The Occult Revival in Russia Today and Its Impact on Literature

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The word occult, following Maria Carlson’s broad definition, “embraces the whole range of psychological, physiological, cosmical, physical, and spiritual phenomena. From the Latin word occul
tus, hidden or secret, applying therefore to the study of the Kabbala, astrology, alchemy, and all arcane sciences.”¹ The occult always comprises both a certain theoretical or philosophical concept and a number of practices, which are supposed to lead the person involved to an experience of higher, ultimately divine knowledge and consciousness. According to esoteric thinking, this is considered ultimately a path to elevate and realize the divine essence within the human life. However, sometimes it is not used to achieve higher consciousness or divine knowledge, but to deliberately make effective use of dark “evil forces.” The occult has always been used for different ends, for purposes that range from benignly spiritual to totalitarian or fascist.

As “concealed wisdom” the occult is linked to, but not identical with, mysticism as “secret experience.”² It is also linked to the term esoteric, which, from the Greek esotericos, i.e., secret teaching, can be traced to Greek philosophy of the third century A.D., and can be applied to all cultures. But today, in a semantic context shaped since the late nineteenth century, “esoteric” is used in two different senses: (1) as a general term for occult practices, teachings and communities, and (2) as an “inner path” to certain spiritual experiences that goes beyond following dogmas and ideas in an external or formal manner, and which is connected with tradition, secrecy and initiation. “Nothing is naturally esoteric. Esotericism is a designation of the historical role of certain ideas and methods within a culture rather than a description of their intrinsic characteristics. As an adjective, esoterical describes a culture’s attitude towards ideas rather than the ideas themselves.”³ All three terms, occult, mystic and esoteric, are often used synonymously, although they refer to different historical and ideological contexts. For a scholarly analysis, however, the use of the terms should therefore be specified and the context in which they are used should be spelled out.

The prevalence of occult and esoteric ideas and topics in post-Soviet culture is a fact that many Western scholars of contemporary Russia have encountered either through the vast literature or simply by visiting bookstores and street vendors in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as other cities, like Kazan, Novosibirsk and Khabarovsk. It is almost impossible to understand contemporary Russian literature without being equipped with an encyclopedia of the occult. In the 1990s no less than 39 percent of all non-fiction publications in the humanities dealt with occult-esoteric topics.⁴ Some former Soviet thick journals, for example, Literaturnoe obozrenie and Nauka i religii, have adopted a whole new profile with publications on aspects of the occult.⁵ This revival has been described by some Western scholars, for instance, Eliot Borenstein, Valentina Brougher and Holly deNio Stephens, as a phenomenon of popular culture,⁶ and one

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5. The monthly journal Nauka i religii [Science and religion], since its founding in 1959 one of the most aggressive propagandists of atheism, changed its profile and since 1988 has been open to Eastern religions and has developed a strong profile in esoteric and Eastern religious topics. Literaturnoe obozrenie has published special volumes on “literature and the occult” since 1989. The journal regularly prints articles on topics connected with the occult, esoteric traditions and Gnosticism; numerous articles engage in the reinterpretation of Russian literature along these lines.
might be quick to assume that it represents a primarily one-way import of New Age ideas and publications flooding into commercialized Russia from the West. I will argue that the occult revival in Russia is by no means simply a question of popular culture. The fascination with esoteric, supernatural and non-orthodox spirituality, with popular utopian and pagan folk traditions in post-Soviet Russia can be found on all levels of intellectual and artistic life, including the sciences and politics. One can discern a considerable impact of esoteric ideas and ideologies not only on the humanities, but also on the sciences: newly established organizations based on the ideology of cosmism, such as the Association for a Complex Survey of the Russian Nation (Assotsiatsiia kompleksnomu izucheniiu russkoi natsii, AKIRN), which has ties with several Pan-Slavist circles, closely collaborates with the Slavic International Union of Aviation and Aeronautics (Slaviakosmos), with the Mir Station and with the Museum of the History of Aviation and Aeronautics. The sheer number of conferences and research projects, university course offerings and college textbooks on supernatural powers, from bioenergy theories, the so-called “torsion” fields to UFO’s and cosmic consciousness, produced by scientists at the highest academic ranks has been so disturbing that in 2002 a commission within the Russian Academy of Science was founded to warn and propagate against the spread of “obscure pseudoscience.”

The occult is also connected to the healing sciences. Shamanism as an alternative medicine has entered scientific discourses in Russia and in the West. In July 2005, the International Congress of Transpersonal Psychology was held for the first time in Moscow. Transpersonal psychology, a branch of professional psychology, was founded by the American psychologist Ken Wilber and is based on an esoteric approach and worldview. A considerable number of practising Russian psychologists and psychiatrists participated in this congress.

I will show that today’s occult revival should be seen, first of all, as the result of seven decades of the forceful suppression of metaphysical thought in Russia. The spiritual vacuum caused by the downfall of communism helps to explain the strong impact of belief systems outside of established religions. As Mikhail Epstein writes, “many more people now exit atheism than enter the churches. They exit atheism without arriving, they stay somewhere at the crossroads.” The Russian people have a desire for wisdom, unity and a holistic being, which reaches out beyond the dogmas and traditionally confined systems of the established religions:

Imagine a young man from a typical Soviet family, who for three or four generations has been completely cut off from any religious traditions. And now that he hears a calling, the voice of God from above, this young man is unable to determine into which church, under which roof he should take cover. All historical religions are equally alien to him. He seeks belief and finds only religious confessions [verosposovaniia]. [...] And it is precisely in this gap between [the yearning for] belief and [traditional] confessions that the poor religion emerges, one without dogma, books, or rituals. [...] This crossroads is in fact the crucial point, where all paths merge. A point of common belief, equally accepting all beliefs (systems?) as leading to one unified belief. [...] Simply belief, belief in the Good. [...] Poor religion is a religion without further definition.

For Epstein, this particular search for spiritual reorientation, which he calls “poor religion” or “religious modernism,” is a uniquely post-atheist phenomenon, and thus inseparably linked with the Soviet past. While all believers had formerly been equal in relation to the monolithic atheist state, the negative sign has now been turned into a positive one in the same totalizing undisguised way. This uniqueness, however, is open to question, if the religious renaissance is seen in a broader international context. Wouter Hanegraaff, Professor of the History of Hermetic Philosophy and Related Currents at the University of Amsterdam, argues that “the emergence of modernity itself is intertwined with the

1. See the Russian Transpersonal Psychology and Psychotherapy Association (www.atpp.ru), which was founded in 2002. For a report on the conference “Human Consciousness, Human Values in an Interconnected World; A Transpersonal Approach,” see www.transperson-alecentre.co.uk/moscowneurotas.htm.


history of esoterism.”

However, “surviving examples […] of western esoteric currents are not recognized as an integral part of our collective cultural heritage and are insufficiently documented, studied and preserved.”

What we see in Russia today is a merging of different traditions: a popularization of occult counter-cultural permutations of the Russian occult in early twentieth-century Russian culture and a remigration of occult ideas processed through Western New Age.

We must not lose sight of the specific historical conditions at play, since mystical, utopian and pagan roots in religious and intellectual belief systems and more generally in Russian folk culture were stronger than what was found in modern Western societies and had a pervasive influence throughout the twentieth century. Historical conditions also include different uses of the occult by the Soviet state and by the people, in both the official and unofficial cultures. Uses of the occult by the state range from trading in the life and works of theosophical Buddhist mystic Nicholas Roerich in exchange for U.S. dollars and Soviet propaganda abroad to experiments with mind control and psychic warfare for political and military reasons, which was also practiced in the United States. In spite of its claim to “scientific atheism,” Soviet civilization was from the very beginning influenced by religion. It defined itself as a purely rational ideocratic society, based on science and empirical knowledge, but its cult of the rational was taken to such an extreme that one could talk in terms of a “rationalistic religion.” In the 1920s and again in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when science merged with utopian thinking, when during the proclaimed “cosmic era” borders shifted between science and fantastic fiction, certain disciplines, for example, telepathy, hypnosis and parapsychology, to choose three topics traditionally connected with spiritual and occult thought, all experienced a boom. Commissions at the Academy of Science explored the phenomena of alien intelligence, intergalactic UFOs, the Tungus meteorite in Siberia and anthropoids (the Abominable Snowman/Yeti) in the Tibetan Himalaya. All these projects evoked strong popular interest and were accompanied by extended discussions in popular scientific journals.

In order to bring attention to the wide range of uses of the occult and to help open up a new perspective of cultural history, I will approach the topic here as broadly as possible. I will sketch some contexts of the occult in Soviet unofficial culture, and then suggest a typology of approaches to the occult, each of which can be applied to contemporary contexts. To illustrate the impact on current Russian literature, I will then discuss three literary texts, all written after 1990: Olesya Nikolaeva’s story *A Cripple from Childhood* (Invalid detstva), Yury Mamleev’s novel *Flickering Time* (Blzhdaiaischhee vremia) and Vladimir Sorokin’s novels *Ice* (Led) and *Bro’s Path* (Put’ Bro). In conclusion, I will address the role and function of the occult in Russia Today.

Flashes of the Occult in the Soviet Past

The considerable impact of theosophy and other occult theories on Russian Symbolist literature and art and the fact that so many of Russia’s intellectuals at some point were fascinated by theosophy, including later Marxists such as Anatoly Lunacharsky, Maxim Gorky and Sergei Eisenstein, has been the subject of numerous studies, in particular, Maria Carlson’s brilliant study of theosophy’s influence on high artistic culture, and more recently by Bogomolov, Obatnin and Stahl-Schwaetzer. Monographs have been published about the historical influence of the occult on Russian literature

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damhermetica.com.

15. For this aspect see Leonid Heller/Michel Niqueux, *Histoire de l’Utopie en Russie* (Paris, 1995); Aleksandr A. Panchenko, *Khris-


18. On parapsychology and the Abominable Snowman see *Informationsnyye materialy Komissii po izucheniyu voprosa o ‘snezh-

and culture in the nineteenth century, including its reception in popular culture (Berry, Leighton, Mannherz).

New perspectives have been opened up on the Russian avant-garde, where philosophical concepts of immortality, the technological utopias and energy theories of conquering time and space have been seen as interrelated. The influence of theosophical ideas and esoteric traditions on the theory and practice of poets and artists has been documented and analyzed (Malevich, Kandinsky, Filonov, Larionov). Only now that the complete edition of Malevich’s works has been published and his prolific philosophical writings have become accessible can we fully understand the extent to which this artist considered himself a spiritual founder of a new religion. Moreover, some “new cultural” studies (Hagemeister, Dalrymple Henderson, Parton and Greenfield) have begun to focus on the complex interrelations among science, technology, utopia and religion and have investigated the metaphysical undercurrents of the avant-garde.

Bernice Rosenthal’s The Occult in Russian and Soviet Culture is the first study to focus on selected topics of the Soviet period. But the history of the occult in Soviet, and in particular, the post-Stalinist period, which would include the manner in which the occult was transformed, adapted and implemented into Soviet science, as well as the religious-philosophical renaissance in the 1970s, is still almost completely unknown and unstudied. This is one problem that confronts every researcher who is dealing with the present time. Thus, the rediscovery of abstract art and the avant-garde of the 1920s during the Thaw by artists, like Valery Shvartsman, Vladimir Veisberg, Tatiana Nazarenko, Vladimir Nemukhin and Evgeny Kropivnitsky, which proved so important for underground culture and perestroika, had its strongest impact not by means of its political message, constructivism or sterile geometries, but by the individual and spiritual challenge of transcendence. Valery Turchin recalls his own discovery of abstract painting in the late 1950s: “Abstract art symbolizes the presence of the individual, its mythological-transpersonal being. […] This kind of art appeals to persons who notice the signs of creation and the elements of the transcendental in life.”

We can state with certainty that the rich tradition of occult thought during the first decades of the century was violently interrupted in the 1930s. Prohibition and political repression made any continuous activity virtually impossible. The question, however, of how far the ground for today’s occult revival was laid by direct influences from the past, that is, whether one can discern a continuity of occult undercurrents throughout Soviet history, and how much this revival represents an import or re-migration of ideas from the West can only be answered after more material has been collected and this history becomes the subject of further study.

The following examples illustrate some contexts of the occult in the Soviet period, which need to be addressed in future studies:

1. Theosophical and anthroposophical ideas continued to survive in Soviet times. After being officially banned, most theosophists and anthroposophists chose emigration, but private relations continued, including communication between émigrés and those left behind in Russia.


archives of the KGB show, several esoteric orders in Soviet Russia remained active until the 1930s. For instance, the secret order of the Rosicrucian Templars in Moscow and St. Petersburg existed until 1937. The poet Marina Tsvetaeva’s sister Anastasia was one of its members. The members of the order, who came from all professional levels—doctors, engineers, artists, technicians, scientists—had developed a secret language, created a body of texts and established a complex structure of communication. Since all materials were confiscated in 1937 and all members were extensively interrogated by OGPU “special agents for occult matters,” some of the published documents from the archives offer material from inside the history of a secret society, something which is rarely accessible. In the 1990s, all these associations—the theosophical society, the “Lectorium Rosicrucianum” and the anthroposophical society—were officially re-established.26

(2.) The painter and practicing Buddhist Nikolai Roerich, a figure of benign esoteric influence and a mystic theosophist with an international moral and political impact in both the East and West, emigrated to the Himalayas (after living in Russia and the United States) and became an internationally renowned ambassador of peace. Roerich, a cult figure in post-Soviet Russia, is significant both for bringing Oriental elements into the Russian occult and for bridging decades and cultures: the 1910s and 20s with the post-Stalin decades. Roerich began his artistic career in the decade of Symbolism and established his fame first as a scenarist and set designer for Igor Stravinsky’s Rites of Spring in 1920. After coming to New York, Roerich followed neither the aesthetic path of abstract avant-garde painting or socialist neo-realism; moreover, he still travelled to Moscow and managed to establish a semi-official status with the Soviet government and friendly relations with some organizations for foreign propaganda since the late 1920s. At the same time he translated Helena Blavatsky’s main work, the Secret Doctrine, into Russian and prepared for his retreat to India and Tibet.

His peace mission was used as a token by political propaganda in Russian-Indian relations. Some of his paintings were sold to the West and thus brought foreign currency to the Soviet state. After his death in 1947, Roerich was celebrated, officially canonized and studied in the Soviet Union. His paintings as well as those by his son Svyatoslav in the same style were exhibited in Leningrad and Novosibirsk. Nikita Khrushchew, who saw Svyatoslav Roerich’s paintings in India, was so enthusiastic that he had an exhibit mounted in the Hermitage Museum. But Roerich’s various activities, his engagement in efforts for international peace, ecological and environmental issues, as well as alternative medicine, not to mention the practice of Buddhism in Russia and the liberation of the Mongolian and Tibetan peoples also gave a political dimension to his occult convictions, and his involvement with theosophy and Buddhism.27

Since the 1960s, Roerich has had a growing number of disciples among artists and intellectuals in Russia (and the West). Roerich scholars even managed to publish some of his esoteric essays and literary texts in official journals such as Moskva and Nauka i zhizn’. The writer Valentin M. Sidorov got involved in the occult through personal contacts with theosophists of the older generation who had managed to preserve private libraries and who had been giving underground lectures since the late 1950s, among them the psychiatrist and mystic Nadezhdna Mikhailovna Kostomarova, a descendant of the famous historian Nikolai Ivanovich Kostomarov.28 In 1982, Valentin Sidorov published an account in the mainstream journal Moskva of his own expedition and spiritual initiation to the Himalayas, entitled “Seven Days in the Himalayas,” which caused a long and controversial debate, and also attracted new followers.29 Since the 1990s, Roerich’s collected writings, including his personal esoteric concept Agni Yoga, have been published, as well as eleven monographs on the life and works of Nikolai Roerich and his son Svyatoslav; the Roerich Association in Russia and in New York have gained in popularity. The Roerich Museum in Moscow, which opened in 1991, together with newly established research centers in St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk, have established an international network of conferences and other activities, which has been particularly active since 1995 via the internet.30

The publishing house Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard), which has also specialized in science fiction literature, has figured as another center of occult thought.


27. For an introductory overview on N. K. Roerich, with references to the numerous publications by and on Roerich, see Holly de NioStephens, “The Occult in Russia Today,” The Occult in Russian and Soviet Culture, 361-65.


30. There are 43.800 links to “Nicholas Roerikh” in the internet. See V. E. Larichev and E. P. Matochkin, Rerikh i Sibir’ (Novosibirsk, 1993); Rerikhovskoe nasledie. Trudy konferentsii, 2 vols. (St. Petersburg, 2002); Rerikhovskie chtenii. Materialy konferentsii, N.D. Spirina and V.E. Larichev (Novosibirsk: Institut arkeologii i geografii, 2002).
After the official ban in 1977 on parapsychology, which had experienced a boom in the 1960s era of cybernetics and space travel, the extended discussion in popular journals about UFOs, extraterrestrial aliens, Caucasian snowmen was also stopped; nevertheless, scientists continued to meet and exchange their findings under the seemingly innocent cover of science-fiction clubs. The impact of the long-term close relationship between those who were interested in astrophysics, parapsychology and science fiction and who also engaged in such figures as Roerich, Fyodorov and Tsiolekovsky can be seen, for example, in the twenty-volume anthology “Biblioteka Russkoi Fantastiki” (Library of Russian Science Fiction), published since 1990 by Yury Medvedev, Molodaya Gvardiia’s editor-in-chief

(3.) In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the so-called Yuzhinsky pereulok (Yuzhinsky Lane) circle of artists and poets that was gathered around the writer Yury Mamleev, named for the address of Mamleev’s apartment, had a strong influence not only on several of today’s well-known writers, for example, Vladimir Sorokin and Viktor Erofeev, but also on mystical ideologists of what many consider Russian neo-Fascism, namely, Alexander Dugin and Gaidar Dzhemal (Gaydar Jamal), who today have become part of official politics. In the 1950s the young Mamleev discovered the Western classics of occult writing in Moscow’s Lenin Library: Evola, Eliphas Lévi (Alphonse Louis Constant), Papus (Gérard Encausse) and Carl du Prel. Other occult texts, for example, Blavatsky, Steiner and Pyotr Uspensky, began to circulate in the early days of samizdat. They called themselves the “sexual mystics” or “metaphysics” and not only studied esoteric literature and recited their own writings, but as some witnesses and scholars have confirmed, they also experimented with practices of excessively amoral behaviour and acted out what some have described as a “poetics of monstrosity.”

Other writers also initiated occult circles, for example, Arkady Rovner and Evgeny Golovin, disciples of Georgy Gurdjieff. In the 1970s, Rovner and his wife, the poetess Viktoriya Andreeva, founded the circle Gnozis in Moscow. Most of them emigrated in the 1970s, and, like Mamleev, got involved with New Age philosophy in the West, promoting the remigration of occult ideas through samizdat publications and translations, and beginning in the 1990s when some of them returned to Russia, by joint American-Russian anthologies. The 1970s was a decade of religious and philosophical renaissance. Many intellectuals, writers, artists, poets and musicians rediscovered Christianity and chose it for their spiritual reorientation; others turned to mysticism, the Kabbala and the occult; and still others evinced a growing interest in Buddhism and, more generally, in Eastern religion and philosophy. In 1971, Anatoly Pinyayev founded the first Hare Krishna group in Moscow.

(4.) The connection between German Fascism and esoteric mysticism, about which there have been occasional publications and discussions in journals since the 1960s, is one example of occult contexts that have been explored in official and popular venues. One of the earliest publications, considered a sensation at the time, were excerpts from the international bestseller Morning of the Magi (Le Matin des Magiciens [Paris, 1960]) by Louis Pauwels and Jacques Bergier in the journal Nauka i religiia (1960), which described for the first time the occult context of Hitler and Nazi politics. Pauwels, a critical follower of Georgy Gurdjieff, was himself involved in an esoteric quest, while his co-author, the physicist Jacques Bergier, contributed to the science fiction part. The book, one of the early hallmarks of Western counterculture to challenge the existentialist pessimism of postwar intellectual culture, presented for the first time in postwar historiography information about the esoteric connections of Nazism, for example, the eccentric cosmological World Ice Theory by the German scientist Hans Hoerbiger, which was quite popular in Germany during the late 1920s, and the theory of the Indo-Aryan origins and the Nazi-Himalaya connection. Nauka i religiia published thirty pages from the second part of the book under the

31. For memoirs about the Yuzhinskii pereulok and other circles: Liudmila Polikovskaja, My predchuvstvie…predtecha. Ploschad’ Malakovskogo, 1958-1965 (Moscow, 1977); A. Streliany/G. Saygipit/V. Bakhin/N. Ordynskii, Samizdat veka (Moscow-Minsk: Polifakt, 1998). Mamleev still pledges his loyalty to both political activists, and


33. Personal interview with Mamleev (August 1999; March 2005).

I will now give a brief overview of occult contexts in Russia today and at the same time suggest a classification of four different ways to be involved in the occult:

(1.) The first and in post-Soviet Russia the most obvious way to be involved in the occult is through what Mikhail Epstein has called “Pop-Religion,” which is basically what we see in popular culture: a mixture of the most diverse, even contradictory, religious, spiritual and esoteric ideas, promoted, followed and practiced as an immediate force of salvation. This includes all non-arcane phenomena of popular magic, witchcraft, astrology, cults and sects, Western mixed with Eastern, Oriental mixed with Orthodox heretics, such as the Old Believers. The attraction to random, some times extreme, choices and the readiness to support an amazingly wide variety of irrational syncretistic belief systems can be seen as a transitional reaction to compensate for the formerly imposed atheist condition.

(2.) The second type of involvement comprises more specific ideologies and includes political uses of the occult, namely, Neopaganism (neoiazychestvo), Cosmism and Traditionalism.

Neopaganism, whose intellectual roots can be traced to earlier decades, has been gaining force as an ideology since the 1980s. It can be defined as a renaissance of archaic pagan Slavic religion, which ranges from nationalist ideologies to literature. In its non-political version Neopaganism, which may be viewed as a spiritual cult, is practiced in some new utopian communities, whose members moved out of the cities in the nineties. Slavic mythology, widely suppressed in Soviet times, nevertheless became popular in the 1970s with such scholarly publications as Alexander Rybakov’s book Paganism and the Old Slavs (Iazychestvo u drevnykh slavian) and Alexander Klibanov’s Social Folk Utopias in Russia (Narodnaia sotsial’naia utopia v Rossii), and through the uses of popular utopian ideas and folk myths in literature, from peasant poets to Slavic fantasy. A connecting link for all Neopagans is the so-called Vlesova Kniga, a supposedly archaeological ancient Slavic

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**Approaches to the Occult and Types of Involvement in Post-Soviet Russia**

Allianz vom Dritten Reich bis Heute (Wien-Stuttgart: Ueberreuter, 2002).

41. Epshtein, Na granitsakh kul’tur, 306-10.
42. See A. Gaidukov, “Molodezhnaia subkul’tura slavianskogo neoiazychestva v Peterburge,” Molodezhnye dziivenia i subkul’tury Sankt-Peterburga, ed. by V.V. Kostiushev and A. Gaidukov (St. Petersburg, 1999), 24-50; Novye religioznye kul’ty, dziivenia, organizatsii v Rossii (Moscow: RAGS, 1997); Ia. I. Zdorovets and A. A. Mukhin, Konfessii i sekty v Rossii (Moscow, 2005); Evgenii Moroz, Istoriiia ‘Mertvoi vody’ – ot strashnoi skazki k bol’ shoi politike. Politicheskoe neoiazychestvo v postsovetskoi Rossii (Stuttgart: Ibidem, 2005).
43. Aleksandr Rybakov, Iazychestvo u drevnykh slavian (Moscow 1981); Aleksandr Klibanov, Narodnaia sotsial’naia utopia v Rossii (Moscow, 1977-78). Two literary examples are Vladimir Kondrat’ev’s novel On the Banks of the Yaryn and Aleksandr Novoselov’s novel Belovod’e, about the old peasant myth of an earthly paradise in the Far East of Siberia or Southern Russia. Aleksandr A. Kondrat’ev, Na beregakh Itarnyi. Demonologicheskii roman (Moscow, 1930); reprint (Moscow: Molodaia gvardiia, 2001), English translation: On the Banks of Yaryn. A Demological Novel (New York: Peter Lang, 2004). Kondrat’ev, who had a big private occult library, was an expert on Slavic mythology; his book Slavianskie bogi (Moscow, 1930) became a magnet of reading among Moscow intellectuals in the 1930s; reprinted: A. Kondrat’ev, Bogi minuvshikh vremen (Moscow, 2001). Aleksandr Novoselov, Belovod’e. Povesti, rasskazy, ocherki (Novosibirsk: Vostochno-sibirskoe izdatel’stvo, 1981); first published in 1913 (U staroobristven Altau); and 1917 (Letopis’), 7-9, 10-17, then reprinted in Alma-Ata, 1957 and 1960. On the Belovod’e myth, see Kiril Chistov, Russkie narodnye sotsial’no-utechipcheskie legendy XVII-XIX veka (Moscow, 1967), and idem, Russkaia narodnaia utopia (St. Petersburg, 2003).
find, mysteriously discovered and preserved by a former White Army officer during the Civil War and published in 1957 in San Francisco. It is made up of several scattered boards of birch wood with carvings in Cyrillic letters, which have been deciphered as ancient tales, spells and prayers to the Slavic gods. This document, like the “Protocols of the Elder of Zion,” has long been scientifically proven to be fraudulent, but nevertheless is widely regarded by Neopagans as proof of the early origins of Slavic culture, spiritualism and literacy, absent until now from the sparsely documented pre-history.

Representatives of Neopaganism, or the “political occult,” as Bernice Rosenthal has called it, include: Alexander Dugin. His theory of geopolitical Eurasianism is based on an occult Indo-Aryan race concept and is gaining considerable influence in post-Soviet society—from politicians and military academies to intellectuals, formerly leftist countercultural artists, and provincial proletarian skinheads. Dugin combines “Esoteric Orthodoxy” with a rehabilitation of paganism, admires Hitler and hails esoteric Nazi German ideologists like Karl Haushofer. Since 2000, Dugin has moved to the center of political power close to the Putin administration by a deliberate strategy of veiling his mystico-esoteric ideology; in November 2003 Dugin founded the International Eurasian Movement, inspired by Western theorists of esoteric fascism, such as Julius Evola and Alain de Benoist. He has become an official consultant of several leading Russian politicians, and his think-tank Arktogeya has a strong presence in the Russian internet. Marlene Laruelle writes about Dugin: “Each of his geopolitical reflections is justified by esoteric traditions: astrology, occult sciences, Oriental religious texts, Atlantide myths, woolly etymological research, traditions: astrology, occult sciences, Oriental religious texts, Atlantide myths, woolly etymological research, traditions: astrology, occult sciences, Oriental religious texts, Atlantide myths, woolly etymological research, traditions: astrology, occult sciences, Oriental religious texts, Atlantide myths, woolly etymological research.

Lev Gumilyov (1912-1992), the son of the poets Anna Akhmatova and Nikolai Gumilyov, was a charismatic historian and ethnographer who developed a theory of Slavic ethnogenesis and biosphere, the popularity of which in Russia today cannot be overestimated. With its syncretistic explanations and the legitimation of Russian imperial Messianism, it attracts scientists, professional intellectuals as well as a wide public. According to Gumilyov and the Neo-Eurasianist ideologists, “the State of power in Russia is never really secular, because it is bound to a superior esoteric knowledge.”

Cosmism is an ideology with equally widespread popularity in post-Soviet Russia. Developed in the 1920s and again since the 1960s, it is based on several complex concepts by Russian philosophers, including Nikolai Fyodorov, and scientists, like the geochemist Vladimir Vernadsky, the cosmobiologist Alexander Chizhevsky and space scientists, like Konstantin Tsiolkovsky. In the ideology of cosmism theosophical ideas of an esoteric higher consciousness merge with scientific and pseudoscientific bioenergy theories, electromagnetism and speculations on the cosmos. The impact of cosmism on science in Russia today can be seen in the growing number of conferences, projects and college textbooks on topics ranging from bioenergy and the so-called “torsionic fields” to UFOs and extrasensory psychic phenomena.

Both political Neopaganism and Cosmism are at the same time Russian nationalist ideologies and have become part of an international network of the extreme Right, which because of its consistent esoteric ideology Mark Sedgwick in his profound study on René Guénon has categorized under the name of Traditionalism.

(3.) A third type of involvement refers to the non-political, benign use of the occult either with theological or anthroposophical concepts by individuals or communities, or by applying it to the healing sciences,

47. Russki kosmizm: Antologiya filosofskoi mysli, ed. by S.G. Semenova and A.G. Gacheva (Moscow, 1993). On Fyodorov, see Michael Hagemeister, Nikolaj Fedorov: Studien zu Leben, Werk und Wirkung (Munich, 1989); Vladimir Vernadsky (1863-1945) developed a theory on the circulation and transformation of matter and energy within the ecological macrosystem of the biosphere. Alexander Chizhevsky (1897-1964), a disciple of Nikolai Fyodorov, investigated the influence of cosmic energies on collective human behaviour. He maintained that an increase of solar activity and therefore of light energy has direct influence on the human hormone and nervous system and is being transformed within the human organism into kinetic energy. Michael Hagemeister, “Russian Cosmism in the 1920s and Today,” in Rosenthal, The Occult in Russian and Soviet Culture, 185-202.
48. Obskurantizm v postsovetskoi epokhu.
49. “This book is a biography of René Guénon and a history of the Traditionalist movement that he founded, two subjects that have been almost unknown to the outside world,” Sedgwick, Against the Modern World, vii.
both traditional shamanist and new alternative medicine or systemic psychology.50 Or it can be found in the life and works of individual visionaries, whose impact Mikhail Epstein has called a “path in the desert.”51 These people pursue a path of spiritual quest, referring to the traditions of the arcane sciences and occult literature, connecting Western Christianity with Eastern Oriental religion and mysticism. Like Helena Blavatsky, Georgy Gurdjieff and Pyotr Uspensky, the founders of theosophy and occult thinking in the early twentieth century,52 Nikolai Roerich is certainly one of these individual visionaries. All their works have been reprinted and sold in high numbers of copies in Russia today.

Another individual visionary is Daniil Andreev, whose novel or rather mystical tract, The Rose of the World (Roza mira), written in total isolation from society during twenty years of the Gulag prison camps, has circulated in samizdat since the 1960s. The work was published more than once in the early 1990s and has had a considerable impact on Russian writers and intellectuals, if one can judge by the number and contexts in which his name and book are quoted and alluded to. What has established his reception as an esoteric visionary beyond orthodox mysticism is not only his language: the terms he uses, though neologisms, sound much like the ones Blavatsky used in her Isis Unveiled, but Andreev also professes the theosophical ideas of a pan-religion and reincarnation.53

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, the “father” of Russian space travel, who became a cult figure in the triumphant era of Soviet space travel, was internationally recognized for his technical and scientific texts and to a certain extent for his science-fiction writings, but his “cosmic philosophy,” out of which all his scientific work was developed and which he himself considered to be his most significant accomplishment, was all but unknown. In more than 400 essays and articles, most of them still unpublished, he explains his philosophical ideas and visions. Driven by the idea of self-perfection and the self-deliverance of man (“There is no end of life, no end of reason and the perfection of mankind. Progress is eternal. If this is so, there can be no doubt in the accessibility of the immortality of mankind” [Monizm vseleennoi], Tsiolkovsky developed a theory of “Pan-Psychicism,” the idea of an animated cosmos, in which each and every atom is alive (“All atoms flow together to one whole Living organism”; “Organic life is everywhere in space” [Chuvstvo atoma i ego chastei]), in which matter is alive and has the capacity to feel (“Dead bodies can feel even more intensely than live ones” [Monizm vseleennoi]). The ultimate goal of man’s perfection is the rationally planned reproduction by parthenogenesis (samorozhdenie), which, as he maintained, was the eternal mode in cosmic life anyway (Gore i genii). Tsiolkovsky sees it as the most useful and reasonable way to structure and plan the future of mankind. This process can and must be corrected by the technologically and mentally most advanced segments of mankind, in which all pain, illness and disease, all minor, incomplete and handicapped, i.e., unworthy life will be abolished, so that all living creatures can ultimately be happy. The main vice or sin behind everything, however, is passion, the libido, the most irrational power, the uncontrollable drive to reproduce, the sex drive (Um i strasti). Tsiolkovsky develops detailed plans to conquer and abolish all threats of the present time, such as the narcotics of music and alcohol. There is also racism in his biologistic utopian concepts. The price mankind will have to pay for the pursuit of this eternal happiness and balance will be a certain decrease of susceptibility and perception; some kind of indifference towards the beauties and varieties of nature.

Tsiolkovsky’s philosophical writings have circulated among scientists and science-fiction writers since the 1960s; some were published or reprinted, in Russian or in German translation, but the connections between Tsiolkovsky’s philosophy and theosophical concepts were taboo in Soviet times and only now have begun to be investigated. This is all the more surprising since the provincial town of Kaluga, which has always been the center of Russian theosophy, was turned into a massive complex of museum and research center, in honor of Tsiolkovsky, the father of Soviet space travel. The cult of Tsiolkovsky as a father of cosmism gained momentum in the 1990s; now he is idolized in numerous publications as a genius of universal technology, science and spirit. But as Michael Hagemeister has stated, “there has been no reliable critical treatment, in any language, of Tsiolkovsky’s life and work,” and both a demystification and a comprehensive understanding of this controversial figure is still a task for the future.54

50. See, for example, the Russian Transperonal Psychology and Psychotherapy Association, see footnote 10 above, or the newly established holistic discipline “Valeology.” On Shamanism, see Marjorie Mandelstam Balzer (ed.), Shamanic Worlds. Rituals and Lore of Siberia and Central Asia (New York, 1997); Zhukovskaja, N. (ed.), Buriaty. (Moscow, 2004).
51. Epstein applied the term in a slightly different context (Epstein, Na granitsakh kul’tur, 311-22).
52. Of the numerous studies, one of the best books about these occult thinkers is still James Webb, The Harmonious Circle. The Lives and Work of G.I. Gurdjieff and P.D. Ouspensky and Their Followers (London, 1980).
54. All texts in: Konstantin Tsiolkovskii, Kosmicheskaia filosofia (Moscow, 2001). Michael Hagemeister, Konstantin Tsiolkovskii and the Occult Roots of Soviet Space Travel, paper given at the
It is debatable whether Konstantin Tsiolkovsky and Yury Mamleev should be linked to this third type of involvement as individual visionaries. These two controversial figures, the problem of critical re-evaluation and the criteria on which such evaluations are to be based remains a problem that must be addressed and highlights one of the many difficulties posed to any scholarly analysis of the occult.

(4.) Scholarly analysis of the occult represents a fourth avenue for involvement. It poses several methodological problems and affords a special approach.\(^{55}\)

Occult thinking covers a seemingly unlimited number of topics, which range from religious and philosophical issues to scientific, political, aesthetic and artistic questions. It makes both a personal engagement and a collective, interdisciplinary approach almost inevitable.

The nature of sources and documents is highly diverse, contradictory and unreliable. This is due, in part, to the literally secretive self-awareness of the ones involved, the mythologizing and obscuration of most occult thinkers, and also the result of its becoming part of popular culture and fashion with its derivative recycling of ideas and the fascination for all decadent, inexplicable and supernatural phenomena. Finally, some of the visionary texts are, above all, spiritual texts, and therefore afford a special approach, which is able to describe the immanent spiritual level of expression as well as analyze the text from a rational scholarly distance.\(^{56}\)

**Literature and the Occult**

The occult, mysticism and literature have always shared a certain affinity that stems from a common belief in the magical power of the Word. Language as a literary device may be chosen for its magical effect or symbolism rather than as an aesthetic value or for explaining ideas. Long before Symbolism and Romanticism, warnings had been given that the improper involvement in magic and occult could lead to madness. In Russia, esoteric mysticism, literature and philosophy were always closely connected. The influence of pagan folk beliefs on literature has a long history, and especially since the last decades of the nineteenth century, intellectuals have had a particular interest in these traditions.\(^{57}\) One example of this special link between orthodox religion and the occult in the early twentieth century can be found, for example, in the concept of *imiaslavie* (the magic of names), a concept developed by Pavel Florensky and Alexei Losev. The magic of names connects archaic, Byzantine Christian and twentieth-century Russian philosophical ideas about magic language.\(^{58}\) Reflections of this are also to be found in individual theories of some poets and artists of the avant-garde, notably Khlebnikov, Kruchenykh and Zdanovich.

The literary critic Boris Tomashhevsky once asked the question: “Do we need the biography of an author to understand his texts?”\(^{59}\) The answer depends both on the epistemological interest of the author and the scholar. The above-mentioned general methodological problems in a scholarly approach to the occult gain a special dimension when dealing with literary texts, particularly with modern literary texts written after the turn of the twentieth century. One of the basic differences between non-literary occult writings and the occult in literature is the fact of an individual author. All non-literary writings about the occult, especially theosophical writings, are eclectic, and most do not even claim to be original in thought. Even if one can identify certain ideas or an individual style—there are clear differences in language and thought, for instance, between Helena Blavatsky, Pyotr Uspensky and Georgy Gurdjieff—all of these writings place the spiritual quest and common goal above the verbal or aesthetic expression of the author.

In literary texts, occult ideas, motifs and symbols can be used as a topic or as a device, i.e., to produce an immediate effect on the reader. Depending on the attitude and involvement of the author, they can be used to construct or deconstruct or play with the power of language and ideas, or they are designed to intrigue the reader and convey a mystic experience or an occult quest. Danil Andreev's *The Rose of the World* is an example of the first, Andrei Bely's novel *Petersburg* of the second.\(^{60}\) The tension between persuasive rhetoric and poetic-artistic dynamics can be maintained or dissolved when the mystic visionary aspect dominates the literary-aesthetic

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58. Other examples of “occult novels” are Honoré de Balzac, *Séraphita* (1835), Edward Bulwer-Lytton, *Zanoni* (1842) and Joris-Karl Huysmans, *La-Bas* (1900).
expression. In any case, a scholarly analysis of the occult in literature, whether it focuses on the author’s biographical context or solely on the texts should not seek to exclude either concern and thus reduce the complexity of the matter. These issues connected with the analysis and evaluation of occult or mystical texts have been discussed in some recent studies of comparative literature, as well as in studies on Russian Symbolist literature.¹⁶

Post-Soviet Literature and the Occult

Valentina Brougher’s attempt to provide an overview of the occult in Russian literature of the 1990s illustrates that the sheer quantity of texts with esoteric elements renders a complete survey or classification impossible and perhaps meaningless.¹⁶ Brougher catalogues elements ranging from fashionable occult lexicology, motifs and symbols in popular literary genres (particularly in science fiction and fantasy) to theosophical ideas and concepts that shape the plot, for example:

- The material power and reality of thoughts and psychic energy
- The idea of the cosmos alive
- A pan-psyche approach to nature
- Gnostic ideas of a vertical image of man delivering himself to his divine essence and a Manichean ethics in which the powers of light fight against darkness
- Monistic ideas and concepts processed from Eastern religions—Buddhism, Hinduism from India and Tibet—like divination, initiation and reincarnation; symbols, e.g., the cyclic concept of time as a wheel and certain eras of world history (Kali-Yuga)
- A certain metaphysical concept of evil

Such elements can be found, for example, in the prose of Viktor Pelevin, Mark Kharitonov, Alexander Borydynia, Zufar Garceev, Alexander Vernikov and Ekaterina Sadur, as well as in certain texts by Viktoria Tokareva, Vladimir Makanin, Valeria Narbikova and Marina Palei.

Recent studies on the impact of the occult on the literature, art and science of both Symbolism and the avant-garde, both high artistic literature and pulp fiction, as well as some studies that document the occult underground in the Soviet Union in the post-Stalin era seem to imply that much of today’s Occult Revival had its origins in the 1960s and 1970s with direct ties to deeper roots in the turn of the century. A number of critical literary studies also indicate a process of reevaluation and reinterpretation of literary classics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by tracing Gnostic, religious and occult-esoteric influences on Russian literature.

Three examples

I will try to illustrate the different types of involvement with the occult in literary texts by three examples.

The first text, Olesya Nikolaeva’s story “A Cripple from Childhood,” is an example of the fictionalization of pop-religion. Nikolaeva, a poetess from Moscow who has published in Russian periodicals since the late 1980s, is the author of six volumes of poetry and one book of prose fiction; she received the prestigious oris Pasternak award in 2002. She currently teaches at the Moscow Literary Institute. This short novel (povest’), published in January 1990, marked her debut in prose and represents her longest fiction to date.¹⁵³ “A Cripple from Childhood,” set in the 1990s, is the story of a middle-aged mother who travels to a monastery of Old Believers in Odessa to pick up her son, who after his graduation ran away from home to become a monk and “fight the devils, despise the world and reject women” (45). Irina represents a typical New Russian in that she regularly travels to Western Europe and supposedly has a wealthy suitor in England. She not only follows each and every fashionable trend in clothes and lifestyle, but she is also equally attracted to all kinds of spiritual fashions offered on the new market of religions.

Her view of the monastery as a place suited for an exotic soul-searching vacation changes when she stays with a group of poor old women and a crippled young monk—the Cripple from Childhood—in a filthy cabin, waiting for an audience with the elder (starets), whom she calls Calistro. During this wait and then again during the mass that she attends, she is confronted with the people in and around the monastery: an unspeakably backward, uneducated crowd, the marginalized losers and outcasts of post-Soviet society. Some burst into ecstatic screams for punishment, others, like the young monk and the old women, share an obscure brew of reactionary, superstitious and xenophobic views on society. The only sophisticated person she meets is the elder, an intellectual, who receives her with refined manners, cultivated speech and responds with fine irony when she presents her own brew of spiritual orientation, asking for advice, which belief she should choose, as if she were trying on several new dresses. Finally, she convinces her son to return home

¹⁶. Brougher, The Occult in Russian Literature of the 1990s.
with her and he gives up digging himself into a one-man cave in the ground and becoming an icon painter. The title of the story may be applied both to the physically crippled monk and the mentally crippled son. The characters are distinguished by their language; the story makes use of an interesting variety of styles, from post-Soviet newspeak to the vernacular of Orthodox believers (not unlike the stories of Old Believers in Melnikov-Pechersky’s novels) and the refined lofty style of sophisticated priests (reminding one of the priest Alexander Men). The narrative is written from the perspective of the mother, often utilizing “indirect-reported speech,” so that the narrator’s irony puts her at a distance; but at the same time, she is described not without sympathy.

“A Cripple from Childhood” represents a finely textured ironic treatment of the devastating spiritual and mental disorientation in the New Russia. The market of goods, to which people are exposed for the first time and for which they seem unprepared, corresponds to the random mixture of Orthodox mysticism and Western New Age, which both offer themselves as an instant saving force, but in fact merely add to the general confusion.

Yury Mamleev, a key figure in the late Soviet Occult Revival, is one of the most eccentric living Russian writers. An expert in esoteric literature, Buddhism and in Vedanta-Hindu mysticism since the 1950s, Mamleev has been both a spiritual and literary mentor to many of today’s postmodern writers. During his emigration in America and Paris (from 1974 to 1991) he got connected with Western New Age and other Russian émigré occult groups and brought much of French and Western occult literature to Russia. In particular, he introduced to Russia the French occult philosopher René Guénon, who represents an explicitly traditional, if not reactionary, version of occult utopia and has long been popular among intellectuals of the West-European New Right. Mamleev’s publications made their way back to the Soviet Union via samizdat; after his return to Moscow in 1991, he once again became the leader of a group of young writers and poets, dedicated to what they call the “new mysticism.”

Mamleev’s novel *Flickering/Erring Time* (2001) represents an example of a literary text penned by an individual occult visionary. The novel both continues the author’s well-established poetics of fantastic monstrosity and at the same time can be read as a late counterpoint to his first and darkest novel *Shatuny* (1974), a somewhat brighter version of the same metaphysical problem.

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66. Ibid., 100-1.
perhaps even the foundations of all worlds, and which would turn to ashes all their false hopes of the past.”

The novel favors dialogue over action—the characters propound the author’s reflections on esoteric spirituality, which he has published elsewhere in philosophical texts. There is very little individualization in the language of different characters. The setting among the homeless outcasts of the doomed city is familiar from and repeats earlier novels. One cannot help but consider this novel a literary failure. Nevertheless, it represents a significant development in Mamleev’s post-1990s prose. It marks a departure from the aesthetically daring vivisection of the dark sides of humankind and a provocative exploration of total amorality and evil in his early prose; he has now turned to a lighter verbal diet of various theories of New Age by characters who don’t really act and have no concrete idea of how to change their life other than reject it and reality altogether.

Mamleev, though not politically inclined himself, is a loyal friend to Alexander Dugin, who in return promotes Mamleev’s works by reviewing them. Mamleev has published an overtly nationalist non-fiction book entitled Eternal Russia, a collection of classical poems on Russia, together with his own essays written in a style reminiscent of Leo Tolstoy’s folktales for peasant readers, which includes a tribute to the Orthodox Church as the true force of hope and essential attribute of the Russian nation. Mamleev’s occult novels are trapped in the post-atheist condition, in that his underground characters go around in circles in a world isolated from the outside; recently they have begun to circle more and more around the Eternal Russian nation.

My third example is Vladimir Sorokin’s novel Bro’s Path (2004), by content a predecessor of the earlier novel Ice (Led, 2002), the second and third parts of a trilogy. The two novels are quite different from his earlier work, both in terms of story and more particularly in language and style, which is almost completely devoid of the shocking poetics of verbal and topical excesses for which the provocative writer has become famous. Although Bro’s Path was published two years after Ice, its story chronologically precedes Ice in giving the history of the main hero Bro and the prehistory of the esoteric cult he is engaged in.

It is the story of an occult order of blond, blue-eyed elected people of the Light, “whose hearts can speak to one other.” According to the cosmological myth, which Bro, the first member of the order, is given on his initiation, the creation and evolution of the world has been a mistake of the divine cosmic order. By resurrecting and uniting 23,000 people—the exact number of the circle of the initial lights’ rays—cosmic harmony can be re-established. Key to the people’s resurrection, and, therefore, the transmission of the cosmic energy on earth, is the Ice of the Tungus meteorite, which exploded in June 1908 in Siberia, the day Bro was born. Only by breaking one’s chest with a Tungus ice-hammer can an elected person be identified, whose heart would then speak his real magic name (names like: Fer, Ip, Kta, Dzhu, etc.). The new member would then leave his former life and join the order, which is a peaceful, kind and ascetic, i.e., an asexual, community of vegetarian brothers and sisters, as long as you ignore the ice-cold brutality which dictates that all non-elected people who fail the test be killed with ice-hammers.

All non-elected people are considered inhuman sleepers. Since the story is told in reverse chronological order and the mythical plot is unfolded only in the middle of the second novel, the reader of the novel Ice is confronted with a mysterious series of extremely bloody and cruel random attacks on innocent people in today’s Moscow of different ages, social classes and professions. The short sketches of the characters’ lives before their resurrection present an edgy kaleidoscope of the material and spiritual brutalization and decadence in Russian society.

As to the uses of occult topics and their function in these novels, I see Sorokin’s novels as a parody of post-Soviet political occult ideologies and at the same time as a Gnostic tale in popular disguise. The idea of an elected Indo-Aryan race with the mission to purge the world of millions of unworthy lives refers to the connection between Nazi mysticism and the Russian nationalist version of the occult one finds in the theories of Alexander Dugin and Lev Gumilyov. The idea of the majority of


68. Vladimir Sorokin, 23 000, Trilogiia (Moscow, 2006), Led (Moscow, 2002), Put’ Bro (Moscow: Zakharov, 2004).

69. Alexander Genis also takes Sorokin’s self-promoted worldview as a gnostic and metaphysic seriously. He judges, however, the latest novels as aesthetic failures: the author, disappointed with literature as his own instrument, has exhausted his capacity of brilliant stylistic mimicry. “Novyi roman Vladimira Sorokina ‘Put’ Bro.” Interview with Radio Liberty, December 8, 2004 (www.svoboda.org/II/cult/0904).

70. Gumilyov’s theory of subethnoses (e.g., Cossacks and Old Believers) and superethnoses. Each ethnus develops a passionary field—passionarnost’, so-called “passionary” (a neologism) ener-
mankind sleeping and not really being alive can be found in Gurdjieff’s theory as the first stage of unconsciousness before awakening, it also corresponds with Nikolai Roerich’s concept of Agni Yoga, with the idea of the first and lowest race in the hierarchy of seven before divination. All these ideas essentially represent reconsiderations of various aspects adopted from Hindu philosophy. According to Tsiolkovsky, the atoms floating in the cosmos are all asleep until human consciousness brings them to life.

Ice and Bro’s Path also parody the cult of the Tungus meteorite, which has not only occupied Russian scientists and inspired the occult establishment ever since the inexplicable explosion in June 1908, but has also become a cult topic in international science fiction as well as in Western popular culture. Writers and scientists alike, such as Alexander Kazantsev and the geophysicist and writer about UFOs Alexei Zolotov, who followed in the footsteps of Leonid Kulik, the first leader of Soviet academic expeditions to the Tungus, have dedicated their life-long research and writings to the so-called “Tunguske Diva” (the Tungus Wonder); recent popular treatments include the film the X-Files.

Sorokin’s novels, according to the classification suggested above, may be viewed as an example of a parody of Pop Religion and Neopaganism at the same time, achieved by a chameleon-like mimetic assimilation, while leaving it open, whether there is some hidden serious voice in the desert behind it or not.

I conclude with two observations on the cultural significance of the Occult Revival in Russia today:

First, despite the diversity of occult ideas and theories in Russia today, the preoccupation with the Russian past confirms that national identity as spiritual legitimation is a driving, motivating force. Most occult writings tell stories of ethnic or cosmic genesis, but with the exception of Alexander Dugin’s ideology of Neo-fascist mysticism, we hardly find any ideas about concrete steps one must take to change or better one’s life, suggestions of a path to utopia, or a life enlightened by occult knowledge.

And second, the occult in literature is presented both from an insider’s point of view—Mamleev—and from the perspective of distant irony or parody—Nikolaeva and Sorokin. But all these representations of the Occult detail an asceticism, an attitude that rejects the body and the senses, where sex is presented as a drug, a threat, and an enemy of spiritual liberation. Here I see a connection to the utopian philosophical and occult concepts of the early twentieth century in Russia from Fyodorov and Tsiolkovsky to the theosophical and anthroposophical concepts as well as the technological utopias of the avant-garde.

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