Fall of France Script

Anchor: Ariana, Tony

Soldier: Fernando

Reporter: Danny

Anchor (Tony): Good evening Ladies and gentlemen, I am Tony Chen from CBC News. Today on June 25th the Axis defeated the Allied Forces, and Germany has invaded France. Germany defeated France really quickly, they used aircrafts and light tanks to attack surprisingly and concentratedly. Also, this event ended the deadlock of the phony war. The attack started on May 10th with German’s air raids on Belgium and Holland which has been followed by parachute drops and attacks by ground forces. In addition, two beleaguered nations France and Britain have been added to the anti-German ad-hoc coalition.

Anchor (Ariana): This is Ariana Tang from CBC News. The battle consisted of two main operations. In the first, Fall Gelb (Case Yellow), German’s armored units pushed through Ardennes, to cut off and surround the Allied units that had advanced into Belgium. The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and many French soldiers were however evacuated from Dunkirk in Operation Dynamo. Today the German have seized initiative through capturing the Belgian fort of Enban Emael with the airborne operation, which gives them a huge psychological advantage. Netherland’s army had surrendered on May 14th. According to the statistics, 360,000 people were found dead or wounded on the last seven weeks, and more than 1,900,000 people were captured. Now, our reporter Danny is interviewing a French soldier, let’s hear more information from them. Hello, Danny.

Reporter (Danny): Hello, this is Reporter Danny Jung from the CBC News at England, London. So tonight, we are having an interview with a French Soldier named Fernando who evacuated to England from the Battle of France. I’ve heard that over 120, 000 soldiers and 6 million civilians have evacuated safely to England. What did you guys go through to escape?

Citizen (Fernando): While engaging battle in Dunkirk, British troops and allies came to assist us with the battle at Dunkirk. Those who were injured got the opportunity to evacuate. English troops. Like you said about 123,000 French soldiers including me were able to evacuate safely. Though, thousands of other French soldiers were not able to flee safely, thus these soldiers were taken for war prisoners by German troops. There was a significant code name for the Dunkirk evacuation which was called “Operation Dynamo”, this took place in May 26 to June 4 in 1940. Other than just soldiers, like you said about 6 million civilians successfully evacuated, though these people fled to different parts of France, for example southern and western France.

Reporter: It must have been tough for you to leave without your fellow mates from the battlefield. Why do you think France got defeated by Germany?

Citizen (Fernando):  Personally, I believe that this was a definite misconception, we completely underestimated the capability of Germany’s military, because we believed Germany lacked power due to the restrictions that they had from the “treaty of Versailles” thus this made us believe that Germany did not have much economical gain as one of their consequences was to pay about $30 billion in reparations. In other terms our General was too arrogant, to accept the truth French people have arrogancy like British people as well, which is a contributing factor to our WW2 loss.

Reporter (Danny): This will be your last question of this interview; do you know how the war commenced between Germany and France at the first place?

Citizen (Fernando); Yes, I do, we actually announced war with Germany in September 3, 1939 and so did Britain. In September 1 Germany invaded Poland with no announcement, then two days later we declared war. Germany quickly took over Poland but after the conquest Germany stood idly for 7 months and nothing occurred, this obviously confused people and made us believe there wasn’t going to be a war anymore. Despite this, Germany continued in their conquest and they began to invade Denmark and Norway in April, just two months later Germany quickly advanced going through Belgium with many victories, and then finally they reached France and thus the great battle began.

Reporter (Danny): Thank you for your interview Fernando. I hope this terrifying situation gets better. This was reporter Danny Jung from CBC News and now we will get back to the Studio with Ariana and Tony.

Anchor (Tony): Well Thank you Danny. Hopefully, we can have more information about the battle of the France. Also, we will be listening to a public speech from the British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

Anchor (Ariana): This is CBC news, and I hope you guys have a good night. Goodbye. We will see you guys tomorrow at 6pm.