

Storyboard - Deconstruction Myth WW2

Scene	Happening	Picture	Voice (German)	Voice (English)	Sound	Time Code
1	Interview with Mme. Cornélien Halle	Cornélie Halle	<p>Loretta: Was für mich immer so schwer vorstellbar ist, das Land war besetzt von den Deutschen und es gab doch auch ne Reihe von Luxemburgern die auf Seite der Deutschen waren, man hat ja dann weiter zusammen gelebt?</p> <p>Cornélie: Ja die haben wir aber dann vermieden, bei diesen Leuten haben wir den Mund fest zugehalten wir Kinder sowieso durften gar nicht reden. Mein Vater sagte immer, ihr wißt ja nicht was hinter dem steckt, also ihr dürft nur Banalitäten nichts, und wir wußten ja auch, wir haben am Anfang geheim gehalten das Radio abhören. Ich war ja dann schon etwas älter und habe das alles mitbekommen und wußte genau du mußt den Mund halten, und war froh wenn mal eine gute Nachricht kam.</p> <p>Loretta: Aber ich mein jetzt auch nach dem Krieg, da wußte man ja wer bei den Deutschen gewesen war ?</p> <p>Cornélie: Ja die hat man irgendwie vermieden, [man hat die geschnitten], man hatte auch nicht viel Zeit dazu, man mußte selbst wieder schauen um hoch zu kommen, man hatte mit sich selbst zu tun.</p>	<p>Loretta: What I think is hard to picture is the fact that the country was occupied by the Germans, and there were a bunch of people that collaborated with the Germans, and then everybody's live continued...</p> <p>Cornélie: Yes, but we avoided them, we did not talk about these people, especially because we were kids, we were not even allowed to talk. My father always said that nobody knew the whole story, and we did only knew banalities, nothing else, we also, at the beginning, had to keep it a secret that we were listening to the radio. I was a bit older and overheard a lot, and I knew exactly to keep my mouth shut, and I was happy when there were good news.</p> <p>Loretta: But I also meant live after the war, everybody knew who had been on the Germans' side.</p> <p>Cornélie: Yes, but one tried to avoid them, one did not have time for such things, one had to care about oneself, to get back up again, one had to care about oneself.</p>	Voices of Cornélie Halle and Loretta Walz	00:00:00 - 01:11:17
2	Title Introduction	Flamme éternelle	//	//	Street Sound	01:11:17 - 01:24:19
3	Voice over narrating birth of resistance myth (1)	Montage of Grand Duchess Charlotte monument	//	<p>On the 10th September 1944, Luxembourg was freed by the Allies after four years of German occupation. A convoy of soldiers came from the West, accompanied by the Luxembourgish government who had been in exile in London since 1940. The pathway the convoy followed is now called the 'Voie de la Liberté'. The Grand Duchy's Head of State, Grand Duchess Charlotte, returned some months later on the 14th of April 1945, having also lived abroad in exile since 1940. During her exile, Grand Duchess Charlotte remained in contact with the Luxembourgish people, trying to boost their morale by broadcasting regular radio messages to them through the BBC in London. The liberation was more or less peaceful, save for a German counter-invasion in the Ardennes on the 16 December 1944, the Rundstedt Offensive, which lasted until 25th January 1945. Great celebrations followed the liberation of Luxembourg, and for many years after the war the story of the population's unity in the face of oppression through resistance activity would be repeatedly told. In the immediate period after the war, those few who had collaborated with the Nazi forces were brought before the courts where justice was served and they were punished accordingly.</p>	Voice of narrator (Juliet Mary Fox) + Street Sound	01:24:19 - 02:43:27

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4	Interview with M. Emile Glesener	Emile Glesener	<p>Loretta: Ihr Vater schon nicht mehr als Gendarm gearbeitet hat, könnten sie das noch mal?</p> <p>Emile: Ja mein Vater hat, als er merkte was los war hat er sofort seine Pension eingereicht, er war in dem alter als er das schon konnte das tat er dann, wurde dann auch tatsächlich pensioniert.</p> <p>Und hat dann in einer Schreinerei, der Schreinerei von meinem späteren Schwager gearbeitet.</p> <p>Um ja eine Begründung zu haben warum er nicht..., sonst wäre er wahrscheinlich ins innere des Reiches um in einer Fabrik zu schaffen oder so, so ging das dann.</p> <p>Loretta: Oder er hätte die gelbe Uniform tragen müssen, das hätte ja auch passieren können als Gendarm?</p> <p>Emile: Nein... ja später vielleicht das könnte ich mir vorstellen. Ich habe ihn nie in einer anderen Uniform gesehen als seine eigene, also muß er recht früh schon da aufgehört haben.</p> <p>Loretta: Das heißt als sie dann zurück kamen, hat er dann in der Schreinerei...</p> <p>Emile: Und nach dem Krieg hat er dann... wurde er dann wieder aufgenommen in die Polizei, und kurze Zeit Dienst gemacht, aber dann kamen die Super-Patrioten aus dem Ländle, die wollten dann mehr patriotischer sein als die die gestorben waren für die Heimat. Und haben dann die paar Leute die sie im Verdacht hatten Nazis gewesen zu sein, die haben die dann ekelhaft mißhandelt und dann an den Pranger gestellt, und dann haben einige von den Leuten sich so richtig wie soll ich sagen aufgeblasen und wollten tüchtige, tüchtige Leute gewesen seien und waren froh, dass sie das Leben hatten.</p>	<p>Loretta: Your father did not work as a police officer at that time anymore, could you tell us a bit more.</p> <p>Emile: Yes, my father, once he saw what was going on, immediately asked for retirement, which was possible as he had reached a certain age, and he then retired from the police force. Then he worked in the carpentry of my future brother in law. He did that to have an alibi, otherwise he probably would have been relocated into the centre of the Reich to work there in some factory.</p> <p>Loretta: Or he would have had to wear the yellow uniform, which could have happened as a police officer could it not?</p> <p>Emile: No, but maybe later I can imagine. I have never seen him wearing any other uniform than his own, which means that he must have left the police force rather early.</p> <p>Loretta: When you came back, did he continue working in the carpentry?</p> <p>Emile: After the war, he was admitted again to the police force, where he worked again for a short time. But then arrived the super patriots who wanted to be more patriotic than those who dies for their country. They put some people, which they thought to be Nazis, on their suspect list and treated them very badly and shamed them, because they wanted to be diligent and important, but they were just happy to be alive.</p>	Voices of Emile Glesener and Loretta Walz	02:43:27 - 04:44:01
5	Voice over narrating birth of resistance myth (2) and questioning of the myth	Montage of Golden Lady Monument	//	<p>For many years, the story of resistance was celebrated. It was the foundation of social and political coherence in Luxembourgish society and state. Monuments were built to commemorate those who resisted, those who were forced to fight in the German armies and those who died in the name of independence. The dark past involving collaboration was fading from memory.</p> <p>But some remained suspicious. Some asked questions. They refused to believe this close-knit community of resistance who fought for a common cause were all that they were presented to be. On scratching the surface, it is clear that the resistance movement in Luxembourg was many different things, and certainly not black and white; there was resistance, there was collaboration, and many different stories in between. In other words, there are grey areas where resistance and collaboration were not clearly delineated.</p>	Voice of narrator (Juliet Mary Fox) + Street Noise	04:44:01 - 05:43:02

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6	The «Grey Area», in-between resistance (White) and collaboration (Black)	Montage of short interview clips with interview with: Raymond Thommes, Camille Poupart, Pierre Guillon, Monique Pauly Hentgen, and Johny Schmidt.	<p>Raymond Thommes</p> <p>Loretta: Wie haben Sie das erlebt, als die Besatzung in Luxemburg begonnen hat. Da waren sie ja 16 Jahre alt. Wie haben Sie das erlebt? Wie hat sich Ihr Leben geändert? Mr. Thommes: Nicht viel, wir mussten stillhalten. Konnten nicht viel sagen. Arbeiten. Dann ist die Wehrmacht eingeführt worden, da war ich dabei.</p> <p>Camille Poupart</p> <p>dei Polizisten, dei deitschgesennt waren, dei sin bliwwen. dei aner, ech wees net wat mat denen geschit ass.d'Polizisten waren net mei all am Betrib, aussere dei, dei dei Daitsch Uniform unhaten.</p> <p>Pierre Guillon</p> <p>Man hat die Familien nicht nur politisch verfolgt, man hat ihnen auch die Lebensmittelkarten entzogen. Da blieb nichts anderes mehr übrig als selbstständig zu werden. Mein Vater besass etliche Ars Land, und die wurden angepflanzt, und das war meine Arbeit. Es war eine Kuh im Haus und ich hatte an die 20 Schweine und das oblag mir, um dafür zu sorgen, nebst der Schule, die auch noch machen musste.</p> <p>Monique Pauly Hentgen</p> <p>Dat wor d'Grossherzogins Gebuertsdaach, den 23. Januar. Dat hun mer dann natierlech heemlech gefeiert. Do sin se mat Kerzen duerch de Gank gang an do ass gesongen gin.</p> <p>Johny Schmidt</p> <p>Wir waren an die 70 Luxemburger in diesem Lager und allererst an die 17 Jahre [...] einige haben gesagt: Spiel mal unsere Nationalhymne das ist wie ein Gebet. Wie man sich dann zerstreitet, wie es wirklich war nahm ich mir dann den Mut und spielte diese Nationalhymne.</p>	<p>Raymond Thommes</p> <p>Loretta: How did you experience the beginning of the invasion? You were 16 years old then. How did your life change? Raymond: Not much, we had to be quiet and not move. We could not talk much. We had to work. Afterwards, the Wehrmacht service was introduced, and I had to enter the service.</p> <p>Camille Poupart</p> <p>Some had been arrested, and the others were not all on duty. The police men which were German friendly, they were allowed to stay. What happened to the other, I do not recall</p> <p>But not all the police men were working anymore, only those wearing German uniforms. Pierre Guillon Not only was my family chased politically, but their ration books were taken away from them. The only solution was to become self-sustainable. My father possessed some fields which we cultivated then. I had to take care of these fields. There was one cow on our farm, and I had to take of 20 pigs, a task I had to do, next to visiting the school.</p> <p>Monique Pauly Hentgen</p> <p>January 23 is the birthday of Grand Duchess Charlotte, which we celebrated of course, but secretly. We walked around the floors carrying candles and singing songs.</p> <p>Johny Schmidt</p> <p>We were about 70 Luxembourgers in this camps, and all around 17 years old [...] some guys said to me: Play our national anthem, it is like a prayer. So I took all the courage I had and played it.</p>	Voices of Raymond Thommes, Camille Poupart, Monique Pauly Hentgen, Johny Schmidt, Loretta Walz, and Vincent Artuso.	05:43:02 - 08:45:28
7	Deconstructing the myth by asking different questions	Montage of Voie de la Liberté and Pont Adolphe	//	The Adolph Bridge in Luxembourg city was part of the Voie de la Liberté. Today, it is under renovation and reconstruction, where the traffic is deviated from the old bridge to facilitate its repairs. In the same way, or in an allegorical sense, our ideas about the resistance can also be reconstructed, by deviating from the accepted, established path and uncovering as much as possible about the true story to consider the wider possibilities and create a new mode of thinking on resistance and its many facets.	Voice of Narrator (Juliet Mary Fox) + Street Noise	08:45:28 - 09:18:13
8	Interview with Mr. Aloyse Schiltz	Aloyse Schiltz	<p>Loretta: Wie haben Sie den die Besatzung erlebt? Wie haben sie den Beginn der deutschen Besatzung erlebt?</p> <p>Aloyse: Das hat mich sehr wenig beeindruckt. Ich habe alles mögliche gemacht, um soviel wie möglich dem deutschen Eindringling zu schaden. Loretta: Zum Beispiel?</p> <p>Aloyse: Zum Beispiel durch persönliche Kontakte mit Luxemburgern Resizenzlern und eh...</p>	<p>Loretta: How did you experience the start of the German invasion? Aloyse: I was not impressed at all. I did everything I could in order to damage the German invader. Loretta: For example? A: For example through personal contacts to luxembourgish resistance member and eh...</p>	Voices of Aloyse Schiltz and Loretta Walz	09:18:13 - 10:18:23
9	Final credits	Adolphe Brigde	//	//	Street sounds	10:18:23 - 10:28:07

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TOTAL	9 Scenes; 10:28:07 min		Contributors: Avenanti, Gilles; Alexe, Irina Diana; Besch, Patrick; Fox, Juliet Mary	MAHEC II, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg 2017		