

Brno, March 27, 2014

Dr. Lars Karl

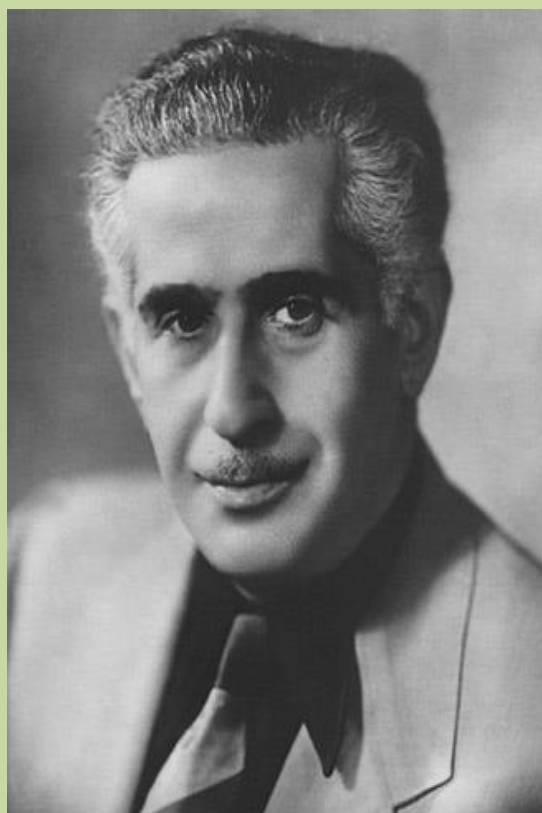
The Empire and “The Great Family of Peoples”

The Fires of Baku (Ogni Baku, SU 1950)

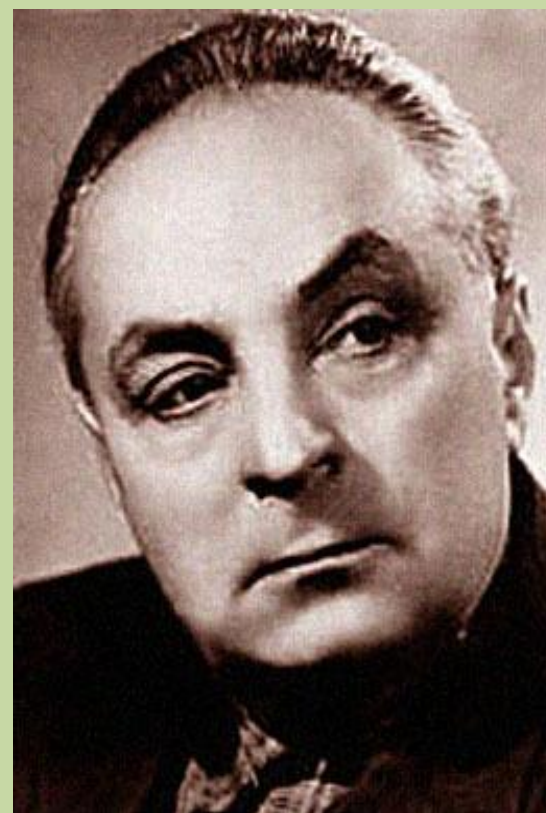




Rsa Takhmasib
(Rsa Abbas-Kuli ogly)
(1894-1980)

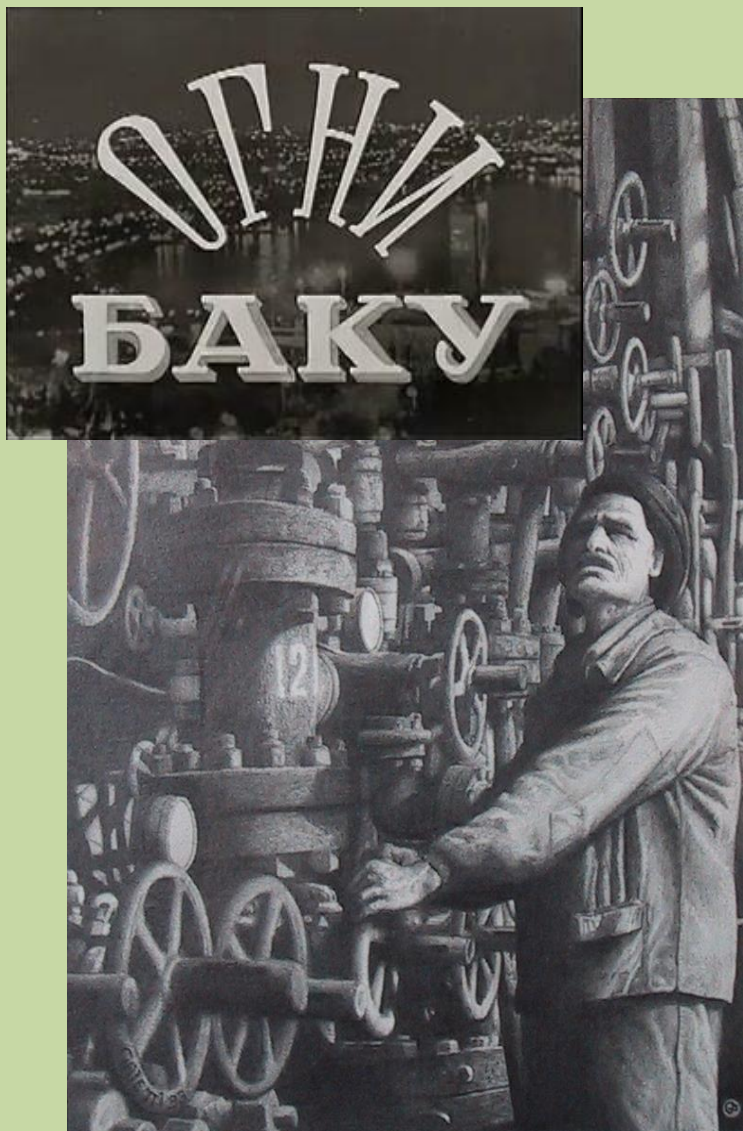


Aleksandr Zarkhi
(1908-1997)



Iosif Kheifits
(1905-1995)







Iosif Stalin

1949



Alibala Aliev (Mirza Aliev)

1950





Alibala and Garcia (Petr Arzhanov)



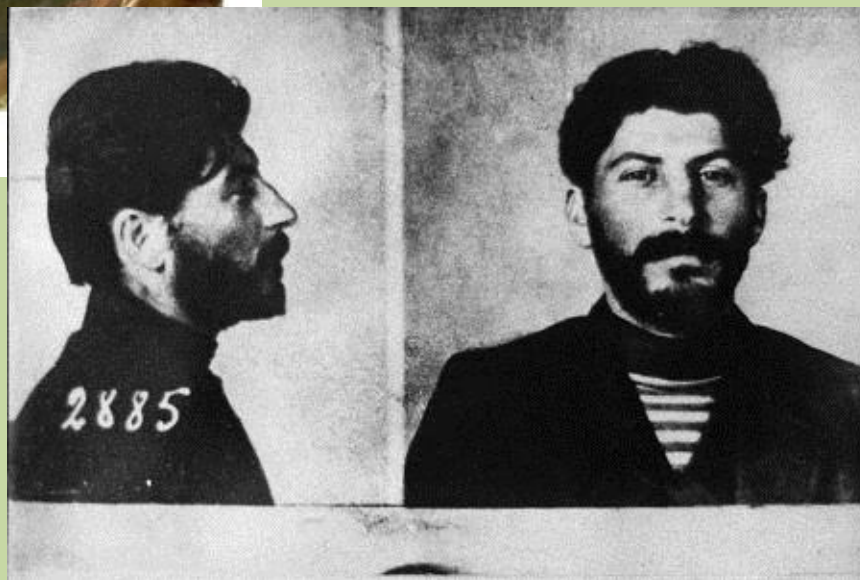
Winston Churchill (Viktor Stanitsyn)





Photos of Iosif Stalin
in a Baku Police File
March 1908

“Iosif Stalin
addresses a Meeting
of Oil Workers
in Baku, Azerbaijan.”
(Soviet Art, 1948)



Images of Stalin,

typical for Soviet films of the time:

- **Iconographical** – Stalin as the “pillar of strength”.

- **Stalin as commander**. He gives orders and the scene is set during the Second World War. Moreover, he is at war with a hostile nature that needs to be overcome for the good of all humanity – with him at the top.

- **Stalin as demiurge, godlike creator**. Like a god he shapes the nature that he finds according to his will, turning it into a new one, into his world: “In the beginning was the Word.” (John 1:1)

- **Water as a symbol of eternity**. In this case, it is the eternal era of happiness that begins with Stalin – an era of harmony, without conflicts.



Stalin (Mikheil Gelovani) in “The Fall of Berlin”
(SU 1949)



Russian Engineer Shatrov
(Nikolai Okhlopkov)



Kazakh Delegate Kadyr
(Serke Kozhamkulov)



The Free Woman of the Orient: Mirvarid (Nadzhiba Melikova)



