NEW FOR FALL 2018

On the Landing 1
The Orthodox Church in Ukraine 2
The Futurist Files 3
The Winter Palace and the People 4
On the Periphery of Europe, 1762–1825 5

Moving Up, Moving Out 6
Swedish Chicago 7
New in Paperback 8 – 12
In these sixteen stories, available in English for the first time, prize-winning author Yenta Mash traces an arc across continents, across upheavals and regime changes, and across the phases of a woman’s life. Mash’s protagonists are often in transit, poised “on the landing” on their way to or from somewhere else. In imaginative, poignant, and relentlessly honest prose, translated from the Yiddish by Ellen Cassedy, Mash documents the lost world of Jewish Bessarabia, the texture of daily life behind the Iron Curtain in Soviet Moldova, and the challenges of assimilation in Israel.

On the Landing opens by inviting us to join a woman making her way through her ruined hometown, recalling the colorful customs of yesteryear—and the night when everything changed. We then travel into the Soviet gulag, accompanying women prisoners into the fearsome forests of Siberia. In postwar Soviet Moldova, we see how the Jewish community rebuilds itself. On the move once more, we join refugees struggling to find their place in Israel. Finally, a late-life romance brings a blossoming of joy.

Drawing on a lifetime of repeated uprooting, Mash offers an intimate perch from which to explore little-known corners of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. A master chronicler of exile, she makes a major contribution to the literature of immigration and resilience, adding her voice to those of Jhumpa Lahiri, W. G. Sebald, Andrés Aciman, and Viet Thanh Nguyen. Mash’s literary oeuvre is a brave achievement, and her work is urgently relevant today as displaced people seek refuge across the globe.

Yenta Mash (1922–2013) was born and raised in Bessarabia in southeastern Europe. She survived Siberian exile, then settled in Chisinau, Moldova, before immigrating to Israel. Her prize-winning fiction draws on her life, spanning continents, regime changes, and historical eras.

Ellen Cassedy is the author of We Are Here: Memories of the Lithuanian Holocaust and co-translator of Oedipus in Brooklyn and Other Stories by Blume Lempel. She was a 2015 Yiddish Book Center Translation Fellow and this volume is a result of her fellowship.

Jessica Kirzane, PhD, is a Lecturer in Yiddish at the University of Chicago. She was a 2017 Yiddish Book Center translation fellow and is the pedagogy editor for In geveb: A Journal of Yiddish Studies.
The Orthodox Church in Ukraine
A Century of Separation
Nicholas E. Denysenko

“Based on in-depth archival research, this study brings to light various neglected aspects of Ukrainian church history, casting into a sharp relief the connections between the issues of language, state independence, and church governance. The story that emerges is narrated with considerable nuance, elegance, and lucidity.”
—Paul Gavrilyuk, University of St. Thomas

The bitter separation of Ukraine’s Orthodox churches is a microcosm of its societal strife. From 1917 onward, church leaders failed to agree on the church’s mission in the twentieth century. The core issues of dispute were establishing independence from the Russian church and adopting Ukrainian as the language of worship. Decades of polemical exchanges and public statements by leaders of the separated churches contributed to the formation of their distinct identities and sharpened the friction amongst their respective supporters.

In The Orthodox Church in Ukraine, Nicholas Denysenko provides a balanced and comprehensive analysis of this history from the early twentieth century to the present. Based on extensive archival research, Denysenko’s study examines the dynamics of church and state that complicate attempts to restore an authentic Ukrainian religious identity in the contemporary Orthodox churches. An enhanced understanding of these separate identities and how they were forged could prove to be an important tool for resolving contemporary religious differences and revising ecclesial policies. This important study will be of interest to historians of the church, specialists of former Soviet countries, and general readers interested in the history of the Orthodox Church.

Nicholas E. Denysenko is Emil and Elfriede Jochum Professor and Chair at Valparaiso University. A graduate of St. Vladimir’s Orthodox Theological Seminary (MDiv, 2000) and The Catholic University of America (PhD, 2008), Denysenko specializes in liturgical theology and Orthodox Christianity. His books include Theology and Form: Contemporary Orthodox Architecture in America. He has been a deacon of the Orthodox Church in America since 2003.

Also of interest
Framing Mary
The Mother of God in Modern, Revolutionary, and Post-Soviet Russian Culture
Edited by Amy Singleton Adams & Vera Shevzov
$39.00 s paper / 776-8

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The Futurist Files
Avant-Garde, Politics, and Ideology in Russia, 1905–1930
Iva Glisic

“Glisic writes in a clear and highly readable style and does an admirable job of bringing together a huge number of primary and secondary sources. The scholarship is sound and the content is well organized.”
—Margaret Samu, coeditor of From Realism to the Silver Age: New Studies in Russian Artistic Culture

Futurism was Russia’s first avant-garde movement. Gatecrashing the Russian public sphere in the early twentieth century, the movement called for the destruction of everything old, so that the past could not hinder the creation of a new, modern society. Over the next two decades, the protagonists of Russian Futurism pursued their goal of modernizing human experience through radical art.

The success of this mission has long been the subject of scholarly debate. Critics have often characterized Russian Futurism as an expression of utopian daydreaming by young artists who were unrealistic in their visions of Soviet society and naive in their comprehension of the Bolshevik political agenda. By tracing the political and ideological evolution of Russian Futurism between 1905 and 1930, Iva Glisic challenges this view, demonstrating that Futurism took a calculated and systematic approach to its contemporary socio-political reality. This approach ultimately allowed Russia’s Futurists to devise a unique artistic practice that would later become an integral element of the distinctly Soviet cultural paradigm.

Drawing upon a unique combination of archival materials and employing a theoretical framework inspired by the works of philosophers such as Lewis Mumford, Karl Mannheim, Ernst Bloch, Fred Polak, and Slavoj Žižek, The Futurist Files presents Futurists not as blinded idealists, but rather as active and judicious participants in the larger project of building a modern Soviet consciousness. This fascinating study ultimately stands as a reminder that while radical ideas are often dismissed as utopian, and impossible, they did—and can—have a critical role in driving social change. It will be of interest to art historians, cultural historians, and scholars and students of Russian history.

Iva Glisic is a historian of twentieth-century Russia and the Balkans.

Also of interest

State of Madness
Psychiatry, Literature, and Dissent After Stalin
Rebecca Reich
$60.00 s Hardcover / 775-1
The Winter Palace and the People
Staging and Consuming Russia’s Monarchy, 1754–1917
Susan P. McCaffray

“This is an ambitious and well-researched study that uses the Winter Palace as cynosure to describe and analyze the interaction between rulers and the people of the capital. In this manner, it combines political, architectural, and social history to reveal the role of the palace as an instrument of monarchical rule.”

—Richard Wortman, Columbia University

St. Petersburg’s Winter Palace was once the supreme architectural symbol of Russia’s autocratic government. Over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it became the architectural symbol of St. Petersburg itself. The story of the palace illuminates the changing relationship between monarchs and their capital city during the last century and a half of Russian monarchy. In The Winter Palace and the People, Susan McCaffray examines interactions among those who helped to stage the ceremonial drama of monarchy, those who consumed the spectacle, and the monarchs themselves.

In the face of a changing social landscape in their rapidly growing nineteenth-century capital, Russian monarchs reoriented their display of imperial and national representation away from courtiers and toward the urban public. When attacked at mid-century, monarchs retreated from the palace. As they receded, the public claimed the square and the artistic treasures in the Imperial Hermitage before claiming the palace itself. By 1917, the Winter Palace had come to be the essential stage for representing not just monarchy, but the civic life of the empire-nation. What was cataclysmic for the monarchy presented to those who staffed the palace and Hermitage not a disaster, but a new mission, as a public space created jointly by monarch and city passed from the one to the other. This insightful study will appeal to scholars of Russia and general readers interested in Russian history.

Susan P. McCaffray is professor of history at the University of North Carolina Wilmington. She is the author of The Politics of Industrialization in Tsarist Russia (NIU Press, 1996), editor of the memoirs of Alexander Fenin, Coal and Politics in Late Imperial Russia (NIU Press, 1990), and coeditor of Russia in the European Context, 1789–1914.

Also of interest

Socialist Churches
Radical Secularization and the Preservation of the Past in Petrograd and Leningrad, 1918–1988
Catriona Kelly
$59.00x cloth / 743-0
Throughout the eighteenth century, the Russian elite assimilated the ideas, emotions, and practices of the aristocracy in Western countries to various degrees, while retaining a strong sense of their distinctive identity. In On the Periphery of Europe, 1762–1825, Andreas Schönle and Andrei Zorin examine the principal manifestations of Europeanization for Russian elites in their daily lives, through the import of material culture, the adoption of certain social practices, travel, reading patterns, and artistic consumption. The authors consider five major sites of Europeanization: court culture, religion, education, literature, and provincial life.

The Europeanization of the Russian elite paradoxically strengthened its pride in its Russianness, precisely because it participated in networks of interaction and exchange with European elites and shared in their linguistic and cultural capital. In this way, Europeanization generated forms of sociability that helped the elite consolidate its corporate identity as distinct from court society and also from the people. The Europeanization of Russia was uniquely intense, complex, and pervasive, as it aimed not only to emulate forms of behavior, but to forge an elite that was intrinsically European, while remaining Russian. The second of a two-volume project (the first is a multi-authored collection of case studies), this insightful study will appeal to scholars and students of Russian and East European history and culture, as well as those interested in transnational processes.

Andreas Schönle is professor of Russian at Queen Mary, University of London and fellow of the British Academy. He is the coeditor of The Europeanized Elite in Russia, 1762–1825 and the author of Architecture of Oblivion, both published by NIU Press.

Andrei Zorin is professor and chair of Russian of the University of Oxford and fellow of New College. He is the coeditor of The Europeanized Elite in Russia, 1762–1825 and the author of By Fables Alone: Literature and State Ideology in Late Eighteenth- and Early Nineteenth-Century Russia (2014; Russian edition 2001) and Poiavlenie geroia, a book on the emotional culture in late eighteenth, early nineteenth-century Russia.
In *Moving Up, Moving Out*, Will Cooley discusses the damage racism and discrimination have exacted on black Chicagoans in the twentieth century, while accentuating the resilience of upwardly-mobile African Americans. Cooley examines how class differences created fissures in the black community and produced quandaries for black Chicagoans interested in racial welfare.

While black Chicagoans engaged in collective struggles, they also used individualistic means to secure the American Dream. Black Chicagoans demonstrated their talent and ambitions, but they entered through the narrow gate, and whites denied them equal opportunities in the educational institutions, workplaces, and neighborhoods that produced the middle class. African Americans resisted these restrictions at nearly every turn by moving up into better careers and moving out into higher-quality neighborhoods, but their continued marginalization helped create a deeply dysfunctional city.

African Americans settled in Chicago for decades, inspired by the gains their forerunners were making in the city. Though faith in Chicago as a land of promise wavered, the progress of the black middle class kept the city from completely falling apart. In this important study, Cooley shows how Chicago, in all of its glory and faults, was held together by black dreams of advancement. *Moving Up, Moving Out* will appeal to urban historians and sociologists, scholars of African American studies, and general readers interested in Chicago and urban history.

**Will Cooley** is professor of history at Walsh University in North Canton, Ohio.
Between 1880 and 1920, emigration from Sweden to Chicago soared, and the city itself grew remarkably. During this time, the Swedish population in the city shifted from three centrally located ethnic enclaves to neighborhoods scattered throughout the city. As Swedes moved to new neighborhoods, the early enclave-based culture adapted to a progressively more dispersed pattern of Swedish settlement in Chicago and its suburbs. Swedish community life in the new neighborhoods flourished as immigrants built a variety of ethnic churches and created meaningful social affiliations, in the process forging a complex Swedish-American identity that combined their Swedish heritage with their new urban realities.

Chicago influenced these Swedes’ lives in profound ways, determining the types of jobs they would find, the variety of people they would encounter, and the locations of their neighborhoods. But these immigrants were creative people, and they in turn shaped their urban experience in ways that made sense to them. Swedes arriving in Chicago after 1880 benefited from the strong community created by their predecessors, but they did not hesitate to reshape that community and build new ethnic institutions to make their urban experience more meaningful and relevant. They did not leave Chicago untouched—they formed an expanding Swedish community in the city, making significant portions of Chicago Swedish. This engaging study will appeal to scholars and general readers interested in immigration and Swedish-American history.

Anita Olson Gustafson is dean of the College of Liberal Arts and professor of history at Mercer University. She holds a BA in Swedish and economics from North Park University and a PhD in history from Northwestern University. She has authored several articles on Swedish immigration to America.
The Revolution of Moral Consciousness
Nietzsche in Russian Literature, 1890–1914
Edith W. Clowes

No other thinker so engaged the Russian cultural imagination of the early twentieth century as did Friedrich Nietzsche. The Revolution of Moral Consciousness shows how Nietzschean thought influenced the resurgence of literary life that started in the 1890s and continued for four decades. Through an analysis of the Russian encounter with Nietzsche, Edith Clowes defines the shift in ethical and aesthetic vision that motivated Russia’s artistic renascence, while leading its followers to the brink of cultural despair.

Clowes shows how in the last years of the nineteenth century a diverse array of writers and critics discovered Nietzsche’s thought, embracing or repudiating it with equal vigor. The literary storm brewing around Nietzsche and the concurrent relaxation of censorship combined to attract a public eager to follow the new intellectual fashion. Young writers, such as Andreev and Kuprin, welcomed the idea of the “superman” as a path to personal fulfillment. The tragic fates of their protagonists and the alluring gospel of the vulgar Zarathustra-like characters of such bestselling authors as Boborykin and Verbitskaia found enthusiastic audiences ready to be “taught” how to “find themselves.”

From this ferment emerged the greatest Russian literary voices of the early twentieth century. The revolutionary romantics, Gorky and Lunacharsky, sought in Nietzsche’s writing a new vision of social and cultural change. Merezhkovsky led a generation of mystic symbolists in the search for a literary myth of resurrection. Ivanov, Blok, and Belyi appropriated the image of the “crucified Dionysus” as the central symbol of spiritual transfiguration. Their encounters with Nietzschean thought disclose a profound creative struggle with their cultural past and its established formulations of nation and individual, culture and history. Clowes uses the term future anxiety to speak of a creative mentality that strove to assert itself by diminishing the impact of literary precursors such as Dostoevsky and Solovyov, and opening to the imagination the vision of a future full of vast creative possibility.

Edith W. Clowes is the Brown-Forman Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Virginia and coeditor of Area Studies in the Global Age: Community, Place, Identity (NIU Press, 2016).
Space, Place, and Power in Modern Russia

Essays in the New Spatial History

Edited by Mark Bassin, Christopher Ely, and Melissa K. Stockdale

“[This volume is] required reading for any scholar or advanced student interested in the new spatial approach to history.”

— The Slavonic and East European Review

Exploring the creation, transformation, and imagination of Russian space as a lens through which to understand Russia’s development from the eighteenth century to the present, this volume makes an important contribution to Russian studies and the “new spatial history.” Scholars have long appreciated space as an important factor in understanding Russia, thanks in part to Russia’s geopolitical position as the largest country in the world: both a part of Europe and distinct from it. The new spatial history treats space not only as an objectively existing physical reality, but also as something subjective and culturally produced. Space here is considered both an arena for historical activity and a critical element of this activity, at once shaping history and being shaped by it. Moreover, psychological processes of cognition and perception play a critical role in rendering space meaningful to the societies or groups that occupy it. The ten essays in this volume are organized along two thematic lines: the general problem of space and power, and the valorization of space in the broader process of constructing and negotiating group identities, both social and national. This important collection will be of interest to undergraduates, cultural historians, and historical geographers, as well as specialists on Russia.

Mark Bassin is Baltic Sea Professor of the History of Ideas, Södertörn University, Stockholm, and author of The Gumilev Mystique: Biopolitics, Eurasianism and the Construction of Community in Modern Russia and Imperial Visions: Nationalist Imagination and Geographical Expansion in the Russian Far East, 1840–1865.

Christopher Ely is associate professor of history in the Harriet L. Wilkes Honors College of Florida Atlantic University and author of This Meager Nature: Landscape and National Identity in Imperial Russia (NIU Press, 2002) and Underground Petersburg: Radical Populism, Urban Space, and the Tactics of Subversion in Reform-Era Russia (NIU Press, 2016).

Melissa K. Stockdale is a Brian and Sandra O’Brien Presidential Professor at the University of Oklahoma and author of Paul Miliukov and the Quest for a Liberal Russia, 1880–1918 and Mobilizing the Russian Nation: Patriotism and Citizenship in the First World War.
At the end of World War I, the United States Army maintained a horse-mounted cavalry from a bygone era. From the end of World War I until well into World War II, senior leaders remained convinced that traditional cavalry units were useful in reconnaissance, and horses retained a leading role. Months into World War II, the true believers in the utility of the horses had their hopes shattered as the last horse cavalry units either dismounted to fight as infantry or traded their oat-eating horses for gasoline-guzzling “iron ponies.” The horse belonged to the past; the armored truck was the way of the future.

Matthew Darlington Morton has examined myriad official records, personal papers, doctrine, and professional discourse from an era of intense debate about the future of the U.S. Cavalry. He has captured the emotion of the conflict that ultimately tore the branch apart by examining the views of famous men such as George S. Patton Jr. and Lesley J. McNair. More importantly, Morton brings new light to lesser-known figures such as John K. Herr and William S. Biddle, who played important roles in shaping the future of the U.S. Cavalry.

At the heart of the book are questions about how to train and organize for a possible future war, while retaining flexibility to deal with war as it actually happens. Morton shows how intense debate about the nature of the next war impacted the organization and doctrine that the reformed U.S. Cavalry would employ on the battlefields of World War II. Leaders confronted tough questions: What would the nature of the next war be? What kind of doctrine would lend itself to future battlefields? What kind of organization would best fulfill doctrinal objectives, and what kind of equipment should that organization have? The same challenges face Army leaders today as they contemplate the nature of the next war.

Matthew Darlington Morton is a colonel in the United States Army who earned his PhD at Florida State University. He taught military history at West Point, served on the faculty of the Marshall Center, and was a Senior Fellow on the Chief of Staff of the United States Army’s Operation Iraqi Freedom research team. Colonel Morton’s most recent operational assignment was as the Director of Future Plans and Policy, USARCENT, Patton’s Own Third Army.
On the Farm Front
The Women’s Land Army in World War II
Stephanie A. Carpenter

“Carpenter has exhaustively researched the WLA and its various activities, and her book should serve as the starting point for anyone interested in gender issues on the wartime farm front.”

—The American Historical Review

Rosie the Riveter is an icon for women’s industrial contribution to World War II, but history has largely overlooked the three million women who served on America’s agricultural front. The Women’s Land Army sent volunteers to farms, canneries, and dairies across the country, accounting for the majority of wartime agricultural labor. On the Farm Front tells for the first time the remarkable story of these women who worked to ensure both “Freedom from Want” at home and victory abroad.

Formed in 1943 as part of the Emergency Farm Labor Program, the WLA placed its workers in areas where American farmers urgently needed assistance. Many farmers in even the most desperate areas, however, initially opposed women working their land. Rural administrators in the Midwest and the South yielded to necessity and employed several hundred thousand women as farm laborers by the end of the war, but those in the Great Plains and eastern Rocky Mountains remained hesitant, suffering serious agricultural and financial losses as a consequence.

Stephanie Carpenter reveals how the WLA revolutionized the national view of farming. By accepting all available women as agricultural workers, farmers abandoned traditional labor and stereotypical social practices. When the WLA officially disbanded in 1945, many of its women chose to remain in their agricultural jobs rather than return to a full-time home life or prewar employment. On the Farm Front illuminates the Women’s Land Army’s unique contribution to prosperity and victory, showing how this landmark organization changed the role of women in American society.

Stephanie A. Carpenter is professor of history at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan. She is the author of numerous articles on agricultural and women’s history.

Also of interest
Industrializing the Corn Belt
Agriculture, Technology, and Environment, 1945–1972
J.L. Anderson
$25.00 x paper / 741-6
Henry Ford’s Plan for the American Suburb
Dearborn and Detroit
Heather B. Barrow

“This timely and erudite volume is essential reading for understanding the metropolitization of Detroit.”
—The Michigan Historical Review

Around Detroit, suburbanization was led by Henry Ford, who not only located a massive factory over the city’s border in Dearborn, but was the first industrialist to make the automobile a mass consumer item. Suburbanization in the 1920s was spurred simultaneously by the migration of the automobile industry and the mobility of automobile users. A welfare capitalist, Ford was a leader on many fronts—he raised wages, increased leisure time, and transformed workers into consumers. The decade was dominated by this new political economy—also known as “Fordism”—linking mass production and consumption. The rise of Dearborn demonstrated that Fordism was connected to mass suburbanization as well. Ultimately, Dearborn proved to be a model that was repeated throughout the nation, as people of all classes relocated to suburbs, shifting away from central cities. Although mass suburbanization was a national phenomenon, the example of Detroit is an important baseline since the trend was more discernable there than elsewhere. Suburbanization, however, was never a simple matter of outlying communities growing in parallel with cities. Instead, resources were diverted from central cities as they were transferred to the suburbs. The example of the Detroit metropolis asks whether the mass suburbanization which originated there represented the “American dream,” and if so, by whom and at what cost.

Heather B. Barrow received her PhD from the University of Chicago. She has taught history, urban studies, and public policy at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Indiana University Northwest, and Loyola University Chicago. She was also a project director with the architecture department at the Art Institute of Chicago.
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