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| Leonov, Leonid Maksimovich (1899-1994) |
| ЛЕОНОВ, ЛЕОНИД МАКСИМОВИЧ |
| Loenid Maksimovich Leonov was a Russian prose writer and playwright. Born in Moscow, Leonov volunteered as a soldier and journalist in the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. Adopting an ornamental prose style and the *skaz* idiolect, his early works — including ‘The End of the Petty Man’ — incorporated revolutionary themes and the revolution's impact on village life, along with the notion of the 'little man.’ His works established continuity with the traditions of Gogol and Dostoevsky, expanding the trope of the little man to include the educated class while adding an animalistic twist. In his novels *The Badgers* (1924) and *The Thief* (1927), Leonov depicted the New Economic Policy (NEP) and resistance to the Bolshevik regime. His novella ‘Evgenia Ivanovna’ (1935), censored for several decades, portrayed Russian immigration and the yearning for the motherland. Before and during WWII he wrote plays influenced by socialist realism. His 1957 environmental novel, *The Russian Forest,* brought him the Lenin prize, and in 1967 he was awarded the Hero of the Socialist Labour for his achievements in literature. His last novel, *The Pyramid*, on which he worked for forty years, was published prior to his death in 1994. |
| Loenid Maksimovich Leonov was a Russian prose writer and playwright. Born in Moscow, Leonov volunteered as a soldier and journalist in the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. Adopting an ornamental prose style and the *skaz* idiolect, his early works — including ‘The End of the Petty Man’ — incorporated revolutionary themes and the revolution's impact on village life, along with the notion of the 'little man.’ His works established continuity with the traditions of Gogol and Dostoevsky, expanding the trope of the little man to include the educated class while adding an animalistic twist. In his novels *The Badgers* (1924) and *The Thief* (1927), Leonov depicted the New Economic Policy (NEP) and resistance to the Bolshevik regime. His novella ‘Evgenia Ivanovna’ (1935), censored for several decades, portrayed Russian immigration and the yearning for the motherland. Before and during WWII he wrote plays influenced by socialist realism. His 1957 environmental novel, *The Russian Forest,* brought him the Lenin prize, and in 1967 he was awarded the Hero of the Socialist Labour for his achievements in literature. His last novel, *The Pyramid*, on which he worked for forty years, was published prior to his death in 1994.  [File: Leonov.jpg]  Figure Leonid Maksimovich Leonov  <http://citaty.su/kratkaya-biografiya-leonida-leonova> List of Works:Novels *The Badgers* [*Barsuki*] (1925)  *The Thief* [*Vor*] (1927)  *Soviet River* [*Sot’*] (1930)  *Skutarevsky* (1932)  *Road to the Ocean* [*Doroga na ocean*] (1935)  *The Russian Forest* [*Russkii les*] (1953)  *The Pyramid* [*Piramida*] (1994) Short Stories ‘The Death of Egorushka’ [‘Gibel’ Egorushki’] (1922)  ‘Buryga’ (1922)  ‘Khalil’ (1922)  ‘Three Stories’ [‘Tri rasskaza’] (1925)  ‘Extraordinary Stories About Men’ [‘Neobyknovennye rasskazy o muzhikakh’] (1928) Novellas ‘The Memoirs of Koviakin’ [‘Zapisi nekotorykh epizodov, sdelannye v gorode Gugoleve, Andreem Petrovichem Koviakinym’] (1924)  ‘The Breakup of Petushikha’ [‘Petushikhinskii prolom’] (1922)  ‘The End of a Petty Man’ [‘Konets melkogo cheloveka’] (1924)  ‘White Night’ [‘Belaia noch’] (1927)  ‘A Provincial Story’ [‘Provintsial’naia istoriia’] (1927)  ‘The Taking of Velikoshumsk’ [‘Vziatie Velikoshumska’] (1944)  ‘Evgeniia Ivanovna’ (1935) Plays Untilovsk (1928)  The Orchards of Polovchansk [Polovchanskie sady] (1938)  Wolf [Volk] (1938)  Snowstorm [Metel’] (1939)  An Ordinary Man [Obyknovennyi chelovek] (1941)  Invasion [Nashestvie] (1943)  Lenushka (1943)  The Golden Carriage [Zolotaia kareta] (1964) Essays ‘A Journey to Margian’ [‘Poezdka v Margian’] (1930)  ‘About Gorky’ [‘O Gor’kom’] (1932)  ‘To An Unknown American Friend’ [‘Neizvestnomu amerikanskomu drugu’] (1942)  ‘Rage. Reporting from the Kharkov Trial’ [‘Larost’. Reportazh s Khar’kovskogo protsessa’] (1943)  ‘When Irma Cries. A letter to the Fatherland’ [‘Kogda zaplachet Irma. Pis’mo na rodiny’] (1945)  ‘Dwarfs of Science. Reporting from the Nuremberg Trials’ [‘Gnomy nauki’] (1945)  ‘A Word About the First Deputy’ [‘Slovo o pervom deputate’] (1946)  ‘Gratitude’ [‘Blagodarnost’] (1949)  ‘Fate of the Poet’ [‘Sud’ba poeta’] (1958)  ‘Truthfully About Nature’ [‘O prirode nachistotu’] (1960)  ‘Thoughts at the Old Stone’ [‘Razdum’ia u starogo kamnia’] (1968)  ‘Love Nature, Although Without the Firearms’ [‘Liubite prirodu, no bez ognestrel’nogo oruzhiia’] (1968) |
| Further reading:  (Boris)  (Kovalev)  (Muromskii and Vakhitova)  (Ovcharenko)  (Prilepin)  (Zubareva and Savateev) |