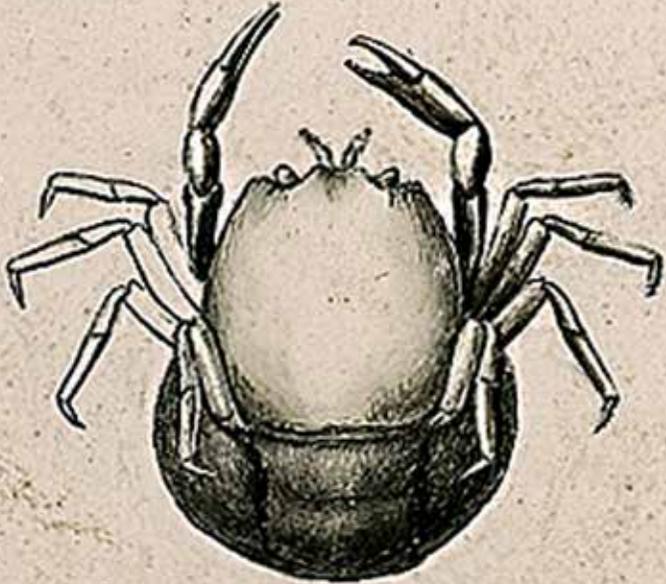


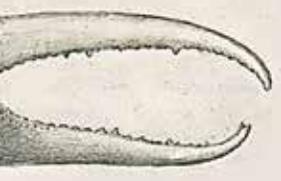
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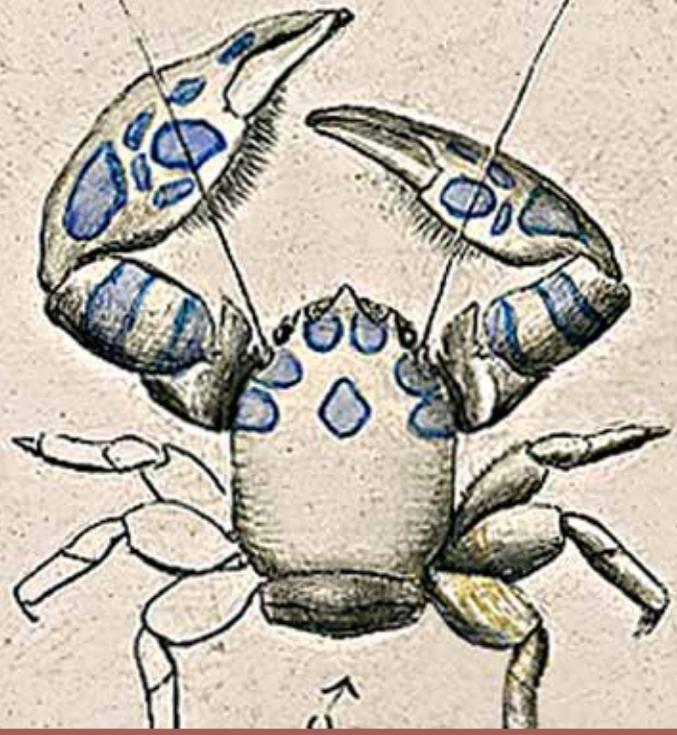
marginatus



Haplocarcinus marsupialis



Porcellanella pictus



NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS
SPRING 2018

NEW FOR SPRING 2018

William Stimpson and the
Golden Age of American Natural History 1

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State of Madness 3

The Image of Christ in Russian Literature 4

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Have Fun in Burma 7

New in Paperback 8–12

Cover image: Drawings of crustaceans by William Stimpson. Smithsonian Institution Archives, North Pacific Exploring Expedition 1852–1861 and undated, Record Unit 7253, Box 2, Folder 5.

Below: Illustrations of genus *Io* shells by George W. Tyron, Jr. *American Journal of Conchology* 1, no. 1 (February 1865), plate 3.



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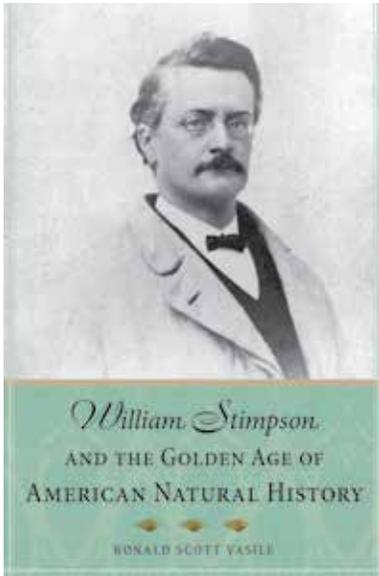
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William Stimpson and the Golden Age of American Natural History

Ronald Scott Vasile

"This is an excellent study of a neglected figure in natural history. Stimpson worked alongside some of the scientific giants of his time and was affiliated with some of the most prestigious scientific institutions this country has developed."

—Joel Greenberg, author of *A Feathered River Across the Sky: The Passenger Pigeon's Flight to Extinction*

WILLIAM STIMPSON WAS AT the forefront of the American natural history community in the latter half of

the nineteenth century. Stimpson displayed an early affinity for the sea and natural history, and after completing an apprenticeship with famed naturalist Louis Agassiz, he became one of the first professionally trained naturalists in the United States.

In 1852, twenty-year-old Stimpson was appointed naturalist of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, where he collected and classified hundreds of marine animals. Upon his return, he joined renowned naturalist Spencer F. Baird at the Smithsonian Institution to create its department of invertebrate zoology. He also founded and led the irreverent and fun-loving Megatherium Club, which included many notable naturalists. In 1865, Stimpson focused on turning the Chicago Academy of Sciences into one of the largest and most important museums in the country. Tragically, the museum was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, and Stimpson died of tuberculosis soon after, before he could restore his scientific legacy.

This first-ever biography of William Stimpson situates his work in the context of his time. As one of few to collaborate with both Agassiz and Baird, Stimpson's life provides insight into the men who shaped a generation of naturalists—the last before intense specialization caused naturalists to give way to biologists. Historians of science and general readers interested in biographies, science, and history will enjoy this compelling study.

RONALD SCOTT VASILE teaches AP US history and anthropology at Lockport Township High School in Lockport, Illinois. He has worked as a collections manager and archivist at a natural history museum and as a public historian focusing on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. He is coeditor of William Stimpson's North Pacific Journal.

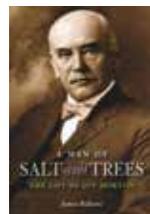
ALSO OF INTEREST

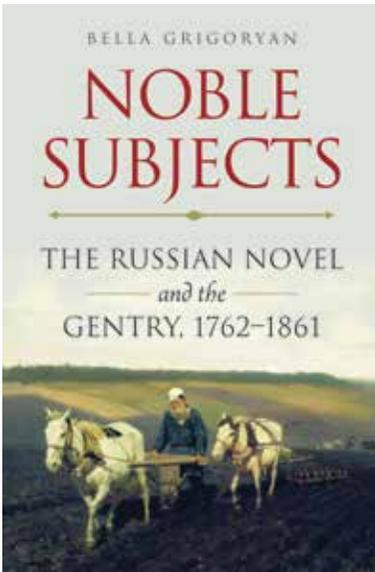
A Man of Salt and Trees

The Life of Joy Morton

James Ballowe

\$22.00t paper / 757-7





Noble Subjects

The Russian Novel and the Gentry,
1762–1861

Bella Grigoryan

STUDIES OF THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE

"In this highly original, well-researched study, Grigoryan explores the problematic status of the Russian nobility as citizens in an autocratic state as it was articulated in various journalistic, fictional, and nonfictional texts, while offering fresh interpretations of Russian literary works. This is a rare case of a truly balanced interdisciplinary work that makes an equal contribution to the fields of history and literary studies."

—**Valeria Sobol**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN nobility and the state underwent a dynamic transformation during the roughly one hundred-year period encompassing the reign of Catherine II (1762–1796) and ending with the Great Reforms initiated by Alexander II. This period also saw the gradual appearance, by the early decades of the nineteenth century, of a novelistic tradition that depicted the Russian society of its day. In *Noble Subjects*, Bella Grigoryan examines the rise of the Russian novel in relation to the political, legal, and social definitions that accrued to the nobility as an estate, urging readers to rethink the cultural and political origins of the genre.

By examining works by Novikov, Karamzin, Pushkin, Bulgarin, Gogol, Goncharov, Aksakov, and Tolstoy alongside a selection of extra-literary sources (including mainstream periodicals, farming treatises, and domestic and conduct manuals), Grigoryan establishes links between the rise of the Russian novel and a broad-ranging interest in the figure of the male landowner in Russian public discourse. *Noble Subjects* traces the routes by which the rhetorical construction of the male landowner as an imperial subject and citizen produced a contested site of political, socio-cultural, and affective investment in the Russian cultural imagination. This interdisciplinary study reveals how the Russian novel developed, in part, as a carrier of a masculine domestic ideology. It will appeal to scholars and students of Russian history and literature.

BELLA GRIGORYAN is assistant professor of Russian at Bryn Mawr College.

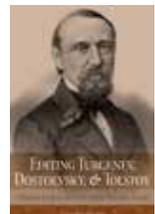
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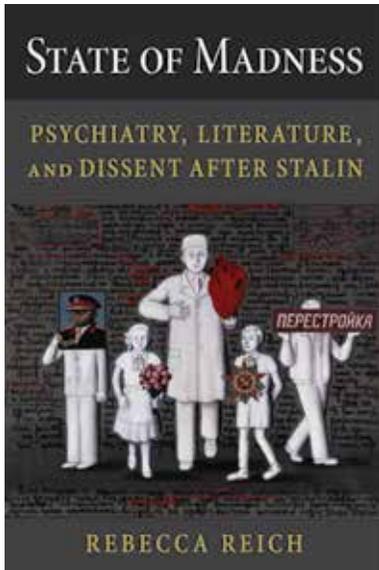
Editing Turgenev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy

Mikhail Katkov and the Great Russian Novel

Susanne Fusso

\$45.00x cloth / 766-9





State of Madness

Psychiatry, Literature, and Dissent
After Stalin

Rebecca Reich

"Reich demonstrates the truly insidious nature of state-sponsored psychiatric discourse and practice after Stalin. Rather than a simple indictment, however, she accesses important primary and secondary sources to explore the complexity of defining 'madness' in this conformist society."

—Angela Brintlinger, editor of *Madness and the Mad in Russian Culture*

WHAT MADNESS MEANT WAS a fiercely contested question in

Soviet society. *State of Madness* examines the politically fraught collision between psychiatric and literary discourses in the years after Joseph Stalin's death. State psychiatrists deployed set narratives of mental illness to pathologize dissenting politics and art. Dissidents such as Aleksandr Vol'pin, Vladimir Bukovskii, and Semen Gluzman responded by highlighting a pernicious overlap between those narratives and their life stories. The state, they suggested in their own psychiatrically themed texts, had crafted an idealized view of reality that itself resembled a pathological work of art. In their unsanctioned poetry and prose, the writers Joseph Brodsky, Andrei Siniavskii, and Venedikt Erofeev similarly engaged with psychiatric discourse to probe where creativity ended and insanity began. Together, these dissenters cast themselves as psychiatrists to a sick society.

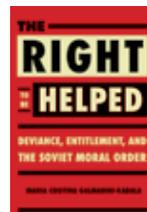
By challenging psychiatry's right to declare them or what they wrote insane, dissenters exposed as a self-serving fiction the state's renewed claims to rationality and modernity in the post-Stalin years. They were, as they observed, like the child who breaks the spell of collective delusion in Hans Christian Andersen's story "The Emperor's New Clothes." In a society where normality means insisting that the naked monarch is clothed, it is the truth-teller who is pathologized. Situating literature's encounter with psychiatry at the center of a wider struggle over authority and power, this bold interdisciplinary study will appeal to literary specialists; historians of culture, science, and medicine; and scholars and students of the Soviet Union and its legacy for Russia today.

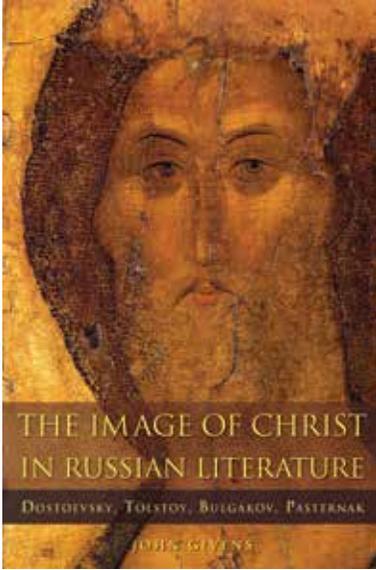
REBECCA REICH is a lecturer in Russian literature and culture at the University of Cambridge.

ALSO OF INTEREST

The Right to Be Helped

Deviance, Entitlement, and the Soviet Moral Order
Maria Cristina Galmarini-Kabala
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The Image of Christ in Russian Literature

Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Bulgakov,
Pasternak

John Givens

"Givens seeks the role of Christ within the context of Russia's iconic works, focusing on the paradox of humanity and divinity. *The Image of Christ in Russian Literature* is a compelling introduction and analysis for scholars from many literary traditions, not just Russian."

—Roy R. Robson, author of *Old Believers in Modern Russia*

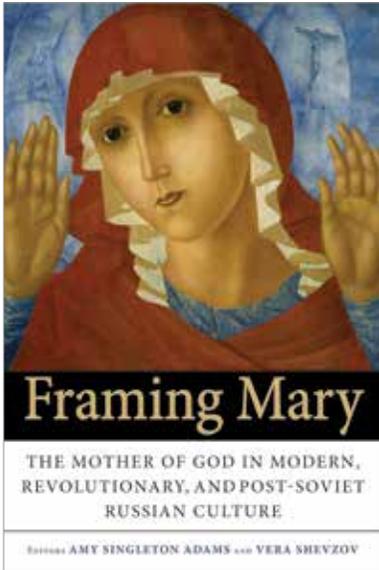
V LADIMIR NABOKOV
COMPLAINED ABOUT
the number of Dostoevsky's

characters "sinning their way to Jesus." In truth, Christ is an elusive figure not only in Dostoevsky's novels, but in Russian literature as a whole. The rise of the historical critical method of biblical criticism in the nineteenth century and the growth of secularism it stimulated made an earnest affirmation of Jesus in literature highly problematic. If they affirmed Jesus too directly, writers paradoxically risked diminishing him, either by deploying faith explanations that no longer persuade in an age of skepticism or by reducing Christ to a mere argument in an ideological dispute.

The writers at the heart of this study understood that to reimage Christ for their age, they had to make him known through indirect, even negative ways, lest what they say about him be mistaken for cliché, doctrine, or naïve apologetics. The Christology of Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Mikhail Bulgakov, and Boris Pasternak is thus apophatic because they deploy negative formulations (saying what God is not) in their writings about Jesus. Professions of atheism in Dostoevsky and Tolstoy's non-divine Jesus are but separate negative paths toward truer discernment of Christ.

This first study in English of the image of Christ in Russian literature highlights the importance of apophaticism as a theological practice and a literary method in understanding the Russian Christ. It also emphasizes the importance of skepticism in Russian literary attitudes toward Jesus on the part of writers whose private crucibles of doubt produced some of the most provocative and enduring images of Christ in world literature. This important study will appeal to scholars and students of Orthodox Christianity and Russian literature, as well as educated general readers interested in religion and nineteenth-century Russian novels.

JOHN GIVENS is associate professor of Russian and chair of the Department of Modern Languages and Cultures at the University of Rochester. He is the author of *Prodigal Son: Vasilii Shukshin in Soviet Russian Culture*, co-translator of Vasily Shukshin's *Stories from a Siberian Village* (NIU Press, 1996), and former editor of *Russian Studies in Literature*.



Framing Mary

The Mother of God in Modern, Revolutionary, and Post-Soviet Russian Culture

Edited by Amy Singleton Adams & Vera Shevzov

“Shevzov and Adams have assembled a set of smart, innovative essays by top-notch scholars from a variety of disciplines. Together, the essays highlight the importance of Mary as a model and mode of negotiating meanings of women and motherhood.”

—Valerie Kivelson, author of *Desperate Magic: The Moral Economy of Witchcraft in Seventeenth-Century Russia*

DESPITE THE CONTINUED FASCINATION with the Virgin Mary in modern and contemporary times, very little of the resulting scholarship on this topic extends to Russia. Russia’s Mary, however, who is virtually unknown in the West, has long played a formative role in Russian society and culture. *Framing Mary* introduces readers to the cultural life of Mary from the seventeenth century to the post-Soviet era. It examines a broad spectrum of engagements among a variety of people—pilgrims and poets, clergy and laity, politicians and political activists—and the woman they knew as the *Bogoroditsa*.

In this collection of well-integrated and illuminating essays, leading scholars of imperial, Soviet, and post-Soviet Russia trace Mary’s irreplaceable pull and inexhaustible promise from multiple disciplinary perspectives. Focusing in particular on the ways in which both visual and narrative images of Mary frame perceptions of Russian and Soviet space and inform discourse about women and motherhood, these essays explore Mary’s rich and complex role in Russia’s religion, philosophy, history, politics, literature, and art. *Framing Mary* will appeal to Russian studies scholars, historians, and general readers interested in religion and Russian culture.

AMY SINGLETON ADAMS is associate professor of Russian at the College of the Holy Cross.

VERA SHEVZOV is professor of religion and a member of the Program in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies at Smith College.

ALSO OF INTEREST

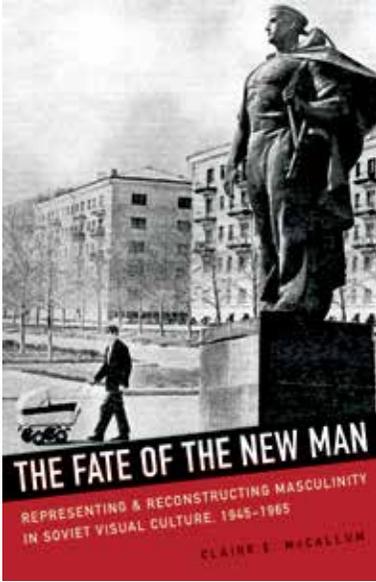
The Dangerous God

Christianity and the Soviet Experiment

Edited by Dominic Erdozain

\$39.00s paper / 770-6





The Fate of the New Man

Representing and Reconstructing
Masculinity in Soviet Visual Culture,
1945–1965

Claire E. McCallum

“This is an important contribution to the growing field of Russian masculinity studies. The discussion of the soldier/veteran is particularly effective, and the chapters on fatherhood allow McCallum to revisit the familiar territory of the Soviet leader as surrogate father, but on the strength of an entirely new set of analytic readings.”

—Eliot Borenstein, New York University

BETWEEN 1945 AND 1965, the catastrophe of war—and the social and political changes

it brought in its wake—had a major impact on the construction of the Soviet masculine ideal. Drawing upon a wide range of visual material, *The Fate of the New Man* traces the dramatic changes in the representation of the Soviet man in the postwar period. It focuses on the two identities that came to dominate such depictions in the two decades after the end of the war: the Soviet man’s previous role as a soldier and his new role in the post-war home. In this compelling study, Claire McCallum focuses on the reconceptualization of military heroism after the war, the representation of contentious subjects such as the war-damaged body and bereavement, and postwar changes to the depiction of the Soviet man as father.

McCallum shows that it was the Second World War, rather than the process of de-Stalinization, that had the greatest impact on the masculine ideal, proving that even under the constraints of Socialist Realism, the physical and emotional devastation caused by the war was too great to go unacknowledged. *The Fate of the New Man* makes an important contribution to Soviet masculinity studies. McCallum’s research also contributes to broader debates surrounding the impact of Stalin’s death on Soviet society and on the nature of the subsequent Thaw, as well as to those concerning the relationship between Soviet culture and the realities of Soviet life. This fascinating study will appeal to scholars and students of Soviet history, masculinity studies, and visual culture studies.

CLAIRE E. MCCALLUM is a lecturer in twentieth-century Russian history at the University of Exeter.

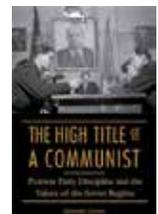
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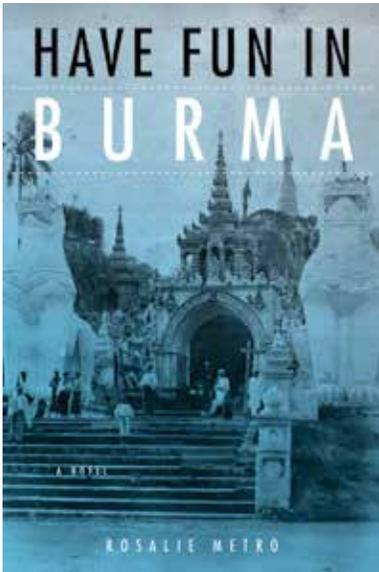
The High Title of a Communist

Postwar Party Discipline and the Values of
the Soviet Regime

Edward Cohn

\$49.00s cloth / 489-7





Have Fun in Burma

A Novel

Rosalie Metro

"Have Fun in Burma is filled with startling images and surprising bits of wisdom. Metro has created both a compelling story and a keen-eyed examination of a young American woman's place in a globalized—yet also highly particularized—world."

—Keija Parssinen, author of *The Unraveling of Mercy Louis*

ADELA FROST WANTS TO *do something* with her life. When a chance encounter and a haunting dream steer her toward distant Burma, she decides to

spend the summer after high school volunteering in a Buddhist monastery. Adela finds fresh confidence as she immerses herself in her new environment, teaching English to the monks and studying meditation with the wise abbot. Then there's her secret romance with Thiha, an ex-political prisoner with a shadowy past.

But when some of the monks express support for the persecution of the country's Rohingya Muslim minority, Adela glimpses the turmoil that lies beneath Burma's tranquil surface. While investigating the country's complex history, she becomes determined to help stop communal violence. With Thiha's assistance, she concocts a scheme that quickly spirals out of control. Adela must decide whether to back down or double down, while protecting those she cares about from the backlash of Buddhist and Muslim extremists. Set against the backdrop of Burma's fractured transition to democracy, this coming-of-age story weaves critiques of "voluntourism" and humanitarian intervention into a young woman's quest for connection across cultural boundaries. This work of literary fiction will fascinate Southeast Asia buffs and anyone interested in places where the truth is bitterly contested territory.

ROSALIE METRO is an anthropologist of education who has been researching Burma/Myanmar since 2000. She holds a PhD from Cornell University, and she is currently an assistant teaching professor in the College of Education at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

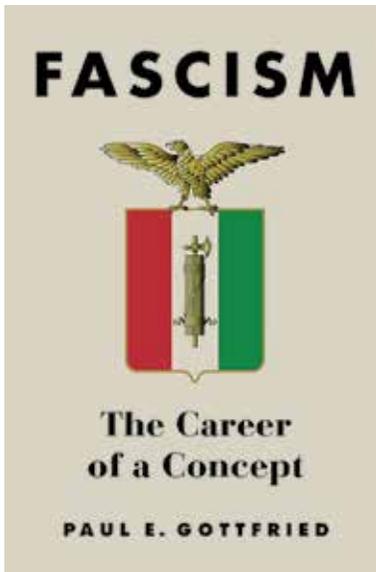
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This Must Be the Place

A novel by Susan Jackson Rodgers

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Fascism

The Career of a Concept

Paul E. Gottfried

"Paul Gottfried's is far and away the best book on fascism I've read in many years."

—Michael Ledeen, *Claremont Review of Books*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN to label someone a fascist? Today, it is equated with denouncing someone as a Nazi. But as intellectual historian Paul E. Gottfried writes in this provocative yet even-handed study, the term's meaning has evolved over the years. Gottfried examines the semantic twists and

turns the term has endured since the 1930s and traces the word's polemical function within the context of present ideological struggles. Like *conservatism*, *liberalism*, and other words whose meanings have changed with time, *fascism* has been used arbitrarily over the years and now stands for a host of iniquities that progressives, multiculturalists, and libertarians oppose, even if they offer no single, coherent account of the historic evil they condemn.

Certain factors have contributed to the term's imprecise usage, Gottfried writes, including the equation of all fascisms with Nazism and Hitler, as well as the rise of a post-Marxist left that expresses predominantly cultural opposition to bourgeois society and its Christian and/or national components. Those who stand in the way of social change are dismissed as "fascist," he contends, an epithet that is no longer associated with state corporatism and other features of fascism that were once essential but are now widely ignored. Gottfried outlines the specific historical meaning of the term and argues that it should not be used indiscriminately to describe those who hold unpopular opinions. His important study will appeal to political scientists, intellectual historians, and general readers interested in politics and history.

PAUL E. GOTTFRIED is the retired Horace Raffensperger Professor of Humanities at Elizabethtown College. A Guggenheim recipient, he is the author of numerous books, including *The Search for Historical Meaning* (NIU Press, 2010) and *Leo Strauss and the Conservative Movement in America*.

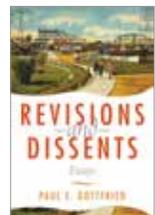
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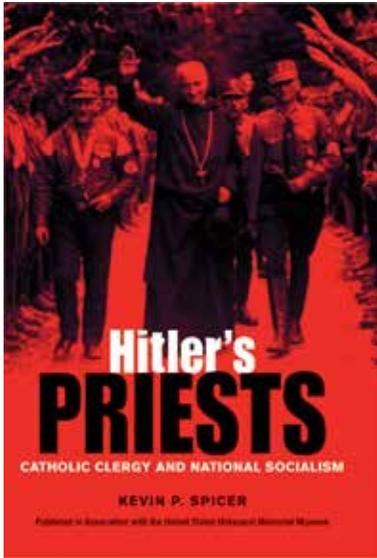
Revisions and Dissents

Essays

Paul E. Gottfried

\$29.00x paper / 762-1





Hitler's Priests

Catholic Clergy and
National Socialism

Kevin P. Spicer

PUBLISHED IN ASSOCIATION WITH
THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL MUSEUM

"Deeply researched and deeply disturbing. Spicer's treatment of Hitler's priests is absolutely convincing."

—*The Washington Post*

SHAKEN BY MILITARY
DEFEAT and economic
depression after War World I,
Germans sought to restore their nation's

dignity and power—and the National Socialist Party, with its promise of a revitalized Germany, drew supporters. Among the most zealous were a number of Catholic clergymen known as “brown priests” who volunteered as Nazi propagandists. In *Hitler's Priests*, Kevin P. Spicer introduces the clergymen who participated in the Nazi movement, examines their motives, details their rationale for advocating National Socialism, and explores the consequences of their political activism.

Some brown priests advocated National Socialism because it appealed to their patriotic ardor. Others had less laudatory motives: disaffection with clerical life, conflicts with Church superiors, or ambition for personal power and fame. Whatever their motives, they employed their skills as orators, writers, and teachers to proclaim the message of Nazism, and endeavored to prove that Catholicism was compatible with National Socialism, thereby justifying their support of Nazi ideology. Adolf Hitler's antisemitism did not deter clergymen, Spicer argues, because Catholic teachings at the time tolerated hostility toward Jews by blaming them for Christ's crucifixion. While a handful of brown priests enjoyed the forbearance of their bishops, others endured reprimand or even dismissal; a few found new vocations with the Third Reich. After the Second World War, the most visible brown priests faced trial for their part in the crimes of National Socialism, a movement they had once so earnestly supported, but the majority eventually returned to ministry.

KEVIN P. SPICER, C.S.C., is the James J. Kenneally Distinguished Professor of History at Stonehill College.

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DECEMBER 2017

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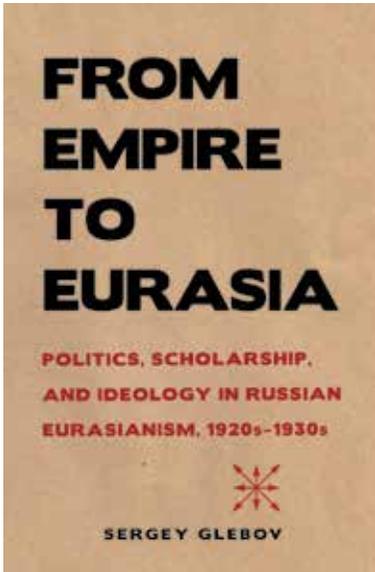
Resisting the Third Reich

The Catholic Clergy in Hitler's Berlin

Kevin P. Spicer

\$40.00s cloth / 330-2





From Empire to Eurasia

Politics, Scholarship, and Ideology
in Russian Eurasianism, 1920s–1930s

Sergey Glebov

“Glebov’s book stands out as a major contribution to the field. He offers the most comprehensive and systematic analysis of Eurasianism, and he undertakes it from a new perspective.”

—**Olga Maiorova**, University of Michigan

THE EURASIANIST MOVEMENT WAS launched in the 1920s by a group of young Russian émigrés who had recently emerged from years of fighting and

destruction. Drawing on the cultural fermentation of Russian modernism in the arts and literature, as well as in politics and scholarship, the movement sought to reimagine the former imperial space in the wake of Europe’s Great War. Eurasianists argued that as an heir to the nomadic empires of the steppes, Russia should follow a non-European path of development.

In the context of rising Nazi and Soviet powers, the Eurasianists rejected liberal democracy and sought alternatives to Communism and capitalism. Deeply connected to the Russian cultural and scholarly milieu, Eurasianism played a role in the articulation of the structuralist paradigm in interwar Europe. However, the movement was not as homogenous as its name may suggest. Its founders disagreed on a range of issues and argued bitterly about what weight should be accorded to one or another idea in their overall conception of Eurasia. In this first English-language history of the Eurasianist movement based on extensive archival research, Sergey Glebov offers a historically grounded critique of the concept of Eurasia by interrogating the context in which it was first used to describe the former Russian Empire. This definitive study will appeal to students and scholars of Russian and European history and culture.

SERGEY GLEBOV is associate professor of history at Smith College and Amherst College. He received his MA from Central European University and his PhD from Rutgers University. He is a founding editor of *Ab Imperio: Studies of New Imperial History and Nationalism in the Post-Soviet Space*.

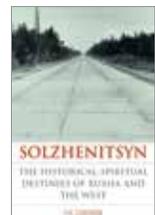
ALSO OF INTEREST

Solzhenitsyn

The Historical–Spiritual Destinies of Russia and the West

Lee Congdon

\$39.00x cloth / 765-2





Alternative Kinships

Economy and Family in Russian Modernism

Jacob Emery

"This is an excellent book; it will be very important for the field of Russian studies. Emery is a scholar to watch."

—Eliot Borenstein, New York University

ACCORDING TO MARX, THE family is the primal scene of the division of labor and the "germ" of every exploitative practice. In this insightful study, Jacob Emery examines the Soviet Union's programmatic effort to institute a global siblinghood of the proletariat,

revealing how alternative kinships motivate different economic relations and make possible other artistic forms. A time in which literary fiction was continuous with the social fictions that organize the social economy, the early Soviet period magnifies the interaction between the literary imagination and the reproduction of labor onto a historical scale.

Narratives dating back to the ancient world feature scenes in which a child looks into a mirror and sees someone else reflected there, typically a parent. In such scenes, two definitions of the aesthetic coincide: art as a fantastic space that shows an alternate reality and art as a mirror that reflects the world as it is. In early Soviet literature, mirror scenes illuminate the intersection of imagination and economy, yielding new relations destined to replace biological kinship—relations based in food, language, or spirit. As Yuri Olesha writes in his 1927 novella *Envy*, vast communal kitchens were to "wipe away from the little faces of your babies their resemblance with you," making way for a new aesthetics to replace bourgeois art and a new kinship to replace inherited class. These metaphorical kinships have explanatory force far beyond their context, providing a vantage point onto, for example, the Gothic literature of the early United States and the science-fictional discourses of the postwar period. *Alternative Kinships* will interest scholars of Russian literature, comparative literature, and literacy theory.

JACOB EMERY is associate professor of Slavic and comparative literature at Indiana University. His work on literature and aesthetics has appeared in venues including *Comparative Literature*, *New Left Review*, *Science Fiction Studies*, and *Slavic Review*.

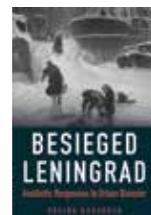
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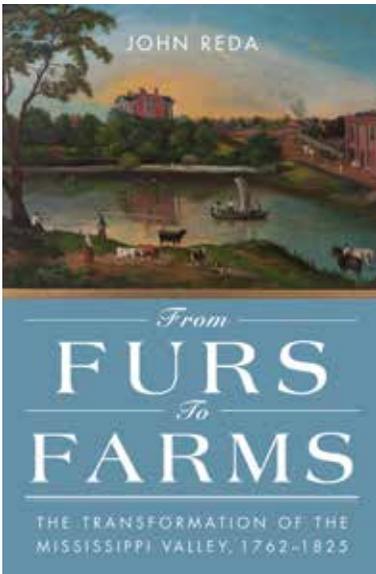
Besieged Leningrad

Aesthetic Responses to Urban Disaster

Polina Barskova

\$49.00 s paper / 772-0





From Furs to Farms

The Transformation of the
Mississippi Valley, 1762–1825

John Reda

“Reda offers a new perspective on the history of the Illinois Country, which deserves a wide readership of those interested in the scholarship of the Midwest and the North American frontier.”

—*Journal of Illinois History*

THIS ORIGINAL STUDY TELLS the story of the Illinois Country, a collection of French villages that straddled the Mississippi River for nearly a century before it was divided by the treaties

that ended the Seven Years’ War in the early 1760s. Spain acquired the territory on the west side of the river, and Great Britain the territory on the east. After the 1783 Treaty of Paris and the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, the entire region was controlled by the United States, and the white inhabitants were transformed from subjects to citizens. By 1825, Indian claims to the land that had become the states of Illinois and Missouri were nearly all extinguished, and most of the Indians had moved west.

John Reda focuses on the people behind the Illinois Country’s transformation from a society based on the fur trade between Europeans, Indians, and mixed-race (métis) peoples to one based on the commodification of land and the development of commercial agriculture. Many of these people were white and became active participants in the development of local, state, and federal governmental institutions. But many were Indian or métis people who lost both their lands and livelihoods, or black people who arrived—and remained—in bondage. In *From Furs to Farms*, Reda rewrites early national American history to include the specific people and places that make the period far more complex and compelling than what is depicted in the standard narrative. This fascinating work will interest historians, students, and general readers of US history and Midwestern studies.

JOHN REDA received his PhD from the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is associate professor of history at Illinois State University, specializing in colonial American history and the history of the Early American Republic.

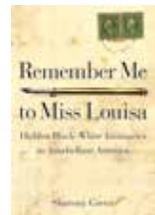
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