

judy garland and the cold war

Judy Garland and the Cold War: A Star in a Time of Global Tensions

judy garland and the cold war might not seem like an obvious pairing at first glance. After all, Garland is remembered foremost as a legendary actress and singer, with her iconic role as Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz" defining an era of Hollywood magic. However, the Cold War—a prolonged period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union—cast shadows over every facet of American culture, including the entertainment industry. Garland's career, personal struggles, and even her political involvements were inevitably influenced by the anxieties and ideological battles of that time.

In this article, we'll explore the complex relationship between Judy Garland and the Cold War era. We'll look at how the political climate impacted Hollywood stars like Garland, how she navigated the pressures of the time, and what her story reveals about the wider cultural landscape during those fraught decades.

Hollywood's Role in the Cold War: More Than Just Entertainment

Judy Garland's career unfolded during a time when Hollywood was not just a source of entertainment but also a powerful tool in the ideological struggle between East and West. The Cold War years from the late 1940s through the 1960s saw the film industry become a battleground for propaganda and cultural influence.

The Entertainment Industry Under Scrutiny

The Red Scare and McCarthyism deeply affected Hollywood. Studios and stars were pressured to demonstrate their patriotism and avoid any associations with communism. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigations led to blacklists that ruined careers and created an atmosphere of fear.

Judy Garland, while not directly targeted by HUAC, was part of a community where political allegiances were scrutinized. The entertainment world was expected to contribute to the American narrative of freedom, democracy, and anti-communism. Garland's public image—often that of the wholesome, all-American girl—fit neatly into this framework. Yet beneath the surface, there was a more complicated reality, both for Garland personally and for Hollywood at large.

Patriotism and Performance: Garland's Role in Wartime and Postwar America

During World War II, Garland was a major morale booster, performing for troops and participating in USO tours. This positioned her as a patriotic

figure, a role that seamlessly transitioned into the Cold War period, where cultural ambassadors like Garland were vital in promoting American values abroad.

Her concerts and performances often carried an undertone of optimism and resilience—qualities the U.S. government wanted to project to both domestic and international audiences during the Cold War's early years. Garland's music, including her heartfelt renditions of songs like "Over the Rainbow," became emblematic of hope in a divided world.

Judy Garland's Personal Struggles Amid Cold War Pressures

The Cold War was not just a political conflict; it created an environment of suspicion and stress that seeped into the lives of individuals, particularly those in the public eye. Judy Garland's life story during this time reflects the intense personal toll that such an atmosphere could exact.

Hollywood's Harsh Realities and Garland's Challenges

Garland's battles with addiction, mental health, and the pressures of fame were well documented. These struggles were exacerbated by the relentless demands of the studio system and the broader societal pressures to conform to a specific image during the Cold War era. The entertainment industry's relentless pace and fear of scandal meant stars like Garland had little room for vulnerability.

Moreover, the cultural expectations of the time often forced Garland to suppress aspects of her identity and personal beliefs. The Cold War climate was unforgiving to anyone who deviated from the norm or who was perceived as politically suspect, whether fairly or unfairly.

Political Awareness and Subtle Resistance

While Judy Garland was primarily recognized for her artistic talents, she was not entirely apolitical. Like many artists of her generation, she was aware of the political tensions of the era. There are accounts suggesting that Garland empathized with the struggles of marginalized groups during this period, including those targeted by McCarthyism and those suffering under oppressive regimes.

Her performances sometimes carried subtle messages of unity and hope, which can be interpreted as a quiet form of resistance to the fear and division propagated during the Cold War. Garland's ability to convey deep emotion connected with audiences who were themselves grappling with uncertainty and anxiety during those turbulent times.

Judy Garland's Influence on Cold War Culture

and Legacy

The intertwining of Judy Garland's career with the Cold War period reveals much about the cultural dynamics of mid-20th century America. She was more than a mere entertainer; Garland became a symbol of perseverance and emotional depth during an era marked by political paranoia and social upheaval.

Impact on American Identity and Popular Culture

Garland's enduring appeal during the Cold War came from her embodiment of the American Dream—both its promises and its pitfalls. Through her performances and public persona, she contributed to the shaping of an American identity that valued hope, resilience, and emotional honesty, even in the face of adversity.

Her songs and films provided comfort and escapism but also reflected the complex realities of the time. Garland's ability to connect with people across different social and political spectrums made her a unifying figure during an era of division.

Lessons from Garland's Experience During the Cold War

Understanding Judy Garland's life during the Cold War offers valuable insights into how political climates can influence cultural production and personal lives. For artists and entertainers, the Cold War was a time of heightened scrutiny and limited freedom, yet also a period where their voices could resonate powerfully.

For today's readers and cultural enthusiasts, Garland's story is a reminder of the resilience required to navigate public life amid political tension. It also highlights the role of art and performance as both a reflection of and a response to the broader social environment.

The Cold War's Enduring Echo in Garland's Legacy

Though the Cold War officially ended decades ago, its influence on American culture and figures like Judy Garland remains a topic of interest for historians, fans, and cultural critics alike. Garland's work continues to be analyzed not only for its artistic merit but also for its historical significance as part of a larger Cold War narrative.

Her ability to inspire hope and convey complex emotions during a time of global uncertainty ensures that Judy Garland remains a vital figure in understanding how culture and politics intersected during one of the most challenging periods of the 20th century.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Judy Garland and why is she significant in American cultural history?

Judy Garland was an American actress, singer, and vaudevillian, best known for her role as Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz." She became an iconic figure in American entertainment and culture, symbolizing resilience and talent during challenging times.

How did Judy Garland's career intersect with the Cold War era?

Judy Garland's career during the Cold War era reflected the tensions and cultural dynamics of the time. As a prominent entertainer, she participated in USO tours for troops and was involved in entertainment that aimed to boost American morale during the Cold War.

Did Judy Garland face any political scrutiny during the Cold War?

Yes, like many entertainers of her era, Judy Garland was scrutinized during the Red Scare and McCarthyism period. While she was not blacklisted, the political climate affected Hollywood and the entertainment industry, influencing careers and personal lives.

What role did Judy Garland play in Cold War propaganda or morale efforts?

Judy Garland contributed to Cold War morale efforts by performing for American troops overseas and participating in public appearances that promoted American culture and values during a time of ideological competition with the Soviet Union.

How did the Cold War influence the themes of Judy Garland's performances or public image?

The Cold War influenced Judy Garland's public image by emphasizing themes of hope, resilience, and American optimism. Her performances often resonated with audiences seeking comfort and unity during a time of geopolitical tension.

Was Judy Garland involved in any activism or political movements related to the Cold War?

While Judy Garland was not prominently known for Cold War-related activism, she was involved in supporting causes such as civil rights and humanitarian efforts, which indirectly intersected with the broader ideological struggles of the Cold War era.

How is Judy Garland's legacy viewed in the context of Cold War American culture?

Judy Garland's legacy in Cold War American culture is seen as emblematic of the era's complexities—her talent and struggles mirrored the hopes and anxieties of a nation facing external threats and internal pressures, making her an enduring symbol of American resilience.

Additional Resources

****Judy Garland and the Cold War: An Intricate Intersection of Culture and Politics****

judy garland and the cold war evoke an unexpected yet fascinating narrative at the crossroads of American entertainment and geopolitical tension. Garland, an iconic figure in Hollywood's Golden Age, became more than just a beloved performer during the Cold War era. Her career, personal struggles, and public image were deeply intertwined with the sociopolitical climate of the time, reflecting broader themes of American identity, propaganda, and cultural diplomacy in a divided world.

The Cultural Context of the Cold War Era

The Cold War, spanning roughly from 1947 to 1991, was characterized by ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. This period was marked not only by military standoffs and espionage but also by an intense battle for hearts and minds through culture, media, and entertainment. Hollywood emerged as a significant arena for projecting American values of freedom, democracy, and capitalism. Against this backdrop, figures like Judy Garland played complex roles—both as symbols of American optimism and as individuals whose careers were shaped by political pressures.

Hollywood's Role in Cold War Propaganda

Hollywood studios during the Cold War often collaborated with government agencies to produce films that aligned with anti-communist sentiments. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigations and McCarthyism cast a shadow over the industry, leading to blacklisting and censorship. While Garland was never blacklisted, her close associations and the political climate inevitably influenced the trajectory of her career.

Her performances, especially in musicals like **The Wizard of Oz**, were imbued with themes of hope, perseverance, and the triumph of good over evil—messages that resonated with Cold War-era audiences seeking reassurance amid global uncertainty. Garland's wholesome yet emotionally raw persona made her an ideal figure for embodying American resilience.

Judy Garland's Public Image and Political Undertones

Judy Garland's public image was a delicate balance of vulnerability and

strength, a duality that mirrored the anxieties of the Cold War generation. Her struggles with addiction and mental health were widely publicized, reflecting the pressures of maintaining an idealized image during a time when American culture was used as a weapon against communist ideology.

Moreover, Garland's involvement in benefit concerts and political events, including her support for civil rights and her performances for troops, underscored the multifaceted role entertainers played beyond mere distraction. She became a conduit for American values, albeit one complicated by personal challenges and the era's moral expectations.

Analyzing Judy Garland's Influence on Cold War Cultural Diplomacy

Cultural diplomacy was a strategic tool during the Cold War, with the U.S. government leveraging its cultural exports to counter Soviet propaganda. Judy Garland's international tours and film broadcasts contributed to this soft power approach. The global reach of her films and music helped shape perceptions of American life and ideals abroad.

International Tours and Government Collaboration

In the 1950s, Garland embarked on several international tours, performing in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. These tours were sometimes supported or endorsed by U.S. cultural agencies aiming to showcase American artistic excellence. Garland's ability to connect emotionally with diverse audiences made her an effective informal ambassador.

While not officially a government envoy, Garland's tours aligned with broader U.S. efforts to promote cultural exchange and counteract Soviet influence. Her performances highlighted values such as perseverance and hope, indirectly reinforcing American ideological narratives during tense geopolitical moments.

The Intersection of Gender, Stardom, and Cold War Politics

Judy Garland's experience also illuminates the gender dynamics within Cold War cultural politics. Female stars were often expected to embody idealized versions of femininity and patriotism. Garland's public persona combined vulnerability with a resilient spirit, which resonated deeply but sometimes clashed with the rigid expectations imposed by studios and society.

Her struggles were scrutinized through a political lens, with some critics interpreting her personal difficulties as reflective of broader societal tensions. This intersection of gender and politics is key to understanding how Garland navigated the pressures of Cold War America while maintaining her artistic identity.

Comparative Perspectives: Judy Garland and Other Cold War Cultural Icons

To fully appreciate Judy Garland's role, it is instructive to compare her with contemporaries who also influenced Cold War culture. Icons such as Frank Sinatra, Marlon Brando, and Marilyn Monroe similarly embodied complex relationships between stardom and political atmosphere.

- **Frank Sinatra:** Known for his anti-communist stance and involvement in political campaigns, Sinatra was a more overtly political figure than Garland.
- **Marlon Brando:** Often critical of American policies, Brando represented a more rebellious figure during the Cold War.
- **Marilyn Monroe:** Symbolized American glamour and sexuality, with her image used in Cold War propaganda efforts.

Unlike some of these figures, Garland's influence was subtler, rooted in emotional resonance and cultural symbolism rather than direct political activism. Her legacy in the Cold War context lies in how her artistry and personal narrative mirrored the complexities of American identity during a fraught period.

Pros and Cons of Garland's Cold War Legacy

Evaluating Garland's impact reveals a mixture of advantages and challenges:

1. Pros:

- Humanized American cultural diplomacy through emotive performances.
- Provided a symbol of hope and resilience for domestic and international audiences.
- Helped bridge cultural divides with her international appeal.

2. Cons:

- Her personal struggles were sometimes exploited or misunderstood within political frameworks.
- Was constrained by Hollywood's rigid expectations during the McCarthy era.
- Her role was largely symbolic and lacked direct political agency.

Legacy and Continuing Relevance of Judy Garland and the Cold War

Today, examining Judy Garland and the Cold War offers valuable insights into the intersection of culture, politics, and identity. Her career serves as a case study in how entertainment figures can become embedded in geopolitical narratives, sometimes willingly, sometimes by circumstance.

Modern scholarship increasingly recognizes the nuanced ways Garland's artistry reflected and influenced Cold War cultural dynamics. Furthermore, her story highlights the personal costs and societal expectations placed upon public figures during periods of intense political scrutiny.

Judy Garland's enduring appeal, combined with her Cold War-era significance, ensures that her legacy remains a subject of both cultural admiration and critical historical investigation. Her life and work continue to illuminate the complex interplay between celebrity and statecraft in a world shaped by ideological conflict.

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judy garland and the cold war: Coca-Colonization and the Cold War Reinhold Wagnleitner, 2000-11-09 Reinhold Wagnleitner argues that cultural propaganda played an enormous part in integrating Austrians and other Europeans into the American sphere during the Cold War. In *Coca-Colonization and the Cold War*, he shows that 'Americanization' was the result not only of market forces and consumerism but also of systematic planning on the part of the United States. Wagnleitner traces the intimate relationship between the political and economic reconstruction of a democratic Austria and the parallel process of cultural assimilation. Initially, U.S. cultural programs had been developed to impress Europeans with the achievements of American high culture. However, popular culture was more readily accepted, at least among the young, who were the

primary target group of the propaganda campaign. The prevalence of Coca-Cola and rock 'n' roll are just two examples addressed by Wagnleitner. Soon, the cultural hegemony of the United States became visible in nearly all quarters of Austrian life: the press, advertising, comics, literature, education, radio, music, theater, and fashion. Hollywood proved particularly effective in spreading American cultural ideals. For Europeans, says Wagnleitner, the result was a second discovery of America. This book is a translation of the Austrian edition, published in 1991, which won the Ludwig Jedlicka Memorial Prize.

judy garland and the cold war: The Racial Imaginary of the Cold War Kitchen Kate A. Baldwin, 2015-12-22 This book demonstrates the ways in which the kitchen - the centerpiece of domesticity and consumerism - was deployed as a recurring motif in the ideological and propaganda battles of the Cold War. Beginning with the famous Nixon-Khrushchev kitchen debate, Baldwin shows how Nixon turned the kitchen into a space of exception, while contemporary writers, artists, and activists depicted it as a site of cultural resistance. Focusing on a wide variety of literature and media from the United States and the Soviet Union, Baldwin reveals how the binary logic at work in Nixon's discourse - setting U.S. freedom against Soviet totalitarianism - erased the histories of slavery, gender subordination, colonialism, and racial genocide. The Racial Imaginary of the Cold War Kitchen treats the kitchen as symptomatic of these erasures, connecting issues of race, gender, and social difference across national boundaries. This rich and rewarding study - embracing the literature, film, and photography of the era - will appeal to a broad spectrum of scholars.

judy garland and the cold war: A Long Cold War Jerry Carrier, 2017-11-10 A Long Cold War is a two-volume cultural history of Cold War America from 1945 to 1991. This is the story of America at her peak as a world power, with the fear of nuclear war and the hyper competition with the USSR and China - a good read for the historical, nostalgic or even casual reader.

judy garland and the cold war: Homosexuality in Cold War America Robert J. Corber, 1997-05-22 Challenging widely held assumptions about postwar gay male culture and politics, Homosexuality in Cold War America examines how gay men in the 1950s resisted pressures to remain in the closet. Robert J. Corber argues that a form of gay male identity emerged in the 1950s that simultaneously drew on and transcended left-wing opposition to the Cold War cultural and political consensus. Combining readings of novels, plays, and films of the period with historical research into the national security state, the growth of the suburbs, and postwar consumer culture, Corber examines how gay men resisted the organization man model of masculinity that rose to dominance in the wake of World War II. By exploring the representation of gay men in film noir, Corber suggests that even as this Hollywood genre reinforced homophobic stereotypes, it legitimized the gay male gaze. He emphasizes how film noir's introduction of homosexual characters countered the national project to render gay men invisible, and marked a deep subversion of the Cold War mentality. Corber then considers the work of gay male writers Tennessee Williams, Gore Vidal, and James Baldwin, demonstrating how these authors declined to represent homosexuality as a discrete subculture and instead promoted a model of political solidarity rooted in the shared experience of oppression. Homosexuality in Cold War America reveals that the ideological critique of the dominant culture made by gay male authors of the 1950s laid the foundation for the gay liberation movement of the following decade.

judy garland and the cold war: Cold War Children's Television Vibiana Bowman Cvetkovic, 2023-10-16 Cold War Children's Television: Philadelphia as a Case Study examines a culturally significant phenomenon of the Cold War—the locally produced hosted children's show. The Cold War era and the coming of age of commercial television were entwined not only chronologically but societally. The era of the locally produced hosted show closed in the wake of Sesame Street due to shifts in social policy, industry economics, and rising expectations for children programming. Through the lens of cultural and historical analysis, this book reveals that beyond that nostalgia lies a vital visual form that thrived in the Cold War era; one that reflected the ideals of childhood, media, and nation of a societal terrain from which the American children's television host emerged.

judy garland and the cold war: The Cultural Cold War Frances Stonor Saunders, 2013-11-05

During the Cold War, freedom of expression was vaunted as liberal democracy's most cherished possession—but such freedom was put in service of a hidden agenda. In *The Cultural Cold War*, Frances Stonor Saunders reveals the extraordinary efforts of a secret campaign in which some of the most vocal exponents of intellectual freedom in the West were working for or subsidized by the CIA—whether they knew it or not. Called the most comprehensive account yet of the [CIA's] activities between 1947 and 1967 by the *New York Times*, the book presents shocking evidence of the CIA's undercover program of cultural interventions in Western Europe and at home, drawing together declassified documents and exclusive interviews to expose the CIA's astonishing campaign to deploy the likes of Hannah Arendt, Isaiah Berlin, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Lowell, George Orwell, and Jackson Pollock as weapons in the Cold War. Translated into ten languages, this classic work—now with a new preface by the author—is a real contribution to popular understanding of the postwar period (*The Wall Street Journal*), and its story of covert cultural efforts to win hearts and minds continues to be relevant today.

judy garland and the cold war: Cinema and the Cultural Cold War Sangjoon Lee, 2020-12-15 *Cinema and the Cultural Cold War* explores the ways in which postwar Asian cinema was shaped by transnational collaborations and competitions between newly independent and colonial states at the height of Cold War politics. Sangjoon Lee adopts a simultaneously global and regional approach when analyzing the region's film cultures and industries. New economic conditions in the Asian region and shared postwar experiences among the early cinema entrepreneurs were influenced by Cold War politics, US cultural diplomacy, and intensified cultural flows during the 1950s and 1960s. By taking a closer look at the cultural realities of this tumultuous period, Lee comprehensively reconstructs Asian film history in light of the international relationships forged, broken, and re-established as the influence of the non-aligned movement grew across the Cold War. Lee elucidates how motion picture executives, creative personnel, policy makers, and intellectuals in East and Southeast Asia aspired to industrialize their Hollywood-inspired system in order to expand the market and raise the competitiveness of their cultural products. They did this by forming the Federation of Motion Picture Producers in Asia, co-hosting the Asian Film Festival, and co-producing films. *Cinema and the Cultural Cold War* demonstrates that the emergence of the first intensive postwar film producers' network in Asia was, in large part, the offspring of Cold War cultural politics and the product of American hegemony. Film festivals that took place in cities as diverse as Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Kuala Lumpur were annual showcases of cinematic talent as well as opportunities for the Central Intelligence Agency to establish and maintain cultural, political, and institutional linkages between the United States and Asia during the Cold War. *Cinema and the Cultural Cold War* reanimates this almost-forgotten history of cinema and the film industry in Asia.

judy garland and the cold war: American Theater in the Culture of the Cold War Bruce A. McConachie, 2005-06 1. A theater of containment liberalism -- 2. Empty boys, queer others, and consumerism -- 3. Family circles, racial others, and suburbanization -- 4. Fragmented heroes, female others, and the bomb.

judy garland and the cold war: The Anti-Communist Manifestos: Four Books That Shaped the Cold War John V. Fleming, 2009-08-17 The subject of this work consists of four influential books that had informed the great political struggle known as the Cold War: *Darkness at Noon*, *Out of the Night*, *I Chose Freedom*, and *Witness*.

judy garland and the cold war: Hong Kong in the Cold War Priscilla Roberts, John M. Carroll, 2016-08-01 The Cold War was a distinct and crucial period in Hong Kong's evolution and in its relations with China and the rest of the world. Hong Kong was a window through which the West could monitor what was happening in China and an outlet that China could use to keep in touch with the outside world. Exploring the many complexities of Cold War politics from a global and interdisciplinary perspective, *Hong Kong in the Cold War* shows how Hong Kong attained and honed a pragmatic tradition that bridged the abyss between such opposite ideas as capitalism and communism, thus maintaining a compromise between China and the rest of the world. The chapters are written by nine leading international scholars and address issues of diplomacy and politics,

finance and economics, intelligence and propaganda, refugees and humanitarianism, tourism and popular culture, and their lasting impact on Hong Kong. Far from simply describing a historical period, these essays show that Hong Kong's unique Cold War experience may provide a viable blueprint for modern-day China to develop a similar model of good governance and may in fact hold the key to the successful implementation of the One Country Two Systems idea. "This is a timely collection of essays on the role of Hong Kong in a global context and its multifaceted relationship with mainland China. It is emerging at a particularly appropriate moment when the local community has been provoked to reflect on its common fate under the notion of 'one country, two systems.'" —Ray Yep, City University of Hong Kong "Hong Kong, the 'Berlin of the East,' was transformed by the Cold War, an existential conflict between capitalism and communism. Consequently, this fine volume is a must-read for political, cultural, and economic historians of Hong Kong. International historians should also add this collection of essays and cutting-edge empirical studies to their reading lists: it will enrich their understandings of the Global Cold War." —David Clayton, University of York

judy garland and the cold war: The CIA and the Congress for Cultural Freedom in the Early Cold War Sarah Miller Harris, 2016-08-05 This book questions the conventional wisdom about one of the most controversial episodes in the Cold War, and tells the story of the CIA's backing of the Congress for Cultural Freedom. For nearly two decades during the early Cold War, the CIA secretly sponsored some of the world's most feted writers, philosophers, and scientists as part of a campaign to prevent Communism from regaining a foothold in Western Europe and from spreading to Asia. By backing the Congress for Cultural Freedom, the CIA subsidized dozens of prominent magazines, global congresses, annual seminars, and artistic festivals. When this operation (QKOPERA) became public in 1967, it ignited one of the most damaging scandals in CIA history. Ever since then, many accounts have argued that the CIA manipulated a generation of intellectuals into lending their names to pro-American, anti-Communist ideas. Others have suggested a more nuanced picture of the relationship between the Congress and the CIA, with intellectuals sometimes resisting the CIA's bidding. Very few accounts, however, have examined the man who held the Congress together: Michael Josselson, the Congress's indispensable manager—and, secretly, a long time CIA agent. This book fills that gap. Using a wealth of archival research and interviews with many of the figures associated with the Congress, this book sheds new light on how the Congress came into existence and functioned, both as a magnet for prominent intellectuals and as a CIA operation. This book will be of much interest to students of the CIA, Cold War History, intelligence studies, US foreign policy and International Relations in general.

judy garland and the cold war: Writing Home Elmer Kennedy-Andrews, 2008 The idea of place, and of being displaced, is a powerful leit-motif in Northern Irish poetry. It is here explored in depth, from the 1960s to the present day. Ideas of home, place and identity have been continually questioned, re-imagined and re-constructed in Northern Irish poetry. Concentrating on the period since the outbreak of the Troubles in the late 1960s, this study provides a detailed consideration of the work of several generations of poets, from Hewitt and MacNeice, to Fiacca and Montague, to Simmons, Heaney, Mahon and Longley, to Muldoon, Carson, Paulin and McGuckian, to McDonald, Morrissey, Gillis and Flynn. It traces the extent to which their writing represents a move away from concepts of rootedness and towards a deterritorialized poetics of displacement, mobility, openness and pluralism in an era of accelerating migration and globalisation. In the new readings of place, inherited maps are no longer reliable, and home is no longer the stable ground of identity but seems instead to be always where it is not. The crossing of boundaries and the experience of diaspora open up new understandings of the relations between places, a new sense of the permeability and contingency of cultures, and new concepts of identity and home. Professor ELMER KENNEDY-ANDREWS teaches in the Department of English at the University of Ulster.

judy garland and the cold war: She Damn Near Ran the Studio Jacqueline R. Braitman, 2020-10-19 Best known as the woman who "ran MGM," Ida R. Koverman (1876–1954) served as talent scout, mentor, executive secretary, and confidant to American movie mogul Louis B. Mayer for

twenty-five years. *She Damn Near Ran the Studio: The Extraordinary Lives of Ida R. Koverman* is the first full account of Koverman's life and the true story of how she became a formidable politico and a creative powerhouse during Hollywood's Golden Era. For nearly a century, Koverman's legacy has largely rested on a mythical narrative while her more fascinating true-life story has remained an enduring mystery—until now. This story begins with Koverman's early years in Ohio and the sensational national scandal that forced her escape to New York where she created a new identity and became a leader among a community of women. Her second incarnation came in California where she established herself as a hardcore political operative challenging the state's progressive impulse. During the Roaring Twenties, she was a key architect of the Southland's conservative female-centric partisan network that refashioned the course of state and national politics and put Herbert Hoover in the White House. As "the political boss of Los Angeles County," she was the premiere matchmaker in the courtship between Hollywood and national partisan politics, which, as Mayer's executive secretary, was epitomized by her third incarnation as "one of the most formidable women in Hollywood," whose unparalleled power emanated from her unique perch inside the executive suite of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Free to adapt her managerial skills and political know-how on behalf of the studio, she quickly drew upon her artistic sensibilities as a talent scout, expanding MGM's catalog of stars and her own influence on American popular culture. Recognized as "one of the invisible power centers in both MGM and the city of Los Angeles," she nurtured the city's burgeoning performing arts by fostering music and musicians and the public financing of them. As the "lioness" of MGM royalty, Ida Koverman was not just a naturalized citizen of the Hollywood kingdom; at times during her long reign, she "damn near ran the studio."

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Interpretations of Hollywood films of the 1950s and 1960s demonstrate how Cold War homophobia focused on the femme as the lesbian who posed the greatest threat to the nation.

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2002-01-08 The accepted canon of war poetry usually includes only those underlining patriotic or nationalistic views. This study opens up the view of war poetry with the inclusion of such material as Nazi poetry and song, and the poetry of the atomic bomb.

judy garland and the cold war: Soviet Music and Society under Lenin and Stalin Neil

Edmunds, 2004-06-01 This book investigates the place of music in Soviet society during the eras of Lenin and Stalin. It examines the different strategies adopted by composers and musicians in their attempts to carve out careers in a rapidly evolving society, discusses the role of music in Soviet society and people's lives, and shows how political ideology proved an inspiration as well as an inhibition. It explores how music and politics interacted in the lives of two of the twentieth century's greatest composers - Shostakovich and Prokofiev - and also in the lives of less well-known composers. In addition it considers the specialist composers of early Soviet musical propaganda, amateur music making, and musical life in the non-Russian republics. The book will appeal to specialists in Soviet music history, those with an interest in twentieth century music in general, and also to students of the history, culture and politics of the Soviet Union.

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