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Nota di contenuto	1. Bequeathals of the revolution, 1918-1920. The dictatorship of the proletariat -- theorization and realization. The "ruling" proletariat. The awkward peasants. The intelligentsia and significant "others" Conclusion: deconstructing "War Communism" -- 2. The crisis of 1920-1921. Conclusion -- 3. The perils of retreat and recovery. The peasants in triumph. Cooperative socialism? The accursed nepmen. Workers and industrial recovery. The intelligentsia in limbo. The in-gathering of nations. Rises and falls within the party -- 4. Living with NEP. Agrarian debates. The marriage law debate: the gendering of class and the classing of gender. Religion, anti-religion and double faith. Industrialization debates. Making workers productive -- 5. Dangers and opportunities. The countryside in crisis. The crisis of the working class. The crisis of the intelligentsia.
Sommario/riassunto	This is the first book to analyse the relationship between the Soviet state and society from the October Revolution of 1917 to the revolution under Stalin of the late 1920s and early 1930s. Professor Lewis Siegelbaum examines the ways in which the promise of a new society made by the 1917 Revolution informed the thinking of those who had experienced the order which preceded it. But how did that old order limit possibilities? How did the new Party leaders, worker activists, artists, and scientists know what to abolish, what to retain, and what to transform? The author explores these questions by tracing the evolution of the ruling Communist Party and its New Economic Policy

and the changing fortunes of industrial workers, peasants, and the scientific and cultural intelligentsia. He demonstrates how these different actors sought to appropriate the promise of the 1917 Revolution for their own purposes, highlights the compromises they made, and explains why in the late 1920s these compromises had started to break down.

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