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Author(s) Alexander Kluge

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The Patriot

(Die Patriotin) W. Germany, 1979

Director: Alexander Kluge

Screenplay: Alexander Kluge

Script Consultants: Willi Segler, Hans-Dieter Muller, Dagmar Steurer, Christl Buschmann, Helke Sander, Karin and Bion Steinborn

Photography (partcolour): Gunter Hormann, Werner Luring, Thomas Mauch, Jörg Schmidt-

Editor: Beate Mainka-Jellinghaus

Reitwein

Lighting/Design/Production Assistance:
Charly Scheydt, Wolfgang Mundt, Reinhard
Oefele, Rolf Gmohling,
Agape Dostewitz, Petra
Hiller, Michael Kotz

Sound Recording: Peter Dick, Siegfried Moraweck, Kurt Graupner, O. Karla

Sound Mixer: Willi Schwadorf

Cast:
Gabi Teichert
(history teacher)
Hannelore Hoger

Worker for State Defence Dieter Mainka

District Attorney Murke Alfred Edel

Fred Tacke (officer)
Alexander von Eschwege

His wife Hildegard, née Gartmann Beate Holle

von Bock (military attaché) Kurt Jurgens

Bomb Expert Willi Munch

Fairy Tales Expert Hans Heckel

Produced by Alexander Kluge for Kairos Film.

121 minutes.
German dialogue/
English subtitles.

Source: Munic Films, Friedrich Herschel Strasse 17, 8000 Munich 80, West Germany.

The Film - Director's Notes

The spectator already knows the history teacher Gabi Teichert (Hannelore Hoger) from Germany in Autumn. In that film, there's a scene in a snow-covered landscape. Gabi Teichert is digging. "Either she's digging herself a shelter for the Third World War, or else she's digging for Germany history." Since then, I have been working on The Patriot. And now, in September 1979, the film is finished. Once again, it concerns Gabi Teichert. This time, she is digging deeper.

In the course of her researches, she concerns herself with air-raids, with the SPD Conference, looks into the history of bodies, sees a department store being cleared, comes into conflict with her superiors and into contact with fairy tales, examines the relation of a love story to history, etc. In all this, she is direct and practical. She is trying out tools. How you work on a car or a piece of wood is common knowledge; but how do you work on the history of our beautiful country?

The printed words in the libraries are not history. The film politely passes over the unfortunate form that history assumes in the classroom — Gabi Teichert's everyday field. Which leaves the dead. They are history, and they are not just simply dead. On this point, the knee of Stalingrad casualty Private 1st Class Wieland provides more detailed information. Several things in German history look quite different when seen from the point of view of the dead knee. The spectator observes that, despite a certain quantity of narratable elements, any plot synopsis sends one back to the film itself. "It's all a question of context and connections!" 2,000 years of hopes, wishes and toil on the part of the people — who are precisely what German history is — many of whom died for something they believed in and beliefs they acted upon: these go beyond the precise pin-pointing of a plot synopsis, "deny the overall concept". It's the same with certain pieces of music: they have no content, but they do have substance.

- Alexander Kluge

Alexander KLUGE

was born in Halberstadt, 1932. He studied Jurisprudence, History and Sacred Music; his doctoral thesis topic was 'The Autonomous University'. He practised as a lawyer. In 1962, he was one of the prime movers of the Oberhausen Manifesto Group, who demanded government subsidies for the renascent German film industry. He went on to head the Institute for Film-making in Ulm, and founded his independent company Kairos Films in 1963. He made his first feature in 1966. He has been a prominent spokesman for the 'New German' Cinema', and was the organiser of the collective film Germany in Autumn, to which he contributed material. His books are: Autobiographic Statements (1962), Description of Battle (1964) and New Stories, Books I - 18 (1977). In addition to his nine features, he has directed numerous shorts and documentaries.

Feature Films: Abschied von Gestern (Yesterday Girl, 1966), Die Artisten in der Zirkuskuppel: Ratlos (Artistes at the Top of the Big Top: Disorientated, 1967), Der grosse Verhau (The Big Mess, 1970), Willi Tobler und der Untergang der 6. Flotte (Willi Tobler and the Sinking of the 6th Fleet, 1971), Gelegenheitsarbeit einer Sklavin (Occasional Work of a Female Slave, 1973), In Gefahr und grösster Not bringt der Mittelweg den Tod (The Middle of the Road is a Very Dead End, co-director Edgar Reitz, 1974), Der starke Ferdinand (Strong Man Ferdinand, 1975), Zu böser Schlacht schleich'ich heute Nacht so bang (new version of the Willi Tobler feature, 1977), Die Patriotin (The Patriot, 1979).



西德 1979

(爱國者) 在某一個程度而言,是《德 减的秋天》的延續,影片的主要人物仍 是前一部片的歷史學家嘉比·秦查、透 沿地探祷歷史, 告鲁格重租了德國歷史、 7种主義。告魯格談及本片時說:「在 (德國的秋天) 裏,觀象在一場戲中看 见意比·泰查在地上挖掘、旁门说:「 如果她不是替自己挖掘一個逃避第三次 出界人戰的防空洞、她就是筠德國的歷 史挖掘。」自此之後、我看手群備《爱 图4》,七九年九月影片便告完成。在 《爱國者》·嘉比·泰查比以前挖得更 深。在她的資料搜集過程中,她關心的 問題包括空襲的情形,國際會議、歷史 11)本位,與上可發生衝突,接觸到神話 放事、研究一個爱情故事在歷史的地位 等。她努力嘗試不同工具去進行工作。 岩置 架車或 地東水頭是普通常識,但 對你自己美麗祖國的歷史,你如何着手處理呢?

在〈爱國者〉裏, 告魯格就是提出應該 用什麼觀點與角度去看我們國家歷史的 問題。全片雖有沉長的旁白,象徵意念 的運用,但不是枯燥晦澀,如果〈爱國 者〉跟〈希特拉〉、〈錫鼓〉並列比較, 對於德國近代史,不難獲得一鱗半爪的 認識。

亞歷山大、告魯格,一九三二年出生, 修讀法律系,歷史和音樂,他一向以律 師爲職業,沒有拍攝電影的經驗。一九 六二年德國的電影工作者不滿政府的電 影政策,集合一起,成立「奥柏荷森官 言隊」,向政府要求經濟資助電影事業。 告魯格是這個歷史運動的發起人之一。 其後任奧的電影製作協會的負責人, . 九六三成立自己的獨立製作公司。一九 六六年執導了《昨日的女郎》,備受注 日·直以来。告鲁格是德國新電影的 重要發言人,他集合了十一個電影工作 者聯合製作的《德國的秋天》,就是一 部充滿尖銳批判性的政治紀錄片。告魯 格的著作有六二年的自傳性的報告書, 次四年的「戰爭記述」及「新故事一位十 八」。電影方面包括:《昨日的女郎》 (一九六六)・(一團糟)(一九七〇) · (一個女奴隸的偶然工作) (一九 七三), 《路中心就是死胡同》(一九 七四频爱加·烈治台導)、《强人法烈 廸奴》(一九七五)等。

導演:

亞歷山大・告魯格

編劇:

亞壓由大、告魯格

攝影 (黑白/彩色): 根達·賀曼·華納·陸 寧·湯瑪士·梅次·約 克·史密·列榮

剪接:

比堤·明加·朱連格斯

錄音

後得・狄克・薛菲・莫 勒域克・御・古納・卡 拉

主演:

海妮羅·荷格·廸卡· 明加,亞佛烈·伊迪

片長: 121分

1979 柏林/漢堡/倫敦電影節

