

Nazi Research Programs: Lebensborn & Twin Experiments

Commented subtitling

Programmes de recherche nazis : Lebensborn & expériences sur les jumeaux

Sous-titrage commenté

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« Pardonner, mais ne pas oublier. »

Ruth Fayon

« Le déracinement est de loin la maladie la plus dangereuse de la société humaine. Celui qui est déraciné, déracine. Celui qui est enraciné ne déracine pas. L'enracinement est peut-être le besoin le plus important et le plus méconnu de l'âme humaine. »

Simone Weill

Table des matières

Remerciements	5
Table des matières	7
Preface	10
1 Introduction	11
1.1 The Lebensborn program	11
1.1.1 Political and ideological intentions	11
1.1.2 A breeding program	13
1.1.3 Abducted children	20
1.1.4 After the war	21
1.2 The twin experiments	24
1.2.1 Nazi medicine	25
1.2.2 Doctors at Auschwitz-Birkenau	27
1.2.3 After the war	33
1.3 The “perfect child”: myth or reality?	34
2 Introduction to subtitling	37
2.1 Why I chose these subjects	37
2.2 Participants in the documentaries	38
2.2.1 Video 1: Folker Heinecke	38
2.2.2 Video 1: Gisela Heidenreich	39
2.2.3 Video 2: Eva Mozes Kor	40
2.2.4 Video 3: Jona Laks	42
2.3 Scripts	43
2.4 Research	43
2.4.1 Voice-over	44
2.4.2 Transcription	44
2.5 Codes and symbols	44
3 Sous-titres	47
3.1 Les derniers nazis : les enfants du projet Lebensborn (épisode 3 sur 3)	48
3.2 J’ai survécu aux expériences médicales nazies sur les jumeaux	107
3.3 Les jumeaux d’Auschwitz	125
4 Commentaires de traduction et de sous-titrage	137
4.1 Le sous-titrage	137
4.2 Aspects techniques	137
4.2.1 Les difficultés liées aux limites espaces/temps	137
4.2.2 Les difficultés liées aux changements de plan	140
4.2.3 La découpe des lignes	141
4.2.4 La place du sous-titre	144
4.3 Aspects linguistiques	145
4.3.1 Les nombres	145
4.3.2 L’emploi du « on »	146
4.3.3 L’idiomaticité	147
4.4 Typographie	148
4.4.1 L’emploi de l’italique et des guillemets	148
4.4.2 L’emploi des points de suspension	151

4.4.3	Les capitales.....	152
4.5	Commentaires divers	153
5	Conclusion	157
6	Bibliographie	158
7	Annexes	166
7.1	Échanges de mails avec la BBC	166
7.2	Scripts.....	167
7.2.1	Video 1: The Last Nazis: Children of the Master Race, Episode 3 of 3	167
7.2.2	Video 2: I Survived the Holocaust Twin Experiments	184
7.2.3	Video 3: The Twins of Auschwitz	188

Preface

My Audiovisual Translation Studies led me to choose to write a subtitling thesis. I wanted to work on a subject closed to my heart. Therefore, I subtitled two documentaries about the medical experiments conducted on twins and one about the Lebensborn project. Finding audiovisual supports that addressed these subjects and that had not been subtitled and/or dubbed in French was the main problem.

After having chosen my subject thesis, I went looking through the Internet and came across *I Survived the Holocaust Twin Experiments* and *The Twins of Auschwitz*. However, since I had to reach about 1500 subtitles, I looked for another audiovisual document to cover the other subject.

The first one is a three-part documentary series (that I found last). I decided to subtitle the third part, which looks over the Lebensborn project and the children born of this program. The second short documentary looks at Eva Mozes Kor and her twin sister Miriam Mozes. Eva describes the medical experiments that Dr Josef Mengele conducted on her along with her twin sister. The last one focuses on the story of three twin Holocaust survivors; they explain emotionally what they had seen and lived at Auschwitz.

My thesis is divided in four parts. Firstly, I am going to make an introduction to the subjects of the documentaries. Secondly, I am going to write an introduction to my subtitling and explain why I chose these subjects. Then, there will be the French subtitles along with the English subtitles. Lastly, I am going to write the translation comments according to the difficulties encountered during the subtitling.

The appendix contains the scripts in English of the three documentaries.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Lebensborn program

While the Nazis were exterminating Jews and other “inferior” beings, a breeding program was put in place. Thousands of children were born in Lebensborn homes, thousands of others were abducted from Eastern Europe.

The Lebensborn organisation served the National Socialist ideology: the “inferior” beings would have to be exterminated and the “superior” beings would have to prosper¹.



1.1.1 Political and ideological intentions

On 6 January 1929, Adolf Hitler appointed Heinrich Himmler as Reichsführer SS. He became leader of the SS: about 300 men at that time. That was the beginning of the Black Order of the SS (abbreviation of Schutzstaffel). Any new candidate of this organisation had to be of good Aryan blood, of Nordic blood; and had to undergo a medical examination and give a record of his ancestry back to 1800, sometimes to 1750².

When Hitler came to power in 1933, there were more than 50,000 SS men³.

On 31 December 1931, the SS Race and Settlement Main Office (RuSHA, abbreviation of Rasse und Siedlungshauptamt) was created. Through racial investigations, it controlled marriage between the SS members and their future wives. Both had to be racially suitable to have a permit to marry.⁴ At the same time, Himmler issued the Engagement and Marriage Order. This order limited marriage of SS men and women. They had to meet specific criteria, prove that they did not

¹ Le Monde diplomatique, (s.d.), *Nazisme*, adresse URL : <https://www.monde-diplomatique.fr/index/sujet/nazisme>, (consulté le 9 juin 2019).

² Hillel, M., & Henry, C., (1975), *Au nom de la race*, Paris : Fayard, pp. 17-19.

³ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, (December 19, 2018), *SS: corps of Nazi Party*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/SS>, (visited on 2nd June of 2019).

⁴ Hillel, M., & Henry, C., *op.cit.*, pp. 21,22.

have any disease and trace their ancestry back to 1800 or 1750 (no Jewish blood). In fact, before marrying the SS man must procure a marriage certificate issued by the Reichsführer himself⁵.

According to Himmler, a marriage between a SS man and his wife was considered as fruitful if they had at least four children. If they had none, they had to adopt “racially suitable” children.⁶

It is in this way that the Lebensborn program saw the light of day.

The Lebensborn registered association (*Lebensborn eingetragene Verein*) was established on 12 December 1935 by Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS. It was one of the most terrifying secret Nazi projects: Aryan women could secretly give birth to their racially suitable children in SS maternity homes.⁷ The organisation was originally part of the Race and Settlement Main Office until 13 September 1936 when it was placed under the supervision of Himmler⁸.

The association had four goals:

1. the support of [...] racially and genetically valuable families with many children;
2. the housing of and caring for pregnant mothers-to-be who were expected to bear racially and genetically valuable children;
3. the care for these children
4. and the support of their mothers⁹.

Between 1935 and 1945, the Nazis tried to create a master race of perfect, blond, blue-eyed children. This so-called Aryan race as the elite of the Third Reich would dominate Europe for a thousand years. Literally translated as “spring of life”, the Lebensborn was a Nazi breeding program, whose goal was to create racially

⁵ Hillel, M., & Henry, C., (1975), *Au nom de la race*, Paris : Fayard, pp. 24, 25.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 47.

⁷ Thiolay, B., (2014), *Lebensborn : la fabrique des enfants parfaits : Ces Français qui sont nés dans une maternité SS*, Paris : Éditions J'ai Lu, pp. 18, 19.

⁸ Hillel, M., & Henry, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

⁹ Lee, S., (2017), *Children Born of War in the Twentieth Century*, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, p. 57, Retrieved from https://books.google.be/books?id=tlExDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA51&hl=fr&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false, (visited on 4th June of 2019).

“pure” children for the Reich. However, with the defeat of the Third Reich, no blond-haired and blue-eyed children were left. The lives of those Lebensborn children were rather destroyed¹⁰.

The First World War had decimated the German male population and the birth rate was in decline. So, the program was a way to increase the birth rate in Germany and to create a superior Aryan race¹¹. Besides, Heinrich Himmler wanted to reduce the number of abortions, because between 1920 and 1932 there had been some 600,000 abortions a year in Germany¹². Hence his desire to populate Germany and the soon to be occupied territories by the Nordic race, namely genetically good people. Himmler wanted to increase the Nordic population of Germany up to 120,000,000 in 1980¹³.

1.1.2 A breeding program

Himmler led the board of directors of the Lebensborn program. Three men and one woman were responsible for the organisation. Guntram Pflaum was the first director of Lebensborn, Max Sollmann replaced him in 1940. Dr Gregor Ebner was the medical director, Dr Günther Tesch was the legal department director and Inge Viermetz was the co-director¹⁴.

¹⁰ James, K., (May 6, 2005), *Himmler's Children*, in DW.COM, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/6aAv>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

¹¹ Blakemore, E., (December 18, 2017), *The Nazi breeding and infanticide program you probably never knew about*, in *Timeline*, Retrieved from <https://timeline.com/the-nazi-breeding-and-infanticide-program-you-probably-never-knew-about-cc5cc7b82fdc>, (visited on 30th May of 2019).

¹² Thiolay, B., (2014), *Lebensborn : la fabrique des enfants parfaits : Ces Français qui sont nés dans une maternité SS*, Paris : Éditions J'ai Lu, p. 21.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 19, 20.



Figure 1. A nurse at a Lebensborn home.

At the time in Germany, the unwed mothers were frowned upon, they were ostracised from their families and fired from their jobs. The Lebensborn became in this way an alternative for pregnant single women. They could have their (Aryan) baby in secret in comfortable facilities. Thus, they did not have an abortion¹⁵.

Himmler knew that the majority of children born in the Lebensborn homes would be illegitimate children. The mothers were single and the fathers were either single or married SS officers¹⁶.

1.1.2.1 Genetic criteria

The program first focused on women bearing an illegitimate child, in other words those born to unmarried women. The Nazis founded special SS nurseries where pregnant women could give birth in secret. But every woman was not accepted into the Lebensborn program. They had to meet some criteria and prove that their unborn child was the offspring of a SS man.¹⁷

As said previously, in most cases, the fathers were members of the SS, already married and with their own families. Himmler, head of the SS, encouraged his men to have children outside of marriage. Both parents were subjected to medical examination in order to be accepted into the Lebensborn program. The father and the mother had to correspond to racial "Aryan" criteria: blond hair and blue eyes. They also had to prove that they were healthy, that they had no genetic disease

¹⁵ James, K., (May 6, 2005), *Himmler's Children*, in DW.COM, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/6aAv>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

¹⁶ Hillel, M., & Henry, C., *op. cit.*, p. 49.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 44, 51.

and no Jewish ancestry. Only then could they produce racially “pure” children for the Reich.¹⁸

If they wished, the single mothers could give up their child to the Nazi association, which would take care of the baby and deal with her or his adoption to SS families. The baby would then be a *SS-Kind*, a SS child¹⁹.

The birth of the child was not “recorded on official registers” but “in special Lebensborn registers”²⁰. Also, the name of the father would not be recorded on the birth certificate of the child. The mother and father’s identities would then be kept a secret.



Figure 2. German women carrying Lebensborn children.

By going to these maternity homes women were able to hide their pregnancies from their neighbours and their families and therefore would not have an abortion. Most of all, the birth rate would go up in Germany and it would allow Himmler to create a “nation of racially ‘pure’ people”²¹.

Sometimes a disabled child would be born in these Lebensborn homes, the newborn was then sent to a euthanasia clinic. There, doctors performed experiments on these babies before and after the lethal injection. Everything was done in secrecy. The mother and the father were again examined, and sometimes parents were informed they could not reproduce anymore.²²

¹⁸ Landler, M., (November 7, 2006), *Results of Secret Nazi Breeding Program: Ordinary Folks*, in *The New York Times*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/11/07/world/europe/07nazi.html%2029/05>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

¹⁹ Hillel, M., & Henry, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 44, 51.

²⁰ James, K., (May 6, 2005), *Himmler's Children*, in *DW.COM*, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/6aAv>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Thioly, B., *op. cit.*, pp. 76, 77, 114.

1.1.2.2 Life in Lebensborn homes

Himmler wanted to know everything about life in the maternity homes. He would enquire about the food's quality, the size and weight of the newborns. He would send personal letters to congratulate the new mothers, and he would sometimes be photographed next to a young mother while visiting a nursery²³.

From 1942 onwards, Himmler became godfather of children born on 7 October, day of his birthday²³.

In Lebensborn homes, though married women only stayed a few days before and after the birth, and no more than two weeks. Single women could live there from the seventh month of pregnancy up to two months after the birth²⁴.



Figure 3. Inside a Lebensborn nursery.

In May 1944, German, factories and transport routes were bombed almost every day. That is why SS maternity homes had some supply difficulties: vitamins, matches, food products such as rice and cocoa were lacking²⁵.

After Hitler's suicide on 30 April 1945, Dr Gregor Ebner and Max Sollmann, two leading members of the Lebensborn, knew that they had to destroy all the evidence about the Lebensborn project. The birth certificates, the children and parents' names, the leaders' names: everything had to disappear. This is one of the reasons why it will be so difficult to identify the children and their parents²⁶.

²³ Thiolay, B., *op. cit.*, pp. 25, 26.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 86.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 123.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 174, 175.



1.1.2.3 Maternity homes in Europe

The first Lebensborn home, known as Hochland, opened its doors in 1936 in Steinhöring, a little village near Munich. In the beginning, this place had 30 beds for the women and 55 beds for the children, but from 1940 onwards, it could accommodate 50 mothers and 109 children²⁷.

As the war progressed, the Lebensborn program also expanded to the occupied territories. Between 1937 and 1944 maternity homes were established in several territories, on the same model as the first Lebensborn home in Steinhöring. There were 10 Lebensborn homes in Germany, nine in Norway, three in Austria and one home was built in Belgium, France, Denmark, Luxemburg and in the Netherlands²⁸.



Figure 4. A Lebensborn home.

Norway was seen as a country of blond-haired and blue-eyed population, that is to say the Nordic type. For that reason, Himmler encouraged SS officers to have children with Norwegian women²⁹. The country was invaded in 1940 and the first maternity home was built up in 1941³⁰.

It is thought that about 10,000 to 12,000 children were born in Norway, fathered by a Norwegian mother and a German father. Anni-Frid Lyngstad, member of the

²⁷ Thiolay, B., *op. cit.*, pp. 19, 168, 169.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 32, 170.

²⁹ James, K., (May 6, 2005), *Himmler's Children*, in DW.COM, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/6aAv>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

³⁰ BBC, (October 17, 2018), *Norway apologises to its World War Two 'German girls'*, Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45893490>, (visited on 4th June of 2019).

group ABBA, was one of those children. After the war, she left Norway with her mother and grandmother to move to Sweden³¹.

As I was reading the book about the Lebensborn organisation written by Boris Thiolay, I was surprised to learn that a SS maternity home had existed in Belgium, the country in which I was born. How had I never heard of it before? That is the reason I thought it was important to write about this Belgian SS maternity which did exist, but of which most people never heard about.

In 1940, Germany invaded Belgium. Thus, the country fell under German military administration. In the eyes of the Nazis, the Walloons were not part of the master race, unlike the Flemings who were considered to be part of the Aryan race. In 1942, Léon Degrelle, a Belgian Nazi collaborator, said that the Walloon people were in fact Germans who had been “Romanised”, belonging nonetheless to the “German race”. Work carried out by a German historian gave him right, since Belgian women were considered fit to procreate for the Reich. Therefore, the Belgian Lebensborn home, known as Ardennen, opened its door in 1943 at the castle of Wégimont, near Liège. The place was chosen for its proximity to Brussels, France, Germany and the Netherlands. The organisation employed many Belgians from the region to work in the castle, such as nursing assistants, midwives, cleaning ladies, cooks. The maternity could accommodate about 20 mothers and 30 babies. The majority of the women who came to give birth in Wégimont were Belgian, but also Dutch, French and sometimes German. During the first months, everything went relatively well, but from the autumn of 1943 onwards the situation began to deteriorate. For example, a woman in labour complained that the doctor and the midwife only spoke French. But the most serious matter was that the maternity did not have a full-time doctor. Like the Reich, the Ardennen maternity home was breaking apart. About 40 children were born between March 1943 and August 1944. The first birth took place on 20 March 1943, it was a little girl named Hannelore. The last child, a girl named Anne-Marie, was born in Wégimont on 18 August 1944. Because of the Allies’ advance, the Belgian SS maternity was

³¹ Magra, I., (October 19, 2018), *Norway Apologizes, 70 Years Later, to Women Who Had Relationships With WWII Germans*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/19/world/europe/norway-lebensborn-german-girls.html>, (visited on 9th June of 2019).

evacuated on September the 1st 1944. About 40 people left the Lebensborn home: mothers, nurses, SS men and 17 or 18 children. They travelled first to a Lebensborn home in Wiesbaden in Germany, the children stayed there for about six months. At the end of February 1945, they went to the village of Schalkhausen. Then, at the start of April 1945, to Steinhöring (Hochland maternity). On 3 May 1945, the US soldiers arrived at Steinhöring and arrested Ebner.³²

Finally, around 20,000 children would have been born in Lebensborn homes. The actual number of children born in these Lebensborn facilities is unknown because of the mothers' secrecy, the destruction of records and the names given to the children adopted by SS families³³. About 6,000 to 8,000 Lebensborn children were born in Germany, and 60% of them were illegitimate children (their mothers were



Figure 4. Lebensborn children.

not married)³⁴. Some mothers gave their children for adoption, while others decided to keep and raise them without telling the truth about their father. Instead, the mothers told their children that their father had died during the war³⁵.

³² Thioly, B., *op. cit.*, pp. 79-177.

³³ Blakemore, E., (December 18, 2017), *The Nazi breeding and infanticide program you probably never knew about*, in *Timeline*, Retrieved from <https://timeline.com/the-nazi-breeding-and-infanticide-program-you-probably-never-knew-about-cc5cc7b82fdc>, (visited on 30th May of 2019).

³⁴ Lee, S., (2017), *Children Born of War in the Twentieth Century*, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, Retrieved from https://books.google.be/books?id=tExDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA51&hl=fr&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false, (visited on 4th June of 2019).

³⁵ Landler, M., (November 7, 2006), *Results of Secret Nazi Breeding Program: Ordinary Folks*, in *The New York Times*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/11/07/world/europe/07nazi.html>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).



1.1.3 Abducted children

The Lebensborn program turned to kidnapping racially “pure” children. Between 1939 and 1944, blond and blue-eyed children were taken away from their parents in Eastern Europe (Nazi-occupied countries) and brought to Germany where they would be raised as Aryan children. Around 200,000 children were stolen in Poland alone. The Nazis also abducted Aryan looking children in Czechoslovakia, Slovenia, Belorussia and Ukraine. Children were not only stolen from their parents, but also kidnapped from orphanages and schools³⁶.

For the Nazis, Poles were “inferior” beings, but then how could they have Aryan traits? Because they had blond hair and blue eyes, they assumed they had German blood. Therefore, they considered that they were not stealing those children, since they “belonged to the Fatherland”³⁶.

They were first taken to Lodz or Kalisz in Poland, where SS doctors examined them to find out if they had Aryan characteristics. They analysed the colour of hair and eyes. They measured the size of the head, the length of the nose and the thickness of the lips. Those who failed the racial tests were sent to orphanages or concentration camps. However, those who were racially valuable were brought back to Nazi Germany, to Lebensborn homes where they would be Germanised^{36,37}.



Figure 6 & Figure 7. Children being measured.

They were forbidden to speak their mother tongue, instead they were taught to speak German. If they spoke their mother tongue, they were beaten or deprived of food. In doing so the Nazis erased their native heritage. Once Germanised, the children could be adopted by proper SS families. Their true identities were hidden by the Nazis by means of false birth certificates with German names³⁶. They were presented to the families as “children of the east”: this way the adults believed they were “children of ethnic Germans”³⁷. They were raised as Germans.

1.1.4 After the war

1.1.4.1 Lebensborn leading members

As the end of the war approached, Heinrich Himmler attempted to negotiate with the Allies. Furious, Hitler immediately dismissed him of all his offices. So, Himmler tried to escape but he was captured by the Allies. While in custody, he committed suicide on 23 May 1945. He thus escaped the Nuremberg Trial³⁸.

During the eighth Nuremberg Trial, 14 members, all leading members of SS organisations, were prosecuted. The four members of the Lebensborn program were part of the accused. They were tried by the United States Military Tribunal during the eighth of the twelve trials of the Subsequent Nuremberg Trials: the RuSHA Case. The trial ran from 10 October 1947 to 10 March 1948³⁹.

The prosecution declared that the four members were responsible for abducting children in order to Germanise them. Also, the goal of the organisation was to

³⁶ Dyck, B. D., & Warfare History Network, (November 24, 2018), *The Terrifying Story of Hitler's Stolen Children*, Retrieved from <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/terrifying-story-hitler-s-stolen-children-36797>, (visited on 7th June of 2019).

³⁷ Sieradzka, M., (July 6, 2018), *No compensation for Lebensborn children abducted by Nazi SS*, in DW.COM, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/30xJD>, (visited on 9th June of 2019).

³⁸ BBC, (s.d.), *Heinrich Himmler (1900 - 1945)*, Retrieved from https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/himmler_heinrich.shtml, (visited on 20th June of 2019).

³⁹ The United Nations War Crimes Commission, (1949), *Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals, XIII*, Her Majesty Edition, in *Library of Congress*, p. 1, Retrieved from https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/pdf/Law-Reports_Vol-13.pdf, (visited on 6th June of 2019).

create a master race of Nordic blood, and “to exterminate and suppress” all the “inferior” beings⁴⁰.

The defence stated that the Lebensborn association was “a welfare institution” and “a maternity home”, which cared for the mothers (married and unmarried) and for the children (legitimate and illegitimate). About the kidnapped children, the accused said they were “orphans of ethnic Germans”⁴¹.

Georg Lilienthal⁴², historian, said that “the American Tribunal did not understand that the Lebensborn program was an instrument of the Nazi racial policy. In fact it not only included the extermination of the Jews, but also the improvement of the Nordic race”⁴³.

Sollmann, Ebner and Tesch were thereby not charged with crimes against humanity and war crimes. However, they were found guilty of membership of a criminal organisation, namely the SS. They were released after the judgement. Viermetz was for her part found not guilty and acquitted of all charges⁴⁴.

1.1.4.2 Lebensborn, Norwegian and stolen children

Some weeks before the end of the war in 1945, the Nazis had destroyed the files of the Lebensborn children as well as those of the children who had been kidnapped⁴⁵.

Most of the Lebensborn children never found their biological parents. Their adoptive parents and their mothers had hidden their true identity from them. Some only discovered years later they were born in SS maternity homes and started

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 5, 6.

⁴¹ The United Nations War Crimes Commission, *op. cit.*, p. 34, 35.

⁴² In 1985, he wrote the book *Der Lebensborn e. V. – Ein Instrument nationalsozialistischer Rassenpolitik*.

⁴³ Thiolay, B., *op. cit.*, p. 302.

⁴⁴ The United Nations War Crimes Commission, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-36.

⁴⁵ Pejaska-Bouchereau, F., (2008), *Le janissariat ou Au nom de l'Empire, au nom de la Nation, au nom du Parti, au nom de la Race !*, adresse URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/ceb/1499>, (consulté le 8 juin 2019).

investigating to find out their origin. Even today some are still looking for answers. These children, now adults, are a “living proof of Nazi madness”⁴⁶.

The Norwegian children and their mothers were for their part “accused of betraying the country”, since having a relationship with a German man was not illegal. Some of the children were placed in a foster family or in an institution. Others were expelled along with their mothers from the country to Germany⁴⁷. The post-war period had often been terrible for the children. Many of them were persecuted, bullied, some even experienced mental and physical abuse. A psychiatrist said that those children born to a German father had “bad genes” and that their place was in a “mental institution”, where they were often abused and raped⁴⁸. Those children were seen as “children of the enemy” in Norway⁴⁹. The women were called “German girls” because of their relationships with German soldiers⁵⁰.

After the war, only 40,000 of the estimated 200,000 stolen Polish children returned home⁵¹. The SS families who had adopted racially valuable children took in fact advantage of the climate of the political hatred that prevailed during the Cold War. This is why many of the children who had been kidnapped remained in Germany. Until now some of the children are unaware of their past. The others who had been adopted or too Germanised do know their past. They refused nonetheless to leave their German families to return home to their biological ones⁵², while others only found later in life that they had been stolen before being adopted by a German family. Until now they have asked themselves questions such as: “Who

⁴⁶ Thiolay, B., *op. cit.*, p 304.

⁴⁷ BBC, (October 17, 2018), *Norway apologises to its World War Two 'German girls'*, Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45893490>, (visited on 4th June of 2019).

⁴⁸ Sharp, R., (January 20, 2008), *The chosen ones: The war children born to Nazi fathers in a sinister eugenics scheme speak out*, in *The Independent*, Retrieved from <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/the-chosen-ones-the-war-children-born-to-nazi-fathers-in-a-sinister-eugenics-scheme-speak-out-771017.html>, (visited on 28th May of 2019).

⁴⁹ Landler, M., (November 7, 2006), *Results of Secret Nazi Breeding Program: Ordinary Folks*, in *The New York Times*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/11/07/world/europe/07nazi.html>, (visited on 29th May of 2019).

⁵⁰ Magra, I., (October 19, 2018), *Norway Apologizes, 70 Years Later, to Women Who Had Relationships With WWII Germans*, in *The New York Times*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/19/world/europe/norway-lebensborn-german-girls.html>, (visited on 9th June of 2019).

⁵¹ Dyck, B. D., & Warfare History Network, (November 24, 2018), *The Terrifying Story of Hitler's Stolen Children*, in *The National Interest*, Retrieved from <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/terrifying-story-hitler-s-stolen-children-36797>, (visited on 7th June of 2019).

⁵² Thiolay, B., *op. cit.*, p. 249.

am I? Where do I come from? Who are my biological parents?" They are still looking for answers, even today. They suffer from not knowing their origins⁵³.

The Lebensborn children who had been abducted by the Nazis are still waiting for a compensation. Hermann Lüdeking, one of the 200,000 stolen Polish children, said that "money is not the main issue", but "Germany recognizing us as victims" was. The stolen children had not been compensated because the Nazis considered them of "high quality" and not "inferior"⁵⁴.

In 2018, the Prime Minister of Norway Erna Solberg apologised to the women who had had relations with SS men and to the German-Norwegian children born of these relationships who had been abused, stigmatised or raped. Ms Solberg said that "Young Norwegian girls and women who had relations with German soldiers or were suspected of having them, were victims of undignified treatment"⁵⁵.

The Lebensborn children were supposed to be an Aryan master race, instead of that their childhoods were stolen, their lives destroyed⁵⁶. After the five years of war, the world hurried to forget these "perfect" children who had been used for the purposes of the National Socialist racial and demographic policy⁵⁷.

1.2 The twin experiments

While the Lebensborn was a program focused on human reproduction, the experiments conducted on twins were a Nazi program of a genetic nature. The purpose of human experimentation on twins was to understand the biological and genetic reasons to produce twins.

⁵³ Walters, G., (February 27, 2016), *The Nazi child snatchers*, in *Daily Mail Online*, Retrieved from <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3466581/The-Nazi-child-snatchers-new-exhibition-tells-haunting-stories-foreign-children-torn-families-savagely-abused-order-turn-perfect-Aryans.html>, (visited on 7th June of 2019).

⁵⁴ Sieradzka, M., (July 6, 2018), *No compensation for Lebensborn children abducted by Nazi SS*, in *DW.COM*, Retrieved from <https://p.dw.com/p/30xJD>, (visited on 9th June of 2019).

⁵⁵ BBC, (October 17, 2018), *Norway apologises to its World War Two 'German girls'*, Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45893490>, (visited on 4th June of 2019).

⁵⁶ Walters, G., (February 27, 2016), *The Nazi child snatchers*, in *Daily Mail Online*, Retrieved from <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3466581/The-Nazi-child-snatchers-new-exhibition-tells-haunting-stories-foreign-children-torn-families-savagely-abused-order-turn-perfect-Aryans.html>, (visited on 7th June of 2019).

⁵⁷ Thioly, B., *op. cit.*, p. 304.



1.2.1 Nazi medicine

The Nazi regime allowed doctors to conduct medical experiments on human beings. These experiments were inhumane and unethical since the subjects did not give their consent.

Many German doctors were members of the Nazi Party, sharing the Nazi ideology⁵⁸. The medicine served thereby the Nazi racial ideology: its purpose was to promote reproduction of biologically “superior” beings (Aryan race) and to avoid reproduction of “inferior” beings.

In 1933, the Law for the Protection of Hereditary Health was passed. It allowed forced sterilisation of certain individuals such as schizophrenics, blind people, homosexuals, and physically and mentally disabled people⁵⁹. That was the beginning of mass sterilisation. Approximately 400,000 people were sterilised under this law⁶⁰.

Then started in 1939 the Aktion T4, a Nazi euthanasia program. It had been created to kill incurably ill, physically or mentally disabled, emotionally distraught and elderly people by gas or lethal injections. The killings officially stopped in 1941, but continued secretly until the end of the war in 1945. The victims of the program were seen as “useless eaters”, a burden for Nazi Germany. Around 200,000 or more people were killed under this program⁶¹.

⁵⁸ TERNON, Y., (2007), Les médecins nazis, *Les Cahiers de la Shoah*, 9(1), pp. 15-60, adresse URL : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-les-cahiers-de-la-shoah-2007-1-page-15.htm>, (consulté le 19 juin 2019).

⁵⁹ Pélissier-Combesure, G., (20 juin 2005), La médecine nazie et ses "expériences", *La recherche médicale au service de l'idéologie nazie*, adresse URL : https://www.lemonde.fr/shoah-les-derniers-temoins-racontent/article_interactif/2005/06/20/la-medecine-nazie-et-ses-experiences_663945_641295_3.html, (consulté le 10 juin 2019).

⁶⁰ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Medical Experiments*, Retrieved from <https://www.ushmm.org/collections/bibliography/medical-experiments>, (visited on 17th June of 2019).

⁶¹ Berenbaum, M., (September 10, 2018), *T4 Program*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/T4-Program>, (visited on 10th June of 2019).

1.2.1.1 Medical experiments



Figure 8. Experiment at Dachau simulating high altitudes.

SS doctors conducted pseudo-medical experiments on human beings in the concentration camps. They used prisoners and deportees without their permission, they were no longer seen as human beings, but as laboratory rats. There were two categories of medical experiments carried out on camp prisoners.

The first type of experiments were at the service of the armed forces to “aid Germany’s war effort”. Scientists of the German air force tested human endurance under certain

conditions. They conducted for example high altitude experiments in order to know how far a human being could survive without oxygen. They subjected prisoners to freezing temperatures in order to find a treatment for hypothermia. They conducted experiments on how making seawater drinkable. They also tried to develop treatments for German military injuries. They deliberately inflicted wounds and then test the efficacy of their remedies. They carried out bone, muscle, nerve regeneration and bone transplants experiments. They also experimented ways to treat mustard gas injuries.



Figure 9. Hypothermia experiment at Dachau.

Doctors injected prisoners with the typhus, yellow fever, cholera, diphtheria, smallpox and then test vaccination against these diseases⁶².

The second type of medical experiments had ideological purposes. For example, Nazi doctors performed sterilisation against those “considered unworthy of procreation” like Jews, Gypsies, Slavs, homosexuals and the disabled people. However, the method used was too expensive and took too much time. Heinrich Himmler put in place research projects to find out a mass-sterilisation method⁶².

⁶² Friedlander, H., (1997), *The Origins of Nazi Genocide: From Euthanasia to the Final Solution*, United States: University of North Carolina Press, pp. 131,132, Retrieved from

1.2.2 Doctors at Auschwitz-Birkenau

Many Nazi doctors participated in criminal medical experiments on camp prisoners. I am going to write about three of them who conducted human experimentation at Auschwitz, but more particularly about Josef Mengele and his infamous experiments on twins.

1.2.2.1 Carl Clauberg



Figure 10.
Carl Clauberg.

Professor Dr Carl Clauberg, gynaecologist, performed sterilisation experiments on women at Block 10 in Auschwitz. He stated that he could sterilise “several hundred or possibly several hundred thousand women in a single day at a minimum cost”. To do so, he injected irritating chemicals into the uterus, without anaesthetic. The women were sterilised by these injections causing them horrible pain⁶³.

1.2.2.2 Horst Schumann

Dr Horst Schumann, physician, used X-rays to sterilise prisoners. Men and women’s sexual organs were exposed to an X-ray machines in order to be sterilised. After the experiments, they had “severe radiations burning on the abdomen, groin and buttocks”. Some of the experimental subjects had their testicles or ovaries removed for further examination. Others were sent to gas chambers, because the radiation burns made them unfit for work⁶⁴.



Figure 11.
Horst Schumann.

<https://books.google.be/books?id=gqLDEKvk2nMC&pg=PA132&lpg=PA132&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁶³ Waxman, Z., (2017), *Women in the Holocaust: A Feminist History*, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, p. 95, Retrieved from <https://books.google.be/books?id=34ELDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA95&lpg=PA95&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁶⁴ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Horst Schumann*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/horst-schumann>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

So, Clauberg worked with Schumann in order to sterilise the largest number of women and men. They subjected their “patients”, mostly Jews selected upon their arrival at Auschwitz, to sterilisation experiments. The majority of their victims died, only a small portion survived Auschwitz. Both of them tried to develop methods to exterminate biologically people that the Nazis considered “undesirable”: a method of mass sterilisation. At the same time, Josef Mengele, another criminal doctor, was conducting the cruellest experiments in Auschwitz^{65,66,67}.

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1.2.2.3 Josef Mengele

Josef Mengele was born in 1911 in Germany. He earned his first doctorate in 1935 in physical anthropology. In 1937, he became the assistant of Dr Otmar von



Figure 12.
Josef Mengele.

Verschuer, known for his twin research, at the Institute for Hereditary Biology and Racial Hygiene. He joined the Nazi Party the same year. He received his second doctorate in medicine in 1938 and joined the SS. Then in 1940, he was drafted into the army. He served as a SS physician until he was wounded in January 1943. After that, he worked at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (KWI) for Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics in Berlin, which was directed by Verschuer⁶⁹.

In May 1943, he was transferred to the concentration camp in Auschwitz where he worked until 1945. He was the chief physician at the camp. When the trains arrived on the platform, he also took part in the selection of prisoners. Known as the Angel of Death, he decided who would live and who would die in the gas chambers. He used Auschwitz as a research laboratory to perform tests and autopsies. Like his professor Verschuer, Mengele became interested in twin

⁶⁵ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Carl Clauberg*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/carl-clauberg>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁶⁶ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Horst Schumann*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/horst-schumann>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁶⁷ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/josef-mengele>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

studies. The camp offered him a large number of research subjects for his experiments^{68,69}.

The purpose of Mengele's experiments was to uncover the secret of multiple births in order to create a master race. This way, selected Aryan women could give birth to blond and blue-eyed twins. Therefore, his goal was not only to increase the birth rate and the German population, but also to produce children with Aryan traits⁷⁰.

So, he conducted lethal experiments on pairs of twins and people with other

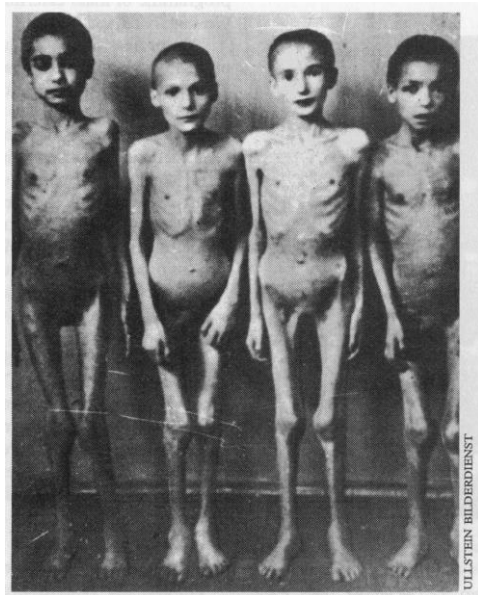


Figure 13. Victims of Josef Mengele.

specific anomalies such dwarfism and gigantism. People with different coloured irises (heterochromia iridis) also interested him, because he wanted to discover how to change eye pigmentation^{71,72}.

Thus, twins and persons with inherited anomalies were subjected to different medical examinations. They were photographed, fingerprinted, measured. When Mengele had finished this first phase of experiments, he killed his "patients" by a lethal injection.

However, some died as a result of his gruesome experiments, which allowed him to conduct autopsies⁷³. Mengele did not work alone, Miklos Nyiszli, a prisoner and physician, was his assistant⁷⁴.

⁶⁸ Friedlander, H., (1997), *The Origins of Nazi Genocide: From Euthanasia to the Final Solution*, United States: University of North Carolina Press, p. 134, Retrieved from <https://books.google.be/books?id=gqLDEKvk2nMC&pg=PA132&lpg=PA132&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁶⁹ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/josef-mengele>, (visited on 12th June of 2019).

⁷⁰ Rosenberg, J., (January 19, 2019), *A History of Mengele's Gruesome Experiments on Twins*, in *ThoughtCo*, Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>, (visited on 15th June of 2019).

⁷¹ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/josef-mengele>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

⁷² Rosenberg, J., (January 19, 2019), *A History of Mengele's Gruesome Experiments on Twins*, in *ThoughtCo*, Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>, (visited on 15th June of 2019).

⁷³ Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, Retrieved from <http://auschwitz.org/en/history/medical-experiments/josef-mengele>, (visited on 11th June of 2019).

Jewish and Roma (Gypsy) twins, most of them children, were selected and taken away from their parents upon their arrival at Auschwitz. Since this moment, they became “Mengele’s twins”. They were not treated like the other prisoners at the camp, they had some privileges. For example, they could keep their hair and wear their own clothes⁷⁵.

Every day, Mengele carried out painful genetic experiments on twins. These experiments consisted of measurements, blood tests, injections of chemicals and surgeries. Children were measured, studied and carefully examined. These tests could last for hours⁷⁶. Eva Kor, a twin who survived Auschwitz along with her twin sister Miriam, remembered:

“First they measured my head with an instrument called a caliper, made of two pieces of metal, which they pressed against my skull and squeezed. The doctor called out the numbers to an assistant, who wrote notes into a file.

They measured our earlobes; the bridges of our noses; the size of our lips; the width, shape, and color of our eyes. They compared the shade of blue of Miriam’s eyes to the blue of my eyes with a chart of eye colors. Over and over they measured. They spent three to four hours on one ear. Each time the doctors measured me, they measured Miriam to see how we were alike and how we were different. A photographer snapped pictures; an artist drew sketches. Technicians took X-rays, five or six at a time.”

Mozes Kor, E., & Rojany Buccieri, L., (2009), *Surviving the Angel of Death: The Story of a Mengele Twin in Auschwitz*, pp. 40, 41.



Figure 14 & Figure 15. Victims of the Nazi experiments.

⁷⁴ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/josef-mengele>, (visited on 12th June of 2019).

⁷⁵ Rosenberg, J., (January 19, 2019), *A History of Mengele's Gruesome Experiments on Twins*, in *ThoughtCo*, Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>, (visited on 15th June of 2019).

⁷⁶ <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>

Blood transfusions were carried out from one twin to the other. By injecting chemicals in the eyes, Mengele attempted to change the colour with the intention to create blue eyes. Twins suffered from these injections, often causing them infections and temporary or permanent blindness. As it was the case for Otto Klein and his twin brother, left blind for several days⁷⁷. Mengele injected diseases such as typhus and tuberculosis to one twin and not the other. He could thereby observe how the twins would react. When one twin died from the experiments, the other was killed. After that, the twins' diseased and healthy organs were compared. Mengele performed several painful surgeries on twins without anaesthesia, such as organ removals, castration and amputation⁷⁸. Eva Kor wrote:

"Older girls, many years after we were all liberated, told us Mengele had taken them to a lab and given them a transfusion of blood from a boy, and had transfused their blood into the bodies of boys. He wanted to discover a way to change girls into boys and boys into girls. Many of these details I learned forty years later, such as the twin teenage boys who had some of their private parts cut off in Mengele's quest to see if he could turn them into girls. One of those boys died in his bed right next to his twin, who said later, "I could feel my brother's body turning cold."

Mozes Kor, E., & Rojany Buccieri, L., (2009), *Surviving the Angel of Death: The Story of a Mengele Twin in Auschwitz*, p. 46.

Mengele even attempted to create Siamese twins. One day, he picked up a pair of Gypsy twins about four years old for his experiments. He had sewed them at the back and joined their veins and organs together. They were in a lot of pain and to end their suffering, their mother killed them⁷⁹.

⁷⁷ Pélissier-Combesure, G., (20 juin 2005), La médecine nazie et ses "expériences", *La recherche médicale au service de l'idéologie nazie*, adresse URL : https://www.lemonde.fr/shoah-les-derniers-temoins-racontent/article_interactif/2005/06/20/la-medecine-nazie-et-ses-experiences_663945_641295_3.html, (consulté le 10 juin 2019).

⁷⁸ Rosenberg, J., (January 19, 2019), *A History of Mengele's Gruesome Experiments on Twins*, in *ThoughtCo*, Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>, (visited on 15th June of 2019).

⁷⁹ Schafft, G. E., (2004), *From Racism to Genocide: Anthropology in the Third Reich*, United States: University of Illinois Press, Retrieved from <https://books.google.be/books?id=berhcMAjzZEC&pg=PA172&lpg=PA172&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>, (visited on 17th June of 2019).

Finally, the twins would die from the experiments or be killed by an injection in the heart. Autopsies could then be performed. Mengele would send organs, eyes, blood samples and tissues to his professor Verschuer at Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for further research. His so-called scientific experiments killed many people, most of them were children. Around 3,000 twins were selected, but only 200 survived^{80,81}.



Figure 16. Child survivors at Auschwitz-Birkenau.



Figure 17. At the liberation of Auschwitz in 1945, Eva (left) and Miriam (right) holding hands.

⁸⁰ Rosenberg, J., (January 19, 2019), *A History of Mengele's Gruesome Experiments on Twins*, in *ThoughtCo*, Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/mengeles-children-twins-of-auschwitz-1779486>, (visited on 15th June of 2019).

⁸¹ Pélissier-Combescure, G., (20 juin 2005), *La médecine nazie et ses "expériences"*, *La recherche médicale au service de l'idéologie nazie*, adresse URL : https://www.lemonde.fr/shoah-les-derniers-temoins-racontent/article_interactif/2005/06/20/la-medecine-nazie-et-ses-experiences_663945_641295_3.html, (consulté le 10 juin 2019).

1.2.3 After the war

1.2.3.1 The Medical Case at Nuremberg

The first of the twelve Nuremberg Trials was held from 9 December 1946 to 19 August 1947. During the Medical Case, also known as the Doctors' Trial, 23 doctors and medical administrators were prosecuted. They were accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity, namely conducting medical experiments on human beings^{82,83}.

However, several Nazi doctors were not tried for their crimes.

Clauberg was arrested and tried by the Soviet authorities for his sterilisation experiments. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Because of a German-Soviet agreement, he was released in 1955. Upon his arrival in Germany, he was arrested by the German police. Clauberg died in 1957 before he could be trialled⁸⁴.

After the war, Schumann fled to Africa where he continued to practise medicine. He was extradited to Germany in 1966. He was released, because "judged physically unfit to stand trial"^{85,86}.

Mengele left Auschwitz-Birkenau before it was liberated on 27 January 1945 by the Soviet Army. The US Army then captured and took him as prisoner of war, but he was released because he had not been recognised as a SS member. After that he lived in Bavaria under a false name. In 1949 he fled to South America, in

⁸² Hirsch, E., (19 août 2017), « *Le code de Nuremberg, prise de conscience bioéthique* », adresse URL : https://www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2017/08/19/le-code-de-nuremberg-prise-de-conscience-bioethique_5174096_3232.html, (consulté le 13 juin 2019).

⁸³ Harvard Law School, (s.d.), *NMT Case 1*, in *Harvard Law School Library's Nuremberg Trials Project*, Retrieved from https://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/nmt_1_intro, (visited on 13th June of 2019).

⁸⁴ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Carl Clauberg*, Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/carl-clauberg>, (visited on 12th June of 2019).

⁸⁵ The New York Times, (September 24, 1970), *Trial Opens for Nazi Doctor Charged in 14,549 Killings*, in *The New York Times*, Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/1970/09/24/archives/trial-opens-for-nazi-doctor-charged-in-14549-killings.html>, (visited on 17th June of 2019).

⁸⁶ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Medical Experiments*, in *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, Retrieved from <https://www.ushmm.org/collections/bibliography/medical-experiments>, (visited on 17th June of 2019).

Argentina. A warrant for his arrest was issued in 1959. He moved to Paraguay, then to Brazil where he drowned in 1979⁸⁷.

The Nuremberg Code was developed as a result of the Doctors' Trial in 1947. It was historically created after all the atrocities committed by the Nazi doctors in the name of medical research during the Second World War. The Code is considered the first international code. Since then it had influenced the development of international codes on the ethical aspects of human experimentation, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions and the World Medical Association. Thus, a list of ten ethics principles for human experimentation was established, known as the Nuremberg Code. These criteria were an attempt to appreciate what was legal and what was not when conducting experiments on human beings⁸⁸.

1.2.3.2 C.A.N.D.L.E.S.

In 1984, Eva Mozes Kor along with her twin sister, Miriam Mozes Zieger, founded the organisation CANDLES, an acronym for "Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Lab Experiments Survivors". Through this organisation, they have located to this day 122 Mengele twins living in ten different countries on four continents⁸⁹.



1.3 The "perfect child": myth or reality?

For some years, geneticists have been trying to create "perfect children". But, some people are worried about such projects. It is well known that parents want what is the best for their children. What if they could have the "best children"?

⁸⁷ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (s.d.), *Josef Mengele*, in *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/josef-mengele>, (visited on 12th June of 2019).

⁸⁸ Annas, G. J., & Grodin, M. A., (1992), *The Nazi Doctors and the Nuremberg Code: Human Rights in Human Experimentation*, United States: Oxford University Press, pp. 149, 150, 153, 154, Retrieved from https://books.google.be/books?redir_esc=y&hl=fr&id=4P04DuPIfAYC&q=mengle#v=onepage&q=code&f=false, (visited on 13th June of 2019).

⁸⁹ Mozes Kor, E., & Rojany Buccieri, L., (2009), *Surviving the Angel of Death: The Story of a Mengele Twin in Auschwitz*, United States: Tanglewood Publishing.

There is a growing tendency in scientific research towards creating “perfect children” on the basis of a genetic selection. This is a reminder of the Lebensborn program, which intended to create blond and blue-eyed children. However, the program turned out to be a failure, in fact many Lebensborn children lost their blond hair as they grew up.

Today, researchers are trying to identify embryos that present the best physical and intellectual potential. Laurent Alexandre, urologist surgeon, explains that by wanting a “perfect child”, embryos with disabilities will eventually disappear. If we decide to eliminate Down’s syndrome definitively, Laurent Alexandre wonders what will stop us from eliminating embryos with an IQ of 70, 80 or even of 100⁹⁰.

The Fertility Institutes are private in vitro fertilisation (IVF) clinics set up in Los Angeles, New York and Guadalajara (in Mexico). These clinics enable parents to select the gender of their future baby. Some want to balance their families, others want a pregnancy with the desired gender. While in France, the preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is only allowed to families affected by an incurable genetic disease, it is legal in the United States of America⁹¹. At the Fertility Institutes, the PGD of embryos offers the possibility to detect genetic diseases and to select the sex of the baby. Once the doctor-scientists have examined the embryos, those who are healthy and of the desired gender will be implanted in the mother⁹². Since 2018, parents can also chose the eye colour of their planned child⁹³.

The eye colour selection brings us back to the Second World War when Josef Mengele was conducting experiments in order to change the colour of the children’s eyes.

⁹⁰ Mao, B., (6 septembre 2016), *Laurent Alexandre : « Nous sommes entrés dans le siècle de l’eugénisme »*, in *Usbek & Rica*, adresse URL : <https://usbeketrica.com/article/laurent-alexandre-nous-sommes-entres-dans-le-siecle-de-l-eugenisme>, (consulté le 27 juin 2019).

⁹¹ Eudes, Y., (31 juillet 2010), *La clinique des bébés sur mesure*, adresse URL : https://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2010/07/31/la-clinique-des-bebes-sur-mesure_1393699_3224.html, (consulté le 27 juin 2019).

⁹² Steinberg, J., (s.d.), *Select the Gender of Your Next Baby*, in *The Fertility Institutes*, Retrieved from <https://www.fertility-docs.com/programs-and-services/gender-selection/select-the-gender-of-your-baby-using-pgd.php#top>, (visited on 27th June of 2019).

⁹³ Steinberg, J., (s.d.), *Choose Your Baby’s Eye Color*, in *The Fertility Institutes*, Retrieved from <https://www.fertility-docs.com/programs-and-services/pgd-screening/choose-your-babys-eye-color.php>, (visited on 27th June of 2019).

Today, parents can choose the colour of the eyes and the sex of their future child. But what about tomorrow? They may be offered the opportunity to choose hair colour, size, intelligence, athletic ability and other traits. Would not we reach a point where only individuals of superior intelligence would have the right to be born? And so, would it not raise some ethical questions? Who are we to select only those embryos that we judge “perfect”? Would not this “embryonic selecting” be another form of eugenics^{94,95}?

⁹⁴ Massart, B., (mars 2016), *L'enfant parfait : du Lebensborn à la sélection génétique*, adresse URL : <https://www.auschwitz.be/images/expertises/2016-massart-lebensborn.pdf>, (consulté le 27 juin 2019).

⁹⁵ Ph V-D., (2 juillet 2013), *Clones et bébés parfaits : c'est pour demain, et on fonce les yeux fermés*, adresse URL : <https://www.nouvelobs.com/rue89/rue89-tech/20130702.RUE7356/clones-et-bebes-parfaits-c-est-pour-demain-et-on-fonce-les-yeux-fermes.html>, (consulté le 27 juin 2019).

2 Introduction to subtitling

2.1 Why I chose these subjects

I have always been interested in History at school, and more particularly in the Second World War. So much happened between 1939 and 1945 that it was impossible to speak of everything in class, and I am perfectly aware of that. I think nevertheless that we have merely touched the tip of the iceberg with the “who”, “where” and “why” questions of the Second World War. In other words, the visible part. So, what about the hidden part of the iceberg? The little-known stories, the even darker side of the war?

At first, I wanted to focus my thesis only on the Lebensborn program. However, Mr Lepage told me about the experiments on twins, and I therefore decided to address two subjects that are part of the Nazi research programs.

I never studied the Lebensborn in class. However, some time ago, I stumbled on the book *Max* written by Sarah Cohen-Scali. It is the story of Max, a blond-haired

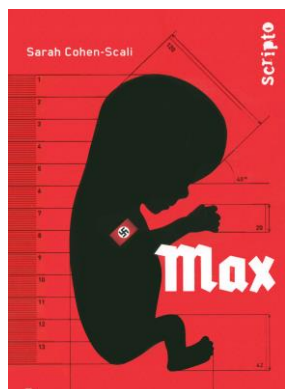


Figure 18. Cover of the book *Max*.
© Gallimard Jeunesse,
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and blue-eyed child, who was born in a Lebensborn home and indoctrinated by the Nazi regime from his birth. The book is told from its point of view, which adds a cold and deeply moving side to the story. The author offers a richly documented book that plunged me into the abominable universe of the Lebensborn. The novel is based on real facts, this is the reason why I found it so

interesting. At the end of my reading, I asked myself some questions such as: “What happened to those children after the war was over? And what have they become?”

In addition, the guided tour I took to Auschwitz with my family in February 2016 made me want to write my thesis on this subject.

When the Second World War is brought up, we talk very little, if at all, about the Lebensborn program. By writing this thesis, I wanted to share a part of History that we seem to have forgotten. Therefore, I wanted to discuss these subjects, so that

people do not forget what happened. Through the visit to Auschwitz and the books, I had only one desire, to write so as not to forget, because I find it important to remember. This is indeed one of my other motivations for this thesis: not to forget the Nazi programs that still have repercussions today.

Like said George Santayana: “Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

2.2 Participants in the documentaries

I have decided not to talk about all the participants, but rather focus on a child who has been kidnapped from the Eastern Europe, on another one who was born in a Lebensborn home in Norway and on two pairs of twin sisters who have been subjected to Mengele’s experiments.

I will thus address the story of at least one participant in each video.

2.2.1 Video 1: Folker Heinecke

The blond and blue-eyed little boy, Aleksander Litau, two years old at the time, was kidnapped in the Crimea, which is now Ukraine. He is one of the thousands

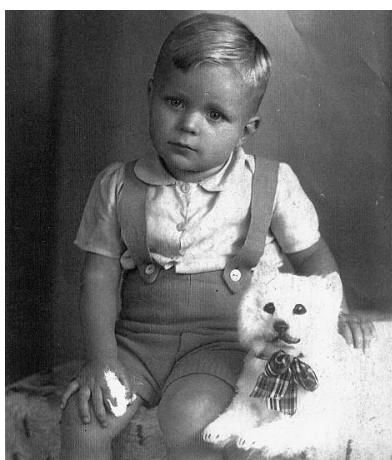


Figure 19. Aleksander Litau.

children who were kidnapped by the Nazis during the Second World War, only because he had Aryan traits. His name was changed to Folker Heinecke.

When his adoptive parents died in 1975, he started searching for his true origins. Through the Holocaust archive at Bad Arolsen (Germany), he was able to discover some information about himself. The files showed that he was taken in 1942 by German soldiers, but there is nothing about his real parents’

names in the files. Before being brought back to Germany, he was first taken to Lodz in Poland, where he was examined by Nazi doctors in order to find out if he

was racially valuable. The little boy was declared Germanised and sent to Germany.

In 1943, Aleksander Litau was adopted by the Heinecke family, a Nazi family living in Hamburg. His birthplace and his real name were changed. The once abducted child said that he had a good life and that his adoptive parents gave him a good education. However, they did not know anything about his past. Folker is a Lebensborn child, a victim of the Nazi regime. Until today, he is searching for his biological family in Ukraine^{96,97}.

2.2.2 Video 1: Gisela Heidenreich

Gisela is part of the children who were born into the Lebensborn program whose purpose was to create a master race of blond hair and blue eyes children.

She was born in 1943 in a Lebensborn maternity in Oslo. Her parents were both German. At the time, her mother was a single woman working as a secretary and her father was a married SS officer. Gisela's pregnant mother gave birth in Norway and then left her daughter in the care of her sister saying the baby girl was a Norwegian orphan. When Gisela was four years old, she discovered that the woman she considered her mother was actually her aunt. After the war, Gisela's real mother had to testify about the abducted Lebensborn children at the Nuremberg Trials, then she returned to Munich with her little girl. She did not say much about Gisela's father, only that he had been killed in Russia. But unlike the other children, she did not have a picture of him neither did she know his name. In the 1950s, Gisela read a German article that said the Lebensborn association was a brothel for SS soldiers. She had a hard time accepting that she was born there. Years later, she found out that her father was still alive and that she had three other siblings. Her half-sister contacted her and Gisela met her father for the first

⁹⁶ The Telegraph, (January 6, 2009), *Man kidnapped by SS discovers true identity*, Retrieved from <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/4142453/Man-kidnapped-by-SS-discovers-true-identity.html>, (visited on 20th June of 2019).

⁹⁷ Service International de Recherches, (s.d.), *Rapport d'activité 2008*, adresse URL : https://www.its-arolsen.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Infothek/Franzoesisch/ITS_Rapport_Annuel_2008.pdf, (consulté le 20 juin 2019).

in Frankfurt, she was happy to finally find him. She never asked neither her mother nor her father about their Nazi past.

She was the first Lebensborn child who wrote a book about her experience of growing up as a Lebensborn child. She said that most of the Lebensborn children are ashamed and feel guilty for being a product of the Nazi regime. Gisela is now a family therapist living in Bavaria^{98,99,100}.

2.2.3 Video 2: Eva Mozes Kor

In the book *Surviving the Angel of Death: The Story of a Mengele Twin in Auschwitz*, Eva Mozes Kor, an Auschwitz survivor, relates her life before being deported, the experiments that Josef Mengele conducted on her and her twin sister, Miriam, and what both of them did after the war.

Eva and Miriam, identical twins were born on 31 January 1934 in Romania, where they lived with their parents and their two older sisters, Edit and Aliz. In March 1944, the whole family was taken to a ghetto and then, in May 1944, they were deported to Auschwitz. Upon their arrival, the ten-year-old girls were selected and taken away from their parents and sisters because they were twins. Being twins meant they had some privileges. They could keep a short haircut and not wear the striped uniforms like all the prisoners. So, they wore their own clothes, which were disinfected with the Zyklon B, a chemical used by the Nazis in the gas chambers. Although they were privileged, twins were subjected to deadly experiments conducted by Josef Mengele. He “wanted to discover the secret of twinning¹⁰¹” in order to create a master race. Every part of the twin sisters’ bodies was measured. Mengele injected them with unknown chemicals.

⁹⁸ Bissell, K., (June 13, 2005), *Nazi past haunts 'Aryan' children*, Retrieved from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4080822.stm>, (visited on 10th June of 2019).

⁹⁹ Service, B. W., (s.d.), *Witness History: Lebensborn Babies*, in *BBC World Service.*, Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p0104gtv>, (visited on 21st June of 2019).

¹⁰⁰ Kenneally, C., (2014), *The Invisible History of the Human Race: How DNA and History Shape Our Identities and Our Futures*, United Kingdom: Penguin, Retrieved from <https://books.google.be/books?id=hjRBAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT66&lpg=PT66&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>, (visited on 21st June of 2019).

¹⁰¹ Mozes Kor, E., & Rojany Buccieri, L., *op. cit.*, p. 40.

In January 1945, people were forced to march to Germany. Eva and Miriam, like many other twins, stayed at Auschwitz. They did everything they could to survive by looking for food. They ate everything they found, but it was dangerous in their “starved condition”. Some died for overeating. On 27 January 1945, the Soviet soldiers liberated them. The two eleven-year-old twin sisters, who had survived Auschwitz, managed to get home with the help of Mrs Csengeri, their mother’s friend and mother of girl twins. All survived Auschwitz. When they arrived, they realised that they were the only surviving family. After Auschwitz, both sisters had health problems due to the medical experiments carried out by Mengele. From 1945 to 1950, the twin sisters lived with their aunt, their father’s youngest sister, in Romania. After waiting two years to obtain the visa, they moved to Israel in June 1950. Their uncle Aaron, their father’s brother, was waiting for them there. During two years, they lived in one of the Youth Aliyah Villages set up by the Israeli government. In 1952, they joined the Israeli army. In 1960, Eva married Michael Kor, also a Holocaust survivor. They went to the United States where her husband lived since 1947. They had two children: Alex Kor born on 15 April 1961 and Rina Kor born on 1 March 1963. Her sister, Miriam, died on 6 June 1993, because she had problems with her kidneys, probably from Mengele’s experiments.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, on 27 January 1995, Eva issued a declaration of amnesty to all Nazis. She took the decision to forgive all who were responsible for the murder of millions of people¹⁰².

Eva Mozes Kor said: “Anger and hate are seeds that germinate war. Forgiveness is a seed for peace.”

She died on 4 July 2019.

¹⁰² Candles Holocaust Museum and Education Center, (s.d.), *Declaration of Amnesty*, Retrieved from <https://candleholocaustmuseum.org/learn/declaration-of-amnesty.html>, (visited on 19th June of 2019).

2.2.4 Video 3: Jona Laks

On the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust in 2015, Jona Laks, a twin survivor of Auschwitz, spoke in front of the United Nations General Assembly. She recounted what happened to her family after Poland was invaded in 1939 and what she along with her sister went through in Auschwitz.

Jona and her twin sister, Miriam, were born in 1930. They lived a peaceful life with their elder sister and their parents in Lodz, in Poland.

In 1940, the Lodz ghetto was set up for the Jewish people, where the whole family lived under horrible conditions. In 1942, her parents were deported to the Chelmno extermination camp, the first Nazi extermination camp in Poland, and in August 1944, the three sisters were deported to Auschwitz. On the selection platform, while Miriam's life was spared, Jona was sent to the gas chambers. Their elder sister begged Mengele to let the girls together, because they were twins. And the fact that they were twins saved them both. During their time at Auschwitz, the twin sisters along with other twins aged between 4 and 16 years were subjected to Mengele's experiments. Children were malnourished and many of them died. Mengele measured the sisters' limbs, mouths, noses and foreheads almost every day. He injected them with "a strange type of medication" into the eyes and he also performed blood tests, extracting a lot of blood from the twins. Jona and Miriam were no more treated like human beings, but like lab animals.

Before Auschwitz was liberated at the end of January 1945, the twin sisters were sent on a "Death March". They walked to Ravensbrück and then to Malchow, they joined several death marches before being saved by the Allies on 8 May 1945. Once the war was over, they returned home in Lodz and found out their house was occupied. After the Kielce pogrom in 1946, they were taken along other children survivors to London where they were placed into Jewish homes. In 1948, Jona immigrated alone to the British-controlled Palestine, today Israel.

At the end of her speech, Jona said that “the message is not to forget anything”, we have “to preserve and prevent future major tragedies”¹⁰³.



2.3 Scripts

I contacted the BBC and ask them for permission to subtitle their documentary films (videos 1 and 3). They allowed me to subtitle the programs because it was purely for educational use, with no commercial intentions. However, no script was provided.

For the first video, I downloaded the script from the website OpenSubtitles¹⁰⁴. Then I transcribed the script of the second video, using the subtitles automatically generated by YouTube. I still had to be careful about the subtitles found on YouTube and on OpenSubtitles. For the third video, it was different, as there was no script anywhere. I had to write the script on my own. Sometimes I had some difficulty understanding what the participants were saying, because for most of them, English is not their mother tongue.



2.4 Research

I found the first video, *The Last Nazis: Children of the Master Race (Episode 3 of 3)*, on the Internet, with a French voice-over. I have also found some websites with a transcription/translation of this same video.

I will explain why this voice-over and the transcription/translation had no impact on my subtitling work.

¹⁰³ Laks, J., (January 28, 2015), *Remarks by Mrs. Jona Laks, a Holocaust survivor*, Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/2015/Remarks%20by%20Jona%20Laks.pdf>, (visited on 19th June of 2019).

¹⁰⁴ OpenSubtitles, (s.d.), *The Last Nazis subtitles English S01E03*, Retrieved from <https://www.opensubtitles.org/en/subtitles/5245088/the-last-nazis-children-of-the-master-race-en>, (visited on October 2018).

2.4.1 Voice-over

As I was browsing the Internet, I spotted on Dailymotion the same video with a French voice-over: *Les enfants du projet Lebensborn – Au nom de la race pure*¹⁰⁵. I continued nonetheless my subtitling, because as Mr Lepage pointed out to me, it would not interfere with my work. Indeed, the subtitling technique is more restrictive than the voice-over technique, for example, the number of characters per subtitle is much stricter. This is why, in subtitling, the summary technique is used instead of a proper translation. The voice-over video was therefore not an obstacle to the continuation of my subtitling work.

2.4.2 Transcription

I sometimes came across websites on which there was a simple transcription/translation into French of the first video. However, it did not always seem very reliable to me. This transcription/translation has no interest for my subtitling since the subtitles must meet very specific technical and presentation criteria. I have been able to extract some terminology and phraseology through this transcription/translation, always with caution.

2.5 Codes and symbols

When the narrator speaks, the subtitles are written in italic. For the participants, I wrote their initials every time they spoke, as shown in the table below.

Video 1: The Last Nazis: Children of the Master Race, Episode 3 of 3

Gisela Heidenreich (Lebensborn child)	GH
Guntram Weber (Lebensborn child)	GW

¹⁰⁵ Cohen, J., & Freedman, D., (Réalisateurs), (s.d.), *Les enfants du projet Lebensborn - Au nom de la race pure*, [Film], adresse URL : <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x297cbk>.

Folker Heinecke (Lebensborn child)	FH
Herta Repp (Lebensborn nurse)	HR
Chris Dziadzielwialski (researcher)	CD
Man 1 (man's voice)	M1
Man 2 (man's voice in the Nazi propaganda film)	M2
Dorothea Buck (forcibly sterilized)	DB
Man 3 (man's voice at the Nuremberg trials)	M3
Woman 1 (interviewer)	W1
Jadwiga Polakowska (her father was murdered under the orders of Guntram Weber's father)	JP
Man 4 (interpreter)	M4

Video 2: I Survived the Holocaust Twin Experiments

Eva Mozes Kor (twin survivor)	EMK
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Video 3: The Twins of Auschwitz

Jona Laks ¹⁰⁶ (twin survivor)	JL
Vera Kriegel (twin survivor)	VK

¹⁰⁶ I have decided to write "Jona Laks" instead of "Yona Laks", which is used on the documentary. Because in the document she read in front of the United Nations General Assembly, it is written "Jona".

See: <https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/2015/Remarks%20by%20Jona%20Laks.pdf>

Moti Alon (twin survivor)	MA
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The maximum number of characters in my subtitling is limited to 40 characters. Therefore, I sometimes used abbreviations in order to fit in to the limited number of characters or I used the full form of a word when I had the time to write it.

Heinrich Himmler	H. Himmler
doctor Mengele	Dr Mengele

I placed the symbol “**C**” next to a subtitle when there is a comment related to this particular subtitle.

As for the subtitles in the comments section, I am referring to them in a very specific way. I used the abbreviation “V1” to talk about the first video, “V2” for the second video and “V3” for the third video. Then, I wrote a slash followed by the number of the subtitle of the concerned video. For example, V1/001 means it is the first video, subtitle number 1.

3 Sous-titres

3.1 Les derniers nazis : les enfants du projet Lebensborn (épisode 3 sur 3)

N° du sous-titre	Time code IN	Time code OUT	English	Français
1	10:00:02:07	10:00:04:09	<i>In Nazi Germany in the 1930s,</i>	<i>Dans l'Allemagne nazie des années 30,</i>
2	10:00:05:05	10:00:08:06	<i>a secret plan was hatched</i>	<i>on élaborait un plan secret</i>
3	10:00:08:11	10:00:10:06	<i>to create a master race of blond-haired, blue-eyed children.</i>	<i>pour créer une "race supérieure" d'enfants blonds, aux yeux bleus.</i>
4	10:00:15:15	10:00:18:06	<i>While war raged and millions were murdered,</i>	<i>Alors que la guerre tuait des millions de personnes,</i>
5	10:00:18:11	10:00:21:07	<i>these elite children were bred to populate the Reich</i>	<i>on élevait ces enfants pour peupler un Reich</i>
6	10:00:21:12	10:00:23:07	<i>that would rule for 1,000 years.</i>	<i>qui était censé durer 1 000 ans.</i>
7	10:00:25:23	10:00:28:03	GH: Did they want me as a child?	Ils me voulaient pour l'enfant que j'étais ?
8	10:00:28:18	10:00:31:05	Or just did they want somebody	Ou ils voulaient quelqu'un
9	10:00:31:12	10:00:35:15	as an ideological person for the system?	pour répandre l'idéologie du système ?
10	10:00:36:13	10:00:38:05	<i>The project was called Lebensborn,</i>	<i>C'est le projet Lebensborn.</i>
11	10:00:38:22	10:00:42:02	<i>and was the brainchild of SS chief Heinrich Himmler.</i>	<i>L'artisan de ce projet est le chef de la SS, Heinrich Himmler.</i>
12	10:00:43:04	10:00:44:04	<i>He said,</i>	<i>Il a dit :</i>
13 "C"	10:00:44:17	10:00:47:08	<i>"Should we succeed in establishing this Nordic race,</i>	<i>"Si nous réussissons à créer une race nordique</i>
14 "C"	10:00:47:17	10:00:50:23	<i>and from this seedbed produce</i>	<i>et à partir de cette souche,</i>

			<i>a race of 200 million,</i>	<i>à produire 200 millions d'individus</i>
15 “C”	10:00:51:08	10:00:53:01	<i>then the world will belong to us.”</i>	<i>nous serons les maîtres du monde.”</i>
16	10:00:55:07	10:00:57:21	GW: It gives the date of my first birthday,	Il y a la date de mon premier anniversaire.
17	10:00:58:05	10:01:02:14	“From your Godfather, H. Himmler.”	"De la part de ton parrain, H. Himmler".
18	10:01:03:05	10:01:06:21	One of the worst criminals in Germany.	L'un des plus grands criminels d'Allemagne.
19	10:01:08:04	10:01:09:14	<i>For the Lebensborn children</i>	<i>Les enfants du Lebensborn</i>
20	10:01:10:00	10:01:11:14	<i>there would be a tragic outcome.</i>	<i>auront un destin tragique.</i>
21 “C”	10:01:13:10	10:01:15:10	FH: Where do I come from?	D'où je viens ?
22	10:01:15:15	10:01:17:22	Who was my father, my mother?	Qui étaient mon père et ma mère ?
23 “C”	10:01:18:22	10:01:21:11	<i>70 years after World War II began,</i>	<i>Plus de 70 ans après le début de la 2^e Guerre mondiale,</i>
24	10:01:21:19	10:01:24:01	<i>this film reveals what has become of the children</i>	<i>ce film montre ce que sont devenus les enfants</i>
25	10:01:24:07	10:01:26:18	<i>who were born to be the master race.</i>	<i>qui sont nés pour constituer la race supérieure.</i>
26	10:01:32:04	10:01:38:12	(TITLE) THE LAST NAZIS CHILDREN OF THE MASTER RACE	(TITRE) LES DERNIERS NAZIS LES ENFANTS DE LA RACE SUPÉRIEURE
27	10:01:43:07	10:01:45:04	<i>After a life of lies and deception,</i>	<i>Après une vie de mensonges,</i>
28	10:01:46:03	10:01:48:01	<i>Guntram Weber finally discovered</i>	<i>Guntram Weber a finalement découvert</i>
29	10:01:48:08	10:01:50:04	<i>that he was a Lebensborn child,</i>	<i>qu'il était un enfant du Lebensborn.</i>

30 "C"	10:01:50:14	10:01:53:00	<i>the illegitimate son of a leading SS officer.</i>	<i>Le fils illégitime d'un officier SS de haut rang.</i>
31 "C"	10:01:56:08	10:01:57:21	<i>These shocking revelations</i>	<i>Ces révélations choquantes</i>
32	10:01:58:06	10:02:01:24	<i>have led him to retrace his father's footsteps to the autumn of 1939,</i>	<i>l'ont mené sur les traces de son père à l'automne 1939.</i>
33	10:02:02:17	10:02:04:23	<i>in an attempt to understand his own past.</i>	<i>Pour tenter de comprendre son propre passé.</i>
34	10:02:10:02	10:02:11:21	GW: He crossed into Poland.	Il est entré en Pologne.
35	10:02:14:05	10:02:15:05	Carrying his gun.	Avec son arme.
36	10:02:16:12	10:02:20:19	And carrying lists of people he was going to arrest and kill.	Et... avec des listes de personnes qu'il allait arrêter et tuer.
37	10:02:22:20	10:02:25:01	And he knew it. He was going to do it.	Et il savait ce qu'il allait faire.
38	10:02:25:06	10:02:27:05	And he wanted to do it.	Et il voulait le faire.
39	10:02:27:15	10:02:30:03	<i>One stop on Guntram's journey will be to the home in Poland</i>	<i>Lors de son voyage, Guntram fera halte en Pologne,</i>
40	10:02:30:08	10:02:32:15	<i>where he spent his early childhood.</i>	<i>dans la maison où il a passé sa petite enfance.</i>
41	10:02:33:07	10:02:35:06	<i>But this was no ordinary upbringing</i>	<i>Mais il n'a pas eu une éducation normale</i>
42	10:02:35:11	10:02:37:16	<i>with a mother, father, brothers and sisters.</i>	<i>avec une mère, un père et des frères et sœurs.</i>
43	10:02:39:23	10:02:42:03	GW: I spent my earliest 15 months here	J'ai passé ici les 15 premiers mois de ma vie.
44	10:02:42:10	10:02:45:08	and I know next to nothing about it.	Et je n'en sais pratiquement rien.
45	10:02:46:01	10:02:47:08	<i>There are lots of secrets</i>	<i>Beaucoup de secrets</i>

46	10:02:47:16	10:02:49:00	<i>connected with that.</i>	<i>sont liés à cet endroit.</i>
47	10:02:50:15	10:02:53:17	And most of them are unpleasant.	Et... Ils sont pour la plupart horribles.
48	10:02:59:17	10:03:00:18	This is strange, though.	C'est étrange.
49	10:03:00:23	10:03:03:07	The floor looks... I don't know.	Le sol me paraît... Je ne sais pas.
50	10:03:04:02	10:03:05:22	Familiar. Familiar.	Ça me paraît familier. Familier.
51	10:03:06:20	10:03:09:06	<i>Guntram's first home was one of 30</i>	<i>La 1^e maison de Guntram</i> <i>était l'une des 30 bâties</i>
52	10:03:09:14	10:03:13:22	<i>built across the German empire</i> <i>by Heinrich Himmler from 1935</i> <i>onwards.</i>	<i>à travers l'Empire allemand</i> <i>par H. Himmler à partir de 1935.</i>
53	10:03:14:16	10:03:15:19	<i>Their had a purpose:</i>	<i>Elles avaient pour but</i>
54	10:03:16:11	10:03:19:00	<i>to nurse a special class</i> <i>of illegitimate children</i>	<i>de s'occuper</i> <i>d'une classe d'enfants illégitimes</i>
55	10:03:19:05	10:03:21:22	<i>capable of becoming</i> <i>the new master race.</i>	<i>susceptible de devenir</i> <i>la nouvelle race supérieure.</i>
56	10:03:22:15	10:03:24:21	<i>This project Himmler</i> <i>called Lebensborn</i>	<i>Himmler a appelé</i> <i>ce projet le Lebensborn</i>
57	10:03:25:05	10:03:26:14	<i>or "fountain of life".</i>	<i>ou "fontaine de vie".</i>
58	10:03:27:14	10:03:28:18	<i>Like Guntram Weber,</i>	<i>Comme Guntram Weber,</i>
59	10:03:29:07	10:03:30:13	<i>Gisela Heidenreich</i>	<i>Gisela Heidenreich</i>
60	10:03:31:00	10:03:33:01	<i>was brought up</i> <i>in a Lebensborn home.</i>	<i>a été élevée</i> <i>dans un foyer du Lebensborn.</i>
61	10:03:33:14	10:03:35:12	GH: Himmler first said,	D'abord, Himmler a dit :
62	10:03:36:01	10:03:38:04	"We have to avoid abortions.	"Il faut éviter les avortements
1 "C"	10:03:34:21	10:03:38:24	Lebensborn Child	ENFANT DU LEBENSBOERN

(seconde piste de sous-titres)				
63	10:03:38:24	10:03:43:22	Because too much of this precious German blood is getting lost."	<i>parce qu'on perd beaucoup de ce précieux sang allemand."</i>
64	10:03:44:18	10:03:46:21	<i>Then he said, "We make an institution</i>	<i>Après, il a dit : "On crée une organisation</i>
65	10:03:47:01	10:03:49:24	<i>called Lebensborn to help women who are pregnant."</i>	<i>du nom Lebensborn pour aider les femmes enceintes."</i>
66	10:03:50:18	10:03:52:07	"But", now, here's the "but".	Mais, parce qu'il y a un "mais".
67	10:03:53:13	10:03:56:09	"Only to women of good blood."	<i>"Seules les femmes de bon sang".</i>
68	10:03:59:14	10:04:02:04	<i>This was what Lebensborn actually was.</i>	<i>Voilà ce qu'était vraiment le Lebensborn.</i>
69	10:04:02:14	10:04:04:21	They accepted only women	<i>Ils n'acceptaient que les femmes</i>
70	10:04:05:01	10:04:08:22	fitting the racial "correct" type.	qui correspondaient aux critères dits "corrects" de sélection raciale.
71	10:04:12:05	10:04:15:16	<i>The state demanded</i>	<i>L'État exigeait</i>
72	10:04:15:21	10:04:18:11	<i>there should be no Jewish ancestry.</i>	<i>qu'il n'y ait aucune ascendance juive.</i>
73	10:04:19:14	10:04:24:06	It was traced back I don't know how many generations	On remontait à je ne sais combien de générations
74	10:04:24:11	10:04:29:05	to see if there was any foreign influence.	pour vérifier qu'il n'y avait aucune influence étrangère.
2 (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:04:20:07	10:04:25:00	Lebensborn nurse	INFIRMIÈRE DU LEBENSBORN
75	10:04:31:18	10:04:34:22	It was for healthy women who then had healthy children,	Les femmes en bonne santé avaient des enfants en bonne santé,

76	10:04:35:02	10:04:37:23	normal one I would say.	c'est-à-dire des enfants normaux.
77	10:04:38:15	10:04:41:19	That was the precondition.	C'était un des prérequis.
78	10:04:44:03	10:04:48:11	<i>Every last detail of the Lebensborn project was overseen</i>	<i>Himmler supervisait chaque détail du projet Lebensborn,</i>
79	10:04:48:16	10:04:50:07	<i>by Himmler's watchful fanatical eye.</i>	<i>d'un œil vigilant et fanatique.</i>
80	10:04:52:09	10:04:56:12	<i>Himmler had rapidly risen to become head of the SS and the Gestapo.</i>	<i>Himmler est rapidement devenu chef de la SS et de la Gestapo.</i>
81	10:04:58:19	10:05:01:07	<i>Born into a middle-class Catholic family,</i>	<i>Né dans une famille catholique de classe moyenne,</i>
82	10:05:01:15	10:05:03:10	<i>he became a chicken farmer</i>	<i>il est devenu éleveur de poules.</i>
83	10:05:04:07	10:05:05:16	<i>with a particular obsession</i>	<i>Il était obsédé</i>
84	10:05:05:21	10:05:09:05	<i>for the breeding of genetically pure white hens.</i>	<i>par l'élevage de poules de race blanche génétiquement parfaites.</i>
85	10:05:10:14	10:05:13:01	<i>It was only natural for Hitler to entrust him</i>	<i>Hitler lui a naturellement confié</i>
86	10:05:13:18	10:05:16:18	<i>with the Nazis' programme to create a new master race.</i>	<i>le programme nazi pour créer une nouvelle race supérieure.</i>
87	10:05:18:10	10:05:20:14	<i>But who would be the sexual engine</i>	<i>Qui assurerait la contribution masculine</i>
88	10:05:20:20	10:05:22:24	<i>behind this patriotic procreation?</i>	<i>dans cette procréation patriotique ?</i>
89	10:05:24:13	10:05:26:09	<i>Himmler's very own SS.</i>	<i>Les propres SS de Himmler.</i>
90	10:05:28:09	10:05:29:09	<i>Hitler said,</i>	<i>Hitler a dit :</i>
91	10:05:29:16	10:05:31:14	<i>"I do not doubt, within 100 years</i>	<i>"Je n'ai aucun doute que d'ici 100 ans,</i>
92	10:05:31:20	10:05:35:04	<i>all the German elite will be a product of the SS."</i>	<i>l'ensemble de l'élite allemande sera le fruit de la SS."</i>

93	10:05:36:13	10:05:39:07	<i>They became simultaneously an instrument of terror</i>	<i>Ils sont à la fois devenus des instruments de la terreur</i>
94	10:05:39:17	10:05:43:06	<i>and the genetic seed for the so-called "Aryan race".</i>	<i>et des mâles reproducteurs pour cette prétendue race aryenne.</i>
95	10:05:44:24	10:05:48:11	<i>Together with the specially selected blond-haired blue-eyed wives,</i>	<i>En sélectionnant spécialement des femmes blondes, aux yeux bleus,</i>
96	10:05:49:01	10:05:51:12	<i>they were encouraged to have large families.</i>	<i>on les encourageait à fonder une grande famille.</i>
97	10:05:53:12	10:05:54:22	<i>But Himmler soon realised</i>	<i>Himmler s'est vite aperçu</i>
98	10:05:55:09	10:05:57:02	<i>that the strictures of married life</i>	<i>que les restrictions conjugales</i>
99	10:05:57:07	10:05:59:17	<i>slowed up the breeding process.</i>	<i>ralentissaient le processus de reproduction.</i>
100	10:06:00:00	10:06:01:16	<i>So he actively encouraged his men</i>	<i>Il incitait ses hommes</i>
101	10:06:01:21	10:06:05:03	<i>to extend their carnal duties beyond the marital bed,</i>	<i>à remplir leur devoir charnel au-delà du lit conjugal,</i>
102	10:06:05:17	10:06:07:07	<i>with Lebensborn on hand</i>	<i>grâce au Lebensborn mis en place</i>
103	10:06:07:12	10:06:11:00	<i>for the new single mothers and their illegitimate children.</i>	<i>pour les nouvelles mères célibataires et leurs enfants illégitimes.</i>
104	10:06:12:01	10:06:13:02	<i>Himmler said,</i>	<i>Himmler a dit :</i>
105	10:06:13:12	10:06:16:04	<i>"I have systematically defied existing laws</i>	<i>"J'ai toujours défié les lois existantes</i>
106	10:06:16:10	10:06:17:15	<i>and explained to my men</i>	<i>et expliqué à mes hommes</i>
107	10:06:17:20	10:06:20:17	<i>that children are always a blessing, legitimate or not.</i>	<i>que les enfants, légitimes ou pas, sont une bénédiction.</i>
108	10:06:21:03	10:06:23:07	<i>Now my men tell me with shining eyes</i>	<i>Les yeux brillants, mes hommes me disent</i>
109	10:06:23:12	10:06:25:23	<i>that they have just had</i>	<i>qu'ils viennent d'avoir</i>

			<i>an illegitimate child."</i>	<i>un enfant illégitime."</i>
110	10:06:26:13	10:06:29:18	<i>The girls regard it as an honour, not a disgrace.</i>	<i>Les filles voient cela comme un honneur et non comme une honte.</i>
111	10:06:31:11	10:06:34:09	<i>GH: They had like never before in their life, they had an importance,</i>	<i>Pour la 1^e fois de leur vie, elles se sentaient utiles,</i>
112	10:06:34:24	10:06:37:05	<i>which they had not had before.</i>	<i>ce qui ne leur était jamais arrivé.</i>
113 "C"	10:06:38:06	10:06:40:23	<i>You were selected to be somebody</i>	<i>Vous étiez sélectionnée pour être quelqu'un</i>
114	10:06:41:05	10:06:42:16	<i>who will have a child.</i>	<i>qui aurait un enfant.</i>
115	10:06:42:22	10:06:44:16	<i>The child will be</i>	<i>Ce qui veut dire que l'enfant</i>
116	10:06:44:23	10:06:46:05	<i>an Aryan child.</i>	<i>serait un enfant aryen.</i>
117	10:06:46:14	10:06:49:22	<i>This child will be part of the so-called master race</i>	<i>Cet enfant ferait partie de cette prétendue race supérieure.</i>
118	10:06:50:09	10:06:52:04	<i>so you are important yourself.</i>	<i>Donc, vous êtes importante.</i>
119	10:06:53:13	10:06:56:08	<i>They had evenings with music and dances,</i>	<i>Ils avaient des soirées avec de la musique et des danses,</i>
120	10:06:56:14	10:07:00:01	<i>but also with training of Nazi ideology.</i>	<i>mais aussi des cours d'idéologie nazie.</i>
121	10:07:02:09	10:07:04:19	<i>I had contact with women who said</i>	<i>J'ai été en contact avec des femmes qui m'ont dit</i>
122	10:07:04:24	10:07:07:03	<i>it was the best time of their life.</i>	<i>que c'était le meilleur moment de leur vie.</i>
123	10:07:07:08	10:07:08:22	<i>They had nice stuff.</i>	<i>Elles avaient de jolies choses.</i>
124	10:07:09:08	10:07:10:12	<i>Everything was OK.</i>	<i>Tout allait bien.</i>
125	10:07:11:03	10:07:12:17	<i>And they felt like,</i>	<i>C'était un peu comme :</i>
126	10:07:13:08	10:07:17:05	<i>"You are a sister of mine. We have the same ideology."</i>	<i>"Tu es ma sœur. On partage la même idéologie."</i>

127	10:07:18:12	10:07:20:11	<i>For the Lebensborn children themselves,</i>	<i>Les enfants du Lebensborn</i>
128	10:07:21:06	10:07:24:00	<i>their daily routines were tailored to serve the Reich</i>	<i>voyaient leur quotidien adapté aux exigences du Reich</i>
129	10:07:24:09	10:07:26:03	<i>and prepare them for their destiny.</i>	<i>pour les préparer à leur destinée.</i>
130	10:07:28:11	10:07:33:23	FH: Everything – eating, drinking, sleeping, it was all done under duress.	Manger, boire, dormir, tout était fait sous la contrainte.
3 (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:07:28:23	10:07:34:10	Lebensborn Child	ENFANT DU LEBENSBORN
131	10:07:38:10	10:07:43:10	It was all banging, bending and breaking, and the human aspect was always sacrificed.	On devait obéir au doigt et à œil. L'aspect humain n'existait pas.
132	10:07:43:15	10:07:47:20	If we have no relatives, then the only thing left is the state, the nation.	Si on n'a pas de famille, il n'y a plus que l'État, la nation.
133 “C”	10:07:49:02	10:07:52:17	My name “Folker” comes from the German “Volk”, which means nation.	Mon prénom "Folker" vient de <i>Volk</i> , un mot allemand qui signifie <i>nation</i> .
134	10:07:52:22	10:07:56:04	So I belong to everyone, or should be there for all of them.	Donc, je leur appartiens à tous, je devrais être là pour eux.
135	10:08:00:11	10:08:03:06	GW: <i>Imagine 30 babies in one room,</i>	<i>Imaginez 30 bébés dans une seule pièce,</i>
136	10:08:03:19	10:08:04:19	<i>where</i>	<i>dans laquelle</i>
137	10:08:05:02	10:08:07:01	<i>the nurses are instructed</i>	<i>les nourrices ont pour instruction</i>
138	10:08:07:08	10:08:09:20	<i>not to answer signals</i>	<i>de ne pas répondre</i>

			<i>from the babies.</i>	<i>aux signes des bébés.</i>
139	10:08:10:11	10:08:12:13	As a baby, you would utter	Quand vous êtes un bébé, vous éprouvez...
140	10:08:12:23	10:08:14:01	certain desires.	certains besoins.
4 “C” (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:08:12:15	10:08:17:04	Lebensborn Child	ENFANT DU LEBENSBORN
141	10:08:14:10	10:08:15:21	The desire to be fed.	Le besoin d'être nourri.
142	10:08:16:09	10:08:18:00	The desire to be cleaned.	Le besoin d'être propre.
143	10:08:18:05	10:08:22:09	The desire for warmth, for cuddling. For whatever.	Le besoin de chaleur, de câlins. Peu importe la raison.
144	10:08:25:02	10:08:26:22	Your desires would not be answered.	On ne satisfaisait pas vos besoins.
145	10:08:28:09	10:08:29:09	And that was...	Et c'était...
146	10:08:30:21	10:08:32:00	that was...	C'était...
147	10:08:33:09	10:08:34:09	programme.	le programme.
148	10:08:35:05	10:08:36:15	It was not just,	Ce n'était pas...
149	10:08:37:17	10:08:39:07	that they, you know, forgot.	qu'elles oubiaient.
150	10:08:40:21	10:08:42:03	<i>It was a programme</i>	<i>C'était un programme</i>
151	10:08:42:18	10:08:44:11	<i>to break your will.</i>	<i>qui brisait votre volonté.</i>
152	10:08:45:17	10:08:47:24	<i>Once you have broken a person's will</i>	<i>Quand la volonté de quelqu'un est brisée,</i>
153	10:08:48:06	10:08:49:22	<i>you can install your own order.</i>	<i>vous pouvez dicter vos ordres.</i>
154	10:08:52:00	10:08:53:14	<i>In Lebensborn homes,</i>	<i>Dans les foyers du Lebensborn,</i>
155	10:08:53:22	10:08:55:11	<i>fathers remained anonymous.</i>	<i>les pères étaient anonymes.</i>
156	10:08:55:24	10:08:57:17	<i>The Reich was the authority.</i>	<i>Le Reich représentait le pouvoir.</i>
157	10:08:58:07	10:09:02:02	<i>Himmler himself even became</i>	<i>Himmler lui-même est devenu parrain</i>

			<i>Godfather to a carefully selected few.</i>	<i>de certains, sélectionnés avec soin.</i>
158	10:09:05:19	10:09:09:08	<i>Guntram Weber's mother refused to reveal his father's identity.</i>	<i>La mère de Guntram Weber a refusé de révéler l'identité de son père.</i>
159	10:09:10:14	10:09:13:06	<i>But as he grew up in post-war Germany,</i>	<i>En grandissant dans l'Allemagne de l'après-guerre,</i>
160	10:09:13:11	10:09:15:07	<i>the desire to know where he came from</i>	<i>l'envie de savoir d'où il venait</i>
161	10:09:16:08	10:09:17:22	<i>grew ever stronger.</i>	<i>devenait de plus en plus forte.</i>
162	10:09:18:20	10:09:22:09	<i>GW: I was consciously looking to solve</i>	<i>Je cherchais consciemment à percer</i>
163	10:09:22:16	10:09:25:14	<i>the secrets that my mother and my stepfather</i>	<i>les secrets laissés par ma mère, mon beau-père</i>
164	10:09:25:19	10:09:28:04	<i>and the older generation left me with.</i>	<i>et l'ancienne génération.</i>
165	10:09:28:23	10:09:30:21	<i>I had questions about myself.</i>	<i>Je me posais des questions sur moi.</i>
166	10:09:32:17	10:09:35:15	<i>So, one day, when there was no-one else in the house,</i>	<i>Un jour alors qu'il n'y avait personne à la maison,</i>
167	10:09:36:16	10:09:38:15	<i>I went and I opened the wardrobe</i>	<i>j'y suis allé et j'ai ouvert l'armoire.</i>
168	10:09:39:00	10:09:41:04	<i>and I looked at the strongbox</i>	<i>Et j'ai regardé... le coffre-fort</i>
169	10:09:41:09	10:09:43:10	<i>and the key was on it.</i>	<i>et la clé était... sur le coffre.</i>
170	10:09:44:13	10:09:45:18	<i>So I took it,</i>	<i>Alors, j'ai pris la clé.</i>
171	10:09:45:24	10:09:47:02	<i>unlocked it,</i>	<i>J'ai ouvert le coffre.</i>
172	10:09:47:07	10:09:48:12	<i>looked in,</i>	<i>Et j'ai regardé dedans.</i>
173	10:09:48:17	10:09:50:13	<i>found lots of papers.</i>	<i>J'ai découvert une tonne de papiers.</i>
174	10:09:52:00	10:09:53:18	<i>None about myself.</i>	<i>Rien sur moi.</i>

175	10:09:55:05	10:09:56:22	None about myself, but...	Rien sur moi, mais...
176	10:09:58:01	10:09:59:16	I found a silver cup.	J'ai trouvé une tasse en argent.
177	10:10:05:23	10:10:08:10	It gives the date of my first birthday	Il y a la date de mon premier anniversaire.
178	10:10:09:11	10:10:10:13	and then it says,	Et il est écrit :
179	10:10:11:06	10:10:15:09	"From your Godfather, H. Himmler."	"De la part de ton parrain, H. Himmler."
180	10:10:17:11	10:10:20:16	I knew the name Himmler, even at 15 and 16.	Je connaissais le nom Himmler, même à 15 et 16 ans.
181	10:10:22:08	10:10:23:11	And I knew	Et je savais...
182	10:10:24:09	10:10:27:07	the man was a... criminal.	que cet homme était... un criminel.
183	10:10:27:22	10:10:28:22	One of the...	L'un des...
184	10:10:30:06	10:10:33:20	One of the worst criminals in... Germany.	L'un des plus grands criminels d'Allemagne.
185	10:10:35:07	10:10:36:08	That indicated	Ça veut dire...
186	10:10:37:04	10:10:38:16	that my father must have been	que mon père avait dû être...
187	10:10:39:11	10:10:41:22	high up, somewhere close to Himmler.	quelqu'un de haut placé, près d'Himmler.
188	10:10:42:19	10:10:46:01	<i>Himmler was Godfather to at least 50 Lebensborn offspring</i>	<i>Himmler était le parrain d'au moins 50 enfants du Lebensborn</i>
189	10:10:46:18	10:10:49:16	<i>sired by his closest SS colleagues.</i>	<i>que ses plus proches camarades de la SS avaient engendrés.</i>
190	10:10:51:01	10:10:53:00	<i>He himself practised what he preached,</i>	<i>Lui-même était fidèle à son discours.</i>
191	10:10:53:15	10:10:55:23	<i>producing two illegitimate children of his own.</i>	<i>Il a conçu deux enfants illégitimes.</i>
192	10:10:59:20	10:11:01:13	GW: There was a shelf at the	Sur une étagère à la bibliothèque,

			<i>library</i>	
193 “C”	10:11:01:18	10:11:04:06	<i>with new acquisitions.</i>	<i>il y avait... de nouvelles acquisitions.</i>
194	10:11:05:13	10:11:07:13	<i>I would go through all the books that came out</i>	<i>Je passais en revue tous les livres</i>
195	10:11:07:18	10:11:09:21	<i>about national socialism.</i>	<i>qui parlaient du national-socialisme.</i>
196	10:11:11:14	10:11:14:14	<i>I was especially interested in looking at the photos.</i>	<i>Je m'intéressais surtout aux photos.</i>
197	10:11:18:00	10:11:19:19	<i>And I...</i>	<i>Et je...</i>
198	10:11:21:21	10:11:24:24	<i>I tried to determine whether there was any similarity</i>	<i>J'essayais de voir s'il y avait des traits de ressemblances</i>
199	10:11:25:04	10:11:27:08	<i>between myself and people on those photos.</i>	<i>entre moi et les gens sur les photos.</i>
200	10:11:30:18	10:11:32:15	<i>It wasn't until many years later</i>	<i>Ce n'est que des années plus tard</i>
201 “C”	10:11:33:01	10:11:36:04	<i>that on the pressure Guntram's stepfather finally told him</i>	<i>que le beau-père de Guntram lui a finalement révélé</i>
202	10:11:36:12	10:11:38:01	<i>who his real father was.</i>	<i>qui était son père biologique.</i>
203	10:11:39:06	10:11:40:16	<i>Ludolf von Alvensleben,</i>	<i>Ludolf von Alvensleben.</i>
204	10:11:41:09	10:11:42:14	<i>a dedicated Nazi,</i>	<i>Un nazi dévoué,</i>
205	10:11:42:24	10:11:44:12	<i>a high-ranking SS officer</i>	<i>un officier SS de haut rang</i>
206	10:11:45:01	10:11:46:09	<i>and Himmler's adjutant.</i>	<i>et l'adjutant d'Himmler.</i>
207	10:11:48:00	10:11:49:04	<i>In 1939,</i>	<i>En 1939,</i>
208	10:11:49:16	10:11:51:24	<i>Alvensleben proved his loyalty to Hitler</i>	<i>Alvensleben a montré sa loyauté envers Hitler</i>
209	10:11:52:04	10:11:54:20	<i>and the Nazi regime in the most brutal fashion.</i>	<i>et le régime nazi de la façon la plus brutale.</i>

210	10:11:58:09	10:12:00:10	<i>On 1st September 1939,</i>	<i>Le 1^{er} septembre 1939,</i>
211	10:12:00:24	10:12:02:16	<i>Germany invaded Poland</i>	<i>l'Allemagne a envahi la Pologne.</i>
212	10:12:02:21	10:12:04:20	<i>and started World War II.</i>	<i>C'est le début de la 2^e Guerre mondiale.</i>
213	10:12:05:14	10:12:06:21	<i>Hitler had ordered</i>	<i>Hitler avait ordonné</i>
214	10:12:07:01	10:12:09:09	<i>that Poland should be reduced to a slave nation.</i>	<i>de réduire la Pologne à une nation d'esclaves.</i>
215	10:12:09:15	10:12:13:06	<i>Its aristocracy, clergy and intelligentsia were to be wiped out.</i>	<i>Il fallait exterminer l'aristocratie, le clergé et les intellectuels.</i>
216	10:12:15:00	10:12:16:02	<i>During the invasion,,</i>	<i>Pendant l'invasion,</i>
217	10:12:16:13	10:12:18:22	<i>Alvensleben led the Selbstschutz</i>	<i>Alvensleben a dirigé la Selbstschutz,</i>
218	10:12:19:10	10:12:21:14	<i>a brutal paramilitary organisation</i>	<i>une organisation paramilitaire brutale,</i>
219	10:12:21:19	10:12:24:04	<i>made up of Germans already living in Poland.</i>	<i>composée d'Allemands vivant déjà en Pologne.</i>
220	10:12:26:20	10:12:28:09	<i>Alvensleben told his men,</i>	<i>Alvensleben a dit à ses hommes :</i>
221	10:12:28:21	10:12:30:14	<i>"You are now the master race here.</i>	<i>"Vous êtes la race supérieure ici.</i>
222	10:12:31:08	10:12:33:07	<i>Don't be soft. Be merciless.</i>	<i>Ne soyez pas tendres, soyez sans pitié.</i>
223	10:12:33:18	10:12:35:24	<i>"Clear out everything that is non-German."</i>	<i>Liquidez tout ce qui n'est pas Allemand."</i>
224	10:12:44:16	10:12:46:02	<i>GW: I will never understand</i>	<i>Je ne comprendrai jamais</i>
225	10:12:46:22	10:12:48:05	<i>how they came</i>	<i>comment ils en sont venus</i>
226	10:12:48:19	10:12:51:14	<i>to do the kinds of things they did...</i>	<i>à faire les choses qu'ils ont faites.</i>
227	10:12:53:06	10:12:55:24	<i>Convinced they would get away with it.</i>	<i>En étant convaincus qu'ils s'en sortiraient.</i>
228	10:12:57:00	10:12:58:13	<i>They were even thinking</i>	<i>Ils pensaient même</i>

229	10:12:58:18	10:13:01:00	<i>they could rule the whole world,</i>	<i>qu'ils pourraient diriger le monde entier,</i>
230	10:13:01:13	10:13:04:05	<i>convinced they would get territories</i>	<i>convaincus qu'ils annexeraient des territoires</i>
231	10:13:05:01	10:13:06:24	<i>for the...</i>	<i>pour la...</i>
232	10:13:08:11	10:13:09:17	<i>for the master race.</i>	<i>pour la race supérieure.</i>
233	10:13:11:18	10:13:13:24	<i>You know, which was to govern the world.</i>	<i>Celle qui devait gouverner le monde.</i>
234	10:13:19:10	10:13:23:03	<i>Guntram is heading to the War Crimes Office</i>	<i>Guntram se rend au bureau des crimes de guerre à Bydgoszcz.</i>
235	10:13:23:15	10:13:26:07	<i>in Bydgoszcz, the town his father used as a Polish base.</i>	<i>La ville qu'utilisait son père comme base polonaise.</i>
236	10:13:27:03	10:13:30:01	<i>He and researcher Chris Dziadzielwialski</i>	<i>Lui et le chercheur Chris Dziadzielwialski ont bénéficié</i>
237	10:13:30:06	10:13:33:17	<i>have been granted rare access to view criminal case files</i>	<i>d'un accès restreint aux dossiers des affaires criminelles</i>
238	10:13:33:22	10:13:36:09	<i>detailing Alvensleben's crimes.</i>	<i>qui détaillent les crimes d'Alvensleben.</i>
239	10:13:37:24	10:13:39:02	<i>Death Valley</i>	<i>La "Vallée de la Mort",</i>
240	10:13:39:09	10:13:40:18	<i>just outside the town</i>	<i>juste en dehors de la ville,</i>
241	10:13:41:04	10:13:42:19	<i>was the site of one of them.</i>	<i>était le site d'un de ces crimes.</i>
242	10:13:44:00	10:13:45:01	<i>CD: Death Valley,</i>	<i>La Vallée de la Mort</i>
243	10:13:45:06	10:13:47:11	<i>or the Fordon Valley, as it used to be known,</i>	<i>ou la Vallée de Fordon, comme on l'appelait,</i>
244	10:13:47:24	10:13:52:00	<i>was a desolate and secluded forest,</i>	<i>était une forêt sinistre et inaccessible.</i>
245	10:13:52:19	10:13:55:16	<i>away from the city of Bydgoszcz.</i>	<i>Loin de la ville de Bydgoszcz.</i>

246	10:13:56:19	10:13:59:01	The Germans were transporting the people	Les Allemands transportaient des gens.
247	10:13:59:21	10:14:02:17	and they were digging ditches	Et ils creusaient des fosses
248	10:14:03:13	10:14:05:23	and then executing people there	et exécutaient les gens, là,
249	10:14:07:10	10:14:08:10	during the war.	pendant la guerre
250	10:14:09:19	10:14:12:24	As you can see, this is case after case, after case.	Comme vous voyez, les affaires s'enchaînent.
251	10:14:13:12	10:14:17:06	Some are still open, still people seeking justice.	Certaines ne sont pas encore bouclées, des gens demandent encore justice.
252	10:14:17:12	10:14:21:05	<i>On one day, 7 October 1939,</i>	<i>Pendant la journée du 7 octobre 1939,</i>
253	10:14:21:20	10:14:25:15	<i>Alvensleben's men executed over 4,000 Poles</i>	<i>les hommes d'Alvensleben ont exécuté plus de 4 000 Polonais.</i>
254	10:14:26:03	10:14:28:01	<i>who were piled into shallow graves</i>	<i>Ils étaient entassés dans des fosses,</i>
255	10:14:28:13	10:14:31:07	<i>and left to rot in Death Valley.</i>	<i>qui étaient peu profondes, dans la Vallée de la Mort.</i>
256	10:14:31:12	10:14:35:00	GW: It does mention specific names of victims.	Les noms de victimes sont indiqués de manière précise.
257	10:14:49:04	10:14:51:12	Here it mentions Betty Israel.	Ici, on fait mention de Betty Israel.
258	10:14:55:23	10:14:56:24	Betty Levine.	Betty Levine.
259	10:14:58:16	10:14:59:18	In Fordon.	À Fordon.
260	10:15:02:20	10:15:03:24	And Fordon again.	Encore, à Fordon.
261	10:15:05:18	10:15:06:20	Then Fordon again.	Et encore, à Fordon.
262	10:15:09:20	10:15:10:21	Always.	Toujours.
263	10:15:14:01	10:15:16:03	And these killings always happened...	Ces massacres avaient toujours lieu...

264	10:15:17:09	10:15:19:20	with the participation of the Selbstschutz.	avec la participation de la Selbstschutz.
265 "C"	10:15:22:05	10:15:24:18	CD: <i>And there are pictures of the victims.</i>	<i>Il y a des photos des victimes.</i>
266	10:15:25:09	10:15:28:15	<i>Because it's... There's a word "Zamordowany" which is "murdered".</i>	<i>Il y a un mot "Zamordowany", ça veut dire "assassiné".</i>
267	10:15:29:17	10:15:30:23	And there are their names.	Et il y a leurs noms.
268	10:15:34:02	10:15:36:08	Franciszka Rupinska, Aniela Rupinska,	Franciszka Rupinska et Aniela Rupinska,
269	10:15:36:22	10:15:39:06	sisters or related.	des sœurs ou des parentes.
270	10:15:41:12	10:15:45:13	GW: <i>And you see photos of people and they were killed just for having a certain nationality.</i>	<i>On voit des photos de personnes qui ont été tuées à cause de... à cause de leur nationalité.</i>
271	10:15:47:01	10:15:48:23	It's easy...	C'est facile...
272	10:15:50:18	10:15:53:02	to put away written documents,	de faire abstraction des documents écrits.
273	10:15:53:21	10:15:56:03	but it's not easy to put away the photos and the pictures.	Mais ce n'est pas facile de faire pareil pour les photos et les images.
274	10:15:57:11	10:16:00:23	<i>After the war,</i>	<i>Après la guerre,</i>
275	10:16:06:21	10:16:07:21	<i>Guntram's father was captured by the Allies,</i>	<i>les Alliés ont capturé le père de Guntram,</i>
276	10:16:08:05	10:16:10:07	<i>but escaped</i>	<i>mais il s'est échappé.</i>
277	10:16:10:12	10:16:11:15	<i>Like many high-ranking Nazi war criminals,</i>	<i>Comme nombreux criminels de guerre nazis de haut rang,</i>
278	10:16:11:23	10:16:14:17	<i>he fled to the safe haven of Latin America,</i>	<i>il a trouvé refuge en Amérique latine.</i>
279	10:16:14:22	10:16:17:06		

280	10:16:18:05	10:16:21:04	<i>living out his life as a free man in Argentina.</i>	<i>Il a vécu sa vie en homme libre en Argentine.</i>
281	10:16:22:19	10:16:25:00	<i>GW: I remember seeing some of the statements</i>	<i>Je me rappelle avoir vu des déclarations</i>
282	10:16:25:05	10:16:26:20	<i>he made after the war,</i>	<i>qu'il a faites après la guerre,</i>
283	10:16:27:05	10:16:29:03	<i>when he was far away from Germany.</i>	<i>quand il était loin de l'Allemagne.</i>
284	10:16:29:18	10:16:31:10	<i>One of the statements was,</i>	<i>L'une de ses déclarations était :</i>
285	10:16:31:16	10:16:34:00	<i>"There was something at the beginning of the war,</i>	<i>"Il y avait quelque chose au début de la guerre,</i>
286	10:16:34:05	10:16:35:23	<i>but that wasn't much."</i>	<i>mais ce n'était pas grand-chose."</i>
287 "C"	10:16:38:22	10:16:39:23	<i>30,000 dead</i>	<i>Dans cette zone,</i>
288 "C"	10:16:41:03	10:16:43:15	<i>people in this area in three months.</i>	<i>30 000 personnes sont mortes en 3 mois.</i>
289	10:16:44:18	10:16:46:01	<i>I don't know what to say</i>	<i>Je ne sais pas quoi dire...</i>
290	10:16:46:12	10:16:48:19	<i>to someone who makes that kind of statement.</i>	<i>à quelqu'un qui fait ce genre de déclaration :</i>
291	10:16:48:24	10:16:51:07	<i>"There was something at the beginning of the war,</i>	<i>"Il y avait quelque chose au début de la guerre,</i>
292	10:16:51:12	10:16:53:05	<i>but that wasn't much."</i>	<i>mais ce n'était pas grand-chose."</i>
293	10:16:57:02	10:16:58:08	<i>Guntram's father's role</i>	<i>Le rôle du père de Guntram</i>
294	10:16:58:13	10:17:00:11	<i>in the "racial cleansing" of Poland</i>	<i>dans le "nettoyage racial" en Pologne</i>
295	10:17:00:16	10:17:04:03	<i>was all part of a plan to accommodate the new master race,</i>	<i>faisait partie d'un plan pour héberger la nouvelle race supérieure.</i>
296	10:17:04:18	10:17:06:02	<i>clearing Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Nettoyer l'Europe de l'Est</i>
297	10:17:06:07	10:17:08:18	<i>so that Lebensborn children, like his own son,</i>	<i>pour que les enfants du Lebensborn comme son fils</i>

298	10:17:09:01	10:17:11:10	<i>could settle there in an expanded Reich.</i>	<i>puissent s'y installer et agrandir le Reich.</i>
299	10:17:13:19	10:17:14:19	<i>Himmler said,</i>	<i>Himmler a dit :</i>
300	10:17:14:24	10:17:17:08	<i>"Should we succeed in establishing this Nordic race, and from this seedbed produce a race of 200 million, then the world will belong to us."</i>	<i>"Si nous réussissons à créer une race nordique et à partir de cette souche, à produire 200 millions d'individus nous serons les maîtres du monde."</i>
301	10:17:17:23	10:17:21:04	<i>But fuelling the empire's expansion by breeding</i>	<i>Étendre l'Empire par la reproduction</i>
302	10:17:21:13	10:17:23:06	<i>was too slow a business for Himmler,</i>	<i>était trop lent, selon Himmler.</i>
303	10:17:26:10	10:17:28:15	<i>so he turned to other means to expand the Lebensborn.</i>	<i>Il a alors recouru à d'autres moyens pour agrandir le Lebensborn.</i>
304	10:17:28:22	10:17:30:14	<i>He said,</i>	<i>Il a dit :</i>
305	10:17:31:23	10:17:35:07	<i>"I intend to take German blood from wherever it is to be found and steal it wherever I can."</i>	<i>"Je compte prendre le sang allemand où je peux en trouver et le voler où je peux."</i>
306	10:17:35:21	10:17:36:21	<i>As the war progressed,</i>	<i>La guerre progressait.</i>
307	10:17:37:01	10:17:40:05	<i>Himmler instructed Lebensborn operatives</i>	<i>Himmler ordonnait aux responsables du Lebensborn</i>
308	10:17:40:13	10:17:41:24	<i>to go out and kidnap so-called "Aryan" children from their parents in the occupied eastern territories.</i>	<i>d'enlever des enfants dits "aryens" à leurs parents dans les territoires occupés de l'Est.</i>
309	10:17:43:02	10:17:44:07	<i>Folker Heinecke only discovered years after the war</i>	<i>Des années après la guerre, Folker Heinecke a découvert</i>
310	10:17:44:12	10:17:47:01		
311	10:17:47:06	10:17:50:11		
312	10:17:50:16	10:17:52:15		
313	10:17:54:07	10:17:57:10		

314	10:17:57:17	10:17:59:16	<i>that he had been abducted from the Ukraine</i>	<i>qu'il avait été enlevé en Ukraine,</i>
315	10:17:59:24	10:18:01:05	<i>and trafficked to Poland,</i>	<i>exfiltré en Pologne</i>
316	10:18:01:14	10:18:04:02	<i>where he was forced into the Lebensborn programme.</i>	<i>où il a dû intégrer l'organisation Lebensborn.</i>
317	10:18:08:10	10:18:13:07	FH: There was a Racial Office	Il y avait un Office central de la race,
318	10:18:13:12	10:18:15:11	also instigated by Himmler,	dont Himmler était l'instigateur,
319	10:18:15:16	10:18:19:12	where children were measured.	où on mesurait les enfants.
320	10:18:19:17	10:18:21:18	<i>So the head had to be the right shape.</i>	<i>La tête devait avoir une forme adéquate.</i>
321	10:18:21:23	10:18:25:10	<i>The profile, the ears... it all had to look right.</i>	<i>Le profil, les oreilles, tout devait répondre aux critères établis.</i>
322	10:18:25:15	10:18:28:14	<i>Aryan in appearance – blond, blue-eyed.</i>	<i>Une apparence aryenne : blond, aux yeux bleus.</i>
323	10:18:31:17	10:18:32:24	<i>All of this makes sense</i>	<i>Tout ça semble logique</i>
324	10:18:33:04	10:18:35:17	<i>if you creating an elite Aryan generation.</i>	<i>si vous créez une génération de purs aryens.</i>
325	10:18:35:22	10:18:38:22	It was all planned like this.	Tout était planifié comme ça.
326	10:18:39:02	10:18:42:02	Children should be purely Aryan,	Les enfants devaient être de purs aryens,
327	10:18:42:07	10:18:44:04	ideally Nordic.	si possible nordiques.
328	10:18:44:09	10:18:48:10	That's what Heinrich Himmler decided.	C'est ce qu'avait décidé Heinrich Himmler.
329	10:18:49:03	10:18:50:16	<i>He wanted children</i>	<i>Il voulait des enfants</i>
330	10:18:50:21	10:18:53:15	<i>who'd be good at producing more children.</i>	<i>qui seraient adéquats pour produire plus d'enfants.</i>
331	10:18:55:15	10:18:58:05	<i>Children like Folker were</i>	<i>Les enfants comme Folker</i>

			<i>Germanised</i>	<i>étaient "germanisés"</i>
332	10:18:58:10	10:19:01:07	<i>and forbidden to speak their own language.</i>	<i>et on leur interdisait de parler leur langue maternelle.</i>
333	10:19:01:21	10:19:06:10	<i>By the end of the war, over 200,000 so-called "Aryan" children</i>	<i>À la fin de la guerre, plus de 200 000 enfants dits aryens</i>
334	10:19:06:15	10:19:09:07	<i>had been stolen from Poland and Russia alone.</i>	<i>avaient été enlevés en Russie et en Pologne.</i>
335	10:19:11:06	10:19:14:09	<i>Building a numerically and physically superior master race</i>	<i>Constituer une race supérieure qui serait nombreuse et forte</i>
336	10:19:14:16	10:19:16:21	<i>was at the very core of Nazi ideology.</i>	<i>était au centre de l'idéologie nazie.</i>
337	10:19:18:23	10:19:21:17	<i>Hitler had perverted Darwin's survival of the fittest</i>	<i>Hitler avait déformé "la survie du plus apte" de Darwin</i>
338	10:19:22:00	10:19:23:03	<i>to justify his notion</i>	<i>pour justifier le fait</i>
339	10:19:23:08	10:19:26:03	<i>that a strong race should prove its right to exist.</i>	<i>qu'une race forte devrait prouver son droit d'exister.</i>
340	10:19:29:01	10:19:31:06	<i>M1: Nature makes its remorseless selection.</i>	<i>La nature décrit la sélection impitoyable.</i>
341	10:19:31:11	10:19:34:09	<i>The sick bird falls prey to the cat.</i>	<i>L'oiseau malade est la proie du chat.</i>
342	10:19:35:11	10:19:38:08	<i>The weak hare is caught by its pursuer.</i>	<i>Le faible lièvre est attrapé par l'animal prédateur.</i>
343	10:19:38:24	10:19:42:09	<i>Even amongst members of the same species, fights happen</i>	<i>Il y a des combats entre les membres d'une même espèce,</i>
344	10:19:42:14	10:19:45:12	<i>with the weaker falling prey to the other.</i>	<i>le plus faible devient la proie de l'autre.</i>
345	10:19:45:20	10:19:49:04	<i>Some mother birds even</i>	<i>Certaines femelles oiseaux tuent instinctivement</i>

346	10:19:49:09	10:19:52:22	<i>kill poorly developed hatchlings purely by instinct.</i>	<i>les oisillons mal développés.</i>
347	10:19:54:24	10:19:58:07	GH: <i>The idea was that there is a special race,</i>	<i>L'idée était qu'il existait une race d'exception :</i>
348	10:19:58:19	10:20:00:12	<i>the so-called Nordic race.</i>	<i>la race nordique.</i>
349	10:20:00:17	10:20:04:21	Blond, blue-eyed people and a special height	Les blonds, aux yeux bleus et de taille requise
350	10:20:05:10	10:20:07:03	are the more precious race.	sont de la race la plus précieuse.
351	10:20:08:02	10:20:10:07	And they also have a good character.	Et ces personnes ont aussi bon caractère.
352	10:20:11:06	10:20:13:14	<i>This crazy maniac idea was</i>	<i>Cette folle idée était</i>
353	10:20:14:04	10:20:16:18	<i>that the Aryan race should be,</i>	<i>que cette race aryenne,</i>
354	10:20:17:05	10:20:19:20	because they were so precious,	parce qu'elle était si précieuse,
355	10:20:20:18	10:20:22:14	should finally reign the world one day,	devrait un jour régner sur le monde.
356	10:20:22:23	10:20:24:00	this was the idea.	C'était l'idée.
357	10:20:34:12	10:20:35:15	GW: <i>Look at them closely.</i>	<i>Regardez-les bien.</i>
358	10:20:36:05	10:20:37:05	<i>Look at them closely.</i>	<i>Regardez-les bien.</i>
359	10:20:38:18	10:20:40:10	<i>Many of them were crazy.</i>	<i>Beaucoup étaient fous.</i>
360	10:20:42:03	10:20:43:03	<i>They happened</i>	<i>Il se trouve</i>
361	10:20:43:10	10:20:44:21	<i>to be able</i>	<i>qu'ils étaient en mesure...</i>
362	10:20:45:20	10:20:46:20	to be in power.	d'être au pouvoir.
363	10:20:49:01	10:20:50:01	And...	Et...
364	10:20:50:12	10:20:52:16	They assumed that	Ils pensaient...
365	10:20:54:09	10:20:55:09	it was	avoir...
366	10:20:55:16	10:21:00:06	their right to shape	le droit de façonner

			all of Germany in their own image.	l'Allemagne à leur image.
367	10:21:09:11	10:21:10:16	<i>This new world order</i>	<i>Ce nouvel ordre mondial</i>
368	10:21:10:21	10:21:12:24	<i>had no space for flawed imperfection</i>	<i>ne laissait pas de place à l'imperfection</i>
369 "C"	10:21:13:04	10:21:14:19	<i>or genetic corruption.</i>	<i>ou à la "corruption génétique".</i>
370	10:21:14:24	10:21:15:24	<i>After all,</i>	<i>Après tout,</i>
371	10:21:16:07	10:21:18:05	<i>why should the hard-working Germans</i>	<i>pourquoi les Allemands travailleurs</i>
372	10:21:18:10	10:21:21:01	<i>be burdened by the impure?</i>	<i>devraient-ils ployer sous le fardeau du sang impur ?</i>
373	10:21:23:16	10:21:26:02	<i>M2: In the past 70 years,</i>	<i>Au cours de ces 70 dernières années,</i>
374	10:21:26:07	10:21:28:19	<i>our population has increased by 50%.</i>	<i>notre population a augmenté de 50 %.</i>
375	10:21:29:04	10:21:30:15	<i>Whilst the number of people</i>	<i>Au cours de la même période,</i>
376	10:21:30:20	10:21:34:07	<i>with hereditary diseases has increased</i>	<i>le nombre de personnes atteintes de maladies héréditaires</i>
377	10:21:34:12	10:21:36:15	<i>by 450% over the same period.</i>	<i>a augmenté de 450 %.</i>
378	10:21:36:24	10:21:39:19	<i>If this trend continued, in 50 years, one in four people</i>	<i>Si cette tendance continue, dans 50 ans, 1 personne sur 4</i>
379	10:21:39:24	10:21:44:06	<i>would have an hereditary disease.</i>	<i>sera atteinte d'une maladie héréditaire.</i>
380	10:21:45:13	10:21:49:21	<i>We care for them, but we stop them reproducing.</i>	<i>On prend soin d'eux, mais on les empêche de se reproduire.</i>
381	10:21:50:14	10:21:53:08	<i>Such poor creatures</i>	<i>Ces pauvres créatures</i>

			<i>are no longer to live</i>	<i>ne doivent plus vivre</i>
382	10:21:53:13	10:21:55:12	<i>alongside our healthy children in future.</i>	<i>aux côtés de nos enfants en bonne santé.</i>
383	10:21:56:01	10:21:59:00	<i>While the Nazi propaganda machine was spreading its hatred,</i>	<i>Quand la machine de propagande nazie répandait la haine,</i>
384	10:21:59:08	10:22:01:00	<i>Dorothea Buck was a school student</i>	<i>Dorothea Buck était une élève</i>
385	10:22:01:15	10:22:03:20	<i>living near the north German coast.</i>	<i>qui vivait près du littoral nord-allemand.</i>
386	10:22:07:05	10:22:11:22	DB: They depicted the disabled as some sort of burden	Les personnes handicapées étaient considérées comme un fardeau,
387 "C"	10:22:12:02	10:22:15:18	as a heavy load you'd have to carry in your arms.	comme un poids qu'il fallait transporter.
388	10:22:15:23	10:22:18:23	And they showed them so disgustingly, so horrifically	On les dépeignait d'une façon si affreuse et si horrible,
389	10:22:19:03	10:22:23:10	that the nation started being in favour of sterilisation, you see.	que la population s'est mise à être en faveur de la stérilisation.
390	10:22:23:15	10:22:25:24	<i>So basically they gave them a reason</i>	<i>Ils leur ont simplement donné une raison</i>
391	10:22:26:04	10:22:28:15	<i>to degrade all disabled people.</i>	<i>de dégrader toutes les personnes handicapées.</i>
392	10:22:32:13	10:22:34:08	<i>Hitler himself had always been</i>	<i>Hitler avait toujours été lui-même</i>
393	10:22:34:13	10:22:36:23	<i>a keen advocate of forced sterilisation,</i>	<i>un défenseur de la stérilisation forcée.</i>
394	10:22:38:00	10:22:41:18	<i>arguing its case long before he came to power in 1933.</i>	<i>Il défendait déjà cette cause avant son arrivée au pouvoir en 1933.</i>
395	10:22:43:24	10:22:46:23	<i>Following a nervous breakdown</i>	<i>Après une dépression nerveuse</i>

			<i>in 1936,</i>	<i>en 1936,</i>
396	10:22:47:16	10:22:49:06	<i>19-year-old Dorothea</i>	<i>Dorothea, âgée de 19 ans,</i>
397	10:22:49:18	10:22:52:00	<i>discovered just how quickly Hitler's policy</i>	<i>a compris que la politique d'Hitler</i>
398	10:22:52:16	10:22:55:01	<i>had become actual medical practice.</i>	<i>était devenue une pratique médicale courante.</i>
399	10:22:56:10	10:22:59:10	DB: <i>My mother was given a choice.</i>	<i>Ma mère avait le choix,</i>
400	10:22:59:23	10:23:02:20	Either agree to my sterilisation	soit elle acceptait ma stérilisation
401	10:23:03:00	10:23:05:22	or I would have to stay	soit je devais rester
402	10:23:06:02	10:23:08:20	in the institution until I was 45.	dans un foyer jusqu'à mes 45 ans.
403	10:23:09:04	10:23:12:05	She was totally shocked	Elle était tellement choquée.
404	10:23:12:10	10:23:14:21	and said that is even worse!	Et elle a dit que c'était encore pire.
405	10:23:15:01	10:23:16:15	But you know,	Mais vous savez,
406	10:23:16:20	10:23:19:01	how could anyone deal with that?	comment pouvait-on réagir face à ça ?
407	10:23:21:22	10:23:24:13	And when I was being prepared for the operation,	Quand on me préparait pour l'opération,
408	10:23:24:18	10:23:27:10	I asked what it was for.	j'ai demandé de quoi je me faisais opérer.
409	10:23:27:22	10:23:31:15	To which the nurse answered, "For a small but necessary surgical intervention."	L'infirmière m'a dit que l'intervention était petite mais nécessaire.
410	10:23:38:02	10:23:39:05	I woke up	<i>Je me suis réveillée</i>
411	10:23:39:10	10:23:42:02	in a small bedroom with four beds.	dans une petite chambre avec 4 lits.
412	10:23:42:09	10:23:45:18	I still didn't know what had been done to me.	Je ne savais toujours pas de quoi j'avais été opérée.

413	10:23:46:04	10:23:49:05	Then a fellow patient told me	Et puis, un patient m'a dit
414	10:23:49:10	10:23:52:09	it was a sterilization.	que j'avais subi une stérilisation.
415	10:23:52:20	10:23:55:18	And I felt utterly distraught and despaired.	Je me suis sentie très bouleversée et désespérée.
416	10:23:57:03	10:23:59:07	<i>Dorothea was one of 350,000</i>	<i>Dorothea fait partie des 350 000 personnes</i>
417	10:23:59:12	10:24:01:02	<i>forcibly sterilised</i>	<i>à avoir été stérilisées de force</i>
418	10:24:01:18	10:24:05:18	<i>because they were mentally ill, blind or even just depressed.</i>	<i>en raison de maladies mentales, de cécité ou de dépression.</i>
419	10:24:08:11	10:24:10:12	<i>Master race logic soon dictated</i>	<i>La logique de la race supérieure a voulu</i>
420	10:24:10:17	10:24:14:01	<i>that sterilisation would progress to extermination.</i>	<i>que la stérilisation laisse place à l'extermination.</i>
421	10:24:16:05	10:24:17:19	<i>In the autumn of 1939,</i>	<i>En automne 1939,</i>
422	10:24:17:24	10:24:20:24	<i>while Hitler unleashed Nazi barbarity in Poland,</i>	<i>alors qu'Hitler commettait des actes barbares en Pologne,</i>
423	10:24:21:09	10:24:25:13	<i>at home, in Germany he also sanctioned a secret euthanasia programme.</i>	<i>il planifiait en Allemagne un programme secret d'euthanasie.</i>
424	10:24:29:11	10:24:31:01	<i>Over the next two years,</i>	<i>Pendant les 2 années suivantes,</i>
425	10:24:31:14	10:24:35:03	<i>more than 70,000 genetic undesirables were murdered.</i>	<i>plus de 70 000 personnes indésirables sont assassinées.</i>
426	10:24:36:07	10:24:39:21	<i>Dozens at a time were crammed into small gas chambers,</i>	<i>Elles étaient entassées par douzaine dans de petites chambres à gaz.</i>
427	10:24:41:22	10:24:44:06	<i>their brains dissected on crude tables</i>	<i>On disséquait leur cerveau sur des tables</i>
428	10:24:44:15	10:24:46:07	<i>for genetic research.</i>	<i>pour des recherches génétiques.</i>

429	10:24:47:10	10:24:49:16	GH: If the Nazis would have known	Si les nazis avaient eu connaissance
430	10:24:49:21	10:24:52:22	all the scientific results	de tous les résultats scientifiques sur les expériences...
431	10:24:53:11	10:24:54:23	of genetic experiments,	les expériences génétiques,
432	10:24:55:03	10:24:57:10	if they would have known what we know now.	s'ils avaient su ce que l'on sait maintenant...
433	10:24:57:15	10:24:58:16	My God!	Mon Dieu !
434	10:25:00:14	10:25:02:03	<i>I had times</i>	<i>Certaines fois, j'avais...</i>
435	10:25:02:18	10:25:03:24	when I felt like shivering and...	comme des frissons et...
436	10:25:04:11	10:25:05:11	My God!	Mon Dieu !
437	10:25:06:03	10:25:07:22	Well, we have to be very happy	On doit être très heureux
438	10:25:08:13	10:25:10:00	that they lost the war.	qu'ils aient perdu la guerre.
439	10:25:12:10	10:25:14:19	<i>After Germany's defeat in 1945,</i>	<i>Après la défaite de l'Allemagne en 1945,</i>
440	10:25:15:10	10:25:18:23	<i>the world began to see the full horrors of the Nazi regime.</i>	<i>le monde découvre les horreurs qui ont été commises par le régime nazi.</i>
441	10:25:20:17	10:25:23:23	<i>Millions had been systematically wiped out.</i>	<i>Des millions de personnes avaient été exterminées.</i>
442	10:25:24:19	10:25:26:20	<i>The Nazi experiment lay in tatters.</i>	<i>L'expérience nazie a échoué.</i>
443	10:25:27:13	10:25:29:23	<i>Germany shamed and in ruins.</i>	<i>L'Allemagne est couverte de honte et en ruines.</i>
444	10:25:30:19	10:25:33:06	<i>Although Hitler and Himmler had committed suicide,</i>	<i>Bien qu'Hitler et Himmler se soient suicidés,</i>
445	10:25:33:22	10:25:36:23	<i>over the next two years, the Nuremberg trials put</i>	<i>les procès de Nuremberg ont jugé pendant 2 ans,</i>
446	10:25:37:03	10:25:41:23	<i>200 of the surviving key architects of the regime to justice for their</i>	<i>200 des principaux architectes du régime qui étaient encore en vie.</i>

			<i>crimes.</i>	
447	10:25:42:03	10:25:45:21	<i>M3: This tribunal sentences you to ten years in prison.</i>	<i>Ce Tribunal vous condamne à 10 ans de prison.</i>
448	10:25:47:15	10:25:50:12	<i>Lebensborn leaders escaped prosecution,</i>	<i>Les responsables du Lebensborn ont été acquittés,</i>
449	10:25:51:11	10:25:54:18	<i>claiming the programme was merely a socially progressive network</i>	<i>en présentant le programme comme une simple institution sociale</i>
450	10:25:54:23	10:25:56:24	<i>for orphans and illegitimate children.</i>	<i>pour orphelins et enfants illégitimes.</i>
451	10:25:58:14	10:25:59:17	<i>After Nuremberg,</i>	<i>Après Nuremberg,</i>
452	10:26:00:09	10:26:02:01	<i>many Lebensborn mothers,</i>	<i>beaucoup de mères du Lebensborn,</i>
453	10:26:02:06	10:26:04:16	<i>still loyal to the Reich and hoping for a resurgence,</i>	<i>loyales envers le Reich et espérant son retour,</i>
454	10:26:05:03	10:26:08:00	<i>continued lying to their children about their origins.</i>	<i>ont continué à mentir à leurs enfants sur leurs origines.</i>
455	10:26:11:13	10:26:14:13	<i>GH: I felt it. I felt it, there was something...</i>	<i>Je le sentais, je sentais qu'il y avait quelque chose.</i>
456	10:26:14:18	10:26:18:10	<i>For me, it was always... Since I was a child, something was wrong with me.</i>	<i>Depuis que j'étais enfant, je savais que quelque chose n'allait pas.</i>
457	10:26:18:23	10:26:20:17	<i>Which is definitely my story.</i>	<i>C'est ça, mon histoire.</i>
458	10:26:20:22	10:26:23:06	<i>That I was born in a Lebensborn home in Oslo.</i>	<i>Je suis née dans un foyer du Lebensborn à Oslo.</i>
459	10:26:24:10	10:26:25:10	<i>My mother was</i>	<i>Ma mère était...</i>
460	10:26:26:02	10:26:27:16	<i>employee of the Lebensborn</i>	<i>une employée du Lebensborn</i>
461	10:26:27:23	10:26:29:23	<i>and she was still working in Oslo.</i>	<i>et elle travaillait encore à Oslo.</i>

462	10:26:30:24	10:26:32:02	<i>Then she came back</i>	<i>Puis, elle est revenue</i>
463	10:26:32:09	10:26:34:20	with this little baby to her sister and said,	avec ce petit bébé et elle a dit à sa sœur :
464	10:26:35:01	10:26:37:08	"Here, I brought you a little orphan from Norway.	<i>"Je t'ai ramené une orpheline de Norvège.</i>
465	10:26:37:13	10:26:39:20	Because didn't you always want a girl?"	<i>Tu n'avais pas toujours voulu d'une fille ?"</i>
466	10:26:41:11	10:26:42:17	So I was brought up	J'ai été élevée
467	10:26:43:01	10:26:45:02	in my very first three years,	jusqu'à mes 3 ans,
468	10:26:45:12	10:26:47:19	I thought my aunt was my mother	en pensant que ma tante était ma mère
469	10:26:47:24	10:26:51:02	and my cousins were my brothers.	et que mes cousins étaient mes frères.
470	10:26:53:18	10:26:55:22	<i>After the war, Gisela's uncle,</i>	<i>Après la guerre, l'oncle de Gisela,</i>
471	10:26:56:10	10:26:58:09	<i>the man she thought to be her father,</i>	<i>l'homme qu'elle croyait être son père,</i>
472	10:26:58:16	10:27:01:06	<i>was freed by the Allies and returned home.</i>	<i>a été libéré par les Alliés et est retourné chez lui.</i>
473	10:27:03:16	10:27:05:24	GH: I was about three, three and a half.	J'avais 3 ans, 3 ans et demi.
474	10:27:06:18	10:27:10:20	And then of course, the boys, who were some years older, said, "Papa is coming!"	Les garçons, qui étaient plus âgés, ont dit : <i>"Papa revient !"</i>
475	10:27:11:00	10:27:13:22	So little Gissie also said, "My papa is coming back!"	Alors, la petite Gissie a dit : <i>"Mon papa revient !"</i>
476	10:27:14:06	10:27:15:06	And this guy said,	Et cet homme a dit :
477	10:27:15:18	10:27:19:20	"What is this SS bastard	<i>"Que fait cette "bâtarde de SS"</i>

			doing here in my family?"	<i>dans ma famille ?"</i>
478	10:27:20:16	10:27:23:01	This was the shock of my small life.	Ça a été le choc de ma vie.
479	10:27:23:17	10:27:26:10	That I was a "SS bastard".	Que je sois une "bâtarde de SS".
480	10:27:26:15	10:27:28:05	I didn't know the word, of course.	Je ne connaissais pas le mot.
481	10:27:29:01	10:27:30:09	Then he said,	Et après, il a dit :
482	10:27:30:20	10:27:32:03	"This is not my child."	<i>"Ce n'est pas mon enfant."</i>
483	10:27:32:08	10:27:33:09	And I was lost.	Et j'étais perdue.
484	10:27:35:13	10:27:37:15	<i>When Gisela's real mother came forward,</i>	<i>Quand la vraie mère de Gisela est revenue,</i>
485	10:27:38:13	10:27:41:24	<i>she was told yet another story about her daughter's origins.</i>	<i>on lui a raconté une autre histoire sur ses origines.</i>
486	10:27:43:23	10:27:46:06	GH: <i>They told me my father died in Russia,</i>	<i>Ils m'ont dit que mon père était mort en Russie,</i>
487	10:27:46:17	10:27:49:00	<i>which was normal for my generation.</i>	<i>ce qui était normal pour ceux de ma génération.</i>
488	10:27:49:13	10:27:52:10	I didn't have a picture from him. This was also...	Je n'avais pas de photo de lui, c'était...
489	10:27:52:15	10:27:56:08	Other children, whose parents, whose fathers	Parce que les autres enfants, dont les parents, dont les pères
490	10:27:57:07	10:27:58:15	had been killed in the war,	étaient morts à la guerre,
491	10:27:59:00	10:28:01:11	they had pictures, she didn't have.	avaient des photos, mais elle n'en avait pas.
492	10:28:02:12	10:28:04:18	<i>She said he was his fiancée.</i>	<i>Elle m'a dit qu'il était son fiancé.</i>
493	10:28:04:23	10:28:08:08	And of course she hadn't had time before he had to go to the war.	Elle n'avait pas eu le temps avant qu'il parte à la guerre.
494	10:28:08:19	10:28:13:17	And of course. When he would have come back, of course, they	S'il était revenu,

			would have married.	ils se seraient évidemment mariés.
495	10:28:14:06	10:28:16:00	So I stopped asking	J'ai arrêté de poser des questions
496	10:28:16:05	10:28:18:24	because I felt this is a wound in my mother.	parce que je sentais que cela affectait ma mère.
497	10:28:27:08	10:28:29:07	<i>GW: After the war, the adults</i>	<i>Après la guerre, les adultes</i>
498	10:28:30:17	10:28:33:02	<i>were obviously trying to stay out of politics.</i>	<i>essayaient de rester en dehors de la politique.</i>
499	10:28:33:24	10:28:35:23	<i>They refused to talk about the past.</i>	<i>Ils refusaient de parler du passé.</i>
500	10:28:36:13	10:28:38:12	<i>They did not praise Hitler.</i>	Ils ne faisaient pas l'éloge d'Hitler.
501	10:28:38:17	10:28:41:11	They did not praise national socialism,	Ils ne faisaient pas l'éloge du national-socialisme.
502	10:28:42:24	10:28:47:04	but they defended many of the things that happened.	Mais ils... défendaient beaucoup des choses qui étaient arrivées.
503	10:28:50:03	10:28:51:13	<i>But as the years passed</i>	<i>Les années passent,</i>
504	10:28:51:18	10:28:53:17	<i>and orphans of the war came of age,</i>	<i>les orphelins de la guerre grandissent.</i>
505	10:28:54:04	10:28:56:21	<i>countless stories emerged about the Nazi era.</i>	<i>On entend beaucoup de récits sur l'époque nazie.</i>
506	10:28:58:22	10:29:00:23	<i>Gisela learned more about Lebensborn</i>	<i>Gisela en a appris plus sur le Lebensborn</i>
507	10:29:01:03	10:29:03:08	<i>from an article in the German press.</i>	<i>grâce à un article dans la presse allemande.</i>
508	10:29:05:11	10:29:08:21	<i>It described the homes as anonymous breeding farms.</i>	<i>Les foyers étaient décrits comme des "fermes d'élevage anonymes".</i>
509	10:29:11:24	10:29:12:24	GH: My God!	Mon Dieu !
510	10:29:13:04	10:29:15:23	<i>My father was like a stud</i>	<i>Mon père était un mâle</i>

			<i>who had to produce children?</i>	<i>qui concevait des enfants</i>
511	10:29:16:03	10:29:17:11	<i>My mother was a whore?</i>	<i>et ma mère, une prostituée ?</i>
512	10:29:17:16	10:29:20:07	This is how I found out I was a Lebensborn child.	J'ai découvert que j'étais une enfant du <i>Lebensborn</i>
513	10:29:20:12	10:29:22:00	There was an article in the newspaper.	grâce à cet article du journal.
514	10:29:22:05	10:29:23:11	And they wrote it like this.	Ils l'ont écrit comme ça.
515	10:29:23:18	10:29:25:03	This was horrible!	C'était horrible.
516	10:29:26:04	10:29:27:10	<i>I had to survive</i>	<i>J'ai dû survivre</i>
517	10:29:28:04	10:29:31:16	believing that I was the result of...	en pensant que j'étais le produit d'un...
518	10:29:32:00	10:29:33:14	some stud and whore.	d'un étalon et d'une pute.
519 "C"	10:29:34:03	10:29:36:03	And I didn't want to ask her.	Je ne voulais pas lui poser de questions.
520	10:29:36:08	10:29:40:03	She also read this article, there was in a newspaper.	Elle avait aussi lu cet article dans le journal.
521	10:29:40:15	10:29:42:08	She never said one word to it.	Elle n'en a jamais dit un mot.
522	10:29:42:13	10:29:44:16	So I said, "If she doesn't talk,	Je me suis dit que si elle n'en parlait pas,
523	10:29:44:21	10:29:46:23	maybe it's true, maybe it's not."	c'était peut-être vrai ou peut-être pas.
524	10:29:47:05	10:29:50:16	I don't know. In these times, I really thought about suicide.	À cette époque, j'ai vraiment songé à me suicider.
525	10:29:52:07	10:29:53:07	<i>Eventually,</i>	<i>Finalement,</i>
526	10:29:53:18	10:29:55:01	<i>her mother admitted the truth,</i>	<i>sa mère lui a dit la vérité.</i>
527	10:29:56:10	10:29:59:05	<i>that her daughter was the product of a casual liaison</i>	<i>Sa fille était le produit d'une liaison sans lendemain</i>
528	10:29:59:18	10:30:01:08	<i>with a married SS officer.</i>	<i>avec un officier SS marié.</i>

529	10:30:02:24	10:30:04:20	<i>But Gisela's doubts persisted.</i>	<i>Mais Gisela avait encore des doutes.</i>
530	10:30:06:03	10:30:07:07	<i>GH: What did they want?</i>	<i>Que voulaient-ils ?</i>
531	10:30:08:10	10:30:10:15	<i>Did they want me as a child?</i>	<i>Ils me voulaient pour l'enfant que j'étais ?</i>
532	10:30:11:03	10:30:13:12	<i>Or just did they want somebody</i>	<i>Ou ils voulaient quelqu'un</i>
533	10:30:13:23	10:30:18:01	<i>as an ideological person for the system?</i>	<i>pour répandre l'idéologie du système ?</i>
534	10:30:25:21	10:30:28:24	<i>After Folker Heinecke had been kidnapped from the Ukraine</i>	<i>Après que Folker Heinecke ait été enlevé en Ukraine</i>
535	10:30:29:05	10:30:31:01	<i>and put into the Lebensborn programme,</i>	<i>et placé dans un foyer du Lebensborn,</i>
536	10:30:31:18	10:30:35:12	<i>he was eventually adopted by a wealthy shipping family from Hamburg.</i>	<i>il a été adopté par une riche famille d'armateurs venant d'Hambourg.</i>
537	10:30:36:24	10:30:39:24	<i>There, he had a privileged upbringing with his adoptive parents,</i>	<i>Ses parents adoptifs lui ont offert une bonne éducation...</i>
538	10:30:41:10	10:30:43:16	<i>until a chance encounter changed his world.</i>	<i>jusqu'à ce qu'une rencontre change sa vie.</i>
539	10:30:45:15	10:30:48:03	<i>FH: Paradise is like that.</i>	<i>C'était comme le paradis.</i>
540	10:30:48:08	10:30:50:16	<i>I had it very good here, materially.</i>	<i>Je ne manquais de rien matériellement.</i>
541	10:30:51:01	10:30:53:03	<i>We always had the best cars,</i>	<i>On a toujours eu les meilleures voitures,</i>
542	10:30:53:08	10:30:56:09	<i>gardeners, cleaners, everything.</i>	<i>les meilleurs jardiniers, les meilleures femmes de ménage.</i>

543	10:30:57:11	10:31:03:03	I was seven years old when one of the neighbour's children told me...	Quand j'avais 7 ans, on jouait près de l'étang,
544	10:31:03:08	10:31:06:05	as we were playing by the pond,	et un des enfants des voisins m'a dit :
545	10:31:06:10	10:31:09:19	"You're not your parents' child."	<i>"Tu n'es pas l'enfant de tes parents."</i>
546	10:31:10:04	10:31:13:01	It was a very big blow for me.	J'étais vraiment sous le choc.
547	10:31:13:11	10:31:16:05	I heard that I was not my parents' child	J'ai appris que je n'étais pas le fils de mes parents,
548	10:31:16:10	10:31:19:06	and then I walked around with this hurt.	j'ai beaucoup souffert.
549	10:31:21:11	10:31:23:15	<i>It's impossible to really explain to anybody else</i>	<i>C'est impossible d'expliquer à quelqu'un</i>
550	10:31:23:20	10:31:26:07	<i>what's going on inside you.</i>	<i>ce qui se passe à l'intérieur de vous.</i>
551	10:31:26:23	10:31:30:06	Everything here was artificial, all a lie.	Tout était artificiel, tout était faux.
552	10:31:32:01	10:31:35:04	<i>Like all parents who adopted a Lebensborn child,</i>	<i>Comme tous les parents qui ont adopté un enfant du Lebensborn,</i>
553	10:31:35:09	10:31:38:02	<i>Folker's mother and father maintained their vow of silence.</i>	<i>la mère et le père de Folker ont gardé le silence.</i>
554	10:31:39:14	10:31:41:15	<i>Over the next few years, they brought him up</i>	<i>Au fil des ans, ils l'ont élevé</i>
555	10:31:41:24	10:31:44:09	<i>as the heir to the family shipping business.</i>	<i>comme l'héritier de la société familiale.</i>
556	10:31:46:10	10:31:48:11	FH: <i>I never talked to my parents about it.</i>	<i>Je n'en ai jamais parlé avec mes parents.</i>
557	10:31:48:16	10:31:50:10	<i>And I never asked them about it either.</i>	<i>Je ne leur ai jamais rien demandé.</i>
558	10:31:51:14	10:31:54:08	<i>I lacked personal affection,</i>	<i>J'étais en manque</i>

				<i>d'affection personnelle,</i>
559	10:31:54:13	10:31:57:02	<i>I missed that too.</i>	<i>ça aussi, ça m'a manqué.</i>
560	10:31:57:23	10:32:02:00	Most of the time my adoptive parents and I	La plupart du temps, mes parents et moi,
561	10:32:02:05	10:32:05:13	sat at the dinner table talking about	on s'asseyait à table pour parler
562	10:32:05:18	10:32:10:17	the livelihood of shipowners.	du gagne-pain des propriétaires de navire.
563	10:32:11:12	10:32:14:07	It was always talk of ships and property.	On parlait tout le temps de navires et de propriété.
564	10:32:14:12	10:32:15:17	That was my life.	C'était ma vie.
565	10:32:20:09	10:32:24:00	<i>As the Lebensborn children grew up in the '50s and '60s,</i>	<i>Alors que les enfants du Lebensborn grandissent dans les années 50 et 60,</i>
566	10:32:24:05	10:32:27:10	<i>an optimistic Germany began to emerge from the rubble of war.</i>	<i>une Allemagne optimiste se relève des décombres de la guerre.</i>
567	10:32:28:23	10:32:30:19	GH: It was the time when rock'n'roll started.	C'était le début du rock'n'roll.
568	10:32:31:02	10:32:33:10	I was a passionate rock'n'roll dancer.	J'adorais beaucoup danser le rock'n'roll.
569	10:32:33:15	10:32:36:06	I think that lots of my...	Je pense que malgré mes...
570	10:32:37:12	10:32:41:06	"vulneration" and my angriness and everything,	mes blessures, ma colère et tout le reste,
571	10:32:41:11	10:32:42:17	I could dance.	je pouvais danser.
572	10:32:43:01	10:32:46:07	Perhaps this saved me for a while.	C'est ce qui m'a peut-être sauvé pendant un moment.
573	10:32:49:09	10:32:52:00	<i>While Gisela immersed herself</i>	<i>Alors que Gisela plongeait</i>

			<i>in this new world,</i>	<i>dans ce nouveau monde,</i>
574	10:32:52:21	10:32:54:19	<i>Guntram Weber, who by now knew</i>	<i>Guntram Weber qui savait maintenant</i>
575	10:32:54:24	10:32:56:23	<i>that his father had been close to Himmler,</i>	<i>que son père avait été proche d'Himmler</i>
576	10:32:57:06	10:33:00:02	<i>continued to be dogged by questions about his past.</i>	<i>se posait encore des questions sur son passé.</i>
577	10:33:01:01	10:33:03:03	GW: How would I have acted	Comment j'aurais agi...
578 "C"	10:33:03:18	10:33:06:13	in a society	dans une société semblable...
579 "C"	10:33:07:08	10:33:10:23	that was akin to one in the '30s and '40s in Germany.	à celle des années 30 et 40 en Allemagne ?
580	10:33:11:12	10:33:12:13	What would I have done?	Qu'aurais-je fait ?
581	10:33:14:18	10:33:17:09	<i>I posed that question to myself again and again.</i>	<i>Je me suis posé cette question encore et encore.</i>
582	10:33:17:14	10:33:18:17	<i>What would I have done?</i>	<i>Qu'aurais-je fait ?</i>
583	10:33:20:04	10:33:21:14	In hindsight,	Avec le recul,
584	10:33:22:21	10:33:26:24	you can tell yourself, "OK, I would have killed Hitler."	on se dit : "D'accord, j'aurais tué Hitler."
585	10:33:28:14	10:33:30:07	But would you have done it	Mais est-ce que vous l'auriez fait
586	10:33:30:23	10:33:32:10	<i>under those circumstances?</i>	<i>vu les circonstances ?</i>
587	10:33:34:18	10:33:36:08	<i>I wish I could tell myself</i>	<i>J'aimerais pouvoir dire...</i>
588	10:33:36:24	10:33:38:09	that I would have rebelled...	que je me serais rebellé...
589	10:33:39:16	10:33:40:24	against the system.	contre le système.
590	10:33:41:09	10:33:43:03	I'm not sure I would have.	Mais je n'en suis pas si sûr.
591	10:33:44:21	10:33:46:01	<i>As the years went by,</i>	<i>Au fil des ans,</i>
592	10:33:46:18	10:33:50:21	<i>the Lebensborn children uncovered more and more of their parents'</i>	<i>les enfants du Lebensborn n'ont cessé</i>

			<i>secrets.</i>	<i>de percer des secrets sur leurs parents.</i>
593	10:33:51:16	10:33:53:18	<i>Gisela discovered that her mother, Emmy,</i>	<i>Gisela a découvert que sa mère, Emmy,</i>
594	10:33:53:23	10:33:56:02	<i>had been a keen operative,</i>	<i>avait été une employée assidue,</i>
595	10:33:56:08	10:33:59:06	<i>working between Poland and Munich, throughout the war.</i>	<i>travaillant entre la Pologne et Munich pendant la guerre.</i>
596	10:33:59:23	10:34:01:09	<i>So crucial was her role,</i>	<i>Son rôle avait été si crucial</i>
597	10:34:01:19	10:34:04:07	<i>she had been called to testify at Nuremberg</i>	<i>qu'elle avait été appelée à témoigner à Nuremberg</i>
598	10:34:04:19	10:34:07:07	<i>about the organisation's kidnapping of children.</i>	<i>sur l'enlèvement d'enfants par l'organisation.</i>
599	10:34:08:12	10:34:10:02	<i>GH: I read all her files.</i>	<i>J'ai lu tous ses dossiers.</i>
600	10:34:10:09	10:34:11:24	<i>And of course, she...</i>	<i>Bien sûr, elle...</i>
601	10:34:13:15	10:34:14:15	<i>She...</i>	<i>Elle...</i>
602	10:34:16:03	10:34:19:13	<i>spoke very, very clever, like they all did.</i>	<i>Elle a parlé, comme eux tous, de manière très intelligente.</i>
603	10:34:20:06	10:34:23:01	<i>And of course, she went to Poland</i>	<i>Bien sûr, elle est allée en Pologne</i>
604	10:34:23:08	10:34:26:05	<i>to get some orphan children from there.</i>	<i>pour prendre des enfants orphelins.</i>
605	10:34:26:14	10:34:29:10	<i>And they were all claimed of being orphans.</i>	<i>Ils disaient que c'étaient des orphelins.</i>
606	10:34:29:19	10:34:31:21	<i>And you never know where they really came from.</i>	<i>On ne savait jamais d'où ils venaient.</i>
607	10:34:32:23	10:34:35:04	<i>Children who were saved</i>	<i>Des enfants qui étaient sauvés</i>

608	10:34:35:20	10:34:38:07	<i>and brought into special homes</i>	<i>et ramenés dans des foyers spéciaux</i>
609	10:34:38:12	10:34:40:09	<i>where they had to forget</i>	<i>où ils devaient oublier</i>
610	10:34:40:14	10:34:43:17	<i>their original language, where they had to learn German.</i>	<i>leur langue maternelle et apprendre l'allemand.</i>
611	10:34:44:00	10:34:45:09	<i>And then Lebensborn</i>	<i>Et puis, le Lebensborn...</i>
612	10:34:46:06	10:34:49:20	<i>organised the foster parents or adopted parents.</i>	<i>les confiait à une famille d'accueil ou à des parents adoptifs.</i>
613	10:34:50:20	10:34:52:19	<i>It was only after his parents died</i>	<i>Ce n'est qu'à la mort de ses parents</i>
614	10:34:52:24	10:34:55:16	<i>that Folker felt able to explore his past.</i>	<i>que Folker s'est senti capable d'explorer son passé.</i>
615	10:34:56:04	10:34:58:05	<i>He discovered that he himself had been used</i>	<i>Il a découvert qu'on l'avait utilisé</i>
616	10:34:58:10	10:35:00:18	<i>as a case study of child abduction</i>	<i>comme étude de cas sur l'enlèvement d'enfants</i>
617	10:35:00:23	10:35:02:11	<i>at the Nuremberg trials.</i>	<i>au procès de Nuremberg.</i>
618	10:35:03:03	10:35:05:07	<i>FH: I was running around</i>	<i>Je courais dans tous les sens</i>
619	10:35:05:12	10:35:07:24	<i>near my house in Alnowa, where I was born...</i>	<i>près de ma maison à Alnowa où je suis né,</i>
620	10:35:08:04	10:35:12:24	<i>and the SS came along in their jeeps</i>	<i>quand les SS sont arrivés dans leurs Jeeps.</i>
621	10:35:13:04	10:35:16:08	<i>and saw me, blond, blue eyed.</i>	<i>Et ils m'ont vu : blond, aux yeux bleus.</i>
622	10:35:16:13	10:35:19:04	<i>Extremely blond and blue eyed.</i>	<i>Des cheveux très blonds avec des yeux bleus.</i>
623	10:35:19:10	10:35:20:20	<i>Aryan.</i>	<i>Aryen.</i>
624	10:35:21:00	10:35:24:00	<i>And they took me away</i>	<i>Et ils m'ont enlevé de chez moi.</i>

			<i>from my house.</i>	
625	10:35:25:07	10:35:30:06	The SS soldier kicked my mother away with his foot.	L'officier SS a frappé ma mère avec son pied pour la faire partir.
626	10:35:30:21	10:35:33:22	He then wrenched me up by one arm like this	Ensuite, il m'a tiré par le bras, comme ça.
627	10:35:34:02	10:35:36:24	and took me away, loaded me into the vehicle.	Il m'a emmené et mis dans le véhicule.
628	10:35:38:04	10:35:41:15	<i>You were then given a birth certificate,</i>	<i>Ensuite, le Lebensborn vous rédigeait</i>
629	10:35:41:20	10:35:45:06	<i>a forged one from Lebensborn.</i>	<i>un faux acte de naissance.</i>
630	10:35:46:22	10:35:49:24	GH: I really confronted her	Je l'ai confrontée avec...
631	10:35:50:12	10:35:53:11	with her own words from Nuremberg.	avec ses propres mots de Nuremberg.
632	10:35:54:00	10:35:56:03	Then she "remembered" something.	Et puis, elle s'en est "souvenu".
633	10:35:56:19	10:35:58:03	But still she said...	Mais elle a quand même dit...
634	10:35:58:08	10:36:01:06	I said, "You must have asked yourself	Et je lui ai dit : "Tu as sûrement dû te demander
635	10:36:01:11	10:36:03:14	why you went to Poland	<i>pourquoi vous alliez en Pologne.</i>
636	10:36:03:23	10:36:05:09	And you...	<i>Et vous...</i>
637	10:36:05:14	10:36:09:02	You got some children you had to bring to Germany.	<i>Vous avez pris des enfants pour les ramener en Allemagne.</i>
638	10:36:09:23	10:36:11:08	Where did they come from?"	<i>D'où venaient-ils ?"</i>
639	10:36:11:13	10:36:14:00	"Well, they were orphans." I said,	Elle a dit : "C'étaient des orphelins." J'ai dit :
640	10:36:14:05	10:36:15:22	"You can't imagine this.	<i>"Tu ne peux pas penser ça.</i>
641	10:36:16:03	10:36:18:11	They were...	<i>Ils...</i>

			I know they were robbed."	<i>Je sais que vous enleviez ces enfants."</i>
642	10:36:18:20	10:36:20:15	"We don't know anything of it.	Elle a dit : <i>"On ne sait rien à ce sujet !</i>
643	10:36:20:20	10:36:22:13	I didn't know and I don't know.	<i>Je ne savais rien et je ne sais rien.</i>
644	10:36:22:18	10:36:24:14	And I didn't know then and I don't know today.	<i>Ni à l'époque, ni aujourd'hui.</i>
645	10:36:25:07	10:36:26:16	They were orphans.	<i>C'étaient des orphelins.</i>
646	10:36:26:24	10:36:27:24	Point."	<i>Point final."</i>
647	10:36:29:20	10:36:30:20	<i>And I said,</i>	<i>Et j'ai dit :</i>
648	10:36:31:00	10:36:33:14	"Well, you must have known that...	<i>"Tu devais savoir que...</i>
649	10:36:33:19	10:36:37:06	You must have seen that those children you got from there	<i>Tu devais te rendre compte que ces enfants que vous rameniez</i>
650	10:36:37:11	10:36:40:16	were only blond and blue-eyed children."	<i>étaient tous blonds, aux yeux bleus."</i>
651	10:36:41:07	10:36:42:08	<i>Then she said,</i>	<i>Ensuite, elle a dit :</i>
652	10:36:43:02	10:36:45:07	"Well, we didn't take everything."	<i>"On ne prenait pas n'importe qui."</i>
653	10:36:46:14	10:36:48:09	That's what she really said.	<i>C'est vraiment ce qu'elle m'a dit.</i>
654	10:36:48:22	10:36:50:04	And this was like...	<i>Et c'était comme si je...</i>
655	10:36:50:23	10:36:52:02	I broke.	<i>Je me suis effondrée.</i>
656	10:36:52:12	10:36:54:03	I collapsed crying	<i>Je me suis effondrée en larmes.</i>
657	10:36:54:09	10:36:57:19	because then all of a sudden, in this sentence,	<i>Parce que dans cette seule phrase,</i>
658	10:36:57:24	10:36:58:24	I heard everything.	<i>j'ai tout entendu.</i>
659	10:36:59:12	10:37:00:12	When she said,	<i>Quand elle a dit :</i>
660	10:37:01:05	10:37:02:05	"Of course,	<i>"Bien sûr,</i>

661	10:37:02:18	10:37:05:18	we did not take everything."	<i>on n'a pas... on n'a pas pris n'importe qui."</i>
662	10:37:11:21	10:37:16:12	FH: Everything is forged, all my documents.	Tout était faux. Tous mes documents.
663	10:37:16:17	10:37:19:12	Birth certificate, place of birth, date of birth,	Mon acte de naissance, le lieu et la date de naissance,
664	10:37:19:17	10:37:22:06	17 th October, that's not right either.	la date du 17 octobre, tout est faux.
665	10:37:25:03	10:37:28:07	<i>I was forced into this whole situation.</i>	<i>Cette situation m'a été imposée.</i>
666	10:37:31:23	10:37:34:22	<i>They forced me to become German.</i>	<i>Ils m'ont obligé à devenir Allemand.</i>
667	10:37:37:15	10:37:40:10	<i>I'd like to know where my roots are.</i>	<i>J'aimerais connaître mes origines.</i>
668	10:37:40:24	10:37:42:01	Where do I come from,	D'où je viens ?
669	10:37:42:06	10:37:45:13	who was my father, my mother?	Qui étaient mon père et ma mère ?
670	10:37:47:23	10:37:52:00	W1: <i>What would you say to your mother if you saw her?</i>	<i>Que diriez-vous à votre mère si vous la voyiez ?</i>
671	10:37:52:10	10:37:53:15	FH: If I found her	Si je la trouvais,
672	10:37:53:20	10:37:57:02	she way even speak another language, like Ukrainian.	elle parlerait sûrement une autre langue, comme l'ukrainien.
673	10:37:59:21	10:38:03:19	You can't describe it. There will be floods of tears.	C'est impossible à décrire. Il y aurait beaucoup de larmes.
674	10:38:04:09	10:38:05:16	Crying and crying,	Des pleurs, des pleurs.
675	10:38:05:21	10:38:07:23	and being happy...	Et de la joie...
676	10:38:08:16	10:38:11:12	to have finally reached my goal.	d'avoir finalement atteint mon but.
677	10:38:32:06	10:38:35:03	GH: The whole issue is a question of identity.	La vraie question est celle de l'identité.
678 "C"	10:38:36:04	10:38:39:20	All of us,	Nous, enfants du <i>Lebensborn</i> ,

			we don't have a real identity.	on n'a pas de véritable identité.
679	10:38:40:05	10:38:43:02	And we lost it the more we knew.	Et au plus on en savait, au plus on perdait notre identité.
680	10:38:44:03	10:38:47:01	<i>Everybody says they've always had the feeling</i>	<i>Ils ont tous dit qu'ils avaient toujours eu l'impression</i>
681	10:38:47:11	10:38:49:13	<i>like the ground is shivering.</i>	<i>que le sol s'effondrait.</i>
682	10:38:51:09	10:38:53:11	You never feel like you stand.	On n'arrive plus à se tenir debout.
683	10:38:53:16	10:38:55:02	What we in psychology say,	En psychologie, on dit
684	10:38:55:10	10:38:59:13	you need grounding to be a person in this world.	qu'une personne a besoin de bases pour grandir dans ce monde.
685	10:39:00:05	10:39:03:14	We didn't get a real grounding in the first years.	On n'a pas eu de bases pendant nos premières années.
686	10:39:04:06	10:39:07:10	Then we found something is wrong. Then we found out the historical context.	Quelque chose ne va pas. Et on découvre le contexte historique.
687	10:39:07:15	10:39:09:04	So it gets worse and worse.	Et ça devient de pire en pire.
688	10:39:12:07	10:39:13:24	<i>Guntram Weber's mother died</i>	<i>La mère de Guntram Weber est morte</i>
689	10:39:14:04	10:39:16:14	<i>before he could discover the truth about his past.</i>	<i>avant qu'il ne découvre la vérité sur son passé.</i>
690	10:39:17:01	10:39:19:02	<i>Over time, the legacy of lies</i>	<i>À cause de tous ces mensonges</i>
691	10:39:19:07	10:39:22:22	<i>combined with the fractured sense of his father's role in Nazi Germany</i>	<i>et du rôle joué par son père en Allemagne nazie,</i>
692	10:39:23:02	10:39:24:20	<i>resulted in a near breakdown.</i>	<i>Guntram a fait une dépression.</i>
693	10:39:26:21	10:39:28:04	GW: I did not know...	Je ne savais pas...
694	10:39:31:05	10:39:32:05	where to turn.	vers où me tourner.

695	10:39:32:12	10:39:33:15	I did not have	Je n'avais pas
696	10:39:33:23	10:39:35:12	an idea	la moindre idée
697	10:39:35:20	10:39:37:03	of what to do.	de ce que je pouvais faire.
698	10:39:37:19	10:39:39:24	<i>I think, deep down, I was afraid of knowing.</i>	<i>Je pense qu'au fond, j'avais peur de savoir,</i>
699	10:39:41:10	10:39:42:21	<i>Of knowing about the dark</i>	<i>de découvrir de sombres...</i>
700	10:39:44:02	10:39:45:02	<i>secrets,</i>	<i>secrets.</i>
701	10:39:45:18	10:39:48:12	<i>which I assumed were there.</i>	<i>Je savais qu'ils existaient.</i>
702	10:39:52:24	10:39:54:01	At the same time...	Au même moment...
703	10:39:56:17	10:39:57:22	I realised	j'ai compris...
704	10:39:59:00	10:40:00:18	that I had to do something.	que je devais faire quelque chose.
705	10:40:03:01	10:40:04:16	<i>Over the past six years,</i>	<i>Au cours des 6 dernières années,</i>
706	10:40:05:02	10:40:08:02	<i>in a bid to shed more light on his Lebensborn past,</i>	<i>afin de faire la lumière sur son passé du Lebensborn,</i>
707	10:40:08:17	10:40:10:01	<i>Guntram has been trying</i>	<i>Guntram a essayé de se faire</i>
708	10:40:10:06	10:40:13:01	<i>to form a complete picture of the man he never met,</i>	<i>une image de l'homme qu'il n'a jamais rencontré,</i>
709	10:40:13:20	10:40:15:01	<i>but has shaped his life:</i>	<i>mais qui a façonné sa vie.</i>
710	10:40:15:16	10:40:16:16	<i>his father,</i>	<i>Son père,</i>
711	10:40:17:02	10:40:19:21	<i>SS General Ludolf von Alvensleben.</i>	<i>général de la SS, Ludolf von Alvensleben.</i>
712	10:40:21:18	10:40:22:18	GW: I want...	Je veux...
713	10:40:23:14	10:40:25:16	to find some way of...	trouver un moyen...
714	10:40:27:17	10:40:29:23	taking control of my own situation.	de prendre le contrôle de ma vie.
715	10:40:30:17	10:40:31:17	Yeah.	Oui.
716	10:40:32:04	10:40:33:07	They refused that.	On m'a refusé ce droit.

717	10:40:35:19	10:40:37:00	My mother refused it	Ma mère me l'a refusé
718	10:40:37:06	10:40:41:01	when she refused me information about my father,	quand elle... a refusé de me donner des informations sur mon père,
719	10:40:41:12	10:40:43:20	about my early months.	sur mes premiers mois de vie.
720	10:40:47:11	10:40:48:12	And I want it.	Et je le voulais.
721	10:40:48:18	10:40:51:19	I want some control over my own life.	Je veux prendre le contrôle de ma vie.
722	10:40:55:10	10:40:57:20	<i>Guntram's journey to Poland is his attempt</i>	<i>Avec son voyage en Pologne, Guntram essaie</i>
723	10:40:58:00	10:41:02:01	<i>to come face-to-face with the atrocities his father committed against the Polish people</i>	<i>de se confronter aux atrocités commises par son père contre le peuple polonais,</i>
724	10:41:02:10	10:41:04:15	<i>during and after the German invasion</i>	<i>pendant et après l'invasion allemande</i>
725	10:41:05:00	10:41:06:05	<i>of 1939.</i>	<i>en 1939.</i>
726	10:41:08:04	10:41:10:02	<i>At the war museum in Bydgoszcz,</i>	<i>Dans le musée de la guerre à Bydgoszcz,</i>
727	10:41:10:20	10:41:13:09	<i>Guntram discovers letters from German soldiers</i>	<i>Guntram découvre des lettres de soldats allemands</i>
728	10:41:13:14	10:41:16:17	<i>describing their involvement in the "ethnic cleansing".</i>	<i>décrivant leur participation dans le "nettoyage ethnique".</i>
729	10:41:19:01	10:41:22:01	GW: It's called document number 27.	C'est le document numéro 27.
730	10:41:22:13	10:41:25:07	It must be from 1939.	Il doit dater de l'année 1939.
731 "C"	10:41:26:06	10:41:29:17	It's for Kreisleiter Kampe,	C'est à l'intention du Kreisleiter qui s'appelle Kampe.
732	10:41:30:09	10:41:31:09	who was	Il était...

733	10:41:31:21	10:41:33:01	<i>in charge of this area.</i>	<i>en charge de cette zone.</i>
734	10:41:34:03	10:41:35:11	"We want to add...	"On veut ajouter...
735	10:41:37:16	10:41:39:01	that the high...	qu'on a trouvé...
736	10:41:39:18	10:41:40:18	moral...	un grand pouvoir...
737	10:41:42:22	10:41:45:10	power of resistance we have found...	moral de résistance...
738	10:41:45:20	10:41:47:05	among Polish people	parmi le peuple polonais.
739	10:41:49:04	10:41:50:10	arises...	Il résulte du fait que...
740	10:41:51:20	10:41:54:06	among other things, arises from the fact	parmi d'autres choses, il résulte du fait que...
741	10:41:56:09	10:41:57:09	that...	que...
742	10:42:00:04	10:42:01:09	when they are being...	lorsqu'ils étaient...
743	10:42:03:21	10:42:04:24	liquidated...	exécutés...
744	10:42:05:22	10:42:07:20	that when they are being liquidated	que lorsqu'ils étaient exécutés...
745	10:42:08:23	10:42:12:08	they... mostly... show...	ils... adoptaient... surtout...
746	10:42:13:08	10:42:14:09	a fearless...	une conduite...
747	10:42:14:22	10:42:15:22	courageous...	courageuse...
748	10:42:17:18	10:42:18:18	behaviour."	et brave."
749	10:42:25:18	10:42:27:23	I can't. Can't stand this.	Je ne peux pas... Je ne peux pas supporter ça.
750	10:42:36:12	10:42:38:08	<i>I don't know, there's no word</i>	<i>Je ne sais pas, il n'y a aucun mot...</i>
751	10:42:39:08	10:42:40:08	about humans.	sur les hommes.
752	10:42:41:15	10:42:42:15	Or...	Ou...
753	10:42:44:14	10:42:46:20	They're just being praised for their courage.	On montre juste leur courage.
754	10:42:53:05	10:42:55:05	<i>This is beyond my...</i>	<i>Ça dépasse...</i>

755	10:42:56:09	10:42:57:17	scale of comprehension.	l'entendement.
756	10:43:03:11	10:43:05:10	<i>This father of mine,</i>	<i>Cet homme qui est mon père,</i>
757	10:43:05:15	10:43:06:17	<i>he ordered those things.</i>	<i>il a donné ces ordres.</i>
758	10:43:07:16	10:43:09:12	He ordered those executions.	Il a ordonné ces exécutions.
759	10:43:17:15	10:43:19:10	<i>In the massacres of 1939,</i>	<i>Lors des massacres de 1939,</i>
760	10:43:20:05	10:43:21:20	<i>around 60,000 people,</i>	<i>près de 60 000 personnes</i>
761	10:43:22:04	10:43:24:04	<i>the elite of Polish society,</i>	<i>de l'élite de la société polonaise,</i>
762	10:43:25:02	10:43:28:11	<i>were culled to pave the way for the Lebensborn generation.</i>	<i>ont été abattues pour laisser place à la génération du Lebensborn.</i>
763	10:43:32:21	10:43:36:07	<i>Lebensborn was about giving birth to a master race.</i>	<i>Le Lebensborn visait à fabriquer une race supérieure,</i>
764	10:43:37:04	10:43:38:05	<i>Its mirror image,</i>	<i>parallèlement</i>
765	10:43:38:18	10:43:41:06	<i>the death camps and genocide of the Jewish race</i>	<i>aux camps de la mort, au génocide de la race juive</i>
766	10:43:41:12	10:43:44:05	<i>and millions of others who would be exterminated.</i>	<i>et à l'extermination de millions de personnes.</i>
767	10:43:56:19	10:44:00:09	GH: I think I will never, never get something like understanding,	Je pense que je ne pourrais jamais, jamais "comprendre"
768	10:44:00:14	10:44:01:15	or whatever.	ce qui s'est passé.
769	10:44:01:20	10:44:03:13	It's just horror.	C'est horrible.
770	10:44:04:04	10:44:06:00	It's just horror, and the horror...	C'est horrible et cette horreur...
771	10:44:06:17	10:44:07:17	goes on.	est toujours là.
772	10:44:08:01	10:44:10:11	And in those nights, I don't sleep.	Et pendant ces nuits-là, je ne dors pas.
773	10:44:10:16	10:44:12:05	I still have nightmares.	Je fais encore des cauchemars.
774	10:44:23:07	10:44:24:07	<i>In my consciousness,</i>	<i>Dans ma tête,</i>

775	10:44:24:12	10:44:28:10	<i>it's always I am the other part of those people who had to die.</i>	<i>je fais toujours partie des personnes qui devaient mourir.</i>
776	10:44:30:22	10:44:32:21	<i>It's no wonder you feel guilty</i>	<i>C'est normal de se sentir coupable</i>
777	10:44:33:01	10:44:35:19	if you're a part of this other side.	alors qu'on appartenait à l'autre camp.
778	10:44:36:24	10:44:40:12	And it doesn't help too much to know it's not your fault.	Ça n'aide pas beaucoup de savoir que ce n'est pas de ma faute.
779	10:44:42:04	10:44:45:12	Many people say, "Why do you feel guilty?"	Parce que beaucoup de gens disent : <i>"Pourquoi tu te sens coupable ?</i>
780	10:44:45:17	10:44:48:06	It was not you. It was your parents."	<i>Ce n'était pas ta faute, mais celle de tes parents."</i>
781	10:44:48:13	10:44:50:09	Still, they were my parents.	Malgré tout, c'étaient mes parents.
782	10:44:52:06	10:44:53:06	And...	Et...
783	10:44:53:11	10:44:57:10	I can only say that I think it's very important	Je ne peux vous dire qu'une chose, je pense que c'est très important
784	10:44:58:00	10:45:00:04	that we don't go into the same...	qu'on ne fasse pas...
785	10:45:00:19	10:45:02:15	habit like our parents got,	la même chose que nos parents :
786	10:45:02:20	10:45:05:00	into the silence and not talking about it.	garder le silence et ne pas en parler.
787	10:45:05:23	10:45:08:23	<i>Gisela's mother continued to maintain her silence.</i>	<i>La mère de Gisela a gardé le silence.</i>
788	10:45:09:19	10:45:11:21	<i>She talked little about what she had done,</i>	<i>Elle parlait peu de ce qu'elle avait fait,</i>
789	10:45:12:04	10:45:14:00	<i>refusing to confront her past.</i>	<i>refusant de faire face à son passé.</i>
790	10:45:16:00	10:45:17:20	GH: <i>She was 89, almost 90.</i>	<i>Elle avait 89 ans, presque 90.</i>
791	10:45:18:20	10:45:21:02	And... she was sick.	Et... elle était malade.
792	10:45:21:07	10:45:22:09	No specific.	Rien de particulier.

793	10:45:22:14	10:45:24:15	She was old and she didn't want to live any more.	Elle était âgée et ne voulait plus vivre.
794	10:45:24:20	10:45:26:22	"I want to die. Why can't I die?"	<i>"Je veux mourir. Pourquoi je ne peux pas ?"</i>
795	10:45:27:09	10:45:29:08	She had horror nightmares.	Elle faisait d'horribles cauchemars.
796	10:45:29:13	10:45:31:06	She told me some of her nightmares.	Elle m'en racontait certains.
797	10:45:31:22	10:45:32:23	And I said, "Mama,	Et j'ai dit : <i>"Maman,</i>
798	10:45:33:15	10:45:35:23	there must be something you are carrying with you.	<i>il y a bien quelque chose que tu gardes pour toi.</i>
799	10:45:36:05	10:45:37:14	Why don't you tell me?"	<i>Pourquoi ne pas me le dire ?"</i>
800	10:45:37:24	10:45:40:20	I really said it in my very soft manner.	Je lui ai dit ça de manière gentille.
801	10:45:41:05	10:45:42:13	I said, "I think	Je lui ai dit : <i>"Je pense</i>
802	10:45:42:21	10:45:43:23	there is something	<i>que quelque chose</i>
803	10:45:44:13	10:45:45:23	burdening your soul.	<i>te pèse sur les épaules.</i>
804	10:45:46:07	10:45:47:12	And perhaps you can	<i>Tu pourrais peut-être</i>
805	10:45:47:18	10:45:49:10	deliver it if you..."	<i>t'en débarrasser si tu..."</i>
806	10:45:50:05	10:45:51:05	She said, "No.	Elle a dit : <i>"Non.</i>
807	10:45:51:19	10:45:52:19	There is nothing."	<i>Il n'y a rien."</i>
808	10:45:55:05	10:45:57:04	<i>Guntram Weber's parents both died</i>	<i>Les parents de Guntram Weber sont morts</i>
809	10:45:57:09	10:45:59:23	<i>before he could learn the truth of his origins.</i>	<i>avant qu'il ne découvre la vérité sur ses origines.</i>
810	10:46:01:16	10:46:05:00	<i>So his journey to Poland is to confront</i>	<i>Il n'a pas entrepris ce voyage en Pologne pour faire face à son père,</i>

811	10:46:05:05	10:46:07:09	<i>not his father, but his father's crimes.</i>	<i>mais pour faire face aux crimes de son père.</i>
812	10:46:11:07	10:46:14:01	<i>Among those massacred on his father's orders</i>	<i>Parmi les massacres commis sur ordre de son père,</i>
813	10:46:14:06	10:46:17:04	<i>was school headmaster Zygmunt Polakowski.</i>	<i>il y a eu celui du directeur d'école, Zygmunt Polakowski.</i>
814	10:46:17:20	10:46:19:07	<i>His 91-year-old daughter</i>	<i>Sa fille âgée de 91 ans,</i>
815	10:46:19:14	10:46:20:14	<i>Jadwiga</i>	<i>Jadwiga,</i>
816	10:46:20:19	10:46:22:05	<i>still lives in Bydgoszcz.</i>	<i>vit toujours à Bydgoszcz.</i>
817	10:46:29:02	10:46:30:02	GW: Dzień dobry ¹⁰⁷ .	Bonjour.
818	10:46:30:09	10:46:31:23	JP: Dzień dobry. GW: - Dzień dobry.	Bonjour. - Bonjour.
819	10:46:33:12	10:46:35:08	Dzień dobry, pani Polakowska.	Bonjour, madame Polakowska.
820	10:46:36:10	10:46:38:16	Dzień dobry. Dzień dobry. JP: - Dzień dobry.	Bonjour, Bonjour. - Bonjour.
821	10:46:38:23	10:46:41:18	GW: Do you speak a little bit English?	Vous... Vous parlez un peu anglais ?
822	10:46:43:01	10:46:45:10	JP: A little. Only a little. GW: - A little.	Un peu. Juste un peu. - Un peu.
823	10:46:45:17	10:46:47:01	JP: Only a little.	Juste un peu.
824	10:46:47:06	10:46:49:21	GW: I want to say something	J'aimerais vous dire quelque chose,
825	10:46:50:14	10:46:52:01	on my own.	sans l'aide de personne.
826 "C"	10:46:53:16	10:46:56:13	I... am... sorry.	Je... suis... désolé.
827	10:46:58:13	10:47:00:04	JP: Thank you. Thank you.	Merci, merci.
828	10:47:00:19	10:47:02:17	Enter, please.	Entrez, je vous en prie.

¹⁰⁷ The Polish word for "good morning".

			GW: - Thank you.	- Merci.
829	10:47:03:23	10:47:05:24	JP: It is my father.	C'est mon père.
830	10:47:07:10	10:47:08:20	GW: I saw his photo...	Je... J'ai vu sa photo.
831	10:47:10:02	10:47:13:02	I saw his photo JP: - Yes, it is my father killed.	J'ai vu sa photo. - C'est mon père qui a été tué.
832	10:47:13:07	10:47:15:24	On order of your father. GW: - I know.	Sur ordre de votre père. - Je sais.
833	10:47:16:12	10:47:17:12	JP: Yeah. GW: - I know.	Oui. - Je sais.
834	10:47:22:21	10:47:25:07	JP: <i>My father was arrested</i>	<i>Mon père a été arrêté</i>
835	10:47:25:12	10:47:31:01	<i>on 16 October 1939.</i>	<i>le 16 octobre 1939.</i>
836	10:47:31:21	10:47:35:16	The Gestapo arrived	Les officiers de la Gestapo sont arrivés.
837	10:47:35:21	10:47:38:20	in their black uniforms	Ils portaient un uniforme noir
838	10:47:39:00	10:47:42:12	and nice car.	et ils avaient une jolie voiture.
839	10:47:43:11	10:47:47:09	We were all very dignified,	On était tous très dignes,
840	10:47:47:14	10:47:50:24	there were no tears.	il n'y a pas eu de larmes.
841 "C"	10:47:51:04	10:47:54:01	My mother stood like a pillar of salt.	Ma mère était raide comme une statue.
842	10:47:54:09	10:47:56:21	It was more difficult for me.	Ça a été plus difficile pour moi.
843	10:47:57:06	10:48:01:01	I was my father's favourite girl and I loved him to bits.	J'étais la fille préférée de mon père et je l'aimais à la folie.
844	10:48:02:16	10:48:05:03	I decided to be a brave Pole	J'ai choisi d'être une courageuse Polonaise
845	10:48:05:08	10:48:10:19	and not to show my despair.	et de ne pas céder au désespoir.
846	10:48:12:05	10:48:18:01	He removed his wedding ring from his finger	Il a enlevé son alliance du doigt

847	10:48:18:06	10:48:21:13	and gave it to my mother.	et l'a donnée à ma mère.
848	10:48:21:18	10:48:27:17	He realised he was going to be murdered.	Il a compris qu'on allait l'assassiner.
849	10:48:29:01	10:48:31:24	Mother and I	Ma mère et moi,
850	10:48:32:04	10:48:37:01	were standing in front of the window	on était debout devant la fenêtre
851	10:48:37:06	10:48:41:02	when my father	quand ils ont conduit mon père
852	10:48:41:07	10:48:43:11	was taken to the car.	jusqu'à la voiture.
853	10:48:44:10	10:48:47:18	And they let my father look up.	Et ils ont laissé mon père nous faire signe.
854	10:48:48:03	10:48:52:00	He took off his hat	Il a enlevé son chapeau
855	10:48:52:05	10:48:56:03	and waved goodbye again.	et nous a dit adieu.
856	10:48:59:08	10:49:00:20	GW: <i>How old were you?</i>	<i>Quel âge aviez-vous ?</i>
857	10:49:01:13	10:49:04:11	JP: 20 years.	J'avais 20 ans.
858	10:49:05:06	10:49:06:20	20 years.	Vingt ans.
859 "C"	10:49:07:11	10:49:09:19	And all my life...	Et jusque-là,
860 "C"	10:49:10:12	10:49:11:15	happy.	j'avais été heureuse.
861	10:49:12:19	10:49:14:03	Happy life.	Une vie heureuse.
862	10:49:16:18	10:49:18:19	It was crushed. GW: - Yeah. Yeah.	Puis, tout s'est effondré. - Oui.
863	10:49:20:01	10:49:21:04	JP: Crushed.	Effondré.
864	10:49:35:12	10:49:36:12	GH: <i>Guilty.</i>	<i>Coupable.</i>
865	10:49:37:03	10:49:39:16	This is really the one word is...	C'est vraiment le mot.
866	10:49:39:21	10:49:41:07	You feel guilty,	On se sent... coupables.
867	10:49:41:16	10:49:43:06	if you know	Parce qu'on sait...
868	10:49:45:14	10:49:48:17	that you were taken	qu'on a été plongé

			into this horror scene	dans cette scène d'horreur
869	10:49:48:22	10:49:50:19	from the very beginning of your life.	depuis le tout début de notre vie.
870	10:49:53:16	10:49:54:18	<i>It goes on.</i>	<i>Ça continue...</i>
871	10:49:55:06	10:49:57:01	<i>What is in my genes</i>	<i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans mes gènes</i>
872	10:49:57:06	10:50:00:22	<i>when my father was a Nazi criminal?</i>	<i>puisque mon père était un criminel nazi ?</i>
873	10:50:02:20	10:50:04:15	It's a whole human issue,	C'est un problème humain.
874	10:50:05:07	10:50:09:01	with shadows in everybody.	Il y a une part d'ombre en chacun de nous.
875	10:50:09:12	10:50:10:12	And...	Et...
876	10:50:10:17	10:50:13:15	Which circumstances do allow people	Dans quelles circonstances, les gens peuvent laisser
877	10:50:14:02	10:50:16:04	to live more like their shadows?	cette part d'ombre être plus forte ?
878	10:50:17:18	10:50:19:17	<i>In recent years, Gisela has shared</i>	<i>Ces dernières années, Gisela a partagé</i>
879	10:50:19:22	10:50:22:04	<i>her experience as a creation of the Third Reich</i>	<i>son vécu d'enfant conçu par le IIIe Reich</i>
880	10:50:22:09	10:50:24:12	<i>by giving talks to the German public</i>	<i>en donnant des conférences aux Allemands</i>
881	10:50:24:17	10:50:26:15	<i>in an attempt to confront them with the truth.</i>	<i>afin de les confronter avec la vérité.</i>
882	10:50:29:13	10:50:31:10	GH: <i>I managed,</i>	<i>J'ai réussi,</i>
883	10:50:31:17	10:50:34:17	almost, not quite, but managed	pas tout à fait, mais presque,
884	10:50:35:05	10:50:38:12	to transfer my feeling of guilt and shame	à transformer mon sentiment de culpabilité et de honte
885	10:50:39:00	10:50:41:23	into the responsibility to talk about it,	en prenant la responsabilité d'en parler.

886	10:50:42:03	10:50:44:24	and especially to talk about it with young people.	En particulier avec les jeunes.
887	10:50:47:04	10:50:48:07	<i>But for Gisela's mother,</i>	<i>Pour la mère de Gisela,</i>
888	10:50:48:21	10:50:52:04	<i>it was only on her death bed...</i>	<i>ce n'est que sur son lit de mort qu'elle s'est rendu compte...</i>
889	10:50:52:13	10:50:54:02	<i>that she betrayed any recognition that the truth needed to be told.</i>	<i>qu'elle devait dire la vérité.</i>
890	10:50:56:20	10:50:59:16	GH: <i>I really spent the last nights with her in the hospital.</i>	<i>J'ai passé les dernières nuits avec elle à l'hôpital.</i>
891	10:51:00:10	10:51:01:21	And she died in my arms.	Elle est morte dans mes bras.
892	10:51:02:18	10:51:03:21	It was not easy.	Ce n'était pas facile.
893	10:51:04:07	10:51:07:01	But in former times,	Avant, j'évitais...
894	10:51:07:11	10:51:09:10	I almost had a personal resistance.	tout contact personnel.
895	10:51:09:15	10:51:12:04	I didn't want to be touched from her.	Je ne voulais pas qu'elle me touche.
896	10:51:13:09	10:51:17:00	In the end, I could stroke her hand, well...	Et à la fin, je pouvais toucher sa main.
897	10:51:17:16	10:51:19:11	And she said one of the...	Elle a dit : " <i>L'un des...</i> "
898	10:51:19:20	10:51:21:23	And this... I had also respect	J'avais du respect pour elle.
899	10:51:22:03	10:51:24:01	because one of her last sentences...	Les derniers mots qu'elle a dits...
900	10:51:24:14	10:51:26:13	in the night before she died...	La nuit avant sa mort,
901	10:51:26:18	10:51:28:19	She woke up for a minute.	elle s'est réveillée pendant 1 minute.
902	10:51:28:24	10:51:31:09	Before she talked like I couldn't understand her.	Avant, je ne comprenais pas quand elle parlait.
903	10:51:31:18	10:51:33:00	And then she said,	Et puis, elle a dit :

904	10:51:33:11	10:51:35:13	"It is good you brought the truth on the table."	<i>"C'est bien que tu aies dit la vérité."</i>
905	10:51:36:05	10:51:38:20	It's good we made the peace	C'est une bonne chose qu'on ait fait la paix,
906	10:51:40:19	10:51:41:21	between us.	ma mère et moi.
907	10:51:42:10	10:51:44:24	And these were her last sentences	Et c'étaient ses derniers mots.
908	10:51:45:04	10:51:46:16	so it was kind of,	C'était un peu comme :
909	10:51:47:14	10:51:49:16	"Good. It's OK. Mama."	"Bien, ça va, maman."
910	10:51:51:20	10:51:55:00	<i>I at least was lucky to talk to my mother,</i>	<i>Au moins, j'ai eu la chance de parler avec ma mère,</i>
911	10:51:55:12	10:51:59:04	<i>which many of other Lebensborn children could not.</i>	<i>contrairement à beaucoup d'enfants du Lebensborn.</i>
912	10:51:59:21	10:52:01:22	<i>I got at least some answers.</i>	<i>J'ai au moins obtenu quelques réponses.</i>
913	10:52:08:19	10:52:12:09	<i>Death Valley lies just beyond the outskirts of Bydgoszcz.</i>	<i>La Vallée de la Mort est en périphérie de la ville de Bydgoszcz.</i>
914	10:52:13:01	10:52:14:19	<i>It is a permanent memorial</i>	<i>C'est un mémorial permanent dédié</i>
915	10:52:14:24	10:52:18:00	<i>to those murdered on the orders of Guntram Weber's father,</i>	<i>à tous ceux morts sur ordre du père de Guntram Weber,</i>
916	10:52:18:16	10:52:20:09	<i>Ludolf von Alvensleben.</i>	<i>Ludolf von Alvensleben.</i>
917	10:52:22:08	10:52:25:21	<i>Jadwiga Polakowska has asked to be taken there,</i>	<i>Jadwiga Polakowska a demandé à ce qu'on l'amène là</i>
918	10:52:26:14	10:52:29:23	<i>to tell Guntram about the day she made a terrible discovery,</i>	<i>pour parler à Guntram du jour où elle a fait une macabre découverte,</i>

919	10:52:30:03	10:52:32:23	<i>six years after the Germans arrested her father.</i>	<i>6 ans après l'arrestation de son père par les Allemands.</i>
920	10:52:42:17	10:52:45:21	JP: I was only 26 back then.	Je n'avais que 26 ans à l'époque.
921	10:52:47:02	10:52:50:21	But I standing somewhere around here.	Mais je me tenais quelque part par là.
922	10:52:51:06	10:52:55:06	They had dug a long part of the ditch out and...	Ils avaient creusé une grande partie du fossé,
923	10:52:55:11	10:52:58:20	you can imagine how the shooting was carried out	on pouvait voir à quel point les exécutions étaient réalisées
924	10:52:59:00	10:53:01:13	with German precision.	avec une précision très allemande.
925	10:53:01:23	10:53:04:19	The chain of skulls was sticking out from the ground,	Une rangée de crânes sortait du sol.
926	10:53:04:24	10:53:08:23	the skulls were shot at equal intervals.	Les crânes étaient disposés à intervalles réguliers,
927	10:53:09:08	10:53:13:05	It was like the beads in a bead-roll.	comme les perles sur un bracelet.
928	10:53:14:14	10:53:16:24	Bodies hadn't totally decayed.	Les corps n'étaient pas tout à fait décomposés.
929	10:53:17:04	10:53:19:18	Arms, legs and heads remained in place.	Les bras, les jambes et les têtes étaient encore là.
930	10:53:20:03	10:53:23:24	Only the faces were smeared in clay.	Seuls les visages avaient été rongés.
931	10:53:24:04	10:53:28:07	At this moment I could see a body.	À ce moment-là, j'ai aperçu un corps.
932	10:53:28:17	10:53:31:18	It was beneath the raised ones	Il était en-dessous d'autres corps
933	10:53:31:23	10:53:35:07	and I recognized my father.	et j'ai reconnu mon père.
934	10:53:37:00	10:53:41:02	<i>Have I hurt you with my story?</i> GW: - Yeah.	<i>Mon histoire vous a fait du mal ?</i> - Oui.

935	10:53:42:10	10:53:44:16	Yeah, it went straight to my heart.	Oui, ça m'a profondément touché.
936	10:53:45:23	10:53:49:12	And... JP: But it is true. It is true.	Et... - C'est la vérité, c'est la vérité.
937 "C"	10:53:53:20	10:53:55:16	M4: There is no lie in my story.	Je n'ai pas raconté de mensonges.
938 "C"	10:53:58:21	10:54:00:23	I told you the way it was.	Je vous ai raconté comment ça s'est passé.
939	10:54:01:05	10:54:02:05	GW: Yeah.	Oui.
940	10:54:03:06	10:54:05:13	JP: It's not your fault.	Ce n'est pas votre faute.
941	10:54:07:20	10:54:11:18	You have only trouble. And me, too.	Vous avez du mal. Et moi aussi.
942	10:54:19:03	10:54:22:02	My father was brave man	Mon père était un homme courageux,
943	10:54:22:07	10:54:23:23	even when waiting to die.	même au moment de sa mort.
944	10:54:25:06	10:54:28:13	He can't be proud of his father.	Lui, il ne peut pas être fier de son père.
945	10:54:28:18	10:54:31:10	It is very sad.	C'est très triste.
946	10:54:38:00	10:54:39:14	<i>Following the Third Reich's defeat,</i>	<i>Après la défaite du IIIe Reich,</i>
947	10:54:39:21	10:54:42:05	<i>the Lebensborn experiment</i>	<i>le projet Lebensborn</i>
948	10:54:42:11	10:54:43:20	<i>ended in failure,</i>	<i>s'est soldé par un échec,</i>
949	10:54:44:00	10:54:46:24	<i>consigned to history,</i>	<i>relégué aux oubliettes,</i>
949	10:54:44:00	10:54:46:24	<i>as the Nazis' perversion</i>	<i>tout comme les sciences</i>
950	10:54:49:01	10:54:52:07	<i>of science and medicine.</i>	<i>et la médecine nazies.</i>
950	10:54:49:01	10:54:52:07	<i>These children's destiny</i>	<i>Ces enfants étaient voués</i>
951	10:54:52:12	10:54:54:02	<i>was to be part of a master race</i>	<i>à être la race supérieure</i>
951	10:54:52:12	10:54:54:02	<i>that would rule for 1,000 years.</i>	<i>qui règnerait pendant 1 000 ans,</i>
952	10:54:54:24	10:54:58:02	<i>But they did not grow up the blond-</i>	<i>mais ils ne sont pas devenus</i>
952	10:54:54:24	10:54:58:02	<i>haired, blue-eyed puppets</i>	<i>les pantins blonds, aux yeux bleus</i>
953	10:54:58:07	10:54:59:20	<i>that Himmler had envisaged.</i>	<i>qu'Himmler avait envisagés.</i>
954	10:55:02:00	10:55:04:02	GH: Our parents	Nos parents ont subi

			<i>have been brainwashed enough.</i>	<i>un lavage de cerveau.</i>
955	10:55:04:19	10:55:06:15	After the war they could say,	Après la guerre, ils disaient :
956	10:55:06:20	10:55:09:02	"We couldn't change it. It was like it was."	"On ne pouvait rien faire, c'était comme ça."
957	10:55:09:07	10:55:11:05	But for us,	Mais nous, on disait :
958	10:55:11:13	10:55:14:10	it was like we didn't get a brainwashed gene somehow.	"On n'a pas reçu de gène ayant subi un lavage de cerveau."
959	10:55:15:06	10:55:16:06	It was like	C'était comme si...
960	10:55:16:11	10:55:20:17	we really got just the opposite.	on avait en fait reçu le gène opposé.
961	10:55:20:22	10:55:24:04	We got the kind of... guilt.	On a reçu le gène de... la culpabilité.
962	10:55:26:02	10:55:28:24	<i>Of all the former Lebensborn kids I know,</i>	<i>Dans le groupe d'enfants du Lebensborn que je connais,</i>
963	10:55:29:04	10:55:30:12	<i>there is nobody who says,</i>	<i>aucun ne dit :</i>
964	10:55:30:17	10:55:31:18	"Well, wasn't it good?"	"C'était bien, non ?
965	10:55:32:06	10:55:33:06	Look at me.	Regardez-moi !
966	10:55:33:11	10:55:35:14	I'm a very good-looking Aryan type.	Je suis un bel exemple de la race aryenne.
967	10:55:36:00	10:55:37:18	Wasn't it somehow also good?"	C'était quand même bien, non ?"
968	10:55:38:14	10:55:40:02	I don't know anybody.	Je ne connais personne.
969	10:55:42:13	10:55:43:16	<i>For Folker Heinecke,</i>	<i>Pour Folker Heinecke,</i>
970	10:55:44:03	10:55:46:08	<i>the germanisation programme he was forced through</i>	<i>le programme de germanisation forcée</i>
971	10:55:46:13	10:55:49:06	<i>failed to erase his pre-Lebensborn past.</i>	<i>n'a pas réussi à effacer son passé pré-Lebensborn.</i>
972	10:55:51:00	10:55:52:12	<i>He has never given up his dream</i>	<i>Il a toujours nourri l'espoir</i>
973	10:55:53:00	10:55:55:05	<i>that his true blood relations are alive,</i>	<i>que ses parents biologiques soient en vie,</i>

974	10:55:56:00	10:55:57:01	<i>somewhere.</i>	<i>quelque part.</i>
975	10:55:58:02	10:56:02:11	FH: If you've got roots, you're strong.	Connaître ses origines, c'est être fort.
976	10:56:02:22	10:56:08:03	But if you're just dropped in as an outsider...	Mais si vous êtes considéré comme un étranger...
977	10:56:08:14	10:56:10:18	I always have to...	Je dois toujours...
978	10:56:11:03	10:56:13:17	I am always meeting new people,	Je rencontre tout le temps de nouvelles personnes
979	10:56:13:22	10:56:17:22	and I am probably always looking for some relative, any relative.	et je suis toujours à la recherche d'un membre de ma famille.
980	10:56:22:14	10:56:24:22	<i>I believe that I have siblings.</i>	<i>Je pense que j'ai des frères et sœurs.</i>
981	10:56:26:20	10:56:28:13	When I fly to Kiev	Quand je vais à Kiev
982	10:56:28:18	10:56:31:14	and take the train to the Crimea	et que je prends le train jusqu'en Crimée,
983	10:56:31:19	10:56:34:03	I have to spend the whole night	je passe toute la nuit
984	10:56:34:08	10:56:36:19	looking out of the window.	à regarder par la fenêtre.
985	10:56:37:05	10:56:39:09	It's impossible to really explain to anybody else	C'est impossible d'expliquer à quelqu'un
986	10:56:39:14	10:56:41:21	what's going on inside you.	ce qui se passe à l'intérieur de vous.
987	10:56:42:04	10:56:46:01	It's a totally different world, a totally different life.	C'est un monde complètement différent, une vie complètement différente.
988	10:56:46:11	10:56:48:10	I was born there and belong there,	Je suis né là-bas et ma place est là-bas.
989	10:56:48:15	10:56:49:23	but I am here.	Mais je suis ici.
990	10:56:54:12	10:56:56:22	<i>If I ever see my real parents again,</i>	<i>Si jamais je revois mes parents biologiques,</i>

991	10:56:57:02	10:56:59:18	even if they're dead and buried...	même s'ils sont morts et enterrés...
992	10:56:59:23	10:57:03:00	words can't describe	Aucun mot ne pourrait décrire
993	10:57:03:05	10:57:05:22	how I'd feel.	ce que je ressentirais.
994	10:57:06:04	10:57:09:11	The emotions, it'd be overwhelming.	Je serais submergé par les émotions.
995	10:57:14:15	10:57:16:02	<i>Like Gisela and Folker,</i>	<i>Comme Gisela et Folker,</i>
996	10:57:16:14	10:57:20:02	<i>Guntram Weber has rejected all that Lebensborn stood for.</i>	<i>Guntram Weber a rejeté tout ce que le Lebensborn représentait.</i>
997	10:57:20:21	10:57:23:01	<i>He is now using his experiences in Poland</i>	<i>Il met à profit ses expériences en Pologne</i>
998	10:57:23:12	10:57:25:11	<i>to atone for the crimes of his father.</i>	<i>pour racheter les crimes de son père.</i>
999	10:57:26:16	10:57:28:17	<i>He is establishing writing workshops</i>	<i>Il crée des ateliers d'écriture</i>
1000	10:57:29:00	10:57:30:23	<i>to help enable the people of Bydgoszcz</i>	<i>pour aider les habitants de Bydgoszcz</i>
1001	10:57:31:03	10:57:34:03	<i>to come to terms with the wounds inflicted by the Nazis.</i>	<i>à guérir des blessures infligées par les nazis.</i>
1002	10:57:36:07	10:57:38:03	<i>Gisela Heidenreich has written a book</i>	<i>Gisela Heidenreich a écrit un livre</i>
1003	10:57:38:08	10:57:40:12	<i>of her experiences as a child of the Nazis</i>	<i>sur son expérience comme enfant des nazis.</i>
1004	10:57:40:23	10:57:42:13	<i>and is continuing to lecture worldwide</i>	<i>Elle donne partout dans le monde</i>
1005	10:57:42:18	10:57:44:17	<i>on the evils of the regime.</i>	<i>des conférences sur les maux du régime.</i>
1006	10:57:47:10	10:57:49:12	(TEXT ON SCREEN) An estimated 16,000 Lebensborn	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) Près de 16 000 bébés

			babies were born	<i>du Lebensborn sont nés</i>
1007 “C”	10:57:49:17	10:57:52:18	(TEXT ON SCREEN) in Nazi occupied territories between 1935 and 1945.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>sur les territoires occupés par les nazis entre 1935 et 1945.</i>
1008 “C”	10:57:53:11	10:57:54:16	(TEXT ON SCREEN) 40,000 kidnapes	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Après la guerre,</i>
1009 “C”	10:57:54:21	10:57:57:14	(TEXT ON SCREEN) returned to Poland after the war.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>40 000 enfants enlevés sont retournés en Pologne.</i>
1010	10:57:58:14	10:58:01:14	(TEXT ON SCREEN) An estimated 150,000 kidnapes remained in Germany.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Près de 150 000 enfants enlevés sont restés en Allemagne.</i>
1011	10:58:01:19	10:58:06:21	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Many remain totally unaware about their true origins.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Ils sont nombreux à ignorer complètement leurs origines.</i>
1012	10:58:28:03	10:58:30:16		Sous-titrage : Isabel Gonçalves Taveira

3.2 J'ai survécu aux expériences médicales nazies sur les jumeaux

N° du sous-titre	Time code IN	Time code OUT	English	Français
1 “C”	10:00:00:09	10:00:01:13	EMK: I was born in 1934,	En 1934,
2 “C”	10:00:02:05	10:00:06:11	one of a pair of twins.	ma sœur jumelle et moi sommes

				nées.
3	10:00:06:21	10:00:08:23	<i>Miriam and I were the</i>	<i>Miriam et moi,</i>
4 "C"	10:00:09:10	10:00:11:21	<i>third and fourth children</i> <i>in the family.</i>	<i>on était</i> <i>les 3^e et 4^e enfants de la fratrie.</i>
5	10:00:12:05	10:00:14:15	<i>We lived in a very small village</i>	<i>On vivait dans un très petit village</i>
6	10:00:15:09	10:00:17:07	<i>in Transylvania, Romania.</i>	<i>en Transylvanie, Roumanie.</i>
7	10:00:17:12	10:00:21:16	(TEXT ON SCREEN) <i>In May 1944,</i> <i>Eva and her family arrived</i>	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>En mai 1944,</i> <i>Eva et sa famille sont arrivées</i>
8	10:00:21:21	10:00:25:23	(TEXT ON SCREEN) <i>by cattle car</i> <i>at the concentration camp</i> <i>Auschwitz.</i>	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>au camp de concentration</i> <i>d'Auschwitz dans un wagon à</i> <i>bestiaux.</i>
9 "C"	10:00:26:04	10:00:28:01	<i>EMK: We got down</i> <i>from the cattle car.</i>	<i>On est descendus</i> <i>du wagon à bestiaux.</i>
10	10:00:28:06	10:00:31:18	<i>People were selected</i> <i>to live or to die.</i>	<i>On sélectionnait les gens</i> <i>qui allaient vivre ou mourir.</i>
11	10:00:31:23	10:00:34:14	<i>People crying, pushing, shoving,</i>	<i>Les gens pleuraient,</i> <i>poussaient, se bousculaient,</i>
12	10:00:34:19	10:00:35:22	<i>dogs barking,</i>	<i>les chiens aboyaient,</i>
13	10:00:36:03	10:00:38:11	<i>trying to make</i> <i>some sense of that place.</i>	<i>en essayant de donner</i> <i>un sens à cet endroit.</i>
14	10:00:39:00	10:00:41:09	<i>And I actually turned around</i>	<i>Et j'ai tourné sur moi-même</i>
15	10:00:41:14	10:00:44:04	<i>in trying to figure out</i> <i>what is the place.</i>	<i>pour tenter de comprendre</i> <i>ce qu'était cet endroit.</i>
16	10:00:45:06	10:00:47:04	<i>Never seen a place like that before.</i>	<i>Je n'avais jamais vu ça.</i>
17	10:00:47:09	10:00:50:14	<i>And as I turned around,</i>	<i>Et en me retournant,</i>

			I realized that my father	j'ai constaté que mon père
18	10:00:51:04	10:00:53:08	and my two older sisters were gone.	et mes deux sœurs aînées avaient disparu.
19	10:00:54:10	10:00:55:16	Never saw them again.	Je ne les ai jamais revus.
20	10:00:55:21	10:00:58:16	We were holding onto Mother for dear life.	On s'accrochait à maman de toutes nos forces.
21 "C"	10:01:00:19	10:01:04:10	A Nazi was running in the middle of that selection platform,	Un nazi courait au milieu de la plate-forme de sélection
22	10:01:04:23	10:01:06:03	<i>yelling in German,</i>	<i>et criait en allemand :</i>
23 "C"	10:01:06:15	10:01:07:20	<i>"Twins, twins."</i>	<i>"Jumeaux, jumeaux."</i>
24	10:01:08:05	10:01:09:10	He noticed us	Il nous a vues
25	10:01:09:20	10:01:11:23	and demanded to know if we were twins.	et il voulait savoir si on était jumelles.
26	10:01:12:21	10:01:14:15	And my mother asked, "Is that good?"	Et ma mère a demandé : <i>"C'est bien ?"</i>
27	10:01:14:20	10:01:16:03	And the Nazi said, "Yes."	Le nazi a répondu : <i>"Oui."</i>
28	10:01:17:04	10:01:20:12	My mother said, "Yes." At that moment, another Nazi came,	Ma mère a dit : <i>"Oui."</i> À ce moment, un autre nazi est arrivé.
29	10:01:21:02	10:01:22:17	pulled my mother to the right,	Il a poussé ma mère vers la droite
30	10:01:22:22	10:01:24:10	we were pulled to the left.	et nous vers la gauche.
31	10:01:24:18	10:01:26:13	We were crying, she was crying.	On pleurait, elle pleurait.
32	10:01:27:16	10:01:29:09	And all I ever remember is	Et tout ce dont je me souviens,
33	10:01:29:16	10:01:31:15	seeing my mother's arms	c'est de voir les bras tendus de ma mère,
34	10:01:31:22	10:01:34:22	stretched out in despair	désespérée alors qu'on l'éloignait.

			as she was pulled away.	
35	10:01:36:00	10:01:37:22	I never even said goodbye to her,	Je ne lui ai jamais dit au revoir.
36	10:01:38:03	10:01:40:18	but I did not understand	Mais je ne savais pas
37	10:01:41:15	10:01:43:07	that this would be the last time	que ce serait la dernière fois
38	10:01:43:21	10:01:44:22	that we would see her.	qu'on la verrait.
39	10:01:45:03	10:01:47:22	And all that took 30 minutes	Et tout ça n'a pris que 30 minutes,
40	10:01:48:04	10:01:51:02	from the time we got down from the cattle car	à partir du moment où on est descendus du wagon à bestiaux
41	10:01:51:14	10:01:53:08	and my whole family was gone.	et toute ma famille avait disparu.
42	10:01:53:14	10:01:57:00	Only Miriam and I were left, holding hands and crying.	Il ne restait plus que Miriam et moi, nous tenant la main et pleurant.
43 "C"	10:01:57:21	10:01:59:12	<i>We were Mengele twins,</i>	<i>On était les jumeaux de Mengele.</i>
44	10:02:00:03	10:02:02:14	<i>which we found out later on what that meant.</i>	<i>On a appris plus tard ce que ça voulait dire.</i>
45	10:02:02:19	10:02:06:02	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Doctor Josef Mengele, known as the "Angel of Death",	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Le docteur Josef Mengele, surnommé "l'ange de la mort",</i>
46	10:02:06:07	10:02:09:18	(TEXT ON SCREEN) performed experiments on twins.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>a pratiqué des expériences sur des jumeaux.</i>
47	10:02:09:23	10:02:13:07	(TEXT ON SCREEN) His mission was to discover	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Il avait pour mission de découvrir</i>
48	10:02:13:12	10:02:17:05	(TEXT ON SCREEN) how to increase the birthrate of an Aryan master race.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>comment augmenter le taux de natalité d'une race aryenne supérieure.</i>
49	10:02:17:10	10:02:19:23	EMK: Mengele would count us	Mengele nous comptait tous les

			every morning.	matins,
50	10:02:20:09	10:02:23:14	<i>And he wanted to know how many guinea pigs he had each day.</i>	<i>il voulait savoir le nombre de cobayes qu'il avait chaque jour.</i>
51	10:02:24:09	10:02:27:23	<i>I was used in two types of experiments.</i>	<i>J'ai été soumise à 2 types d'expériences.</i>
52	10:02:28:19	10:02:30:22	Monday, Wednesday, Friday,	Lundi, mercredi et vendredi,
53	10:02:31:14	10:02:34:02	they would put me naked in a room	ils me plaçaient toute nue dans une pièce
54	10:02:34:13	10:02:37:03	with my twin sister and many other twins.	avec ma sœur jumelle et plein d'autres jumeaux.
55	10:02:37:18	10:02:39:23	Up to eight hours a day.	Jusqu'à 8 heures par jour.
56	10:02:40:14	10:02:41:19	They would measure	Ils mesuraient
57	10:02:42:21	10:02:44:09	every part of my body,	chaque partie de mon corps,
58	10:02:44:21	10:02:46:19	compare it to my twin sister,	le comparaient avec celui de ma sœur
59	10:02:47:09	10:02:49:16	and then compare it to charts.	et puis ils le comparaient avec des tableaux.
60	10:02:50:00	10:02:51:12	<i>On alternate days,</i>	<i>Les autres jours,</i>
61	10:02:52:04	10:02:55:08	<i>Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,</i>	<i>mardi, jeudi et samedi,</i>
62	10:02:55:19	10:02:58:01	<i>they would take us to a blood lab.</i>	<i>ils nous amenaient au laboratoire de sang.</i>
63	10:02:58:10	10:03:01:09	They would tie both of my arms	Ils attachaient mes deux bras
64	10:03:01:19	10:03:03:14	to restrict the blood flow,	pour limiter le flux sanguin.
65	10:03:04:06	10:03:06:23	take a lot of blood from my left arm,	Ils prélevaient beaucoup de sang sur mon bras gauche
66	10:03:07:04	10:03:09:23	<i>and give me a minimum of five injections</i>	<i>et me faisaient au minimum 5 injections</i>

67	10:03:10:09	10:03:11:20	<i>in the right arm.</i>	<i>dans le bras droit.</i>
68	10:03:12:10	10:03:16:12	The content of those injections, we didn't know then	À l'époque, on ne savait pas ce que contenaient les injections.
69	10:03:17:11	10:03:19:11	nor do we know today.	On ne le sait toujours pas aujourd'hui.
70	10:03:20:05	10:03:23:16	After one of those injections, I became very ill	Après une de ces injections, je suis tombée très malade.
71	10:03:24:05	10:03:25:17	with a very high fever.	Avec une très forte fièvre.
72	10:03:26:18	10:03:29:07	My legs and arms were swollen	Mes jambes et mes bras étaient gonflés
73	10:03:29:19	10:03:31:08	and very painful.	et très douloureux.
74	10:03:32:07	10:03:33:14	I was trembling	Je frissonnais
75	10:03:33:19	10:03:36:19	<i>as the August sun was burning my skin.</i>	<i>alors que le soleil d'août me brûlait la peau.</i>
76	10:03:37:19	10:03:41:02	<i>And I had huge red spots covering my body.</i>	<i>Et j'avais de gros boutons rouges recouvrant mon corps.</i>
77	10:03:42:11	10:03:44:16	The next visit to the blood lab,	À la visite suivante au laboratoire de sang,
78	10:03:45:17	10:03:49:06	they didn't tie my arms. Instead of that, measured my fever.	ils ne m'ont pas attaché les bras, mais ils ont pris ma température.
79	10:03:51:03	10:03:54:12	And I was immediately taken to the hospital.	Et j'ai été conduite directement à l'hôpital.
80	10:03:55:10	10:03:57:10	<i>The hospital was another barrack,</i>	<i>L'hôpital était une autre baraque,</i>
81	10:03:58:01	10:04:01:14	<i>but it was filled with people who looked to me more dead than alive.</i>	<i>pleine de gens qu'on aurait dit plus morts que vivants.</i>
82	10:04:02:15	10:04:06:04	Next morning, Mengele came in with four other doctors.	Le lendemain matin, Mengele est venu avec 4 autres médecins.
83	10:04:07:04	10:04:08:22	Never, ever examined me,	Il ne m'a jamais auscultée.

84	10:04:09:03	10:04:11:02	looked at my fever chart.	Il a regardé ma courbe de température.
85	10:04:11:08	10:04:12:18	And then he declared,	Et puis, il a déclaré :
86	10:04:13:02	10:04:14:04	"Too bad.	<i>"Dommage.</i>
87	10:04:15:02	10:04:16:03	She's so young.	<i>Elle est si jeune.</i>
88	10:04:16:16	10:04:18:16	She has only two weeks to live."	<i>Elle n'a plus que 2 semaines à vivre."</i>
89	10:04:19:08	10:04:21:07	<i>For the following two weeks,</i>	<i>Des 2 semaines suivantes,</i>
90	10:04:21:19	10:04:23:20	<i>I have only one clear memory.</i>	<i>je ne garde qu'un seul souvenir.</i>
91	10:04:24:14	10:04:26:15	Crawling on the barrack floor,	Je rampais sur le sol de la baraque
92	10:04:27:15	10:04:29:15	because I no longer could walk.	parce que je ne pouvais plus marcher.
93	10:04:30:05	10:04:33:05	<i>And crawling to reach a faucet with water</i>	<i>Je rampais pour atteindre l'eau du robinet</i>
94	10:04:33:10	10:04:34:21	<i>at the other end of the barrack.</i>	<i>à l'autre bout de la baraque,</i>
95	10:04:35:14	10:04:37:01	And as I was crawling,	Et quand je rampais,
96	10:04:37:06	10:04:40:06	I would fade out, in and out of consciousness,	je m'évanouissais, perdant connaissance.
97	10:04:40:13	10:04:44:04	telling myself, "I must survive. I must survive."	Je me répétais : <i>"Je dois survivre, je dois survivre."</i>
98	10:04:44:17	10:04:47:01	After two weeks, my fever broke.	Au bout de 2 semaines, ma température a baissé.
99	10:04:48:05	10:04:51:00	And I felt immediately a lot stronger.	Et je me suis sentie beaucoup plus forte.
100	10:04:51:11	10:04:53:08	It took me another three weeks	Il m'a encore fallu 3 semaines
101	10:04:54:13	10:04:57:05	before my fever charts showed normal.	avant que ma courbe de température ne soit normale.
102	10:04:57:12	10:04:58:13	<i>Miriam...</i>	<i>Miriam...</i>

103	10:05:01:00	10:05:03:16	<i>When I got back, she was sitting on the bed,</i>	<i>À mon retour, elle était assise sur le lit.</i>
104	10:05:05:07	10:05:07:01	<i>staring into space.</i>	<i>Le regard perdu dans le vide.</i>
105	10:05:07:20	10:05:10:06	When I ask her, "What happened to you?"	Quand je lui ai demandé ce qui lui était arrivée,
106	10:05:10:11	10:05:12:13	She said, "I cannot talk about it.	elle a dit : <i>"Je ne peux pas en parler.</i>
107	10:05:12:20	10:05:14:10	I will not talk about it."	<i>Je n'en parlerai pas."</i>
108	10:05:14:15	10:05:16:16	And we didn't talk about Auschwitz	Et on n'a pas parlé d'Auschwitz
109	10:05:17:03	10:05:18:16	until 1985.	avant 1985.
110	10:05:18:23	10:05:21:07	(TEXT ON SCREEN) On January 12, 1945,	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Le 12 janvier 1945,</i>
111	10:05:21:12	10:05:25:05	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Eva and Miriam were liberated by the Soviet army.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Eva et Miriam ont été libérées par l'armée soviétique.</i>
112	10:05:25:10	10:05:26:23	EMK: When I ask her in 1985,	Je lui ai demandé en 1985 :
113	10:05:27:04	10:05:30:17	"Miriam, do you remember when I was taken to the hospital?"	<i>"Miriam, tu te rappelles quand j'ai été conduite à l'hôpital ?"</i>
114	10:05:30:22	10:05:32:00	She said, "Yes."	Elle m'a dit : <i>"Oui."</i>
115	10:05:32:22	10:05:35:17	I said, "What happened to you while I was in the hospital?"	J'ai dit : <i>"Que t'est-il arrivée quand j'étais là-bas?"</i>
116	10:05:35:22	10:05:37:02	<i>She said,</i>	<i>Elle a répondu :</i>
117	10:05:37:07	10:05:40:17	"I was under Nazi doctor supervision	<i>"J'étais sous la surveillance du médecin nazi,</i>
118	10:05:40:22	10:05:42:06	24 hours a day."	<i>24 heures sur 24."</i>
119	10:05:42:21	10:05:46:14	It was the same two weeks that Mengele said I would die.	C'était au cours de ces 2 semaines que Mengele a dit que j'allais mourir.

120	10:05:47:02	10:05:48:08	<i>So I said to her,</i>	<i>Alors, je lui ai demandé :</i>
121	10:05:48:13	10:05:51:00	"What happened to you after the two weeks were up?"	<i>"Que t'est-il arrivée après ces 2 semaines ?"</i>
122	10:05:51:06	10:05:53:20	<i>She said she was taken back to the labs,</i>	<i>Elle a dit qu'on l'avait ramenée aux laboratoires,</i>
123	10:05:54:01	10:05:56:08	<i>injected with many injections</i>	<i>qu'on lui avait fait beaucoup d'injections</i>
124	10:05:56:14	10:05:58:11	that made her feel very sick.	qui l'avaient rendue très malade.
125	10:05:58:18	10:06:00:23	As we found out years later,	On a découvert quelques années plus tard,
126	10:06:01:08	10:06:04:02	when she grew up, got married in Israel,	alors qu'elle avait grandi et s'était mariée en Israël
127	10:06:04:07	10:06:06:04	expected her first child,	et qu'elle attendait son 1 ^{er} enfant,
128	10:06:06:10	10:06:09:07	she developed severe kidney infections	qu'elle avait contracté une infection aiguë du rein
129	10:06:09:12	10:06:12:06	that did not respond to any antibiotic.	qui résistait aux antibiotiques.
130	10:06:12:21	10:06:15:10	Second pregnancy in '63,	Pendant sa 2 ^e grossesse en 1963,
131	10:06:16:22	10:06:18:14	the infection got so bad	son état s'est tellement aggravé
132	10:06:18:19	10:06:21:02	that the Israeli doctor studied her.	que les médecins israéliens l'ont examinée.
133	10:06:21:23	10:06:24:20	And they found out that Miriam's kidneys	Et ils ont découvert que les reins de Miriam
134	10:06:25:08	10:06:29:19	<i>never grew larger than the size of a 10-year-old child.</i>	<i>avaient la taille de ceux d'un enfant de 10 ans.</i>
135	10:06:30:07	10:06:32:04	So I begged Miriam that	J'ai alors supplié Miriam

136	10:06:33:14	10:06:35:17	not to have any more children,	de ne plus avoir d'enfants.
137	10:06:35:22	10:06:38:16	because every pregnancy was a life crisis.	Parce que chaque grossesse représentait un danger.
138	10:06:39:01	10:06:40:12	But she had a third child,	Mais elle a eu un 3 ^e enfant,
139	10:06:40:17	10:06:42:11	and after the third child was born,	et après la naissance de l'enfant,
140	10:06:42:22	10:06:44:21	her kidneys deteriorated,	ses reins se sont détériorés.
141	10:06:45:02	10:06:46:18	started to deteriorate,	Ils ont commencé à se détériorer.
142	10:06:47:03	10:06:49:19	and by 1987, they failed.	Et en 1987, ils ont arrêté de fonctionner.
143	10:06:50:11	10:06:52:15	At which time I donated	À ce moment, je lui ai donné
144	10:06:53:05	10:06:54:08	my left kidney.	mon rein gauche.
145	10:06:54:13	10:06:56:15	I had two kidneys and one sister,	J'avais deux reins et une sœur.
146	10:06:56:20	10:06:58:15	so it was an easy choice.	Le choix était vite fait.
147 "C"	10:06:59:13	10:07:03:11	<i>But a year later, she developed cancerous polyps in the bladder.</i>	<i>Un an plus tard, on lui a diagnostiqué un cancer de la vessie.</i>
148	10:07:04:21	10:07:08:21	<i>The doctors kept asking me to find our Auschwitz files.</i>	<i>Les médecins me demandaient sans cesse de retrouver nos dossiers d'Auschwitz.</i>
149	10:07:09:12	10:07:11:09	We never found our files.	On n'a jamais retrouvé nos dossiers.
150	10:07:11:14	10:07:15:00	We never found out what was injected into our bodies,	On n'a jamais découvert ce qu'ils nous avaient injecté.
151	10:07:15:05	10:07:19:00	and Miriam died June 6, 1993.	Et Miriam est décédée le 6 juin 1993.
152	10:07:19:11	10:07:21:04	Months after Miriam died,	Des mois après le décès de Miriam,
153	10:07:21:09	10:07:25:00	I received a telephone call from a professor at Boston,	j'ai reçu un coup de téléphone de mon professeur de Boston.
154	10:07:25:05	10:07:27:05	who said he heard me speak	Il disait qu'il m'avait entendu parler
155	10:07:27:10	10:07:29:20	and he would like me to go to	et qu'il voudrait

			Boston and speak.	que je vienne parler à Boston.
156	10:07:30:01	10:07:34:02	And when I came there, it would be nice if I could bring a Nazi doctor.	Et que ce serait bien si je pouvais amener un médecin nazi.
157	10:07:34:21	10:07:36:21	<i>I was stunned at such a question.</i>	<i>Cette demande m'a surprise.</i>
158	10:07:37:05	10:07:38:11	And then, I thought about it.	Et en y réfléchissant,
159	10:07:38:16	10:07:41:03	I remembered that the last project	je me suis rappelé que le dernier projet
160	10:07:41:20	10:07:44:20	that Miriam and I worked together before she died	sur lequel on travaillait avant sa mort, Miriam et moi,
161	10:07:45:04	10:07:46:15	was 1992.	remontait à 1992.
162	10:07:47:19	10:07:51:16	It was a documentary done by a German television	C'était un documentaire réalisé par une chaîne de télévision allemande
163	10:07:52:04	10:07:53:13	about the Mengele twins,	sur les jumeaux de Mengele.
164	10:07:53:18	10:07:55:05	and in that documentary,	Et dans ce documentaire,
165	10:07:55:18	10:07:58:04	there was a Nazi doctor from Auschwitz.	il y avait un médecin nazi d'Auschwitz.
166	10:07:59:09	10:08:02:17	And I figured if he was alive in '92,	Et je me suis dit que s'il était en vie en 1992,
167	10:08:02:22	10:08:04:22	he might be alive in '93.	il le serait sûrement aussi en 1993.
168	10:08:05:06	10:08:07:15	So I got his telephone number,	J'ai obtenu son numéro de téléphone,
169	10:08:07:20	10:08:10:15	I called him and invited him to Boston.	je l'ai appelé et invité à Boston.
170	10:08:11:19	10:08:14:13	But he told me he was not willing to go to Boston.	Il m'a dit qu'il ne voulait pas se rendre à Boston,
171	10:08:15:07	10:08:18:16	But he was willing to meet with me at his house in Germany.	mais qu'il acceptait de me rencontrer chez lui en Allemagne.

172 “C”	10:08:19:07	10:08:25:02	(TEXT ON SCREEN) In August 1993, Eva arrived at Dr. Munch’s home in Germany.	(TEXTE À L’ÉCRAN) <i>En août 1993, Eva s’est rendue chez le Dr Münch en Allemagne.</i>
173	10:08:25:16	10:08:29:01	EMK: And I didn’t plan to ask him any of these questions.	Je n’avais pas prévu de lui poser toutes ces questions.
174	10:08:29:06	10:08:32:16	Suddenly, I am asking him, “You were in Auschwitz.	Et tout d’un coup, je lui dis : <i>“Vous étiez à Auschwitz.</i>
175	10:08:32:21	10:08:35:05	<i>Did you ever walk by a gas chamber?</i>	<i>Êtes-vous déjà passé devant une chambre à gaz ?</i>
176	10:08:35:13	10:08:37:18	<i>Did you ever go inside the gas chamber?</i>	<i>Êtes-vous déjà entré dans une chambre à gaz ?</i>
177	10:08:38:14	10:08:41:11	<i>Do you know how the gas chamber operated?”</i>	<i>Savez-vous comment les chambres à gaz fonctionnaient ?”</i>
178	10:08:42:01	10:08:44:01	He said, “Mm-hm, mm-hm.”	Il a dit : <i>“Mhm, mhm.”</i>
179	10:08:44:15	10:08:46:06	He said, “This is the nightmare	Il a dit : <i>“C’est un cauchemar</i>
180	10:08:47:03	10:08:49:16	that I live with every single day of my life.”	<i>avec lequel je vis tous les jours.”</i>
181	10:08:50:13	10:08:53:20	And went on describing the operation of the gas chamber.	Il a continué en décrivant le fonctionnement des chambres à gaz.
182	10:08:54:01	10:08:56:00	<i>He was stationed outside,</i>	<i>Il se trouvait dehors,</i>
183	10:08:57:08	10:08:59:03	<i>looking through a peephole</i>	<i>il regardait à travers un judas</i>
184	10:09:00:01	10:09:03:08	<i>while the gas was coming down and people were dying.</i>	<i>quand le gaz se répandait et les gens mouraient.</i>
185	10:09:03:17	10:09:05:16	<i>When everybody was dead</i>	<i>Quand ils étaient tous morts</i>
186 “C”	10:09:06:03	10:09:07:18	and nobody moved,	et que plus personne ne bougeait,
187	10:09:08:04	10:09:10:08	he knew that they were dead,	il savait qu’ils étaient morts

188	10:09:10:13	10:09:13:13	and he signed one death certificate.	et il signait un seul certificat de décès.
189	10:09:14:03	10:09:15:04	No names.	Aucun nom.
190	10:09:15:09	10:09:17:19	Just the number of people that were murdered.	Seul le nombre de personnes assassinées.
191	10:09:18:03	10:09:21:09	<i>And I ask him to go with me to Auschwitz</i>	<i>Je lui ai demandé s'il accepterait d'aller avec moi à Auschwitz,</i>
192	10:09:21:14	10:09:23:21	<i>in 1995,</i>	<i>en 1995,</i>
193	10:09:24:10	10:09:26:01	<i>when we would observe</i>	<i>alors qu'on allait commémorer</i>
194	10:09:26:13	10:09:29:12	<i>50 years since the liberation of the camp.</i>	<i>le 50^e anniversaire de la libération du camp.</i>
195	10:09:30:00	10:09:32:06	Because I wanted him to sign a document,	Parce que je voulais qu'il signe un document
196	10:09:32:11	10:09:34:03	just what he told me,	certifiant ce qu'il m'avait dit.
197	10:09:34:08	10:09:35:21	but I wanted it signed	Mais je voulais que ce soit fait
198	10:09:36:02	10:09:38:10	at the ruins of the gas chamber in Auschwitz.	sur les ruines des chambres à gaz d'Auschwitz.
199	10:09:39:09	10:09:41:05	And he agreed immediately.	Il a tout de suite accepté.
200	10:09:41:15	10:09:44:19	<i>I will have an original document</i>	<i>J'allais avoir un document original,</i>
201	10:09:45:23	10:09:47:14	<i>signed by a Nazi.</i>	<i>signé par un nazi.</i>
202	10:09:48:15	10:09:51:10	<i>And if I ever met a revisionist</i>	<i>Et si jamais je rencontrais un révisionniste</i>
203	10:09:51:21	10:09:54:07	<i>who said the Holocaust didn't happen,</i>	<i>disant que l'Holocauste n'a jamais eu lieu,</i>
204	10:09:54:12	10:09:57:14	<i>I could take that document and shove it in their face.</i>	<i>je pourrais lui balancer ce document à la figure.</i>
205	10:09:59:16	10:10:01:02	I wanted to thank	Je voulais remercier

206	10:10:02:00	10:10:03:06	this Nazi doctor	ce médecin nazi
207	10:10:03:17	10:10:07:18	for his willingness to document the gas chamber operation.	pour avoir bien voulu détailler le fonctionnement des chambres à gaz.
208	10:10:09:11	10:10:11:15	I didn't know how to thank a Nazi.	Je ne savais pas comment remercier un nazi.
209	10:10:13:02	10:10:15:05	I didn't tell anybody about it,	Je n'en avais parlé à personne,
210	10:10:15:10	10:10:18:04	because even to me, it sounded strange.	parce que ça semblait bizarre, même à moi.
211	10:10:18:16	10:10:21:21	I didn't want anybody to change my mind.	Je ne voulais pas qu'on me fasse changer d'avis.
212	10:10:22:07	10:10:25:03	After 10 months, one morning I woke up.	Après 10 mois, un matin, je me suis réveillée.
213	10:10:27:04	10:10:29:23	And the following simple idea popped into my head.	Et une idée toute simple m'est venue à l'esprit.
214	10:10:30:16	10:10:33:07	How about a letter of forgiveness	Et si j'écrivais une lettre de pardon
215	10:10:33:21	10:10:35:19	from me to Dr. Munch?	de ma part au Dr Münch ?
216	10:10:37:13	10:10:40:04	I knew immediately that he would like it,	J'ai directement su que ça lui plairait
217	10:10:40:13	10:10:42:14	and that was a meaningful gift.	et que ce serait un cadeau chargé de sens.
218	10:10:43:21	10:10:46:00	An Auschwitz survivor	Une survivante d'Auschwitz
219	10:10:46:11	10:10:49:08	gives him a letter of forgiveness, to a Nazi doctor.	qui lui donne une lettre de pardon, lui, un médecin nazi.
220	10:10:50:09	10:10:52:23	But what I discovered for myself	Mais ce que j'ai découvert
221	10:10:54:13	10:10:55:19	was life-changing.	a changé ma vie.
222	10:10:56:08	10:10:57:10	I discovered	J'ai découvert

223	10:10:57:17	10:11:00:01	that I had the power to forgive.	que j'avais le pouvoir de pardonner.
224	10:11:00:16	10:11:02:18	No one could give me that power,	Personne ne pouvait me donner ce pouvoir.
225	10:11:02:23	10:11:04:17	no one could take it away.	Personne ne pouvait me l'enlever.
226	10:11:04:22	10:11:08:08	It was all mine to use in any way I wished.	C'était mon droit de m'en servir, comme bon me semblait.
227	10:11:09:22	10:11:12:07	And that became an interesting thing,	Voilà qui était intéressant.
228	10:11:12:12	10:11:16:06	<i>because as a victim of almost 50 years,</i>	<i>Parce qu'après 50 ans à être une victime,</i>
229	10:11:17:00	10:11:20:03	<i>I never thought that I had any power over my life.</i>	<i>je n'avais jamais pensé détenir un pouvoir sur ma vie.</i>
230	10:11:20:15	10:11:22:15	Now I began writing a letter,	J'ai commencé à écrire une lettre
231	10:11:22:20	10:11:25:14	and I didn't know how to write a letter of forgiveness.	et je ne savais pas comment écrire une lettre de pardon.
232	10:11:26:07	10:11:29:02	And it took me four months to write it.	Et il m'a fallu 4 mois pour l'écrire.
233	10:11:30:15	10:11:34:00	And then I thought somebody might read it,	Ensuite, je me suis dit que quelqu'un pourrait la lire.
234	10:11:35:11	10:11:37:12	and my diction in English is good,	Je parle bien anglais,
235	10:11:37:17	10:11:39:19	my spelling is not.	mais l'écrire, c'est une autre histoire.
236	10:11:40:12	10:11:41:14	So I wanted	Je voulais
237	10:11:41:19	10:11:45:10	my former English professor to correct my spelling,	que mon ancienne professeure d'anglais corrige mon orthographe.
238	10:11:45:15	10:11:46:20	so I called her.	Donc je l'ai appelée.
239	10:11:47:09	10:11:48:22	We met three times.	On s'est vues trois fois.
240	10:11:50:05	10:11:53:04	And third time, she said to me,	À la 3e fois, elle m'a dit :

			"Now, Eva, very nice.	<i>"Alors, Eva, très bien.</i>
241	10:11:53:14	10:11:55:12	You forgive this Dr. Munch.	<i>Tu pardonnes au Dr Münch.</i>
242	10:11:56:10	10:11:58:14	Your problem is not with Dr. Munch.	<i>Tu n'as pas de problème avec le Dr Münch.</i>
243	10:11:59:05	10:12:01:08	Your problem is with Dr. Mengele."	<i>Tu as un problème avec le Dr Mengele."</i>
244	10:12:02:02	10:12:04:21	I was not quite ready to forgive Mengele.	<i>Je n'étais pas tout à fait prête à pardonner à Mengele.</i>
245	10:12:05:04	10:12:06:17	She said to me, "Okay.	<i>Elle m'a répondu : "D'accord.</i>
246	10:12:08:01	10:12:10:14	I have been meeting with you, correcting your letters.	<i>On s'est vues et j'ai corrigé tes lettres.</i>
247	10:12:10:19	10:12:12:18	Now I want you to do me a favor.	<i>Je voudrais que tu me rendes un service.</i>
248	10:12:13:18	10:12:15:08	When you go home tonight,	<i>Ce soir, en rentrant chez toi,</i>
249	10:12:16:02	10:12:17:03	pretend	<i>imagine</i>
250	10:12:17:17	10:12:19:10	that Mengele is in the room,	<i>que Mengele est dans la pièce</i>
251	10:12:20:02	10:12:21:10	and you are telling him	<i>et tu lui dis</i>
252	10:12:21:21	10:12:23:04	that you forgive him.	<i>que tu lui pardonnes.</i>
253	10:12:23:12	10:12:25:12	'Cause I want to find out	<i>Parce que je veux savoir</i>
254	10:12:26:00	10:12:28:17	how would it make you feel	<i>comment tu te sentirais</i>
255	10:12:28:23	10:12:30:07	if you could do that."	<i>si tu pouvais le faire."</i>
256	10:12:32:07	10:12:34:04	Interesting idea, I thought.	<i>L'idée me paraissait intéressante.</i>
257	10:12:37:02	10:12:40:06	And when I got home, actually, I did something else.	<i>Mais quand je suis rentrée, j'ai fait tout autre chose.</i>
258	10:12:41:00	10:12:42:15	I picked up a dictionary	<i>J'ai pris un dictionnaire</i>
259	10:12:42:23	10:12:45:13	and wrote down 20 nasty words,	<i>et j'ai écrit 20 mots grossiers</i>

260	10:12:46:01	10:12:49:04	<i>which I read clear and loud</i>	<i>que j'ai lu haut et fort</i>
261	10:12:49:13	10:12:51:17	<i>to that make-believe Mengele in the room.</i>	<i>à ce Mengele imaginaire dans la pièce.</i>
262	10:12:52:12	10:12:53:20	And at the end I said,	Et à la fin, j'ai dit :
263	10:12:54:14	10:12:57:08	"In spite of all that, I forgive you."	"Malgré tout cela, je vous pardonne."
264	10:12:58:12	10:13:00:06	Made me feel very good.	Ça m'a fait beaucoup de bien.
265	10:13:01:11	10:13:04:10	That I, the little guinea pig of 50 years,	Moi, la petite cobaye depuis 50 ans,
266	10:13:06:02	10:13:07:15	even had the power	j'avais même le pouvoir
267	10:13:08:12	10:13:10:17	over the Angel of Death of Auschwitz.	sur l'ange de la mort d'Auschwitz.
268	10:13:11:06	10:13:13:23	<i>So that is the way we arrived in Auschwitz.</i>	<i>C'est comme ça qu'on est arrivés à Auschwitz.</i>
269	10:13:14:06	10:13:17:12	<i>Dr. Munch came with his son, daughter, and granddaughter.</i>	<i>Le Dr Münch est venu avec son fils, sa fille et sa petite-fille.</i>
270	10:13:17:19	10:13:19:17	I took my son and my daughter.	Moi, avec mon fils et ma fille.
271	10:13:21:07	10:13:24:20	<i>I read my declaration of amnesty,</i>	<i>J'ai lu ma déclaration d'amnistie.</i>
272	10:13:25:09	10:13:27:06	<i>which is a very good little document.</i>	<i>C'est un petit document précieux.</i>
273	10:13:28:15	10:13:31:08	<i>And I signed it.</i>	<i>Et je l'ai signé.</i>
274	10:13:31:13	10:13:33:22	<i>Dr. Munch signed his document.</i>	<i>Le Dr Münch a signé son document.</i>
275	10:13:34:09	10:13:36:22	<i>I felt free, free from Auschwitz,</i>	<i>Je me suis sentie libre, libre d'Auschwitz,</i>
276	10:13:37:13	10:13:38:18	<i>free from Mengele.</i>	<i>libre de Mengele.</i>
277	10:13:39:03	10:13:42:06	So now that I have forgiven him,	En lui accordant mon pardon,
278	10:13:43:11	10:13:44:12	I knew	je savais
279	10:13:45:15	10:13:47:07	that most of the survivors	que la plupart des survivants

280	10:13:48:11	10:13:51:21	denounced me, and they denounce me today also.	m'accuserait, ils m'accusent encore aujourd'hui.
281	10:13:52:15	10:13:54:15	<i>But what is my forgiveness?</i>	<i>Mais qu'est-ce que mon pardon ?</i>
282	10:13:55:12	10:13:56:13	<i>I like it.</i>	<i>Je l'aime bien.</i>
283	10:13:57:03	10:13:59:07	<i>It is an act of self-healing,</i>	<i>C'est un acte d'auto-guérison,</i>
284	10:14:00:08	10:14:01:19	<i>self-liberation,</i>	<i>d'auto-libération,</i>
285	10:14:02:12	10:14:03:23	<i>self-empowerment.</i>	<i>d'auto-habilitation.</i>
286	10:14:04:12	10:14:06:02	<i>All victims</i>	<i>Toutes les victimes</i>
287	10:14:07:04	10:14:08:06	<i>all hurt,</i>	<i>qui sont blessées</i>
288	10:14:09:06	10:14:10:12	<i>feel hopeless,</i>	<i>se sentent désespérées,</i>
289	10:14:10:17	10:14:12:10	<i>feel helpless, feel powerless.</i>	<i>impuissantes et faibles.</i>
290	10:14:12:19	10:14:14:17	I want everybody to remember	Je veux qu'on se souvienne
291	10:14:14:22	10:14:17:20	that we cannot change what happened.	qu'on ne peut pas changer ce qui est arrivé.
292	10:14:18:15	10:14:20:01	That is the tragic part.	C'est la partie tragique.
293	10:14:21:06	10:14:24:07	But we can change how we relate to it.	Mais on peut changer la manière dont on aborde le sujet.
294	10:14:31:10	10:14:34:22		Sous-titrage : Isabel Gonçalves Taveira

3.3 Les jumeaux d'Auschwitz

N° du sous-titre	Time code IN	Time code OUT	English	Français
1	10:00:06:21	10:00:08:24	JL: <i>If one of the twins felt sick...</i>	<i>Si l'un des jumeaux tombait malade...</i>
2	10:00:10:01	10:00:11:01	and...	et...
3	10:00:13:18	10:00:15:16	or died or passed away,	ou mourait ou décédait,
4	10:00:16:06	10:00:17:20	immediately the other twin	on tuait directement
5	10:00:18:16	10:00:19:16	was murdered.	l'autre jumeau.
6	10:00:22:14	10:00:23:14	VK: <i>I scream,</i>	<i>Je crie,</i>
7	10:00:23:22	10:00:25:02	I have nightmares.	je fais des cauchemars.
8	10:00:26:20	10:00:27:20	How could...	Comment...
9	10:00:28:23	10:00:30:05	How could	Comment pouvait-on
10	10:00:30:18	10:00:34:11	someone take part of bodies and put them into jars?	prendre des parties du corps et les mettre dans des bocaux ?
11	10:00:35:19	10:00:37:12	I really couldn't comprehend it.	Je n'arrivais pas à comprendre.
12	10:00:44:01	10:00:46:09	MA: I had this number on my arm	J'avais ce numéro sur le bras.
13	10:00:48:05	10:00:51:01	and from this moment	Et à partir de ce moment,
14	10:00:51:06	10:00:54:01	I am no longer a human being, I have no name,	je ne suis plus un être humain, je n'ai pas de nom.
15	10:00:54:06	10:00:55:24	I have nothing.	Je n'ai rien.
16 "C"	10:00:59:20	10:01:03:02	(TITLE) THE TWINS OF AUSCHWITZ	(TITRE) LES JUMENTAUX D'AUSCHWITZ
17	10:01:06:22	10:01:08:03	VK: <i>They opened the doors</i>	<i>Ils ont ouvert les portes</i>

18 “C”	10:01:08:14	10:01:10:19	<i>of this cattle cars and I remember...</i>	<i>de ces wagons à bestiaux et je me souviens...</i>
1 “C” (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:01:08:20	10:01:12:05	(TEXT ON SCREEN) SLOVAKIA DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944 AGE 6	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) SLOVAQUIE DEPORTÉE À AUSCHWITZ EN 1944 6 ANS
19	10:01:13:11	10:01:14:23	who was alive	de ceux qui étaient en vie
20	10:01:15:16	10:01:16:17	went down	en descendant.
21	10:01:16:23	10:01:18:15	and all that people just...	Et tous ces gens...
22	10:01:19:14	10:01:20:19	fell off.	tombaient simplement.
23	10:01:22:15	10:01:23:19	<i>And I remember,</i>	<i>Et je me souviens</i>
24 “C”	10:01:23:24	10:01:26:20	I trod on this dead people like they were stairs.	que les cadavres me servaient d'escalier.
25	10:01:27:16	10:01:30:04	JL: <i>Of course, immediately to line up</i>	<i>Vous deviez directement vous mettre en rang</i>
26 “C”	10:01:31:03	10:01:33:03	<i>for the selection</i>	<i>pour la sélection</i>
2 “C” (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:01:31:08	10:01:34:07	(TEXT ON SCREEN) POLAND DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944 AGE 14	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) POLOGNE DEPORTÉE À AUSCHWITZ EN 1944 14 ANS
27	10:01:33:23	10:01:38:03	which was almost always performed	dont se chargeait presque toujours
28	10:01:38:11	10:01:39:23	<i>by Dr Mengele.</i>	<i>le docteur Mengele.</i>
29	10:01:40:17	10:01:43:00	<i>It was his... baby.</i>	<i>C'était... son bébé.</i>
3 “C”	10:01:46:21	10:01:55:13	(TEXT ON SCREEN)	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN)

(seconde piste de sous-titres)			THE SELECTION	LA SÉLECTION
30	10:01:49:07	10:01:51:14	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Dr Joseph Mengele was the chief doctor and research scientist in the camp.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>À l'arrivée des détenus, le Dr Joseph Mengele</i>
31	10:01:51:19	10:01:55:13	(TEXT ON SCREEN) As prisoners arrived he selected twins for his brutal genetic experiments.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>sélectionnait les jumeaux pour d'atroces expériences génétiques.</i>
32	10:01:55:18	10:01:57:08	VK: <i>They were looking for twins.</i>	<i>Ils recherchaient des jumeaux.</i>
33	10:02:00:00	10:02:01:01	And my mother...	Et ma mère...
34	10:02:01:20	10:02:05:19	She thought if she would say that she has twins,	Elle pensait que si elle disait qu'elle avait des jumelles,
35 "C"	10:02:06:14	10:02:11:07	they will take her away from her... they will take us away from her.	ils nous éloigneraient d'elle.
36	10:02:11:23	10:02:13:12	<i>And she will never see us again.</i>	<i>Et elle ne nous reverrait plus.</i>
37	10:02:14:05	10:02:15:21	<i>So she didn't say anything,</i>	<i>Alors, elle n'a rien dit.</i>
38	10:02:16:01	10:02:17:01	<i>but this woman</i>	<i>Mais cette femme,</i>
39	10:02:17:08	10:02:19:10	<i>who came to take our suitcase said,</i>	<i>qui est venue prendre notre valise, a dit :</i>
40	10:02:19:15	10:02:20:15	"Twins.	"Des jumelles.
41	10:02:24:02	10:02:27:05	It's a good thing to have twins in this place."	<i>C'est une bonne chose d'avoir des jumelles dans cet endroit."</i>
42	10:02:34:06	10:02:37:01	(TEXT ON SCREEN) HUNGARY	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) HONGRIE

			DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944 AGE 9	DEPORTÉ À AUSCHWITZ EN 1944 9 ANS
43	10:02:37:06	10:02:40:03	MA: And there we saw Dr Mengele	Et là, on a vu le docteur Mengele,
44	10:02:40:08	10:02:43:12	<i>and we didn't know his name,</i>	<i>on ne connaissait pas son nom,</i>
45	10:02:43:17	10:02:46:11	<i>but he was a handsome officer.</i>	<i>mais c'était était un bel officier.</i>
46	10:02:46:16	10:02:50:14	He made a gesture, right and left.	Il faisait un geste, droite et gauche.
47	10:02:50:19	10:02:53:03	He asked whether there are twins.	Il demandait s'il y avait des jumeaux.
48	10:02:53:08	10:02:56:07	My mother said, "Here." And they took us.	Ma mère a répondu : " <i>Ici.</i> " Et ils nous ont emmenés.
49	10:02:58:07	10:03:02:00	VK: Mengele stood there like a lord, like...	Mengele se tenait là en maître, comme...
50	10:03:03:14	10:03:05:09	<i>I don't know...</i>	<i>Je ne sais pas...</i>
51	10:03:05:15	10:03:08:11	<i>He thought he was a God or what.</i>	<i>Il pensait qu'il était un dieu ou quelque chose comme ça.</i>
52	10:03:09:17	10:03:11:07	<i>He stood there and...</i>	<i>Il se tenait là et...</i>
53	10:03:12:03	10:03:13:16	With his white glove.	Avec ses gants blancs.
54	10:03:16:06	10:03:18:06	Right, left, right, left.	Droite, gauche, droite, gauche.
55	10:03:18:20	10:03:19:20	JL: Mengele came	Mengele est arrivé.
56	10:03:21:09	10:03:22:17	<i>and he decided</i>	<i>Et il a décidé</i>
57	10:03:23:09	10:03:24:24	<i>to send me to the left.</i>	<i>de m'envoyer à gauche.</i>
58	10:03:26:06	10:03:28:09	And Miriam, my twin, to the right,	Et ma jumelle, Miriam, à droite.
59	10:03:29:14	10:03:30:14	which meant	Ce qui voulait dire
60	10:03:30:24	10:03:33:04	I suppose to go to the crematorium.	que je devais aller au crématorium.
61	10:03:36:21	10:03:39:22	My sister... My eldest sister, Hanna...	Ma sœur... Ma sœur aînée, Hanna...

62	10:03:40:20	10:03:42:02	<i>When she realised that,</i>	<i>Quand elle a compris,</i>
63	10:03:42:16	10:03:44:13	<i>she bent down on her knees.</i>	<i>elle s'est mise à genoux.</i>
64	10:03:46:03	10:03:49:06	But, she begged, she said since we were twins	Elle a supplié en disant qu'on était jumelles,
65	10:03:49:23	10:03:52:03	and we have never been apart	et qu'on n'avait jamais été séparées
66	10:03:52:20	10:03:53:22	till now.	jusqu'à maintenant.
67	10:03:54:02	10:03:56:17	She begged him to leave us together.	Elle l'a supplié de nous laisser ensemble.
68	10:03:58:05	10:03:59:05	And when...	Et...
69 "C"	10:03:59:18	10:04:02:01	Mengele heard that we were twins	Mengele a entendu qu'on était jumelles
70	10:04:03:00	10:04:05:03	and I had already been gone	et que j'étais déjà partie
71	10:04:05:15	10:04:07:04	towards the crematorium.	en direction du crématorium.
72	10:04:07:23	10:04:08:23	And I walked.	Et j'ai marché.
73	10:04:09:08	10:04:11:03	And I got quite close	Et je suis arrivée tout près
74	10:04:12:03	10:04:13:08	to the crematorium.	du crématorium.
75	10:04:14:00	10:04:15:00	I could...	Je pouvais...
76	10:04:15:08	10:04:17:00	I could see the...	Je pouvais apercevoir le...
77	10:04:17:08	10:04:20:16	<i>fire coming out of... through the chimneys.</i>	<i>le feu sortant des cheminées.</i>
78	10:04:21:13	10:04:24:18	<i>I could even feel the... burnt flesh.</i>	<i>Je pouvais même sentir la... chair brûlée.</i>
79	10:04:26:03	10:04:29:12	Only then, I began to realise	Alors seulement, j'ai commencé à réaliser
80	10:04:30:02	10:04:32:22	that I am probably going to that place.	que j'allais sans doute dans cet endroit.
81	10:04:34:05	10:04:35:16	But, all of a sudden came in	Mais tout à coup,

82	10:04:36:17	10:04:38:11	an SS man	un officier SS est arrivé.
83	10:04:40:11	10:04:41:22	and he...	Et il...
84	10:04:42:22	10:04:45:02	pulled me out of the line	Il m'a retiré de la file,
85	10:04:45:22	10:04:47:17	and brought me back to Mengele.	et m'a ramené auprès de Mengele.
4 "C" (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:04:48:23	10:04:59:20	(TEXT ON SCREEN) THE EXPERIMENTS	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) LES EXPÉRIENCES
86 "C"	10:04:51:10	10:04:53:18	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Mengele's experiments included blood transfusions,	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Mengele pratiquait transfusions sanguines,</i>
87 "C"	10:04:53:23	10:04:56:09	(TEXT ON SCREEN) injecting diseases, castration, and organ removal.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>injections, castration et ablation d'organes.</i>
88	10:04:56:17	10:04:59:21	(TEXT ON SCREEN) His research was admired by the Nazi hierarchy.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>La hiérarchie nazie louait ses recherches.</i>
89	10:05:00:01	10:05:04:21	MA: <i>He examined every part of the fingers,</i>	<i>Il examinait toutes les parties des doigts.</i>
90	10:05:06:08	10:05:11:17	the eyes, the colour of the eyes,	Les yeux, la couleur des yeux.
91	10:05:12:04	10:05:16:10	what is similar and what is different.	Ce qui est similaire et ce qui différent.
92	10:05:16:15	10:05:19:19	People said he wanted to examine	Les gens disaient qu'il voulait étudier
93	10:05:19:24	10:05:22:21	why there are twins	pourquoi il existait des jumeaux,
94	10:05:23:01	10:05:25:10	because it is a kind of "defect".	alors que c'est une sorte de "défaut".
95	10:05:26:01	10:05:27:13	JL: <i>Mengele performed</i>	<i>Mengele a pratiqué</i>
96	10:05:28:15	10:05:30:05	<i>the most serious</i>	<i>les expériences</i>
97	10:05:30:23	10:05:33:01	<i>experiments including</i>	<i>les plus graves, y compris</i>

98	10:05:33:15	10:05:34:23	<i>operations,</i>	<i>des opérations</i>
99	10:05:35:03	10:05:38:19	<i>including taking out organs</i>	<i>et l'ablation d'organes.</i>
100	10:05:40:18	10:05:43:09	from people without anaesthetic.	Sans utiliser d'anesthésie.
101	10:05:48:02	10:05:52:00	The main part was maybe the exchange of blood...	Le domaine principal était peut-être celui des échanges de sang...
102	10:05:53:20	10:05:56:21	between the twins themselves and others.	entre jumeaux et les autres.
103	10:05:57:15	10:06:01:00	VK: They gave us injections to cause these boils	<i>Ils nous ont fait des injections pour causer des boutons.</i>
104	10:06:01:20	10:06:06:06	and they gave us other injections to get rid of the boils.	Et ils nous ont fait d'autres injections pour éliminer les boutons.
105	10:06:07:19	10:06:09:14	So, imagine.	Essayez d'imaginer.
106 "C"	10:06:10:23	10:06:12:06	How can a little...	Comment le petit corps...
107	10:06:13:16	10:06:15:23	<i>child's body react to these...</i>	<i>d'un enfant peut-il réagir face...</i>
108	10:06:17:07	10:06:18:07	<i>traumas?</i>	<i>à ces traumatismes ?</i>
109	10:06:18:12	10:06:20:18	You have nobody. You have nothing.	Vous n'avez personne. Vous n'avez rien.
110	10:06:20:23	10:06:22:00	Everything is his.	Tout lui appartient.
111	10:06:22:05	10:06:24:03	He... is the master of you,	Il... est maître de vous,
112	10:06:24:08	10:06:25:18	of... your body.	de... votre corps.
113	10:06:26:13	10:06:27:24	JL: <i>When allowed to cry</i>	<i>Quand on pouvait pleurer</i>
114	10:06:29:02	10:06:30:23	<i>or when allowed to speak</i>	<i>ou quand on pouvait parler</i>
115	10:06:31:09	10:06:32:18	or to ask	ou demander quelque chose,
116	10:06:33:09	10:06:37:13	and so we just stayed quiet,	on restait tout simplement tranquilles,
117	10:06:37:18	10:06:40:05	awaiting what was to come.	attendant ce qui allait arriver.

118	10:06:41:22	10:06:43:03	VK: <i>I was looking...</i>	<i>Je regardais...</i>
119	10:06:43:20	10:06:44:20	<i>at a...</i>	<i>un...</i>
120	10:06:46:05	10:06:47:07	<i>whole wall...</i>	<i>mur entier...</i>
121	10:06:47:18	10:06:49:05	of human.	d'yeux humains.
122	10:06:50:14	10:06:51:17	A wall, a wall	Un mur, un mur.
123	10:06:51:24	10:06:55:18	of blue eyes, of green eyes, of... brown eyes.	D'yeux bleus, verts et... marron.
124	10:06:57:05	10:06:59:10	And those eyes, they were staring at me.	Et ces yeux ! Ils me fixaient du regard.
125	10:06:59:15	10:07:01:10	They were staring at me, these eyes.	Ces yeux me fixaient.
126	10:07:02:22	10:07:04:13	And I couldn't cope with it.	Je ne le supportais pas.
127	10:07:04:18	10:07:06:16	And I fell down on the floor.	Et je suis tombée par terre.
5 "C" (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:07:09:03	10:07:16:06	(TEXT ON SCREEN) LIBERATION 1945	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) LIBÉRATION EN 1945
128	10:07:12:00	10:07:13:24	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Many twins were forced to march with the Nazi army	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Les nazis ont forcé de nombreux jumeaux</i>
129 "C"	10:07:14:04	10:07:16:09	(TEXT ON SCREEN) escaping to Germany on "The Death March".	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>à marcher vers l'Allemagne lors de la "marche de la mort".</i>
130 "C"	10:07:16:14	10:07:18:00	JL: We we're not left free.	On n'était pas libres.
131 "C"	10:07:19:15	10:07:21:24	We'd been... escorted.	On... était escortés.
132	10:07:23:03	10:07:25:22	I mean... there was a whole army...	Je veux dire... Il y avait toute une armée...
133	10:07:26:17	10:07:28:00	walking together with us	qui marchait avec nous.

134	10:07:28:23	10:07:30:04	<i>and driving us.</i>	<i>Et qui nous conduisait.</i>
135	10:07:31:01	10:07:33:01	<i>It was January.</i>	<i>C'était le mois de janvier.</i>
136	10:07:33:15	10:07:35:15	The snow was very high,	Il y avait beaucoup de neige.
137	10:07:36:07	10:07:37:07	cold.	Il faisait froid.
138	10:07:37:12	10:07:39:24	Without cloth, with wooden shoes.	Sans vêtement, avec des chaussures en bois.
139	10:07:40:13	10:07:41:13	We had to run.	On devait marcher.
140	10:07:42:24	10:07:45:04	And... not know where to,	Et... sans savoir où on allait,
141	10:07:45:14	10:07:47:09	not know what was going to happen.	sans savoir ce qui allait arriver.
142	10:07:48:22	10:07:53:00	So it was not... There was no feeling of being...	Ce n'était donc pas... On n'avait pas le sentiment...
143	10:07:53:17	10:07:55:00	freed, no.	d'être libres, non.
6 "C" (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:07:56:23	10:08:04:11	(TEXT ON SCREEN) LIBERATION 1945	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) LIBÉRATION EN 1945
144 "C"	10:07:57:23	10:08:00:22	(TEXT ON SCREEN) The youngest twins were left behind at Auschwitz.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Les plus jeunes des jumeaux ont été abandonnés à Auschwitz.</i>
145 "C"	10:08:01:02	10:08:04:12	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Of an estimated 3000 twins to have been deported to Auschwitz only 200 survived.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Sur près de 3 000 jumeaux déportés à Auschwitz, seuls 200 ont survécu.</i>
146	10:08:05:01	10:08:06:16	VK: <i>The war was over for them.</i>	<i>Pour eux, la guerre était finie.</i>
147	10:08:06:21	10:08:09:15	I mean... They were going to lose the war.	Je veux dire... Ils allaient perdre la guerre.
148	10:08:11:03	10:08:12:08	And they...	Et ils....

149	10:08:12:22	10:08:16:02	were in a very, very big panic.	Ils ont été pris de panique.
150	10:08:16:23	10:08:18:15	So, they started to	Ils ont alors commencé
151	10:08:19:04	10:08:21:06	pour petrol on the barracks	à verser de l'essence sur les baraqués
152	10:08:21:11	10:08:22:19	and try to...	et ils ont essayé...
153	10:08:25:09	10:08:27:07	<i>demolish all the evidence.</i>	<i>de détruire toutes les preuves.</i>
154	10:08:27:20	10:08:30:04	MA: Suddenly a soldier entered	Tout à coup, un soldat est entré.
155	10:08:30:09	10:08:35:23	wearing a uniform I hadn't seen before.	Il portait un uniforme que je n'avais jamais vu auparavant.
156	10:08:36:03	10:08:39:17	Not German, not Hungarian,	Il n'était ni Allemand ni Hongrois.
157	10:08:39:22	10:08:43:23	carrying a machine gun.	Il avait une mitrailleuse.
158	10:08:44:03	10:08:46:06	To this day, I remember him,	Je me souviens encore de lui aujourd'hui,
159	10:08:46:11	10:08:50:08	he was 16 or 17 years old.	il avait 16 ou 17 ans.
160	10:08:50:14	10:08:56:23	The women who could stand cried:	Les femmes, qui arrivaient à se tenir debout, criaient :
161	10:08:57:21	10:09:00:19	"Russian!"	<i>"Des Russes."</i>
162	10:09:02:00	10:09:05:05	I'd not seen a Russian soldier before.	Je n'avais jamais vu un soldat russe auparavant.
163	10:09:06:05	10:09:08:15	So this is how we were freed.	C'est comme ça qu'on a été libérés.
164	10:09:09:03	10:09:12:00	VK: <i>I saw a Russian soldier in the...</i>	<i>J'ai aperçu un soldat russe à la...</i>
165	10:09:13:22	10:09:14:22	at the door.	<i>à la porte.</i>
166	10:09:15:24	10:09:18:14	And he looked at me and he said...	Et il m'a regardé et m'a dit...
167	10:09:20:01	10:09:22:03	And back to me and he said.	Il a dit quelque chose en venant vers moi.
168	10:09:23:00	10:09:25:00	I understood him.	J'ai compris ce qu'il a dit.

169	10:09:25:18	10:09:27:12	He said, "Film, film, film."	Il a dit : " <i>Film, film, film.</i> "
170	10:09:27:17	10:09:29:13	<i>They brought</i>	<i>Ils nous ont apporté</i>
171	10:09:30:13	10:09:33:10	<i>these striped coats</i>	<i>ces manteaux rayés.</i>
172	10:09:33:23	10:09:35:13	<i>and they told us to put them on.</i>	<i>Et ils nous ont dit de les mettre.</i>
173	10:09:37:04	10:09:39:05	So they... filmed.	Puis, ils ont... filmé.
174	10:09:39:10	10:09:41:09	They filmed us, the children.	Ils nous ont filmés. Nous, les enfants.
175	10:09:43:05	10:09:46:14	And they wanted to know what happened to us.	Et... ils voulaient savoir ce qui nous était arrivé.
176	10:09:46:19	10:09:49:04	<i>They asked questions and wrote everything down.</i>	<i>Ils ont posé des questions et pris notes de tout.</i>
7 "C" (seconde piste de sous-titres)	10:09:52:07	10:10:19:07	(TEXT ON SCREEN) AFTER AUSCHWITZ	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) APRÈS AUSCHWITZ
177	10:09:54:15	10:09:58:03	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Many twins remain silent, haunted by their trauma.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Beaucoup de jumeaux gardent le silence, hantés par leur traumatisme.</i>
178	10:09:58:08	10:09:59:10	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Some speak out.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Certains en parlent.</i>
179	10:10:00:15	10:10:05:15	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Mengele escaped to South America and never faced trial.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Mengele s'est enfui en Amérique du Sud et n'a jamais été jugé.</i>
180 "C"	10:10:06:12	10:10:08:18	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Vera Kriegel, her twin Olga and their mother survived,	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Vera Kriegel, sa jumelle Olga et leur mère ont survécu.</i>
181 "C"	10:10:08:23	10:10:10:12	(TEXT ON SCREEN) most of the family perished.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>La plupart de la famille a péri.</i>

182	10:10:11:05	10:10:14:11	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Moti Alon and his twin brother Mordechai survived as did their mother.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Moti Alon, son jumeau Mordechai et leur mère ont survécu.</i>
183 "C"	10:10:15:18	10:10:19:07	(TEXT ON SCREEN) Yona Laks and her twin sister Miriam also survived.	(TEXTE À L'ÉCRAN) <i>Jona Laks et sa jumelle Miriam ont également survécu.</i>
184	10:10:20:03	10:10:21:03	VK: <i>My mother...</i>	<i>Ma mère...</i>
185 "C"	10:10:21:19	10:10:23:19	I hear her voice in my ears.	J'entends sa voix qui résonne
186 "C"	10:10:24:17	10:10:25:17	Ringing.	dans mes oreilles.
187	10:10:26:14	10:10:27:17	Loud and clear.	Haut et fort.
188 "C"	10:10:28:00	10:10:31:06	She said: "Verily I have no longer the strength.	Elle a dit : <i>"Je n'ai vraiment plus de force.</i>
189	10:10:32:20	10:10:34:05	I am ill.	<i>Je suis malade.</i>
190	10:10:36:01	10:10:37:23	But you, you...	<i>Mais toi...</i>
191	10:10:38:18	10:10:42:10	are young and you must and you must promise me,	<i>Tu es jeune et tu dois me promettre quelque chose.</i>
192	10:10:44:02	10:10:46:11	you have to run to the highest mountain	<i>Tu dois courir jusqu'à la plus haute montagne,</i>
193	10:10:46:16	10:10:48:18	to the pic of the highest mountain	<i>jusqu'au sommet de la plus haute montagne</i>
194	10:10:48:23	10:10:50:06	and from there shout.	<i>et de là-haut, crier.</i>
195	10:10:50:17	10:10:52:18	And shout, and shout and shout...	<i>Et crier, crier, crier...</i>
196	10:10:53:11	10:10:55:00	As long as you can	<i>Aussi longtemps que tu le peux,</i>
197	10:10:55:17	10:10:57:09	what the Nazis did to us."	<i>ce que les nazis nous ont fait."</i>
198	10:11:00:00	10:11:02:13		Sous-titrage : Isabel Gonçalves Taveira

4 Commentaires de traduction et de sous-titrage

4.1 Le sous-titrage

Selon les règles du sous-titrage, on ne peut afficher que deux lignes de sous-titres. Le traducteur est donc limité par le nombre de caractères et par le temps de lecture, qui est de 15 caractères par seconde pour ce mémoire.

Je suis arrivée à un total de 1 504 sous-titres (avec les trois signatures comprises). Comme il s'agit de trois documentaires, j'ai décidé d'utiliser 40 caractères par ligne. De cette manière, les sous-titres peuvent être plus riches en information.

4.2 Aspects techniques

4.2.1 Les difficultés liées aux limites espaces/temps

Un sous-titre contient un nombre limité de caractères ; comme mentionné précédemment, j'ai choisi de travailler avec 40 caractères par ligne pour ce mémoire.

En sous-titrage, il faut condenser le plus d'informations dans un nombre limité de caractères, ce qui peut parfois poser quelques problèmes. De plus, tout sous-titre doit durer au minimum une seconde, ou 25 images par seconde, et au maximum six secondes.

Sous-titres : V3/030 et V3/031

Dr Joseph Mengele was the chief doctor and research scientist in the camp.	<i>À l'arrivée des détenus, le Dr Joseph Mengele</i>
As prisoners arrived he selected twins for his brutal genetic experiments.	<i>sélectionnait les jumeaux pour d'atroces expériences génétiques.</i>

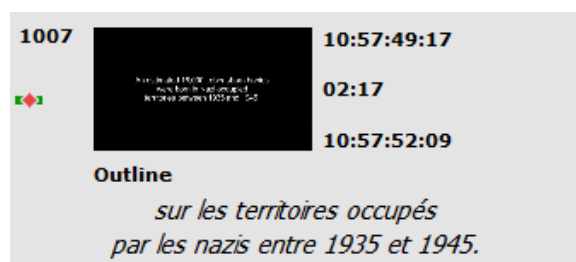
J'avais au départ traduit le sous-titre 30 comme suit : « Joseph Mengele était le

médecin en chef et le chercheur scientifique du camp ». Mais par manque de place et de temps, j'ai dû me résoudre à supprimer certaines informations, en veillant toutefois à ce que ces omissions ne nuisent en rien la compréhension du lecteur. En effet, « le Dr » reprend l'idée selon laquelle Joseph Mengele exerçait le métier de médecin. De plus, le fait qu'il effectue « d'atroces expériences génétiques » sur les jumeaux nous montre que cet homme menait, en quelque sorte, des recherches scientifiques.

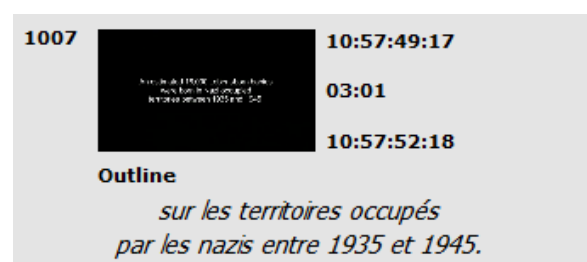
Néanmoins, il n'a pas toujours été possible de raccourcir les sous-titres qui donnent des indications contextuelles, je parle ici des pancartes (c'est-à-dire tout ce que l'on voit écrit à l'écran).

✍

Sous-titre : V1/1007



sous-titre « dans le rouge » (avant)



sous-titre « dans le vert » (après)

Comme le sous-titre se trouvait « dans le rouge », j'ai décidé de le prolonger de quelques images, bien que la pancarte en anglais n'apparaisse, quant à elle, plus à l'écran. Mon objectif principal était le confort visuel du lecteur afin qu'il ne doive pas lire le sous-titre à toute vitesse, au risque de ne pas arriver au bout de la phrase. Par ailleurs, une traduction en français est toujours plus longue et prend un peu plus de temps pour être lue qu'une phrase en anglais.

J'ai suivi le même procédé pour le sous-titre V3/181 que j'ai prolongé de quelques images.

Par manque de place, il m'a été impossible de prolonger ou de raccourcir les sous-titres V3/129 et V3/180. Comme les pancartes en anglais ne restent pas

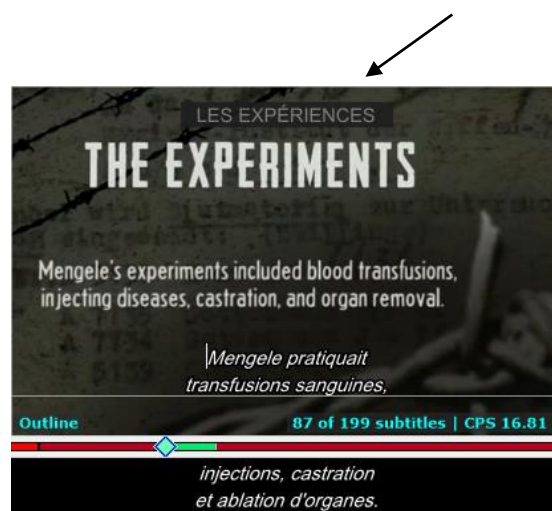
assez longtemps à l'écran, les sous-titres en français sont « dans le rouge ». Il m'était inconcevable de supprimer des informations dans ces deux sous-titres. Je ne voulais pas tronquer des informations essentielles à la compréhension du public francophone. Synthétiser ou omettre certaines des informations ne me semblait, dans ces cas-ci, pas adapté.

Pour ce qui est des sous-titres V1/519, V3/144 et V3/145, ces derniers sont « dans le rouge » à cause du signe de ponctuation final. Toutefois, cela ne constitue pas une entrave à la lecture des sous-titres.

Sous-titres : V3/086 et V3/087

Mengele's experiments included blood transfusions,	<i>Mengele pratiquait transfusions sanguines,</i>
injecting diseases, castration, and organ removal.	<i>injections, castration et ablation d'organes.</i>

J'ai omis délibérément le terme « expériences », car celui-ci apparaissait déjà au centre en haut de l'écran (dans la seconde piste de sous-titres). Selon moi, il n'était donc pas nécessaire de le répéter.



Selon les règles du sous-titrage, la durée d'apparition d'un sous-titre est d'une à six secondes. Cependant, dans la troisième vidéo, certaines pancartes en anglais ne respectent pas la règle de la durée maximale d'un sous-titre.

Sous-titre : V3/003 à V3/007 (seconde piste de sous-titres)

10:01:46:21 - 10:01:55:13	THE SELECTION	LA SÉLECTION
10:04:48:23 - 10:04:59:20	THE EXPERIMENTS	LES EXPÉRIENCES
10:07:09:03 - 10:07:16:06	LIBERATION 1945	LIBÉRATION EN 1945
10:07:56:23 - 10:08:04:11	LIBERATION 1945	LIBÉRATION EN 1945
10:09:52:07 - 10:10:19:07	AFTER AUSCHWITZ	APRÈS AUSCHWITZ

J'ai fait le choix d'afficher les pancartes en français, qui sont dans la seconde piste de sous-titres, aussi longtemps que les pancartes en anglais. Comme on peut le voir ci-dessus, elles ont une durée comprise entre 7 et 27 secondes. Dans ce cas-ci, le montage vidéo prime sur la théorie du sous-titrage.



4.2.2 Les difficultés liées aux changements de plan

Si l'on se réfère aux règles du sous-titrage, il est essentiel de respecter les changements de plan.

Tout d'abord, un sous-titre ne doit pas apparaître sur un changement de plan : il devrait se terminer trois images avant et commencer deux images après celui-ci. Il n'est néanmoins pas toujours possible de suivre cette règle à la lettre en raison des nombreux changements de plan.

Ensuite, si le sous-titre chevauche un changement de plan, il doit commencer dix images avant ou après ce changement de plan¹⁰⁸.

Enfin, selon une autre règle, le sous-titre doit apparaître au moment où l'intervenant parle et disparaître quand celui-ci s'arrête de parler. Mais ce n'est pas toujours le cas. J'ai prolongé certains sous-titres pour qu'ils se terminent quelques images après la fin du temps de parole, de sorte à offrir un meilleur confort de lecture.

Sous-titres :

V2/021	A Nazi was running in the middle of that selection platform,	Un nazi courait au milieu de la plate-forme de sélection
V2/186	and nobody moved,	et que plus personne ne bougeait,
V3/106	How can a little...	Comment le petit corps...

Il m'a fallu plusieurs fois transgresser la première règle mentionnée précédemment. En effet, dans les trois exemples ci-dessus, l'intervenante commence à parler quelques images avant le changement de plan : certains sous-titres chevauchent donc un changement de plan. Il était pour moi inconcevable qu'un sous-titre apparaisse après le début du temps de parole. En effet, cela déstabiliserait le lecteur qui s'attend à voir surgir le sous-titre au moment où l'intervenante commence à parler.

4.2.3 La découpe des lignes

Selon les règles du sous-titrage, un sous-titre est formé d'une ou deux lignes. Par ailleurs, il faut placer la phrase la plus courte dans la première ligne du sous-titre. Il est parfois néanmoins nécessaire de déroger à cette pratique à cause des unités de sens.

¹⁰⁸ Caron, N., (2017), *Traduction audiovisuelle : Fonds théoriques et aspects pratiques* [Notes de cours], Université catholique de Louvain.

En effet, Lavour et Serban (2008, p. 63)¹⁰⁹ suggèrent de couper les lignes en unités syntaxiques logiques, privilégiant ainsi les unités de sens.

Sous-titre : V1/0113

You were selected to be somebody	Vous étiez sélectionnée pour être quelqu'un
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La première ligne du sous-titre est plus longue que la deuxième ligne, ce qui est contraire aux règles du sous-titrage. Cependant, j'ai préféré privilégier l'unité de sens.

J'ai parfois découpé d'autres sous-titres de cette même manière – première ligne longue, deuxième ligne courte – afin de respecter les unités de sens.

Sous-titres : V1/0578 et V1/0579

in a society	dans une société semblable ...
that was akin to the one in the '30s and '40s in Germany.	à celle des années 30 et 40 en Allemagne.

L'intervenant prononce le mot anglais « akin to » dans le sous-titre 579. Cependant, j'ai écrit l'adjectif « semblable » dans le sous-titre 578 pour respecter l'unité de sens. De cette manière, l'adjectif en français est placé à côté du substantif « société » auquel il se rapporte.

Mais il y a des exceptions. En effet, dans certains cas, le montage vidéo va primer sur la théorie du sous-titrage en ce qui concerne le nombre de lignes dans un

¹⁰⁹ Lavour, J.-M. ; Serban, A., (2008), *La traduction audiovisuelle : Approche interdisciplinaire du sous-titrage*, Éd. De Boeck Supérieur, p. 63, adresse URL : https://books.google.be/books?hl=en&lr=&id=uBU2SyPI7xgC&oi=fnd&pg=PA5&dq=La+traduction+audiovisuelle.+Approche+interdisciplinaire+du+sous-titrage&ots=sBYBpmGclt&sig=qo2KnbPSeChQzW16sMZ79NgHs-w&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=unit%C3%A9&f=false, (consulté le 8 avril 2019).

sous-titre (maximum deux lignes). Le traducteur n'est pas responsable du montage de la vidéo ni de l'insertion des pancartes formées de plusieurs lignes.

Sous-titre : V3/016



J'ai respecté la mise en page employée en anglais : trois lignes pour écrire le titre du documentaire.

Sous-titres : V1/0003 & V3/002 et V3/001 (seconde piste de sous-titres)



Sous-titre : V1/0003 & V1/0130 sur 3 lignes



Sous-titre : V3/002 & V3/026 sur 4 lignes



Sous-titre: V3/001 & V3/018 sur 5 lignes

Sur les trois images ci-dessus, les sous-titres sont respectivement disposés sur trois, quatre et cinq lignes. Afin de distinguer les sous-titres des pancartes, j'ai

utilisé différents caractères. J'ai rédigé les sous-titres en minuscules et les pancartes en capitales. De cette manière, il n'y a pas de confusion possible pour le lecteur.

4.2.4 La place du sous-titre

D'un point de vue spatial, le sous-titre est placé au centre en bas de l'écran¹¹⁰. Toutefois, il a fallu que je transgresse cette règle de sous-titrage en ce qui concerne certaines pancartes.

Sous-titre : V1/0001

Lebensborn child	ENFANT DU LEBENSBORN
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Une pancarte apparaît alors que l'intervenante parle. J'ai décidé de mettre le sous-titre français à gauche, en majuscule, sans pour autant recouvrir ni le contenu de la pancarte en anglais ni le visage de l'intervenante. La solution que j'ai appliquée dans ce cas-ci est plus esthétique que théorique.



J'ai suivi le même procédé pour les sous-titres V1/0004 et V1/0387, si ce n'est que, dans ces cas-ci, ils sont positionnés en bas à droite de l'écran.

¹¹⁰ Brébisson Baldo De, S., (2016), « Formes, sens et pratiques du sous-titrage spécial », *Signata*, adresse URL : <https://journals.openedition.org/signata/1229>, (consulté le 22 mai 2019).

4.3 Aspects linguistiques

4.3.1 Les nombres

Afin de gagner de la place dans les sous-titres, j'ai décidé d'écrire tous les nombres cardinaux et ordinaux en chiffres, et non en toutes lettres.

Selon *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*¹¹¹, il est d'usage d'utiliser les chiffres dans les sous-titres pour gagner quelques caractères. Bien que *Le petit dictionnaire* préfère l'écriture en toutes lettres dans certains cas, comme pour les petits nombres, j'ai choisi d'écrire tous les nombres en chiffres afin d'uniformiser les sous-titres.

✍

Sous-titre : V1/0023

<i>70 years after World War II began,</i>	<i>Plus de 70 ans après le début de la 2e Guerre mondiale,</i>
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À l'origine, je souhaitais garder la même structure qu'en anglais, en écrivant le nombre « 70 » en lettres. Je me suis alors posé une question : devrais-je écrire « septante » comme en Belgique ou « soixante-dix » comme en France ? Pour contourner ce problème, j'ai décidé d'écrire le nombre « 70 » en chiffres. Ce qui était également un gain de place non négligeable. J'ai alors décidé d'ajouter simplement l'information « plus de ».

J'avais en outre d'abord pensé écrire « la Seconde Guerre mondiale » et pas « la Deuxième Guerre mondiale ». Cependant, en raison du nombre de caractères et pour un meilleur confort de lecture, j'ai choisi d'utiliser de traduire par « 2e ». Par ailleurs, comme le programme EZTitles ne permet pas d'écrire les petites lettres supérieures, j'ai préféré utiliser l'abréviation « 2e » qui, selon moi, ne portera pas à confusion, car elle est bien plus connue du public que l'abréviation « 2de ».

¹¹¹ DioKuan, (mars 2011), *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*, p. 41, adresse URL : http://tsukiyo-novel.nanami.fr/Petit_dico_orthotypo_sous-titrage.pdf, (consulté le 24 mars 2019).

Sous-titre : V2/004

third and fourth children in the family.	les 3e et 4e enfants de la fratrie.
--	-------------------------------------

Écrire les nombres cardinaux « troisième » et « quatrième » en chiffres m'a permis de gagner de la place de telle sorte que le sous-titre se retrouve « dans le vert ». De plus, écrire les nombres en chiffres facilite la lecture du sous-titre.

Sous-titre : V2/147

But a year later, she developed cancerous polyps in the bladder.	<i>Un an plus tard, on lui a diagnostiqué un cancer de la vessie.</i>
--	---

Ici, le sous-titre commence par un chiffre. Comme l'indique *Le petit dictionnaire*, il est obligatoire d'écrire le chiffre « 1 » en lettres, car celui-ci se trouve en début de phrase.

4.3.2 L'emploi du « on »

Avec l'intention de gagner de la place et des caractères, j'ai personnellement utilisé le pronom « on » à la place du pronom personnel « nous ». Lorsqu'il s'agissait de plusieurs personnes, j'ai mis l'attribut ou le participe passé qui est utilisé avec l'auxiliaire être au pluriel¹¹².

Sous-titre : V2/009

We got down from the cattle car.	On est descendus du wagon à bestiaux.
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Au lieu de sous-titrer « Nous sommes descendus du wagon à bestiaux », j'ai préféré passer par « On est ». De cette manière, je gagne quelques caractères et le sous-titre tient en une seule ligne.

¹¹² On : accord ; « on » et « l'on », (1998), in *Langue française*, adresse URL : <http://www.langue-fr.net/On-accord-on-et-l-on>, (consulté le 10 avril 2019).

Sous-titres :

V3/069	Mengele heard that we were twins	Mengele a entendu qu'on était jumelles
V3/130	We we're not left free.	On n'était pas libres.

Pour les sous-titres 69 et 130, j'ai accordé les attributs « jumelles » et « libres » avec l'auxiliaire être. Le pronom « on » permet un gain de place, ce qui est non négligeable dans le sous-titrage. De plus, « l'emploi du *on* [...] est surtout fréquent à l'oral dans un registre familier »¹¹³.

4.3.3 L'idiomaticitéSous-titres : V1/0287 et V1/0288

30,000 dead	Dans cette zone,
people in this area in three months.	30 000 personnes sont mortes en 3 mois.

Sous-titres : V1/1008 et V1/1009

40,000 kidnapes	<i>Après la guerre,</i>
returned to Poland after the war.	40 000 enfants enlevés <i>sont retournés en Pologne.</i>

En ce qui concerne les sous-titres 287/288 et 1008/1009, j'ai changé l'ordre d'apparition des mots, de sorte que la phrase ne commence pas par un nombre. De plus, la phrase est plus naturelle en français.

Sous-titres : V2/001 et V2/002

I was born in 1934,	En 1934,
one of a pair of twins.	ma sœur jumelle et moi sommes nées.

Au début, j'avais traduit la phrase en un seul sous-titre : « Je suis née en 1934,

¹¹³ Banque de dépannage linguistique, (avril 2019), *On*, adresse URL : http://bdl.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/bdl/gabarit_bdl.asp?id=1708, (consulté le 14 mai 2019).

comme ma sœur jumelle. » Mais cela ne « sonnait pas bien » en français. Je suis ensuite parvenue à cette traduction : « Ma sœur jumelles et moi sommes nées en 1934. » Cependant, cette phrase posait un autre problème, le sous-titre durait un peu plus de six secondes. Or, la durée maximale pour un sous-titre est de six secondes. J'ai finalement choisi de scinder le sous-titre en deux.

Sous-titres : V3/185 et V3/186

I hear her voice in my ears.	J'entends sa voix qui résonne
Ringing.	dans mes oreilles.

J'avais commencé par sous-titrer « J'entends sa voix dans mes oreilles » et « qui résonne ». Mais j'ai préféré inverser quelque peu les mots dans la phrase afin que cela semble plus naturel en français.

Sous-titres : V1/0859 et V1/0860

And all my life happy...	Et jusque-là,
Happy life.	j'avais été heureuse.

Dans cet extrait, on constate que l'intervenante parle mal anglais. J'ai choisi de faire une phrase complète et correcte en français au lieu d'en écrire une qui serait alors mal conçue. Cela rend la lecture plus agréable et compréhensible en français. Je me suis également appuyée sur la vidéo avec la voice-over française pour comprendre ce que l'intervenante voulait dire.

4.4 Typographie

4.4.1 L'emploi de l'italique et des guillemets

D'après les règles du sous-titrage, l'italique est utilisé pour les voix off : le narrateur et les voix hors champs, à savoir quand l'intervenant n'apparaît pas à

l'écran. De plus, Díaz-Cintas et Remael (2014, p. 125)¹¹⁴ précisent que les mots en langue étrangère, s'ils ne sont pas connus du public cible, doivent être sous-titrés en italique. J'ai également décidé d'employer l'italique et les guillemets pour les propos rapportés.

Selon *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*¹¹⁵, il est conseillé d'utiliser les guillemets pour les citations, c'est-à-dire un discours qui n'appartient pas à la personne qui prononce la phrase. La plupart du temps, les citations s'étendaient sur plusieurs sous-titres. Afin de gagner de la place, j'ai choisi de ne pas mettre un guillemet ouvrant au début de chaque ligne de sous-titre pour montrer que la citation n'était pas finie. Comme les citations se poursuivaient sur plusieurs sous-titres, j'ai décidé d'employer l'italique en plus du guillemet ouvrant dans le premier sous-titre et le guillemet fermant dans le dernier sous-titre des propos rapportés.

Par ailleurs, j'ai mis entre guillemets les mots qui ne sont généralement pas utilisés ensemble en français ou qu'on ne s'attend pas à voir utilisés ensemble, lorsqu'ils apparaissent pour la première fois à l'écran.

✍

Sous-titre : V1/0133

My name "Folker" comes from the German "Volk", which means nation.	Mon prénom « Folker » vient de <i>Volk</i> , un mot allemand qui signifie <i>nation</i> .
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J'ai mis les mots « Volk » et « nation » en italique. Cela indique clairement que ce dernier est l'équivalent français du terme allemand.

¹¹⁴ Díaz-Cintas, J. ; Remael, A., (2014), *Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling*, Routledge, p. 125, Retrieved from https://books.google.fr/books?id=MIW4AwAAQBAJ&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=diaz+cintas+italics&source=bl&ots=AnB0dBmWMb&sig=ACfU3U2BN5DKdtW-HM9eopoEhCsHw1nSIA&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiirYa_95rhAhUHzyYUKHUN2BGQQ6AEwAXoECDEQAQ#v=onepage&q=diaz%20cintas%20italics&f=fa, (visited on 24th Mars of 2019).

¹¹⁵ DioKuan, (mars 2011), *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*, p. 32, adresse URL : http://tsukiyo-novel.nanami.fr/Petit_dico_orthotypo_sous-titrage.pdf, (consulté le 24 mars 2019).



Sous-titre : V1/0369

or genetic corruption.	ou à la « corruption génétique ».
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J'ai opté pour les guillemets dans ce cas-ci, parce que le public ne s'attend pas à voir ces deux termes ensemble. De plus, je n'ai pas trouvé énormément d'occurrences sur l'Internet, les guillemets me semblaient donc de rigueur.

J'ai néanmoins trouvé un article¹¹⁶ sur le portail Persée qui faisait allusion à la « corruption » ou à la « décadence », ce qu'Hitler appelait « l'empoisonnement de la race ».

Sous-titre : V1/0678

All of us, we don't have a real identity.	Nous, enfants du <i>Lebensborn</i> , on n'a pas de véritable identité.
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J'ai écrit ici le terme *Lebensborn* en italique, car c'est un mot étranger.

Sous-titre : V1/0731

It's for Kreisleiter Kampe,	C'est à l'intention du <i>Kreisleiter</i> qui s'appelle Kampe.
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Díaz-Cintas et Remael recommandent l'emploi de l'italique pour les mots étrangers. J'ai ainsi mis « *Kreisleiter* » en italique, ce terme allemand désigne un « responsable du NSDAP au niveau du district »¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁶ Chapoutot, J., (2007), La charrue et l'épée : Paysan-soldat, esclavage et colonisation nazie à l'Est (1941-1945), *Hypothèses*, 10(1), pp. 261-270, adresse URL : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-hypotheses-2007-1-page-261.htm>, (consulté le 8 mars 2019).

¹¹⁷ Goebbels, J., (2007), *Journal de Joseph Goebbels 1933-1939*, Paris : Tallandier, adresse URL : https://books.google.be/books?id=28NSCwAAQBAJ&pg=PR35&lpg=PR35&dq=organisation+du+nsdap+grade&source=bl&ots=wGTv4Zp-Ao&sig=ACfU3U30mTwboePAcCCYAEw5dfZ2Me5IBA&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi5lv_rmaDiAhUTUBUIHXXzArMQ6AEwDnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=organisation%20du%20ns, (consulté le 16 mai 2019).

Sous-titre : V2/023

<i>“Twins, twins.”</i>	« <i>Jumeaux, jumeaux.</i> »
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J’ai suivi le même procédé pour tous les propos rapportés, en employant l’italique, un guillemet ouvrant pour marquer le début des propos rapportés et un guillemet fermant pour en marquer la fin.

Sous-titre : V3/188

She said: “Verily I have no longer the strength.”	Elle a dit : « <i>Je n’ai vraiment plus de force.</i> »
--	--

L’intervenante rapporte les propos de sa mère. Pour faciliter la compréhension du public, j’ai choisi de mettre ses propos en italique mais également entre guillemets.

Le guillemet ouvrant marque le début des propos rapportés dans ce premier sous-titre et le guillemet fermant, qui n’apparaît qu’au sous-titre 197, marque ainsi la fin des propos rapportés.

4.4.2 L’emploi des points de suspension

Les points de suspension marquent une intention d’attente, un effet de surprise, une hésitation, une réflexion¹¹⁸. Il arrive que l’intervenant(e) fasse une pause lorsqu’il ou elle parle, parce qu’il ou elle est très ému(e) ou cherche ses mots. Dans ces cas-là, j’ai utilisé les points de suspension. Lorsque l’intervalle entre deux sous-titres était long, les points de suspension étaient également de rigueur. En revanche, quand l’intervalle tournait autour d’une demi-seconde (10 images) ou d’une seconde (25 images), j’ai mis une virgule. Cette dernière marque, entre autres, une énumération de faits ou de données.

¹¹⁸ Banque de dépannage linguistique, (avril 2019), Points de suspension : généralités, adresse URL : http://bdl.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/bdl/gabarit_bdl.asp?id=3395, (consulté le 11 mai 2019).

Sous-titre : V3/131

We'd been... escorted.	On... était escortés.
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J'ai décidé de mettre des points de suspension, car l'intervenante cherche ses mots. En effet, l'anglais n'est pas sa langue maternelle.

4.4.3 Les capitales

Selon *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*¹¹⁹, tout ce qui apparaît à l'écran doit s'écrire en lettres capitales. En revanche, si le sous-titre est composé d'une ou plusieurs phrases, il faudra utiliser l'italique.

Sous-titre : V2/172

In August 1993, Eva arrived at Dr. Munch's home in Germany.	<i>En août 1993, Eva s'est rendue chez le Dr Münch en Allemagne.</i>
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Sous-titre : V3/183

Yona Laks and her twin sister Miriam also survived.	<i>Jona Laks et sa jumelle Miriam ont également survécu.</i>
---	--

J'ai employé l'italique pour les deux sous-titres ci-dessus, comme le recommande *Le petit dictionnaire*.

Sous-titre : V3/002 (seconde piste de sous-titres)

POLAND DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944 AGE 14	POLOGNE DÉPORTÉE À AUSCHWITZ EN 1944 14 ANS
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J'ai également dû utiliser la seconde piste de sous-titres (ou *secondary subtitles*

¹¹⁹ DioKuan, (mars 2011), *Le petit dictionnaire d'orthographe et de typographie pour le sous-titrage*, p. 17, adresse URL : http://tsukiyo-novel.nanami.fr/Petit_dico_orthotypo_sous-titrage.pdf, (consulté le 18 mai 2019).

track, en anglais) dans les première et troisième vidéos. En effet, les pancartes apparaissent au moment où quelqu'un parle. Étant donné que ce sont des indications contextuelles, j'ai écrit les sous-titres en capitales.

4.5 Commentaires divers

Vidéo 1 :

Sous-titre : V1/0021

Where do I come from?	D'où je viens ?
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Dans la première vidéo, l'intervenant Folker Heinecke parle en allemand. Ses propos sont sous-titrés en anglais. Toutefois, les sous-titres anglais ne disparaissent que quelques images après la fin du temps de parole, c'est-à-dire qu'ils restent à l'écran alors que Folker s'est arrêté de parler.

J'ai décidé de rester cohérente avec les sous-titres anglais et de suivre l'usage de la vidéo, de cette manière, les sous-titres français coïncident avec le début et la fin du temps de parole. Cela évite également au lecteur d'être confus.

Sous-titres : V1/0013, V1/0014 et V1/0015

<i>"Should we succeed in establishing this Nordic race,</i>	<i>« Si nous réussissons à créer une race supérieure</i>
<i>and from this seedbed produce a race of 200 million,</i>	<i>et à partir de cette souche, à produire 200 millions d'individus,</i>
<i>then the world will belong to us."</i>	<i>nous serons les maîtres du monde. »</i>

J'ai retrouvé la traduction de cette phrase prononcée par Heinrich Himmler dans le livre *Histoire secrète et insolite du IIIe Reich*¹²⁰.

¹²⁰ Lefrançois, M., (2016), *Histoire secrète et insolite du IIIe Reich*, City Edition, adresse URL : https://books.google.be/books?id=wwT1CwAAQBAJ&pg=PT181&lpg=PT181&dq=produire+200+millions+d%E2%80%99individus+les+ma%C3%A9tres+du+monde&source=bl&ots=aPT-mMCDSM&sig=ACfU3U02-ZRR7oyvhLq5kd9od1BnCM5hOw&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi1vZ_e8qDiAhUIJVAKHcoWBsEQ6

Sous-titre : V1/0201

<i>that on the pressure Guntram's stepfather finally told him</i>	<i>que le beau-père de Guntram lui a finalement révélé</i>
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J'ai choisi d'omettre la partie « sous pression », parce que le sous-titre était trop long. Par ailleurs, cela ne nuit en rien la compréhension du lecteur.

Certains sous-titres étaient trop courts, durant parfois moins de 25 images par seconde. Pour cette raison, j'ai décidé d'en rassembler certains afin de ne pas me retrouver avec des sous-titres trop courts qui se suivent (par exemple : sous-titres V1/0193, V1/0265). Dans la plupart des cas, l'intervenant marque une pause, soit parce qu'il cherche ses mots en anglais, qui n'est pas sa langue maternelle, soit parce qu'il est ému. Ainsi, la lecture est d'autant plus confortable pour le lecteur.

Sous-titre : V1/0826

I... am... sorry.	Je... suis... désolé.
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Ce sous-titre était au départ divisé en trois sous-titres, chacun contenant un seul mot. Pour que la phrase ne soit pas morcelée, j'ai décidé de les rassembler en un seul sous-titre. De plus, les sous-titres duraient moins d'une seconde – ce qui est contraire à la règle de la longueur (durée) des sous-titres.

Sous-titre : V1/0841

My mother stood like a pillar of salt.	Ma mère était raide comme une statue.
--	--

Les termes « pillar of salt » font référence à l'histoire de la femme de Loth, qui

s'est transformée en statue, dans l'Ancien Testament¹²¹. L'intervenante veut dire par là que sa mère était dans une attitude figée lors de l'arrestation de son père.



Sous-titres : V1/0937 et V1/0938

There is no lie in my story.	Je n'ai pas raconté de mensonges.
I told you the way it was.	Je vous ai raconté comment ça s'est passé.

Les propos en polonais de Jadwiga Polakowska ont tous été sous-titrés en anglais, contrairement à ces deux sous-titres. Ici, on a eu recours à la voice-over. J'ai fait le choix de commencer les sous-titres français au même moment que la voix anglaise.

Vidéo 2 :



Sous-titre : V2/043

<i>We were Mengele twins,</i>	<i>On était les jumeaux de Mengele.</i>
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En anglais, le mot « twins » désigne à la fois « jumeaux » et « jumelles ». Cependant, ici, Eva Kor parle des jumeaux de Mengele en général. J'ai choisi de traduire par « jumeaux », puisqu'Eva et Miriam, sœurs jumelles, faisaient partie de l'ensemble du groupe de jumeaux.

Vidéo 3 :



Sous-titre : V3/024

I trod on this dead people like they were stairs.	que les cadavres me servaient d'escalier.
--	--

Ici, l'intervenante utilise une expression imagée. Elle compare les escaliers à des

¹²¹ TLFi : Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé, adresse URL : <http://stella.atilf.fr/Dendien/scripts/tlfiv5/visusel.exe?16;s=1336983360;r=1;nat=;sol=7;>, (consulté le 22 mai 2019).

cadavres, qui, empilés les uns sur les autres, servaient de marches d'escalier à ceux qui descendaient des wagons à bestiaux. Au début, j'avais traduit par « Je me souviens » « de marcher sur ces morts comme si je descendais des escaliers », mais cela ne me semblait pas français ; puis, par « les morts me servaient d'escalier ». J'ai finalement remplacé « les morts » par « les cadavres ».

Sous-titre : V3/035

they will take her away from her... they will take us away from her.	ils nous éloigneraient d'elle.
---	--------------------------------

L'intervenante s'emmêle les pinceaux, d'une part parce qu'elle est émue, et d'autre part parce que l'anglais n'est pas sa langue maternelle. J'ai choisi de traduire par une phrase complète et correcte en français. Cela évite la confusion du public.

5 Conclusion

La réalisation de ce mémoire m'a permis de développer les techniques de traduction et de sous-titrage acquises pendant mes cinq années universitaires. La lecture d'ouvrages et d'articles écrits en anglais m'a également aidée à affiner mes connaissances linguistiques pour rédiger mes deux introductions. Ce fut une expérience très enrichissante qui m'a prouvé l'importance de l'esprit de synthèse et de la créativité dont il faut faire part dans le domaine du sous-titrage.

J'ai par ailleurs non seulement pu en apprendre davantage sur le programme du *Lebensborn*, un sujet d'Histoire qui me passionne, mais ai également découvert un autre pan sombre de la Seconde Guerre mondiale avec le sujet des expériences médicales nazies.

En rédigeant ce mémoire, je voulais traiter de sujets historiques méconnus du grand public, puisque, pour ne pas reproduire les mêmes erreurs, il est essentiel de connaître le passé de notre Histoire.

« Le fait que les hommes tirent peu de profit des leçons de l'Histoire est la leçon la plus importante que l'Histoire nous enseigne. » (Aldous Huxley)

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German women carrying Lebensborn children [Figure 2], adresse URL : <https://allthatsinteresting.com/lebensborn>.

Inside a Lebensborn nursery [Figure 3], adresse URL : <https://allthatsinteresting.com/lebensborn>.

A Lebensborn home [Figure 4], adresse URL : <https://familycourtinjustice.wordpress.com/2015/02/15/lebensborn-pt-i-nazi-program-breed-master-race/>.

Lebensborn children [Figure 5], adresse URL : <https://dirkdeklein.net/2017/06/24/my-name-is-aleksander-a-lebensborn-victim/>.

Children being measured [Figure 6], adresse URL : <https://dirkdeklein.net/2017/06/24/my-name-is-aleksander-a-lebensborn-victim/>.

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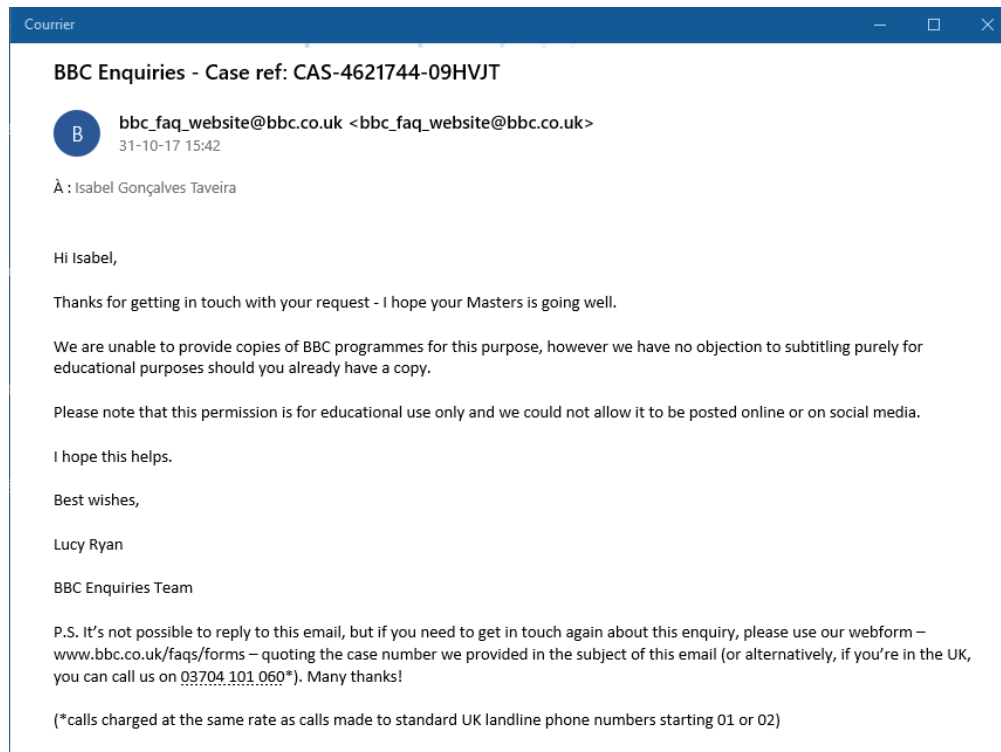
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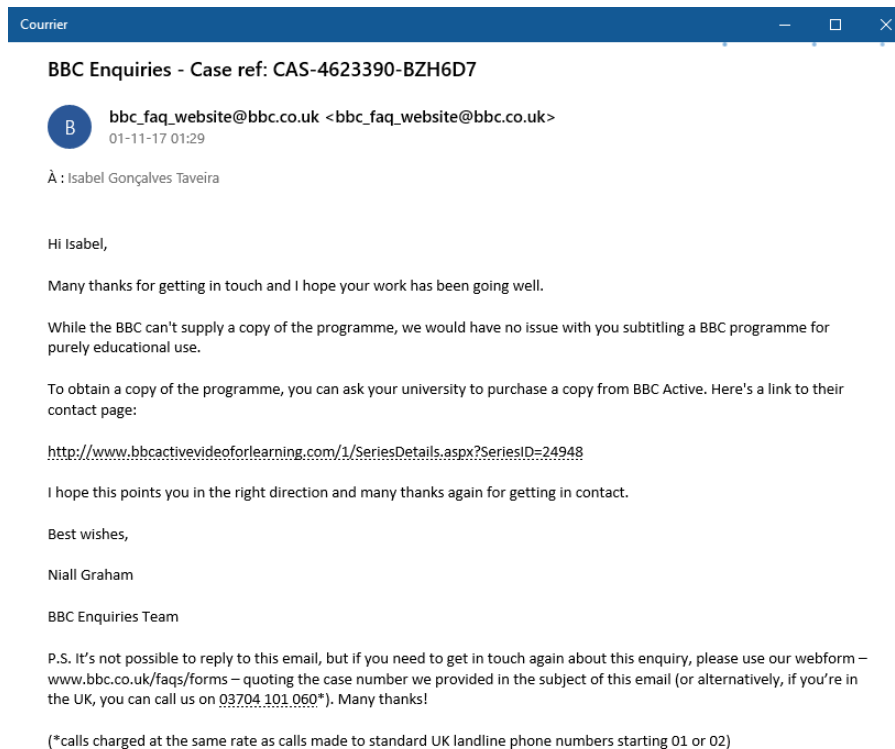
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7 Annexes

7.1 Échanges de mails avec la BBC





7.2 Scripts

7.2.1 Video 1: The Last Nazis: Children of the Master Race, Episode 3 of 3

SUBTITLE 1

NARRATOR:

In Nazi Germany in the 1930s, a secret plan was hatched to create a master race of blond-haired, blue-eyed children. While war raged and millions were murdered, these elite children were bred to populate the Reich that would rule for 1,000 years.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

Did they want me as a child? Or just did they want somebody as an ideological person for the system?

NARRATOR:

The project was called Lebensborn, and was the brainchild of SS chief Heinrich Himmler. He said, "Should we succeed in establishing this Nordic race, and from this seedbed produce a race of 200 million, then the world will belong to us."

SUBTITLE 16

GUNTRAM WEBER:

It gives the date of my first birthday, "From your Godfather, H. Himmler." One of the worst criminals in Germany.

NARRATOR:

For the Lebensborn children there would be a tragic outcome.

FOLKER HEINECKE:

Where do I come from? Who was my father, my mother?

NARRATOR:

70 years after World War II began, this film reveals what has become of the children who were born to be the master race.

THE LAST NAZIS
CHILDREN OF
THE MASTER RACE

NARRATOR:

After a life of lies and deception, Guntram Weber finally discovered that he was a Lebensborn child, the illegitimate son of a leading SS officer. These shocking revelations have led him to retrace his father's footsteps to the autumn of 1939, in an attempt to understand his own past.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

He crossed into Poland. Carrying his gun. And carrying lists of people he was going to arrest and kill. And he knew it. He was going to do it. And he wanted to do it.

NARRATOR:

One stop on Guntram's journey will be to the home in Poland where he spent his early childhood. But this was no ordinary upbringing with a mother, father, brothers and sisters.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I spent my earliest 15 months here and I know next to nothing about it. There are lots of secrets connected with that. And most of them are unpleasant. This is strange, though. The floor looks... I don't know. Familiar. Familiar.

NARRATOR:

Guntram's first home was one of 30 built across the German empire by Heinrich Himmler from 1935 onwards. Their had a purpose: to nurse a special class of illegitimate children capable of becoming the new master race. This project Himmler called Lebensborn or "fountain of life". Like Guntram Weber, Gisela Heidenreich was brought up in a Lebensborn home.

SUBTITLE 61

Gisela Heidenreich
Lebensborn Child

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

Himmler first said, "We have to avoid abortions. Because too much of this precious German blood is getting lost." Then he said, "We make an institution called Lebensborn to help women who are pregnant." "But", now, here's the "but". "Only to women of good blood." This was what Lebensborn actually was. They accepted only women fitting the racial "correct" type.

Herta Repp
Lebensborn nurse

HERTA REPP:

The state demanded there should be no Jewish ancestry. It was traced back I don't know how many generations to see if there was any foreign influence. It was for healthy women who then had healthy children, normal one I would say. That was the precondition.

NARRATOR:

Every last detail of the Lebensborn project was overseen by Himmler's watchful fanatical eye. Himmler had rapidly risen to become head of the SS and the Gestapo. Born into a middle-class Catholic family, he became a chicken farmer with a particular obsession for the breeding of genetically pure white hens. It was only natural for Hitler to entrust him with the Nazis' programme to create a new master race. But who would be the sexual engine behind this patriotic procreation? Himmler's very own SS. Hitler said, "I do not doubt, within 100 years all the German elite will be a product of the SS." They became simultaneously an instrument of terror and the genetic seed for the so-called "Aryan race". Together with the specially selected blond-haired blue-eyed wives, they were encouraged to have large families. But Himmler soon realised that the strictures of married life slowed up the breeding process. So he actively encouraged his men to extend their carnal duties beyond the marital bed, with Lebensborn on hand for the new single mothers and their illegitimate children. Himmler said, "I have systematically defied existing laws and explained to my men that children are always a blessing, legitimate or not. Now my men tell me with shining eyes that they have just had an illegitimate child." The girls regard it as an honour, not a disgrace.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

They had like never before in their life, they had an importance, which they had not had before. You were selected to be somebody who will have a child. The child will be an Aryan child. This child will be part of the so-called master race so you are important yourself. They had evenings with music and dances, but also with training of Nazi ideology. I had contact with women who said it was the best time

SUBTITLE 123

of their life. They had nice stuff. Everything was OK. And they felt like, “You are a sister of mine. We have the same ideology.” For the Lebensborn children themselves, their daily routines were tailored to serve the Reich and prepare them for their destiny.

Folker Heinecke
Lebensborn Child

FOLKER HEINECKE:

Everything – eating, drinking, sleeping, it was all done under duress. It was all banging, bending and breaking, and the human aspect was always sacrificed. If we have no relatives, then the only thing left is the state, the nation. My name “Folker” comes from the German “Volk”, which means nation. So I belong to everyone, or should be there for all of them.

Guntram Weber
Lebensborn Child

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Imagine 30 babies in one room, where the nurses are instructed not to answer signals from the babies. As a baby, you would utter certain desires. The desire to be fed. The desire to be cleaned. The desire for warmth, for cuddling. For whatever. Your desires would not be answered. And that was... that was... programme. It was not just, that they, you know, forgot. It was a programme to break your will. Once you have broken a person's will you can install your own order.

NARRATOR:

In Lebensborn homes, fathers remained anonymous. The Reich was the authority. Himmler himself even became Godfather to a carefully selected few. Guntram Weber's mother refused to reveal his father's identity. But as he grew up in post-war Germany, the desire to know where he came from grew ever stronger.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I was consciously looking to solve the secrets that my mother and my stepfather and the older generation left me with. I had questions about myself. So, one day, when there was no-one else in the house, I went and I opened the wardrobe and I looked at the strongbox and the key was on it. So I took it, unlocked it, looked in, found lots of papers. None about myself. None about myself, but... I found a silver cup. It gives the date of my first birthday and then it says, “From your Godfather, H. Himmler.” I knew the name Himmler, even at 15 and 16. And I knew the man was a... criminal. One of the... One of the worst criminals in... Germany. That indicated that my father must have been high up, somewhere close to Himmler.

SUBTITLE 188

NARRATOR:

Himmler was Godfather to at least 50 Lebensborn offspring sired by his closest SS colleagues. He himself practised what he preached, producing two illegitimate children of his own.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

There was a shelf at the library with new acquisitions. I would go through all the books that came out about national socialism. I was especially interested in looking at the photos. And I... I tried to determine whether there was any similarity between myself and people on those photos.

NARRATOR:

It wasn't until many years later that on the pressure Guntram's stepfather finally told him who his real father was. Ludolf von Alvensleben, a dedicated Nazi, a high-ranking SS officer and Himmler's adjutant. In 1939, Alvensleben proved his loyalty to Hitler and the Nazi regime in the most brutal fashion. On 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland and started World War II. Hitler had ordered that Poland should be reduced to a slave nation. Its aristocracy, clergy and intelligentsia were to be wiped out. During the invasion,, Alvensleben led the Selbstschutz a brutal paramilitary organisation made up of Germans already living in Poland. Alvensleben told his men, "You are now the master race here. Don't be soft. Be merciless. "Clear out everything that is non-German."

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I will never understand how they came to do the kinds of things they did... Convinced they would get away with it. They were even thinking they could rule the whole world, convinced they would get territories for the... for the master race. You know, which was to govern the world.

NARRATOR:

Guntram is heading to the War Crimes Office in Bydgoszcz, the town his father used as a Polish base. He and researcher Chris Dziadzielwialski have been granted rare access to view criminal case files detailing Alvensleben's crimes. Death Valley just outside the town was the site of one of them.

CHRIS DZIADZIELWIALSKI:

Death Valley, or the Fordon Valley, as it used to be known, was a desolate and secluded forest, away from the city of Bydgoszcz. The Germans were transporting the people and they were digging ditches and then executing people there during the war. As you can see, this is case after case, after case. Some are still open, still people seeking justice. On one day, 7 October 1939, Alvensleben's men executed over 4,000 Poles who were piled into shallow graves and left to rot in Death Valley.

SUBTITLE 256

GUNTRAM WEBER:

It does mention specific names of victims. Here it mentions Betty Israel. Betty Levine. In Fordon. And Fordon again. Then Fordon again. Always. And these killings always happened with the participation of the Selbstschutz.

CHRIS DZIADZIELWIALSKI:

And there are pictures of the victims. Because it's... There's a word "Zamordowany" which is "murdered". And there are their names. Franciszka Rupinska, Aniela Rupinska, sisters or related.

GUNTRAM WEBER: And you see photos of people and they were killed just for having a certain nationality. It's easy... to put away written documents, but it's not easy to put away the photos and the pictures.

NARRATOR:

After the war, Guntram's father was captured by the Allies, but escaped. Like many high-ranking Nazi war criminals, he fled to the safe haven of Latin America, living out his life as a free man in Argentina.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I remember seeing some of the statements he made after the war, when he was far away from Germany. One of the statements was, "There was something at the beginning of the war, but that wasn't much." 30,000 dead people in this area in three months. I don't know what to say to someone who makes that kind of statement. "There was something at the beginning of the war, but that wasn't much."

NARRATOR:

Guntram's father's role in the "racial cleansing" of Poland was all part of a plan to accommodate the new master race, clearing Eastern Europe so that Lebensborn children, like his own son, could settle there in an expanded Reich. Himmler said, "Should we succeed in establishing this Nordic race, and from this seedbed produce a race of 200 million, then the world will belong to us." But fuelling the empire's expansion by breeding was too slow a business for Himmler, so he turned to other means to expand the Lebensborn. He said, "I intend to take German blood from wherever it is to be found and steal it wherever I can." As the war progressed, Himmler instructed Lebensborn operatives to go out and kidnap so-called "Aryan" children from their parents in the occupied eastern territories. Folker Heinecke only discovered years after the war that he had been abducted from the Ukraine and trafficked to Poland, where he was forced into the Lebensborn programme.

FOLKER HEINECKE:

There was a Racial Office also instigated by Himmler, where children were

SUBTITLE 320

measured. So the head had to be the right shape. The profile, the ears... it all had to look right. Aryan in appearance – blond, blue-eyed. All of this makes sense if you creating an elite Aryan generation. It was all planned like this. Children should be purely Aryan, ideally Nordic. That's what Heinrich Himmler decided. He wanted children who'd be good at producing more children.

NARRATOR:

Children like Folker were Germanised and forbidden to speak their own language. By the end of the war, over 200,000 so-called "Aryan" children had been stolen from Poland and Russia alone. Building a numerically and physically superior master race was at the very core of Nazi ideology. Hitler had perverted Darwin's survival of the fittest to justify his notion that a strong race should prove its right to exist.

MAN 1:

Nature makes its remorseless selection. The sick bird falls prey to the cat. The weak hare is caught by its pursuer. Even amongst members of the same species, fights happen with the weaker falling prey to the other. Some mother birds even kill poorly developed hatchlings purely by instinct.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

The idea was that there is a special race, the so-called Nordic race. Blond, blue-eyed people and a special height are the more precious race. And they also have a good character. This crazy maniac idea was that the Aryan race should be, because they were so precious, should finally reign the world one day, this was the idea.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Look at them closely. Look at them closely. Many of them were crazy. They happened to be able to be in power. And... They assumed that it was their right to shape all of Germany in their own image.

NARRATOR:

This new world order had no space for flawed imperfection or genetic corruption. After all, why should the hard-working Germans be burdened by the impure?

MAN 2:

In the past 70 years, our population has increased by 50%. Whilst the number of people with hereditary diseases has increased by 450% over the same period. If this trend continued, in 50 years, one in four people would have an hereditary disease. We care for them, but we stop them reproducing. Such poor creatures are no longer to live alongside our healthy children in future.

SUBTITLE 383

NARRATOR:

While the Nazi propaganda machine was spreading its hatred, Dorothea Buck was a school student living near the north German coast.

DOROTHEA BUCK:

They depicted the disabled as some sort of burden as a heavy load you'd have to carry in your arms. And they showed them so disgustingly, so horrifically that the nation started being in favour of sterilisation, you see. So basically they gave them a reason to degrade all disabled people.

NARRATOR:

Hitler himself had always been a keen advocate of forced sterilisation, arguing its case long before he came to power in 1933. Following a nervous breakdown in 1936, 19-year-old Dorothea discovered just how quickly Hitler's policy had become actual medical practice.

DOROTHEA BUCK:

My mother was given a choice. Either agree to my sterilisation or I would have to stay in the institution until I was 45. She was totally shocked and said that is even worse! But you know, how could anyone deal with that? And when I was being prepared for the operation, I asked what it was for. To which the nurse answered, "For a small but necessary surgical intervention." I woke up in a small bedroom with four beds. I still didn't know what had been done to me. Then a fellow patient told me it was a sterilization. And I felt utterly distraught and despaired.

NARRATOR:

Dorothea was one of 350,000 forcibly sterilised because they were mentally ill, blind or even just depressed. Master race logic soon dictated that sterilisation would progress to extermination. In the autumn of 1939, while Hitler unleashed Nazi barbarity in Poland, at home, in Germany he also sanctioned a secret euthanasia programme. Over the next two years, more than 70,000 genetic undesirables were murdered. Dozens at a time were crammed into small gas chambers, their brains dissected on crude tables for genetic research.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

If the Nazis would have known all the scientific results of genetic experiments, if they would have known what we know now. My God! I had times when I felt like shivering and... My God! Well, we have to be very happy that they lost the war.

NARRATOR:

After Germany's defeat in 1945, the world began to see the full horrors of the Nazi regime. Millions had been systematically wiped out. The Nazi experiment lay in tatters. Germany shamed and in ruins. Although Hitler and Himmler had

SUBTITLE 444

committed suicide, over the next two years, the Nuremberg trials put 200 of the surviving key architects of the regime to justice for their crimes.

MAN 3:

This tribunal sentences you to ten years in prison.

NARRATOR:

Lebensborn leaders escaped prosecution, claiming the programme was merely a socially progressive network for orphans and illegitimate children. After Nuremberg, many Lebensborn mothers, still loyal to the Reich and hoping for a resurgence, continued lying to their children about their origins.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I felt it. I felt it, there was something... For me, it was always... Since I was a child, something was wrong with me. Which is definitely my story. That I was born in a Lebensborn home in Oslo. My mother was employee of the Lebensborn and she was still working in Oslo. Then she came back with this little baby to her sister and said, "Here, I brought you a little orphan from Norway. Because didn't you always want a girl?" So I was brought up in my very first three years, I thought my aunt was my mother and my cousins were my brothers.

NARRATOR:

After the war, Gisela's uncle, the man she thought to be her father, was freed by the Allies and returned home.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I was about three, three and a half. And then of course, the boys, who were some years older, said, "Papa is coming!" So little Gissie also said, "My papa is coming back!" And this guy said, "What is this SS bastard doing here in my family?" This was the shock of my small life. That I was a "SS bastard". I didn't know the word, of course. Then he said, "This is not my child." And I was lost.

NARRATOR:

When Gisela's real mother came forward, she was told yet another story about her daughter's origins.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

They told me my father died in Russia, which was normal for my generation. I didn't have a picture from him. This was also... Other children, whose parents, whose fathers had been killed in the war, they had pictures, she didn't have. She said he was his fiancée. And of course she hadn't had time before he had to go to the war. And of course. When he would have come back, of course, they would have married. So I stopped asking because I felt this is a wound in my mother.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

After the war, the adults were obviously trying to stay out of politics. They refused

SUBTITLE 499

to talk about the past. They did not praise Hitler. They did not praise national socialism, but they defended many of the things that happened.

NARRATOR:

But as the years passed and orphans of the war came of age, countless stories emerged about the Nazi era. Gisela learned more about Lebensborn from an article in the German press. It described the homes as anonymous breeding farms.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

My God! My father was like a stud who had to produce children? My mother was a whore? This is how I found out I was a Lebensborn child. There was an article in the newspaper. And they wrote it like this. This was horrible! I had to survive believing that I was the result of... some stud and whore. And I didn't want to ask her. She also read this article, there was in a newspaper. She never said one word to it. So I said, "If she doesn't talk, maybe it's true, maybe it's not." I don't know. In these times, I really thought about suicide.

NARRATOR:

Eventually, her mother admitted the truth, that her daughter was the product of a casual liaison with a married SS officer. But Gisela's doubts persisted.-

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

What did they want? Did they want me as a child? Or just did they want somebody as an ideological person for the system?

NARRATOR:

After Folker Heinecke had been kidnapped from the Ukraine and put into the Lebensborn programme, he was eventually adopted by a wealthy shipping family from Hamburg. There, he had a privileged upbringing with his adoptive parents, until a chance encounter changed his world.

FOLKER HEINECKE:

Paradise is like that. I had it very good here, materially. We always had the best cars, gardeners, cleaners, everything. I was seven years old when one of the neighbour's children told me... as we were playing by the pond, "You're not your parents' child." It was a very big blow for me. I heard that I was not my parents' child and then I walked around with this hurt. It's impossible to really explain to anybody else what's going on inside you. Everything here was artificial, all a lie.

NARRATOR:

Like all parents who adopted a Lebensborn child, Folker's mother and father maintained their vow of silence. Over the next few years, they brought him up as the heir to the family shipping business.

FOLKER HEINECKE:

I never talked to my parents about it. And I never asked them about it either. I

SUBTITLE 558

lacked personal affection, I missed that too. Most of the time my adoptive parents and I sat at the dinner table talking about the livelihood of shipowners. It was always talk of ships and property. That was my life. As the Lebensborn children grew up in the '50s and '60s, an optimistic Germany began to emerge from the rubble of war.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

It was the time when rock'n'roll started. I was a passionate rock'n'roll dancer. I think that lots of my... "vulnerability" and my anger and everything, I could dance. Perhaps this saved me for a while.

NARRATOR:

While Gisela immersed herself in this new world, Guntram Weber, who by now knew that his father had been close to Himmler, continued to be dogged by questions about his past.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

How would I have acted in a society that was akin to one in the '30s and '40s in Germany. What would I have done? I posed that question to myself again and again. What would I have done? In hindsight, you can tell yourself, "OK, I would have killed Hitler." But would you have done it under those circumstances? I wish I could tell myself that I would have rebelled... against the system. I'm not sure I would have.

NARRATOR:

As the years went by, the Lebensborn children uncovered more and more of their parents' secrets. Gisela discovered that her mother, Emmy, had been a keen operative, working between Poland and Munich, throughout the war. So crucial was her role, she had been called to testify at Nuremberg about the organisation's kidnapping of children.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I read all her files. And of course, she... She... spoke very, very clever, like they all did. And of course, she went to Poland to get some orphan children from there. And they were all claimed of being orphans. And you never know where they really came from. Children who were saved and brought into special homes where they had to forget their original language, where they had to learn German. And then Lebensborn organised the foster parents or adopted parents.

NARRATOR:

It was only after his parents died that Folker felt able to explore his past. He discovered that he himself had been used as a case study of child abduction at the Nuremberg trials.

SUBTITLE 618

FOLKER HEINECKE:

I was running around near my house in Alnowa, where I was born... and the SS came along in their jeeps and saw me, blond, blue eyed. Extremely blond and blue eyed. Aryan. And they took me away from my house. The SS soldier kicked my mother away with his foot. He then wrenched me up by one arm like this and took me away, loaded me into the vehicle. You were then given a birth certificate, a forged one from Lebensborn.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I really confronted her with her own words from Nuremberg. Then she "remembered" something. But still she said... I said, "You must have asked yourself why you went to Poland And you... You got some children you had to bring to Germany. Where did they come from?" "Well, they were orphans." I said, "You can't imagine this. They were... I know they were robbed." "We don't know anything of it. I didn't know and I don't know. And I didn't know then and I don't know today. They were orphans. Point." And I said, "Well, you must have known that... You must have seen that those children you got from there were only blond and blue-eyed children." Then she said, "Well, we didn't take everything." That's what she really said. And this was like... I broke. I collapsed crying because then all of a sudden, in this sentence, I heard everything. When she said, "Of course, we did not take everything."

FOLKER HEINECKE:

Everything is forged, all my documents. Birth certificate, place of birth, date of birth, 17th October, that's not right either. I was forced into this whole situation. They forced me to become German. I'd like to know where my roots are. Where do I come from, who was my father, my mother?

WOMAN 1:

What would you say to your mother if you saw her?

FOLKER HEINECKE:

If I found her she way even speak another language, like Ukrainian. You can't describe it. There will be floods of tears. Crying and crying, and being happy... to have finally reached my goal.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

The whole issue is a question of identity. All of us, we don't have a real identity. And we lost it the more we knew. Everybody says they've always had the feeling like the ground is shivering. You never feel like you stand. What we in psychology say, you need grounding to be a person in this world. We didn't get a real grounding in the first years. Then we found something is wrong. Then we found out the historical context. So it gets worse and worse.

SUBTITLE 688

NARRATOR:

Guntram Weber's mother died before he could discover the truth about his past. Over time, the legacy of lies combined with the fractured sense of his father's role in Nazi Germany resulted in a near breakdown.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I did not know... where to turn. I did not have an idea of what to do. I think, deep down, I was afraid of knowing. Of knowing about the dark secrets, which I assumed were there. At the same time... I realised that I had to do something.

NARRATOR:

Over the past six years, in a bid to shed more light on his Lebensborn past, Guntram has been trying to form a complete picture of the man he never met, but has shaped his life: his father, SS General Ludolf von Alvensleben.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I want... to find some way of... taking control of my own situation. Yeah. They refused that. My mother refused it when she refused me information about my father, about my early months. And I want it. I want some control over my own life.

NARRATOR:

Guntram's journey to Poland is his attempt to come face-to-face with the atrocities his father committed against the Polish people during and after the German invasion of 1939. At the war museum in Bydgoszcz, Guntram discovers letters from German soldiers describing their involvement in the "ethnic cleansing".

GUNTRAM WEBER:

It's called document number 27. It must be from 1939. It's for Kreisleiter Kampe, who was in charge of this area. "We want to add... that the high... moral... power of resistance we have found... among Polish people arises... among other things, arises from the fact that... when they are being... liquidated... that when they are being liquidated they... mostly... show... a fearless... courageous... behaviour." I can't. Can't stand this. I don't know, there's no word about humans. Or... They're just being praised for their courage. This is beyond my... scale of comprehension. This father of mine, he ordered those things. He ordered those executions.

NARRATOR:

In the massacres of 1939, around 60,000 people, the elite of Polish society, were culled to pave the way for the Lebensborn generation. Lebensborn was about giving birth to a master race. Its mirror image, the death camps and genocide of the Jewish race and millions of others who would be exterminated.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I think I will never, never get something like understanding, or whatever. It's just horror. It's just horror, and the horror... goes on. And in those nights, I don't sleep.

SUBTITLE 773

I still have nightmares. In my consciousness, it's always I am the other part of those people who had to die. It's no wonder you feel guilty if you're a part of this other side. And it doesn't help too much to know it's not your fault. Many people say, "Why do you feel guilty? It was not you. It was your parents." Still, they were my parents. And... I can only say that I think it's very important that we don't go into the same... habit like our parents got, into the silence and not talking about it.

NARRATOR:

Gisela's mother continued to maintain her silence. She talked little about what she had done, refusing to confront her past.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

She was 89, almost 90. And... she was sick. No specific. She was old and she didn't want to live any more. "I want to die. Why can't I die?" She had horror nightmares. She told me some of her nightmares. And I said, "Mama, there must be something you are carrying with you. Why don't you tell me?" I really said it in my very soft manner. I said, "I think there is something burdening your soul. And perhaps you can deliver it if you..." She said, "No. There is nothing."

NARRATOR:

Guntram Weber's parents both died before he could learn the truth of his origins. So his journey to Poland is to confront not his father, but his father's crimes. Among those massacred on his father's orders was school headmaster Zygmunt Polakowski. His 91-year-old daughter Jadwiga still lives in Bydgoszcz.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Dzień dobry.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Dzień dobry.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Dzień dobry. Dzień dobry, pani Polakowska. Dzień dobry. Dzień dobry.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Dzień dobry.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Do you speak a little bit English?

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

A little. Only a little.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

A little.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Only a little.

SUBTITLE 824

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I want to say something on my own. I... am... sorry.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Thank you. Thank you. Enter, please.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Thank you.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

It is my father.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I saw his photo... I saw his photo.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Yes, it is my father killed. On order of your father.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I know.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Yeah.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

I know.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

My father was arrested on 16 October 1939. The Gestapo arrived in their black uniforms and nice car. We were all very dignified, there were no tears. My mother stood like a pillar of salt. It was more difficult for me. I was my father's favourite girl and I loved him to bits. I decided to be a brave Pole and not to show my despair. He removed his wedding ring from his finger and gave it to my mother. He realised he was going to be murdered. Mother and I were standing in front of the window when my father was taken to the car. And they let my father look up. He took off his hat and waved goodbye again.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

How old were you?

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

20 years. 20 years. And all my life... happy. Happy life. It was crushed.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Yeah. Yeah.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

Crushed.

SUBTITLE 864

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

Guilty. This is really the one word is... You feel guilty, if you know that you were taken into this horror scene from the very beginning of your life. It goes on. What is in my genes when my father was a Nazi criminal? It's a whole human issue, with shadows in everybody. And... Which circumstances do allow people to live more like their shadows?

NARRATOR:

In recent years, Gisela has shared her experience as a creation of the Third Reich by giving talks to the German public in an attempt to confront them with the truth.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I managed, almost, not quite, but managed to transfer my feeling of guilt and shame into the responsibility to talk about it, and especially to talk about it with young people.

NARRATOR:

But for Gisela's mother, it was only on her death bed... that she betrayed any recognition that the truth needed to be told.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

I really spent the last nights with her in the hospital. And she died in my arms. It was not easy. But in former times, I almost had a personal resistance. I didn't want to be touched from her. In the end, I could stroke her hand, well... And she said one of the... And this... I had also respect because one of her last sentences... in the night before she died... She woke up for a minute. Before she talked like I couldn't understand her. And then she said, "It is good you brought the truth on the table. It's good we made the peace between us." And these were her last sentences so it was kind of, "Good. It's OK. Mama." I at least was lucky to talk to my mother, which many of other Lebensborn children could not. I got at least some answers.

NARRATOR:

Death Valley lies just beyond the outskirts of Bydgoszcz. It is a permanent memorial to those murdered on the orders of Guntram Weber's father, Ludolf von Alvensleben. Jadwiga Polakowska has asked to be taken there, to tell Guntram about the day she made a terrible discovery, six years after the Germans arrested her father.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

I was only 26 back then. But I standing somewhere around here. They had dug a long part of the ditch out and... you can imagine how the shooting was carried out with German precision. The chain of skulls was sticking out from the ground, the skulls were shot at equal intervals. It was like the beads in a bead-roll. Bodies

SUBTITLE 928

hadn't totally decayed. Arms, legs and heads remained in place. Only the faces were smeared in clay. At this moment I could see a body. It was beneath the raised ones and I recognized my father. Have I hurt you with my story?

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Yeah. Yeah, it went straight to my heart. And...

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

But it is true. It is true.

MAN 4:

There is no lie in my story. I told you the way it was.

GUNTRAM WEBER:

Yeah.

JADWIGA POLAKOWSKA:

It's not your fault. You have only trouble. And me, too. My father was brave man even when waiting to die. He can't be proud of his father. It is very sad.

NARRATOR:

Following the Third Reich's defeat, the Lebensborn experiment ended in failure, consigned to history, as the Nazis' perversion of science and medicine. These children's destiny was to be part of a master race that would rule for 1,000 years. But they did not grow up the blond-haired, blue-eyed puppets that Himmler had envisaged.

GISELA HEIDENREICH:

Our parents have been brainwashed enough. After the war they could say, "We couldn't change it. It was like it was." But for us, it was like we didn't get a brainwashed gene somehow. It was like we really got just the opposite. We got the kind of... guilt. Of all the former Lebensborn kids I know, there is nobody who says, "Well, wasn't it good? Look at me. I'm a very good-looking Aryan type. Wasn't it somehow also good?" I don't know anybody.

NARRATOR:

For Folker Heinecke, the germanisation programme he was forced through failed to erase his pre-Lebensborn past. He has never given up his dream that his true blood relations are alive, somewhere.

FOLKER HEINECKE:

If you've got roots, you're strong. But if you're just dropped in as an outsider... I always have to... I am always meeting new people, and I am probably always looking for some relative, any relative. I believe that I have siblings. When I fly to Kiev and take the train to the Crimea I have to spend the whole night looking out of

SUBTITLE 985

the window. It's impossible to really explain to anybody else what's going on inside you. It's a totally different world, a totally different life. I was born there and belong there, but I am here. If I ever see my real parents again, even if they're dead and buried... words can't describe how I'd feel. The emotions, it'd be overwhelming.

NARRATOR:

Like Gisela and Folker, Guntram Weber has rejected all that Lebensborn stood for. He is now using his experiences in Poland to atone for the crimes of his father. He is establishing writing workshops to help enable the people of Bydgoszcz to come to terms with the wounds inflicted by the Nazis. Gisela Heidenreich has written a book of her experiences as a child of the Nazis and is continuing to lecture worldwide on the evils of the regime.

An estimated 16,000 Lebensborn babies were born in Nazi occupied territories between 1935 and 1945.

40,000 kidnapes returned to Poland after the war.

An estimated 150,000 kidnapes remained in Germany.

Many remain totally unaware about their true origins.

7.2.2 Video 2: I Survived the Holocaust Twin Experiments**SUBTITLE 1**

EVA MOZES KOR:

I was born in 1934, one of a pair of twins. Miriam and I were the third and fourth children in the family. We lived in a very small village in Transylvania, Romania.

In May 1944, Eva and her family arrived by cattle car at the concentration camp Auschwitz.

EVA MOZES KOR:

We got down from the cattle car. People were selected to live or to die. People crying, pushing, shoving, dogs barking, trying to make some sense of that place, and I actually turned around in trying to figure out what is the place. Never seen a place like that before. And as I turned around, I realized that my father and my two older sisters were gone. Never saw them again. We were holding onto Mother for dear life. A Nazi was running in the middle of that selection platform, yelling in German, "Twins, twins." He noticed us and demanded to know if we were twins. And my mother asked, "Is that good?" And the Nazi said, "Yes." My mother said, "Yes." At that moment, another Nazi came, pulled my mother to the right, we were pulled to the left, we were crying, she was crying. And all I ever remember is

SUBTITLE 33

seeing my mother's arms stretched out in despair as she was pulled away. I never even said goodbye to her, but I did not understand that this would be the last time that we would see her, and all that took 30 minutes from the time we got down from the cattle car and my whole family was gone. Only Miriam and I were left, holding hands and crying. We were Mengele twins, which we found out later on what that meant.

Doctor Josef Mengele, known as the "Angel of Death", performed experiments on twins. His mission was to discover how to increase the birthrate of an Aryan master race.

EVA MOZES KOR:

Mengele would count us every morning. And he wanted to know how many guinea pigs he had each day. I was used in two types of experiments. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, they would put me naked in a room with my twin sister and many other twins, up to eight hours a day. They would measure every part of my body, compare it to my twin sister, and then compare it to charts. On alternate days, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, they would take us to a blood lab, they would tie both of my arms to restrict the blood flow, take a lot of blood from my left arm, and give me a minimum of five injections in the right arm. The content of those injections, we didn't know then nor do we know today. I became very ill with a very high fever. My legs and arms were swollen and very painful. I was trembling as the August sun was burning my skin. And I had huge red spots covering my body. The next visit to the blood lab, they didn't tie my arms. Instead of that, measure my fever. And I was immediately taken to the hospital. The hospital was another barrack, but it was filled with people who looked to me more dead than alive. Next morning, Mengele came in with four other doctors. Never, ever examined me, looked at my fever chart, and then he declared, "Too bad. She's so young. She has only two weeks to live." For the following two weeks, I have only one clear memory. Crawling on the barrack floor, because I no longer could walk. And crawling to reach a faucet with water at the other end of the barrack, and as I was crawling, I would fade out, in and out of consciousness, telling myself I must survive, I must survive. After two weeks, my fever broke. And I felt immediately a lot stronger. It took me another three weeks before my fever charts showed normal. Miriam... When I got back, she was sitting on the bed, staring into space. When I ask her, "What happened to you?" She said, "I cannot talk about it. I will not talk about it." And we didn't talk about Auschwitz until 1985.

On January 12, 1945, Eva and Miriam were liberated by the Soviet army.

EVA MOZES KOR:

When I ask her in 1985, "Miriam, do you remember when I was taken to the hospital?" She said "Yes." I said, "What happened to you while I was in the

SUBTITLE 117

hospital?" She said, "I was under Nazi doctor supervision 24 hours a day." It was the same two weeks that Mengele said I would die. So I said to her, "What happened to you after the two weeks were up?" She said she was taken back to the labs, injected with many injections that made her feel very sick. As we found out years later, when she grew up, got married in Israel, expected her first child, she developed severe kidney infections that did not respond to any antibiotic. Second pregnancy in '63, the infection got so bad that the Israeli doctor studied her, and they found out that Miriam's kidneys never grew larger than the size of a 10-year-old child's. So I begged Miriam not to have any more children, because every pregnancy was a life crisis. But she had a third child, and after the third child was born, her kidneys deteriorated, started to deteriorate, and by 1987, they failed. At which time I donated my left kidney. I had two kidneys and one sister, so it was an easy choice. But a year later, she developed cancerous polyps in the bladder. The doctors kept asking me to find our Auschwitz files. We never found our files. We never found out what was injected into our bodies, and Miriam died June 6, 1993. Months after Miriam died, I received a telephone call from a professor at Boston, who said he heard me speak and he would like me to go to Boston and speak. And when I came there, it would be nice if I could bring a Nazi doctor. I was stunned at such a question, and then I thought about it, I remembered that the last project that Miriam and I worked together before she died was 1992. It was a documentary done by a German television about the Mengele twins, and in that documentary, there was a Nazi doctor from Auschwitz. And I figured if he was alive in '92, he might be alive in '93. So I got his telephone number, I called him and invited him to Boston. But he told me he was not willing to go to Boston. But he was willing to meet with me at his house in Germany. In August 1993, Eva arrived at Dr. Münch's home in Germany. And I didn't plan to ask him any of these questions. Suddenly, I am asking him, "You were in Auschwitz. Did you ever walk by a gas chamber? Did you ever go inside the gas chamber? Do you know how the gas chamber operated?" He said, "Mm-hm, mm-hm." He said, "This is the nightmare that I live with every single day of my life." And went on describing the operation of the gas chamber. He was stationed outside, looking through a peephole while the gas was coming down and people were dying. When everybody was dead, and nobody moved, he knew that they were dead, and he signed one death certificate. No names, just the number of people that were murdered. And I ask him to go with me to Auschwitz in 1995, when we would observe 50 years since the liberation of the camp. Because I wanted him to sign a document, just what he told me, but I wanted it signed at the ruins of the gas chamber in Auschwitz. And he agreed immediately.

EVA MOZES KOR:

I will have an original document signed by a Nazi. And if I ever met a revisionist

SUBTITLE 203

who said the Holocaust didn't happen, I could take that document and shove it in their face. I wanted to thank this Nazi doctor for his willingness to document the gas chamber operation. I didn't know how to thank a Nazi. I didn't tell anybody about it, because even to me, it sounded strange. I didn't want anybody to change my mind. After 10 months, one morning I woke up. And the following simple idea popped into my head. How about a letter of forgiveness from me to Dr. Münch? I knew immediately that he would like it, and that was a meaningful gift. An Auschwitz survivor gives him a letter of forgiveness, to a Nazi doctor. But what I discovered for myself was life-changing. I discovered that I had the power to forgive. No one could give me that power, no one could take it away. It was all mine to use in any way I wished. And that became an interesting thing, because as a victim of almost 50 years, I never thought that I had any power over my life. Now I began writing a letter, and I didn't know how to write a letter of forgiveness. And it took me four months to write it. And then I thought somebody might read it, and my diction in English is good, my spelling is not. So I wanted my former English professor to correct my spelling, so I called her. We met three times. And third time, she said to me, "Now, Eva, very nice. You forgive this Dr. Münch. Your problem is not with Dr. Münch. Your problem is with Dr. Mengele." I was not quite ready to forgive Mengele. She said to me, "Okay. I have been meeting with you, correcting your letters. Now I want you to do me a favor. When you go home tonight, pretend that Mengele is in the room, and you are telling him that you forgive him. 'Cause I want to find out how would it make you feel if you could do that." Interesting idea, I thought. And when I got home, actually, I did something else. I picked up a dictionary and wrote down 20 nasty words, which I read clear and loud to that make-believe Mengele in the room. And at the end I said, "In spite of all that, I forgive you." Made me feel very good. That I, the little guinea pig of 50 years, even had the power over the Angel of Death of Auschwitz. So that is the way we arrived in Auschwitz. Dr. Münch came with his son, daughter, and granddaughter. I took my son and my daughter. I read my declaration of amnesty, which is a very good little document. And I signed it. Dr. Münch signed his document. I felt free, free from Auschwitz, free from Mengele. So now that I have forgiven him, I knew that most of the survivors denounced me, and they denounce me today also. But what is my forgiveness? I like it. It is an act of self-healing, self-liberation, self-empowerment. All victims all hurt, feel hopeless, feel helpless, feel powerless. I want everybody to remember that we cannot change what happened. That is the tragic part. But we can change how we relate to it.

7.2.3 Video 3: The Twins of Auschwitz

SUBTITLE 1

JONA LAKS:

If one of the twins felt sick... and... or died or passed away, immediately the other twin was murdered.

VERA KRIEGEL:

I scream, I have nightmares. How could... How could someone take part of bodies and put them into jars? I really couldn't comprehend it.

MOTI ALON:

I had this number on my arm and from this moment I am no longer a human being, I have no name, I have nothing.

THE TWINS OF AUSCHWITZ

VERA KRIEGEL:

They opened the doors of this cattle cars and I remember... who was alive went down and all that people just... fell off. And I remember, I trod on this dead people like they were stairs.

VERA KRIEGEL

SLOVAKIA

DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944

AGE 6

JONA LAKS:

Of course, immediately to line up for the selection which was almost always performed by Dr Mengele. It was his... baby.

YONA LAKS

POLAND

DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944

AGE 14

THE SELECTION

Dr Joseph Mengele was the chief doctor and research scientist in the camp. As prisoners arrived he selected twins for his brutal genetic experiments.

VERA KRIEGEL:

They were looking for twins. And my mother... She thought if she would say that she has twins, they will take her away from her... they will take us away from her. And she will never see us again. So she didn't say anything, but this woman who came to take our suitcase said, "Twins. It's a good thing to have twins in this place."

SUBTITLE 42*MOTI ALON**HUNGARY**DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ 1944**AGE 9***MOTI ALON:**

And there we saw Dr Mengele and we didn't know his name, but he was a handsome officer. He made a gesture, right and left. He asked whether there are twins. My mother said, "Here." And they took us.

VERA KRIEDEL:

Mengele stood there like a lord, like... I don't know... He thought he was a God or what. He stood there and... With his white glove. Right, left, right, left.

JONA LAKS:

Mengele came and he decided to send me to the left. And Miriam, my twin, to the right, which meant I suppose to go to the crematorium. My sister... My eldest sister, Hanna... When she realised that, she bent down on her knees. But, she begged, she said since we were twins and we have never been apart till now. She begged him to leave us together. And when... Mengele heard that we were twins and I had already been gone towards the crematorium. And I walked. And I got quite close to the crematorium. I could... I could see the... fire coming out of... through the chimneys. I could even feel the... burnt flesh. Only then, I began to realise that I am probably going to that place. But, all of a sudden came in an SS man and he... pulled me out of the line and brought me back to Mengele.

THE EXPERIMENTS

Mengele's experiments included blood transfusions, injecting diseases, castration, and organ removal. His research was admired by the Nazi hierarchy.

MOTI ALON:

He examined every part of the fingers, the eyes, the colour of the eyes, what is similar and what is different. People said he wanted to examine why there are twins because it is a kind of "defect".

JONA LAKS:

Mengele performed the most serious experiments including operations, including taking out organs from people without anaesthetic. The main part was maybe the exchange of blood... between the twins themselves and others.

VERA KRIEDEL:

They gave us injections to cause these boils and they gave us other injections to get rid of the boils. So, imagine. How can a little... child's body react to these... traumas? You have nobody. You have nothing. Everything is his. He... is the master of you, of... your body.

SUBTITLE 113

JONA LAKS:

When allowed to cry or when allowed to speak or to ask and so we just stayed quiet, awaiting what was to come.

VERA KRIEGEL:

I was looking... at a... whole wall... of human. A wall, a wall of blue eyes, of green eyes, of... brown eyes. And those eyes, they were staring at me. They were staring at me, these eyes. And I couldn't cope with it. And I fell down on the floor.

LIBERATION 1945

Many twins were forced to march with the Nazi army escaping to Germany on "The Death March".

JONA LAKS:

We we're not left free. We'd been... escorted. I mean... there was a whole army... walking together with us and driving us. It was January. The snow was very high, cold. Without cloth, with wooden shoes. We had to run. And... not know where to, not know what was going to happen. So it was not... There was no feeling of being... freed, no.

LIBERATION 1945

The youngest twins were left behind at Auschwitz. Of an estimated 3000 twins to have been deported to Auschwitz only 200 survived.

VERA KRIEGEL:

The war was over for them. I mean... They were going to lose the war. And they... were in a very, very big panic. So, they started to pour petrol on the barracks and try to... demolish all the evidence.

MOTI ALON:

Suddenly a soldier entered wearing a uniform I hadn't seen before. Not German, not Hungarian, carrying a machine gun. To this day, I remember him, he was 16 or 17 years old. The women who could stand cried: "Russian!" I'd not seen a Russian soldier before. So this is how we were freed.

VERA KRIEGEL:

I saw a Russian soldier in the... at the door. And he looked at me and he said... And back to me and he said. I understood him. He said, "Film, film, film." They brought these striped coats and they told us to put them on. So they... filmed. They filmed us, the children. And they wanted to know what happened to us. They asked questions and wrote everything down.

AFTER AUSCHWITZ

Many twins remain silent, haunted by their trauma. Some speak out. Mengele escaped to South America and never faced trial.

SUBTITLE 180

Vera Kriegel, her twin Olga and their mother survived, most of the family perished.

Moti Alon and his twin brother Mordechai survived as did their mother.

Yona Laks and her twin sister Miriam also survived.

VERA KRIEGEL:

My mother... I hear her voice in my ears. Ringing. Loud and clear. She said: "Verily I have no longer the strength. I am ill. But you, you... are young and you must and you must promise me, you have to run to the highest mountain to the pic of the highest mountain and from there shout. And shout, and shout and shout... As long as you can what the Nazis did to us."