

cajoled and improvised, interpreting his powers broadly. At the height of the crisis, he wrote Vice President John Adams and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson that they “may have heard that the Treasurer was in the Market last night and may be at a loss concerning his authority.” Hamilton explained that he had used some money left over from the previous summer’s authorization to try to quell the panic. In a crisis, say Sylla and his coauthors, Hamilton’s rule was “Act first, explain later.”

To allay fears in the financial markets, Hamilton counseled a New York banker to continue to lend, but at a higher interest rate than normal to prevent a bank run. His advice anticipated by 81 years financial rules laid out by the Victorian Walter Bagehot for central bank crisis management. Using every tool at his disposal, Hamilton ended the Crisis of 1792 in roughly one month, the authors write.

During the past year, Federal Reserve chairman Ben Bernanke has

moved aggressively to prevent the 2008–09 recession from becoming a deeper and longer lasting economic calamity. But Bernanke is drawing on a long history of central banking and crisis management theory. During the early 1790s, the federal government was able to overcome a financial panic and put in place the essential fiscal, debt, bank, currency, and chartering innovations that allowed the U.S. economy to grow at modern rates. Hamilton deserves the credit. He wrote the playbook.

## RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

# Russia’s Casual Christians

**THE SOURCE:** “Orthodox Resurgence” by John P. Burgess, in *Christian Century*, June 16, 2009.

SINCE THE FALL OF THE COMMUNIST regime in 1991, the number of monasteries in the former Soviet republic of Russia has grown from 22 to 804, the number of parishes from 7,000 to 30,000, and the proportion of Russians describing themselves as Orthodox from 20 to as high as 80 percent. The numbers are impressive, but John P. Burgess, a Presbyterian minister and a professor at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, suggests that the resurgence may have as much to do with nationalism as with religious zeal.

Many former comrades believe that to be a true Russian is to be Orthodox. In Moscow alone, the number of churches has increased from 40 to 872. But priests say that

five percent of the population, at most, regularly attends. More than 80 percent of Russians don’t fast at all during Lent, ignoring an important rule of the faith. And although the proportion of Russians who said they intended to fast increased in a

recent poll, only 30 percent reported that they considered fasting a spiritual exercise. The rest characterized it as a cultural tradition, or a health measure, or a Russian legacy that no longer has special meaning. In the same poll, close to half of Russian *atheists* (42 percent) described themselves as Orthodox.

Like many Americans, Russians often believe in a divinely given national exceptionalism. Russians think they are “not subject to the



Russian prime minister Vladimir Putin attends an Orthodox Easter service in Moscow in April. Although Russia remains largely secular, the Orthodox Church has aligned itself with the political leadership.

## RELIGION &amp; PHILOSOPHY

## No One Died in Malerkotla

**THE SOURCE:** “Saved by the Saint: Refusing and Reversing Partition in Muslim North India” by Anna Bigelow, in *The Journal of Asian Studies*, May 2009.

AN ELABORATE TOMB HONORING a 15th-century Sufi Muslim saint has attained rare religious status in India: It draws worshipers from the Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh faiths. Anna Bigelow, a professor of philosophy and religion at North Carolina State University, writes that shared devotion to the saint, Haider Shaikh, played an important role in protecting the city of Malerkotla from the religious violence that killed an estimated 500,000 people when India was partitioned in 1947.

Nobody died in Malerkotla when the Punjab region was split between the new state of Pakistan and India. As roughly seven million Muslims moved west into Pakistan and eight million Hindus and Sikhs moved east into India, the Muslim-majority city was inundated by 200,000 refugees. Malerkotla’s Muslims, soon to be a tiny minority in the Indian state of Punjab, stayed put, and remain today as a majority in the city. Food ran low and tensions high, but no violence occurred, although thousands of Muslims and Hindus were gruesomely murdered in other regions.

Today, the story of “peace at partition” has taken root as the city’s “civic identity,” writes Bigelow. A central pillar of this idealized “zone of peace” is the story of Haider Shaikh. The saint is honored for founding the city and performing miracles. His descendant,

Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan, brought more good fortune to Malerkotla through his actions in the early 1700s. In one of the innumerable battles fought for nearly a century between Islamic and Sikh forces, Khan—who was on the winning side—vociferously objected to the execution of the vanquished Sikh guru’s two youngest sons, who had been sealed alive into a wall at a construction project. The nawab argued in vain that it violated Islamic law and the Qur’an to execute the boys in such a cruel way. Khan’s protest on behalf of devotees of an opposing religion is an important feature of Sikh and Punjabi history, symbolizing the possibility of “rising above sectarian divisions to stand for justice,” according to Bigelow.

At the saint’s shrine today, Muslims, arrayed on the left with their backs to Mecca, pray through the saint to God. At the foot of the tomb and elsewhere, Sikhs and Hindus pray directly to the saint. Offerings are made, and disciples are “possessed” by Haider Shaikh’s spirit, going into trances, rolling their heads, then answering questions from followers about their personal concerns—job-related issues, health problems, or the conceiving of children. Remedies often include prayer, offerings to the saint through his descendants, or abstinence from meat or alcohol.

Pilgrims to the shrine insist that the reason they come to this particular tomb—where the vast majority of the disciples of the Muslim saint are Hindus and Sikhs—is precisely because of its religious universality. Haider Shaikh, Bigelow found, is “our shared saint.”

vices of other nations but are uniquely able to realize a more perfect political order, which God calls them to offer to the world.” When Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, an Orthodox abbot told Czar Vasily III that the czar was the last remaining “lord and protector of the altars of God.” “Two Romes [Constantinople and Rome itself] have fallen,” the abbot said. Russia stands, “and a fourth there will not be.”

Burgess, who lived and studied in St. Petersburg during 2004–05, says that when Russians think of morality, they are more likely to think of the

The Orthodox Church may be resurgent in Russia, but the country remains highly secular.

family than of religion. Only four percent of Russians say that the church should shape moral values. He disputes John and Carol Garrard’s argument in *Russian Orthodoxy Resurgent* (2008) that the Orthodox Church has replaced the discredited social ideology of Russian communism as surely as the Emperor Constantine substituted the “symbols of Christianity for those of pagan Rome.”

Burgess writes that the Orthodox Church may be resurgent, but the country remains highly secular. The church has aligned itself with the current Russian political leadership, just as it did historically. It may have experienced a “miracle of rebirth,” but the church owes its resurrection chiefly to its role as a bulwark of Russian state power.