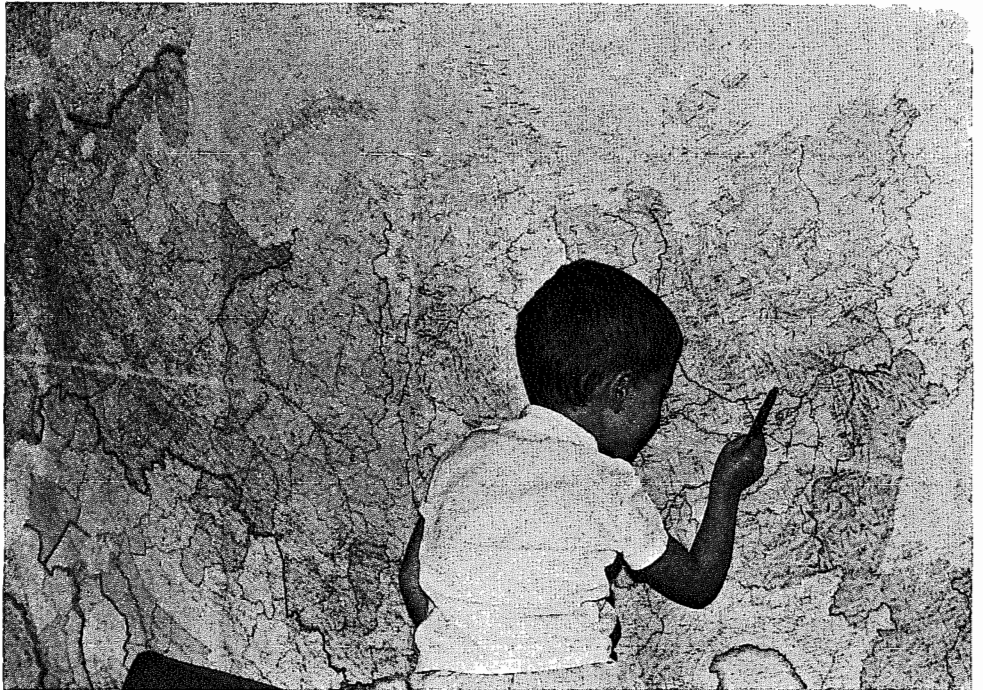
L. BOGORAZ
L. ALEKSEVA
YU. ORLOV

Romanyuk's address and also that of the camp commandant:

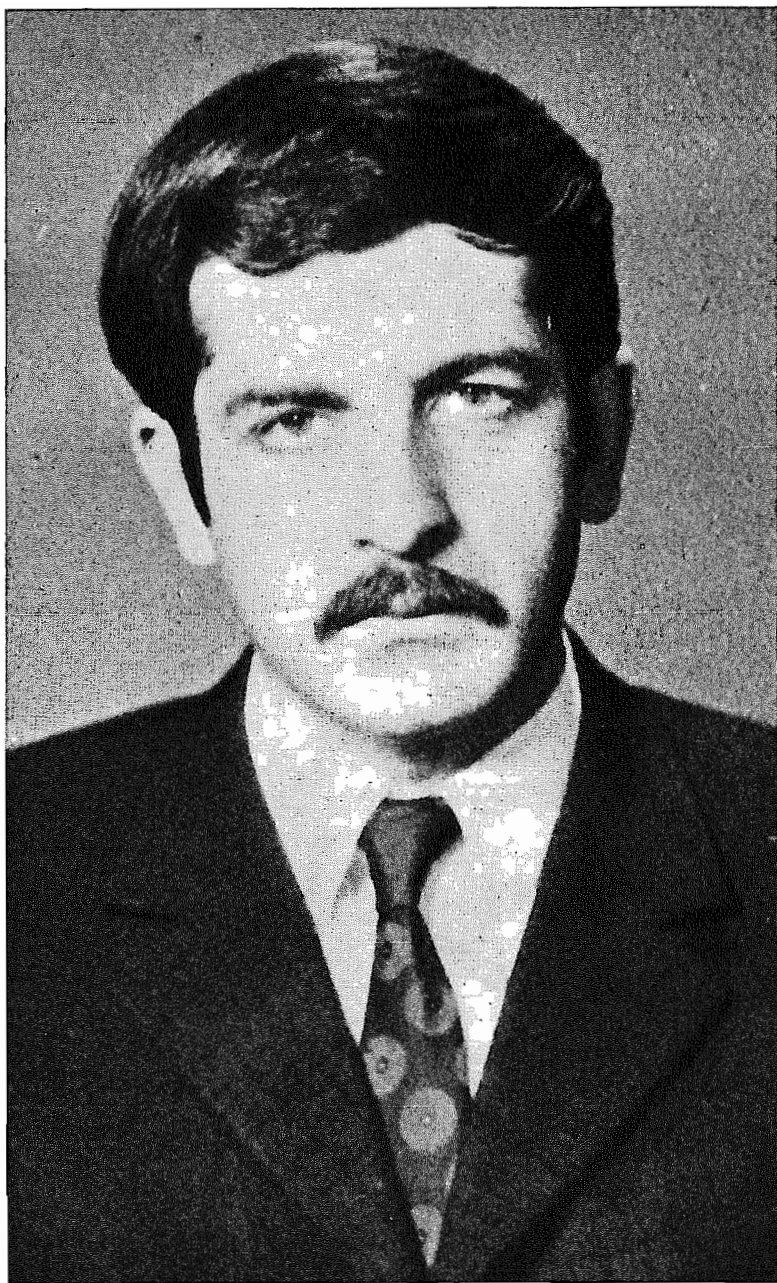
Mordovskaya ASSR or Moscow
p/o Sosnovka p/ya 5110/1
section Zh Kh 385/1 Zh Kh 385/1



The family of the imprisoned reform Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, whose autobiography is reviewed on p. 42. His wife stands beside the portrait of her husband and his mother is seated on the right.



Georgi Vins's young son, Alexander, points to the place on a map of the USSR where his father is imprisoned.



Dr. Zviad Gamsakhurdia from Georgia, the author of a letter printed on
pp 49-50.