

## TRIVIA & QUIZ

1

### NAME THE MOVIE

HINT: WAS MADE WITH A BUDGET OF ONLY £80,000



### NAME THE ACTRESS 2

HINT: APPEARED AS AN EXTRA IN THE PERSUADERS!



### SPOT THE DIFFERENCES 3



FIND FIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO PICTURES FROM "PK"

Send "ALL FOUR" answers to  
[showbiz.tds@gmail.com](mailto:showbiz.tds@gmail.com)

Winners will receive  
QUEEN SPA ROOM GIFT VOUCHER

courtesy of *Que Bella*

ALL 4 QUESTIONS MUST BE  
ANSWERED CORRECTLY

#### ANSWERS FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE

ANSWERS TO THE PREVIOUS ISSUE (22nd August 2015)

1. Name The Movie – The Thing
2. Name The Actor – Joseph Cotten
3. SPOT THE DIFFERENCES
  - I) Mirror from the pillar on the left
  - II) Feature on the wall in the background
  - III) Belt missing from the girl in the center
  - IV) Head missing from the character in the background
  - V) Chest piece missing from the character on the right
4. Name The TV Show - Maude

### 4 NAME THE TV SHOW

WITH THIS FAMOUS QUOTE:

**"You  
eeeediot!"**

## INT'L FILM

# FRIDRIKH ERMILER



Fridrikh Markovich Ermler; born Vladimir Markovich Breslav was born in 1898 at the Latvian city of Rēzekne. He adopted the pseudonym "Fridrikh Ermler" while working as a spy for the Bolsheviks during World War I; however, he is better known in the present world as a Soviet film director, actor, and screenwriter although he remains as one of the shadowy figures of early Soviet cinema. He was a four-time recipient of the Stalin Prize (in 1941, twice in 1946, and in 1951). His field of study was in pharmacology and after completing, he joined the Czarist army in 1917. Soon after he joined, Ermler took part in the October Revolution that year, on the side of the Bolsheviks. Captured and tortured by the White army, it drove him to become a full party member at the end of the Civil War.

After the Civil War, Ermler studied at the Leningrad Institute of Screen Arts. His directorial debut was though a short in 1924 titled, Scarlet Fever. He co-directed two films in 1926 with Eduard Ioganson titled Children of the Storm and Katka's Reinette Apples. He earned critical acclaim for his 1927 feature The Parisian Cobbler which explored a controversial theme of the time in a straight forward approach: the sexual exploitation of women by party activists in the name of 'free love'. He soon became a major force among the Leningrad filmmakers of the 1920s and '30s, whose sympathies lay closer to youth and realism than to the monumental frescoes of the Moscow 'masters.' In 1932 he took part in creating one of the first Soviet talk-

ies – the movie Vstrechny (The Counterplan). The film's title-song called "The Song of the Counterplan", composed by Dmitri Shostakovich, became world famous and was adapted into "Au-devant de la vie", a notable song of the French socialist movement of the 1930s. In 1935, his film Krestyane (Peasants) burst into the movie industry depicting the vibrant story of a collective farm on which the old and the new close in a death struggle for the allegiance of the confused peasantry. Velikiy Grazhdanin (The Great Citizen) was the first Soviet made for Television movie, featuring a fictionalized biography of Sergei Kirov, and intended as ideological support for the Great Purges, depicting life in the USSR during the 1920s and 1930s. Velikij Perelom (The Turning Point) reached the highest among all his productions. Based on a screenplay by Boris Chirskov, the film was one of the earlier winners at the Cannes Film Festival's Grand Prix du Festival International du Film of 1946.

Along with his prior collaborator and co-director Ioganson, he was one of the founders of the Creative Association KEM. He was one of the main figures in the Soviet propaganda movie industry whose main priority was glorifying Stalin and his successful leadership in the country's progress, for which he received some antipathy from some parts of the world. Ermler died in 1967 in Leningrad, and a memorial plaque was placed on the house in Leningrad where he lived.

by Mohaiminul Islam