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Kennan-Conant Consensus; The Russian Research Center; A Russian Research Center in Every Neighborhood  
 The Promise (and Problems) of Paradigms Notes; Chapter 3: "What's So Great About Science?" Feyerabend on Science, Ideology, and the Cold War; Two Fundamental Questions; Science, Modernity, and Ideology; Ideological Monism; Conclusions; Notes; Chapter 4: Looking for the Bad Teachers: The Radical Science Movement and Its Transnational History; 1968 and the Radical Science Movement; American Radicals in Britain; The British Connections of an Italian Radical Science Scholar; Europeans in the USA (and David Noble); Conclusions: Hybrid Knowledge and the Hidden "Radical" Ancestors; Notes  
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 Notes Chapter 8: Scientists of the World, Unite! Radovan Richta's Theory of Scientific and Technological Revolution; In the Name of "Active Superstructure": Stalinist Theory of Knowledge and Social Sciences; Direct Productive Force and Post-Industrial Labor; Richta's Late Works: Science in Late Socialism; Conclusion: Radovan Richta's Theory of Science Between Stalinism and Late Socialism; Notes; Part III: National Agendas of the Studies of Science Beyond the "Two Blocs"

## Sommario/riassunto

This book examines the ways in which studies of science intertwined with Cold War politics, in both familiar and less familiar "battlefields" of the Cold War. Taken together, the essays highlight two primary roles for science studies as a new field of expertise institutionalized during the Cold War in different political regimes. Firstly, science studies played a political role in cultural Cold War in sustaining as well as destabilizing political ideologies in different political and national contexts. Secondly, it was an instrument of science policies in the early Cold War: the studies of science were promoted as the underpinning for the national policies framed with regard to both global geopolitics and local national priorities. As this book demonstrates, however, the wider we cast our net, extending our histories beyond the more researched developments in the Anglophone West, the more complex and ambivalent both the "science studies" and "the Cold War" become outside these more familiar spaces. The national stories collected in this book may appear incommensurable with what we know as science studies today, but these stories present a vantage point from which to pluralize some of the visions that were constitutive to the construction of "Cold War" as a juxtaposition of the liberal democracies in the "West" and the communist "East."