

Chapter 1 : Soviet Jacket: Militaria | eBay

*An interesting study of the Russian publishing industry concentrating on the types of books published, the influences of governmental and public opinion on publishing methods and choices, and statistical charts on book production broken down by type, popular author, etc.*

Western fashion emphasized both economic status and gender differences under a system that sought to deemphasize both. Covers displayed women in plain work clothes, yet the magazines often contained advertisements for private companies selling stylish attire. Fashion, as a beauty aid, was therefore bourgeois and detrimental to socialist society. *Rabotnitsa* included fashion advice in almost every issue and regularly reported on new fashion houses opening across the Soviet Union. *Stakhanovites*, as foremost examples of successful workers, were expected to adhere to particularly high standards of appearance. They were often photographed wearing fine clothing even as they went to the factory. Soviet industry was unable to produce fashionable clothing in significant quantity, and what did exist was not available for general sale. Journalists were sent abroad to report on the latest international fashion trends. Fashion "crazes" were rejected in favor of classic, long-running styles. Shops like the newly reopened GUM department store now carried the new fashions, albeit at high prices. The promotion of exorbitant fashion that occurred in the Stalin era, and the contrast to actual availability, had led to public resentment. In the Khrushchev era, the state-owned clothing industry was still unable to produce mass amounts of fashionable clothing. The *stilyagi*, or "style hunters", originally based their look on media portrayals of Western especially American fashions. Men wore items such as Hawaiian shirts, sunglasses, narrow slacks, and pointed shoes, while female *stilyagi* wore miniskirts and maintained a childlike demeanor. These styles were labeled as "excessive", and *Komsomol* groups would sometimes raid *stilyagi* hideouts and cut off their hair and pant legs. Soviet industry could not keep up with the demand for fashionable goods, and supply in USSR shops was worse than in other socialist countries. For example, Soviet women so disliked promoted designs involving Russian ethnic prints that the style ultimately became more popular in the West than in the Soviet Union itself. The retail chain *Beriozka* also sold some Western clothing, but only to the privileged few who could pay in hard currency or foreign exchange certificates. Foreign exchange certificates and Western clothing were also available on the black market. In , Gorbachev allowed a Russian edition of *Burda Fashion* magazine to be produced and distributed. In content, it was virtually indistinguishable from a Western fashion magazine, although ODMO provided all the styles. Fashionable clothes were mentioned specifically in the proceedings. The Ministry of Light Industries set quotas for the creation of new products, but textile factories recycled older patterns and products instead. They felt that they deserved fashionable clothing as a status symbol, but still could not easily obtain it. At the same time, however, some traditional accessories such as the *ushanka* or *astrakhan* cap made a comeback as part of a backlash against the West, due to many Russians rediscovering their national pride.

**Chapter 2 : s Soviet fashion: Leather jackets and geometric patterns - Russia Beyond**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Like new condition, never used USSR soldier uniform. Other items are optional additional. New condition, never used. Please choose additional items below. Consist of Telogreyka jacket and pants. Made in USSR great military quality quilted uniform is extremely warm and comfortable in wearing. Its new unused item. Stars are optional additional. Very high military quality item. Made in Soviet Union. Made of genuine suede leather with sheep fur. It is the best apparel for the coldest weather! The gimnasterka used by Soviet officers in s. Used by Soviet fleet Officers. Like new condition, never used. The item is used as military raincoat. You need to buy 2 items to make a tent. Genuine leather, new condition, never used. The set consists of the jacket with shoulder boards and belt with holster. Comes with belts system. Original Soviet Army surplus. Shoulder boards and collar tabs are optional. Perfect quality for winter cold. Made in Soviet Union s. Like new condition never used. Kit consists of the belt itself, shoulder sling and holster. Like new condition, never used.. Worn by paratroopers, Air troops in Afghanistan war when it is cold. Red piping, never used, made for Generals. Good quality natural leather with a brown tanned finish. Consist of t-shirt and beret hat. Panama hat and VDV vest telnashka. Used by Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan war. Comes with shoulder strap. These stripped vests are worn by border guards in summer. Good quality natural leather with a black tanned finish. This beautiful Uniform was made in in United Kingdom for Borbardiers. Consist of Jacket and Pants. It is made of very high quality sheepskin. It is Antique stuff but the condition.. This great uniform ismade of very high quality military cotton fabric. The Gimnasterka shirt equipped with original shoulder boards, comes with green khaki metal buttons with star. The Gimnasterka shirt and Galife pants are strengthened on e.. Never used, comes with cloth case for connecting to the belt. Consists of striped black sleeveless t-shirt, black visorless hat with badge. Used by Soviet Officers. Dimensions 12" x 9" or 32cm x 22cm. May be worn on the shoulder, in the hand or connected to the military belt.

Chapter 3 : Russian classical music - Wikipedia

*Of all published articles, the following were the most read within the past 12 months.*

Like new condition, never used USSR soldier uniform. Other items are optional additional. New condition, never used. Please choose additional items below. The gymnasterka used by Soviet officers in s. Like new condition, never used. The item is used as military raincoat. You need to buy 2 items to make a tent. The set consists of the jacket with shoulder boards and belt with holster. Comes with belts system. Red piping, never used, made for Generals. This great uniform is made of very high quality military cotton fabric. The Gimnasterka shirt equipped with original shoulder boards, comes with green khaki metal buttons with star. The Gimnasterka shirt and Galife pants are strengthened on e.. Like new condition, never used USSR sergeant uniform. Consist of gymnasterka shirt, skirt, pilotka hat with Red Star badge, shoulderboards and bag. The uniform is made of high quality cotton fabrique with original shoulderboards and green buttons. Its new, unworn high military quality ite.. This shirt is new and comes with blue striped sailor collar and golden navy buttons. New condition, never used authentic Soviet Navy surplus. The uniform consist of gymnasterka shirt with shoulderboards and skirt. Made of very high quality original soviet woolen textile with original shoulderboards and buttons. The uniform is new, unworn high military quality item. Military surplus of Soviet Union, new and never used. Used by female officers during WW2. Flanka made of very high quality cotton material and pants made of mixed woolen fabric. All items are new, unworn.

## Chapter 4 : Uncle Sams Army Navy Outfitters - Russian Wool Great Coat - Vintage

*This unique Soviet Union CCCP USSR 's Football Jacket Classic Made in Ussr Original Soviet Russian Army WWII Type Soldier Field Canvas Cloak Tent Raincoat Poncho Plasch-palatka with Leather Carrying Strap by S.U.R.& racedaydvl.com Parts.*

Early history[ edit ] In the period of Muscovy , a distinct line was formed between the sacred music of the Orthodox Church and that of secular music used for entertainment. The former draws its tradition from the Byzantine Empire , with key elements being used in Russian Orthodox bell ringing , as well as choral singing. Neumes were developed for musical notation, and as a result several examples of medieval sacred music have survived to this day, among them two stichera composed by Tsar Ivan IV [1] in the 16th century. It was sung in Russian churches up to the October Revolution. During the subsequent reign of Empresses Elisabeth and Catherine , the Russian imperial court attracted many prominent musicians, many from Italy. A number of composers received training in Italy or from these recent Italian emigres and composed vocal and instrumental works in the Italian Classical tradition popular in the day. These include ethnic Ukrainian composers Dmitri Bortniansky , Maksim Berezovsky and Artem Vedel who not only composed masterpieces of choral music but also included operas, chambers works and symphonic works. The first great Russian composer to exploit native Russian music traditions into the realm of Secular music was Mikhail Glinka “ , who composed the early Russian language operas Ivan Susanin and Ruslan and Lyudmila. They were neither the first operas in the Russian language nor the first by a Russian, but they gained fame for relying on distinctively Russian tunes and themes and being in the vernacular. Russian folk music became the primary source for the younger generation composers. Many of the works by Glinka and the Mighty Five were based on Russian history, folk tales and literature, and are regarded as masterpieces of romantic nationalism in music. Easily the most famous successor in his style is Sergei Rachmaninoff “ , who studied at the Moscow Conservatory where Tchaikovsky himself taught. Alexander Glazunov also took this romantic style. The late 19th and early 20th century saw the third wave of Russian classics: They were experimental in style and musical language. Some of them emigrated after the Russian revolution, though Prokofiev eventually returned and contributed to Soviet music as well. Soviet music[ edit ] Main article: Soviet music After the Russian Revolution , Russian music changed dramatically. The early s were the era of avant-garde experiments, inspired by the "revolutionary spirit" of the era. New trends in music like music based on synthetic chords were proposed by enthusiastic clubs such as Association for Contemporary Music. Classicism was favoured, and experimentation discouraged. The music patriarchs of the era were Prokofiev , Shostakovich and Aram Khachaturian. With time, a wave of younger Soviet composers, such as Georgy Sviridov , Alfred Schnittke , and Sofia Gubaidulina took the forefront due to the rigorous Soviet education system. Modern Russian music[ edit ] The profile of "Classical" or concert hall music has to a considerable degree been eclipsed by on one hand the rise of commercial popular music in Russia, and on the other its own lack of promotion since the collapse of the USSR. Meanwhile, Sofia Gubaidulina , amongst several former-Soviet composers of her generation, continues to maintain a high profile outside Russia composing several prestigious and well-received works including "In tempus praesens" for the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter.

## Chapter 5 : Russian uniforms and Red Army military jackets from Soviet Power

*Russian classics in Soviet jackets. by Friedberg, Maurice, Publication date Topics Publishers and publishing, Russian literature. Publisher New York.*

## Chapter 6 : Soviet uniforms

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**Chapter 7 : The Russian Art Gallery: Classics Of Soviet Art**

*Russian Army uniforms, Soviet and other military jackets, trousers and suits from Navy Fleet and Air Force Soldiers, Marines, Officers, Colonels, Generals and Admirals. Best prices on the web for top quality clothing for reenactment, collectors, etc. RKKA, NKVD, KGB suits and separate components like shirts, parade jackets, tunics and trousers.*

**Chapter 8 : Telogreika Russian-Soviet Army Winter Jacket and Pants WW2 | The Soviet Russia**

*best quality unused leather alpaca jacket from soviet navy fleet, designed for officers use on the ship open deck. used in k movie by harrison ford. made of high quality calfskin leather with sheep fur. also called canadian, with hood on zipper and detachable belt.*

**Chapter 9 : Russian & Soviet Uniform - Soviet WWII Military uniforms, Russian Army jackets, Russian milit**

*Buy here - Russian Army Uniforms, Soviet Military Jackets, parade tunics, shirts and much more from Soviet Power.*