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| Vvedensky, Aleksandr Ivanovich (1904-41) |
| (ВВЕДЕНСКИЙ, АЛЕКСАНДР ИВАНОВИЧ) (Vvedenskii, Alexander) |
| Known during his lifetime as a failed avant-garde poet who went on to a successful, if minor, career as a children's writer, Vvedensky is today acknowledged one of the most important voices of the Leningrad poetic avant-garde in the late 1920s and 1930s. A co-founder of the short-lived but influential *Obedinenie real'nogo iskussta* , or OBERIU (The Association for Real Art), Vvedensky is one of the creators of Russia's first literature of the Absurd. Starting from the premise that language and logic were unable to convey the truth of reality, Vvedensky rejected the traditional conventions of Russian poetry and sought the key to human cognition in the concept of the absurd (bessmyslitsa). Profoundly out of synch with the philosophical values and literary norms of emerging Stalinist culture and hounded by an increasingly hostile critical establishment, Vvedensky was arrested in 1931 and again in 1941, when he died in the custody of the NKVD. After his arrest and death, most of his manuscripts, tragically, were destroyed, and he was almost completely forgotten until the 1970s, when the process of returning his legacy to the history of Russian literature began. |
| Known during his lifetime as a failed avant-garde poet who went on to a successful, if minor, career as a children's writer, Vvedensky is today acknowledged one of the most important voices of the Leningrad poetic avant-garde in the late 1920s and 1930s. A co-founder of the short-lived but influential *Obedinenie real'nogo iskussta* , or OBERIU (The Association for Real Art), Vvedensky is one of the creators of Russia's first literature of the Absurd. Starting from the premise that language and logic were unable to convey the truth of reality, Vvedensky rejected the traditional conventions of Russian poetry and sought the key to human cognition in the concept of the absurd (bessmyslitsa). Profoundly out of synch with the philosophical values and literary norms of emerging Stalinist culture and hounded by an increasingly hostile critical establishment, Vvedensky was arrested in 1931 and again in 1941, when he died in the custody of the NKVD. After his arrest and death, most of his manuscripts, tragically, were destroyed, and he was almost completely forgotten until the 1970s, when the process of returning his legacy to the history of Russian literature began.  [File: Vvedensky.jpg]  Figure Aleksandr Ivanovich Vvedensky  <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9,_%D0%90%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B4%D1%80_%D0%98%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%87_%28%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%8D%D1%82%29> |
| Further reading:  (Ichen and Kudriavstsev)  (Nakhimovsky)  (Ostashevsky)  (Roberts)  (Valieva)  (Vvedenskii)  (Vvedenskiĭ, Lipavskiĭ and Druskin)  (A. I. Vvedensky, Polnoe sobranie sochinenii)  (A. I. Vvedensky, An Invitation for Me to Think)  (A. I. Vvedensky, Polnoe Sobranie Sochinenii)  (A. I. Vvedensky, The Grey Notebook)  (Vvedensky and Kharms) |