

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787619703321
Autore	Tromly Benjamin <1976->
Titolo	Making the Soviet intelligentsia : universities and intellectual life under Stalin and Khrushchev // Benjamin Tromly [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2014
ISBN	1-139-89230-4 1-107-70281-X 1-107-70174-0 1-107-66699-6 1-107-68982-1 1-107-70374-3 1-107-59825-7 1-139-38123-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 295 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	New studies in European history
Classificazione	HIS010010
Disciplina	378.47
Soggetti	Universities and colleges - Soviet Union - History Higher education and state - Soviet Union - History Intellectuals - Soviet Union - History Soviet Union Intellectual life 1917-1970
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Universities and postwar Soviet society. Youth and timelessness in the palaces of science -- The university in the Soviet social imagination -- The emergence of Stalin's intelligentsia, 1948-1956. Making intellectuals cosmopolitan : Stalinist patriotism, anti-Semitism, and the intelligentsia -- Stalinist science and the fracturing of academic authority -- De-Stalinization and intellectual salvationism -- Revolutionary dreaming and intelligentsia divisions, 1957-1964. Back to the future : populist social engineering under Khrushchev -- Uncertain terrain : the intelligentsia and the thaw -- Higher learning and the nationalization of the thaw -- Conclusion : intellectuals and Soviet socialism.
Sommario/riassunto	Making the Soviet Intelligentsia explores the formation of educated

elites in Russian and Ukrainian universities during the early Cold War. In the postwar period, universities emerged as training grounds for the military-industrial complex, showcases of Soviet cultural and economic accomplishments and valued tools in international cultural diplomacy. However, these feted Soviet institutions also generated conflicts about the place of intellectuals and higher learning under socialism. Disruptive party initiatives in higher education - from the xenophobia and anti-Semitic campaigns of late Stalinism to the rewriting of history and the opening of the USSR to the outside world under Khrushchev - encouraged students and professors to interpret their commitments as intellectuals in the Soviet system in varied and sometimes contradictory ways. In the process, the social construct of intelligentsia took on divisive social, political and national meanings for educated society in the postwar Soviet state.
