

This video is a transcript of an interview discussing a book by Anthony, which examines the significance of Stalinist monuments and their role in shaping national memory and identity in the context of the Stalinist era. Anthony recounts his initial impressions of Moscow's monumental architecture during a visit as a teenager, highlighting how it contrasted sharply with his small hometown in Canada. He reflects on how these monuments, constructed during a time of crisis, served to present a narrative of strength and grandeur intended for future generations, framing Stalinism positively despite its repressive history.

Anthony outlines the three key characteristics of Stalinist monuments: they were built with a future audience in mind, focused on memorializing the present rather than the distant past, and aimed at collective remembrance of the Stalinist era. The interview delves into how the monuments acted as symbols of national identity and unity amid significant social upheaval caused by rapid modernization and the trauma of World War II.

In the discussion, Anthony explains that the culture of monument-building was highly participatory, with public input playing a role in their design and construction. However, during the war, the state lost some control over this process as spontaneous public constructions emerged, leading to a clash between state-sanctioned narratives and grassroots memorialization.

The significance of these monuments extends to contemporary society, as they continue to influence Russian national identity and perceptions of the past. While the book aims to analyze the style and form of these monuments, it also connects historical findings to current discussions around commemoration and the legacy of Stalinism. Ultimately, Anthony urges readers to critically assess the enduring impact of these monuments on collective memory and identity, especially in the post-Soviet context.