

List of Contributors

Note 1: Japanese names are listed with surname first.

Note 2: Russian scholars often refer to the *kandidat* degree as a doctorate or Ph.D.

MATTHEW DERRICK is an assistant professor of geography at Humboldt State University in Arcata, California. His primary research agenda focuses on issues of religious and national identity, particularly among Muslim groups of the former USSR. Among his recent publications is “Containing the *Umma?*: Islam and the Territorial Question,” which appeared in the *Interdisciplinary Journal for Research on Religion* (2013).

FUJII YOUICHI is an independent scholar who has published several articles on the Soviet “Praguers,” and on the history of Soviet ethics, including “On the Transformation on Soviet Ethics in the Post-Stalin’s Era,” *Rosia-Touou Kenkyu* [Russian and East European Studies] 39 (2010). In his Ph. D. thesis (2013) he reveals the ideological heritage of the so-called *Shestidesiatniki*, who paved the way for the “New Thinking” of the Gorbachev epoch.

TARAS KUZIO is a non-resident fellow at the Center for Transatlantic Relations, School of Advanced International Relations, Johns Hopkins University. He is also a senior fellow at the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. His most recent books are *Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives on Nationalism: New Directions in Cross-Cultural and Post-Communist Studies* and *Ukraine-Crimea-Russia: Triangle of Conflict* (both Hannover: Ibidem-Verlag, 2007). During his 2011-2012 Visiting Fellowship to the Slavic Research Center, he completed a book *Commissars into Oligarchs: A Contemporary History of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, forthcoming 2014).

JENS NØRGÅRD-SØRENSEN is a professor of Slavic languages at the University of Copenhagen and editor-in-chief of the international, peer-reviewed journal *Scando-Slavica*. With a background in general Slavic philology, his research focuses on general and Slavic grammar studies, especially from a historical perspective. His recent contributions include two monographs. In *Russian Nominal Semantics and Morphology* (Bloomington, Indiana: Slavica, 2011), he demonstrates how, from a semantic point of view, the lexis and the grammar of modern Russian make up a single coherent structure. In *Connecting Grammaticalisation* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2011—together with Lars Heltoft and Lene Schøsler), the authors present a new theory of grammaticalization as paradigmaticization.

HANNA POPOWSKA-TABORSKA is a professor emeritus at the Institute of Slavic Studies (Polish Academy of Sciences) specializing in the fields of Kashubian dialects, lexis and etymology, Slavic etymologies, and early history of the Slavs in the light of their language. Her more important works include *Linguistic Atlas of Kashubian Dialect and of the Neighboring Polish Dialects* (co-authored), I-XV (1964-1978); *Zgodnja zgodovina Slovanov v luči njihovega jezika* (1991, 1993, 2005); *Z językowych dziejów Słowiańszczyzny* (2004); *Etymological Dictionary of Kashubian Language* (together with W. Boryś) I-VI (1994-2010).

ILYA TOROPITSYN is an associate professor of Russian history at Astrakhan State University. He has been involved in the study of early modern Russia, Europe-East trade relations, the Astrakhan region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and V. N. Tatischev. Recently, he has published a monograph, *Kaviar i karluk. Produktsiia Nizhnego Povolzh'ia v torgovle Rossii so stranami Evropy v XVII-XVIII vv.* (Saarbrücken: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2011).

DAREG A. ZABARAH is a post-doctoral researcher affiliated with Humboldt University in Berlin. He specializes in the role that language, religion, and ethnicity play in nation-building processes in the post-Soviet environment and the Balkans. He has published two monographs, various articles, and book chapters on Moldova and ex-Yugoslavia. His latest publications include the book *Nation- and Statehood in Moldova* (Otto Harrassowitz, 2011) and the article "The Language That Unites and the Language That Divides Us: Why Was Arabic Kept and Serbo-Croatian Abolished?" in *Nationalities Papers* (2012).