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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Ideology, Enlightenment, and Entertainment : State-Sponsored Popular Culture, 1917-1946 -- Chapter 2. Ideological Reconstruction in the Cultural Recreation Network, 1947-1953 -- Chapter 3. Ideology and Consumption : Jazz and Western Dancing in the Cultural Network, 1948-1953 -- Chapter 4. State-Sponsored Popular Culture in the Early Thaw, 1953-1956 -- Chapter 5. Youth Initiative and the 1956 Youth Club Movement -- Chapter 6. The 1957 International Youth Festival and the Backlash -- Chapter 7. A Reformist Revival : Grassroots Club Activities and Youth Cafes, 1958-1964 -- Chapter 8. Ambiguity and Backlash : State-Sponsored Popular Culture, 1965-1970.
Sommario/riassunto	"Most narratives depict Soviet Cold War cultural activities and youth

groups as drab and dreary, militant and politicized. In this study Gleb Tsigursky challenges these stereotypes in a revealing portrayal of Soviet youth and state-sponsored popular culture. The primary local venues for Soviet culture were the tens of thousands of klubs where young people found entertainment, leisure, social life, and romance. Here sports, dance, film, theater, music, lectures, and political meetings became vehicles to disseminate a socialist version of modernity. The Soviet way of life was dutifully presented and perceived as the most progressive and advanced, in an attempt to stave off Western influences. In effect, socialist fun became very serious business. As Tsigursky shows, however, Western culture did infiltrate these activities, particularly at local levels, where participants and organizers deceptively cloaked their offerings to appeal to their own audiences. Thus, Soviet modernity evolved as a complex and multivalent ideological device. Tsigursky provides a fresh and original examination of the Kremlin's paramount effort to shape young lives, consumption, popular culture, and to build an emotional community-- all against the backdrop of Cold War struggles to win hearts and minds both at home and abroad"--
