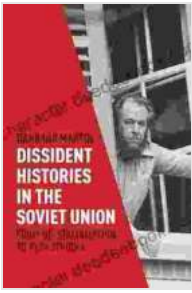


From De-Stalinization to Perestroika: A Historical Journey through the Library of Modern Russia



The Library of Modern Russia (LMR) is a renowned collection of Russian literature, history, and politics. It was founded in 1953 in the wake of Joseph Stalin's death. The LMR's mission is to promote independent scholarship and research on Russia.



Dissident Histories in the Soviet Union: From De-Stalinization to Perestroika (Library of Modern Russia)

by Grace-Marie Turner

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1445 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 460 pages



The LMR's collection includes over 150,000 volumes of books, journals, and newspapers from the Soviet era and the post-Soviet era. The collection is particularly strong in the areas of:

* Soviet history * Russian literature * Political science * Economics *
Sociology * Art and culture

The LMR is a valuable resource for scholars, students, and anyone interested in learning more about Russia. The library's staff is knowledgeable and helpful, and they are always willing to assist visitors with their research.

The De-Stalinization Era

The death of Stalin in 1953 marked the beginning of a new era in Soviet history. The new leader, Nikita Khrushchev, initiated a process of de-Stalinization, which involved a partial repudiation of Stalin's policies and a loosening of controls on Soviet society.

The LMR was founded in the early days of the de-Stalinization era. The library's mission was to provide a forum for the discussion of new ideas and to promote independent scholarship on Russia.

The LMR quickly became a center for intellectual ferment. Soviet scholars and writers who had been silenced during the Stalin era began to publish their work in the LMR's journals and books. The LMR also hosted lectures and conferences that brought together leading scholars from around the world.

The de-Stalinization era was a time of great hope and optimism. Many people believed that the Soviet Union was moving towards a more open and democratic society. However, this optimism was short-lived.

The Brezhnev Era

In 1964, Khrushchev was replaced by Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev's rule was a period of stagnation and repression. The LMR was one of the first victims of Brezhnev's crackdown on dissent.

In 1972, the LMR's journal, "Novy Mir," was shut down. The library's staff was harassed and intimidated. Many scholars and writers who had been associated with the LMR were forced to emigrate.

The Brezhnev era was a dark period for the LMR. However, the library's spirit remained unbroken. The staff continued to collect and preserve materials on Russian history and culture.

The Perestroika Era

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev initiated a process of reform known as perestroika (restructuring). Perestroika involved a loosening of controls on the economy and society.

The LMR was one of the beneficiaries of perestroika. The library was allowed to reopen its journal, "Novy Mir." The library also began to receive funding from international organizations.

In the late 1980s, the LMR played an important role in the collapse of the Soviet Union. The library provided a forum for the discussion of new ideas and helped to raise awareness of the problems facing Soviet society.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 was a watershed moment for the LMR. The library was now free to operate without censorship. The library's collection began to grow rapidly, and the library became a major center for research on Russian history and culture.

The Post-Soviet Era

The post-Soviet era has been a period of ups and downs for the LMR. The library has faced financial challenges, but it has also continued to grow and expand its collection.

In 2008, the LMR moved into a new building in Moscow. The new building provides the library with more space for its collection and for its programs.

Today, the LMR is a thriving center for research on Russian history and culture. The library's collection is one of the most comprehensive in the

world, and its staff is dedicated to providing scholars and students with the resources they need to understand Russia.

The LMR's Impact

The LMR has had a profound impact on the study of Russian history and culture. The library's collection has been used by scholars from around the world to write groundbreaking books and articles. The library's staff has also played a role in shaping the public's understanding of Russia.

The LMR is a vital resource for anyone interested in learning more about Russia. The library's collection is a treasure trove of information, and its staff is always willing to help visitors with their research.

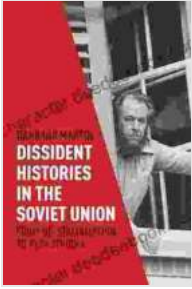
The Library of Modern Russia is a remarkable institution. The library has survived political repression, financial challenges, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Today, the LMR is a thriving center for research on Russian history and culture. The library's collection is one of the most comprehensive in the world, and its staff is dedicated to providing scholars and students with the resources they need to understand Russia.

The Library of Modern Russia stands as a testament to the power of the human spirit. The library's staff has worked tirelessly to preserve Russian history and culture. The library's collection is a valuable resource for scholars and students from around the world. The LMR is a vital part of the intellectual landscape of Russia.

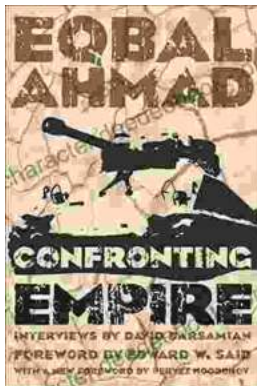
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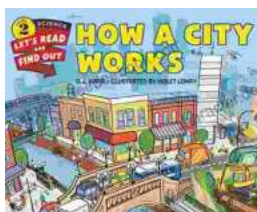


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