

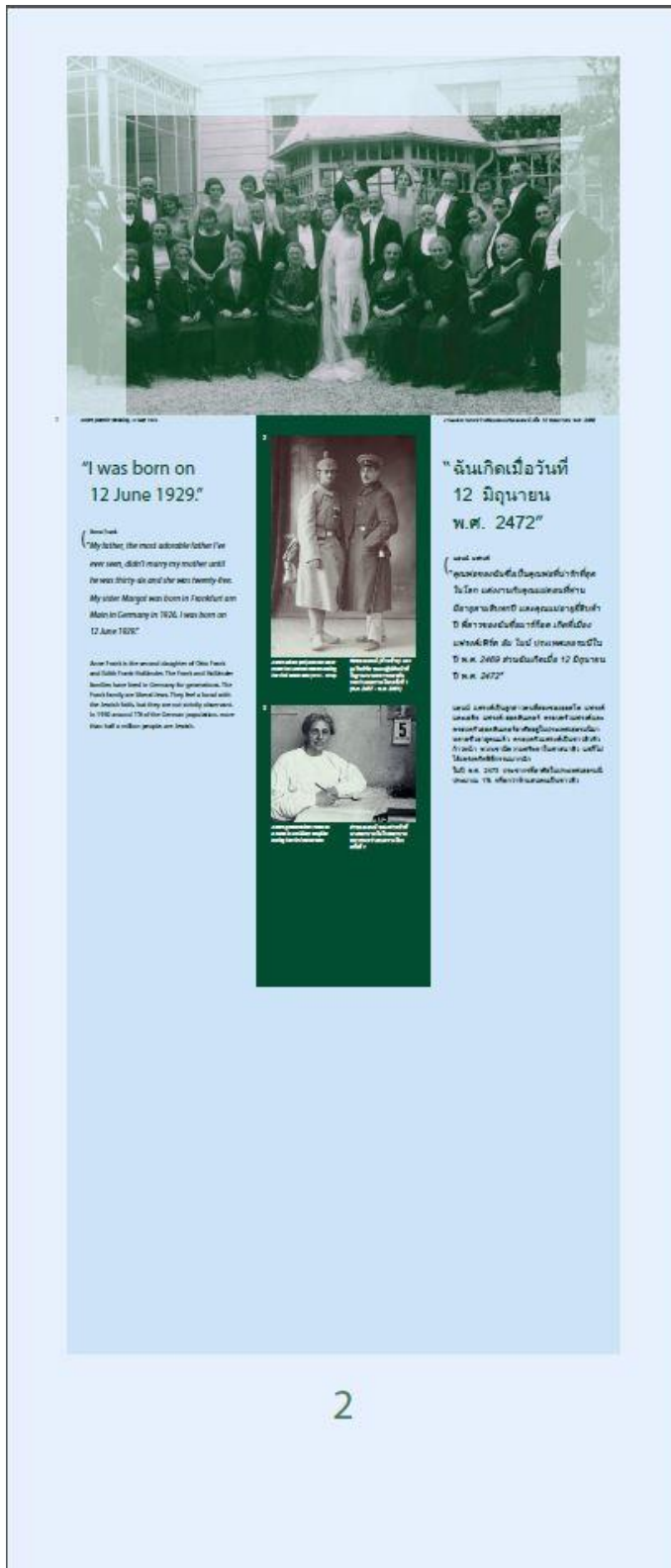


ANNE FRANK A HISTORY FOR TODAY

"Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl."
(Anne Frank)

On her thirteenth birthday Anne Frank is given a diary. Just a few weeks later her life is turned upside down when she has to go into hiding. For over two years she will keep a record of her thoughts, feelings and experiences in her diary. She has no way of knowing that in the future this diary will be read by millions of people all over the world.

Anne Frank



"I was born on 12 June 1929."

"My father, the most adorable father I've ever seen, didn't marry my mother until he was thirty-six and she was twenty-five. My sister Margot was born in Frankfurt am Main in Germany in 1926. I was born on 12 June 1929."

(Anne Frank)

Anne Frank is the second daughter of Otto Frank and Edith Frank-Holländer. The Frank and Holländer families have lived in Germany for generations. The Frank family are liberal Jews. They feel a bond with the Jewish faith, but they are not strictly observant.

In 1930 around 1% of the German population, more than half a million people, are Jewish.

1. Anne's parents' wedding, 12 May 1925.

2. Anne's father (left) and her uncle Robert as German officers during the First World War (1914 - 1918).

3. Anne's grandmother Frank as a nurse in a military hospital during the First World War.

Crisis in Germany

The First World War ends in 1918 with Germany's defeat. The Treaty of Versailles drawn up at the end of the war imposes harsh reparations on Germany. Millions of people lose their jobs and are thrown into desperate poverty. Inflation is out of control: by 1923 the currency is practically worthless. Many Germans feel bitterly resentful. In 1929 the world is plunged into economic crisis, and Germany is especially hard hit. The NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers Party), a small extremist nationalist political party led by Adolf Hitler, blames the Jews for all of Germany's and the world's problems. Hitler also claims to have the solution to the problems of unemployment and poverty.

1. A demonstration against the Treaty of Versailles at the Reichstag in Berlin in 1932.

2. Collecting money for poverty-stricken children in Berlin, 1920.

3. Children playing with a pile of worthless banknotes, 1923.

4. Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927. He repeatedly claims that the Jews are to blame for Germany's problems.

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"I lived in Frankfurt until I was four."

Otto Frank
 "As early as 1932, groups of Stormtrooper (Brownshirts) came marching by singing: 'When Jewish blood splatters off the knife'... I immediately discussed it with my wife: 'How can we leave here?'".
 (Otto Frank)

Otto and Edith are deeply worried about the future. The Nazis are growing in strength and brutality. What is more, the economic crisis means that things are going from bad to worse at the bank where Otto works. Otto and Edith want to get away, and wonder if there is another country where they could start a new life. Margot and Anne know nothing of their parents' worries.

1. Anne, Margot and their father, 1930.



2. In October 1933, Anne and Margot stayed with their grandmother Holländer in Aachen (Germany), near the Dutch border.



3. Anne, July 1933.



4. Margot Frank in 1929. She was three years old when her sister Anne was born.



Hitler and his men
after election victory, 1933

Hitler and his men
after election victory, 1933

Hitler wins the elections

By 1932 almost 8 million Germans are unemployed. There are more Germans who attended to radical anti-democratic parties. Both Communists and National Socialists claim to have the cure and early solutions to all of society's problems. Political differences are often fought out on the streets. The NSDAP exploits this violence to their own advantage, and at the November 1932 elections they become the largest party in parliament, with 33.1% of the vote.

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5. Unemployed people lining up outside the employment office in Hannover. The words on the fence read: 'Vote for Hitler'.



...the world around me collapsed..."

(Otto Frank)
 "...the world around me collapsed... I had to face the consequences and though this did hurt me deeply I realized that Germany was not the world and I left forever."

On 30 January 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. The new rulers soon make their true intentions clear. The first anti-Jewish laws are introduced, and the persecution of the Jews in Germany begins in earnest.

For Otto Frank, the time has come to leave Germany. He tries to find work in the Netherlands, where he has business contacts. He succeeds in his search, and the Frank family emigrates to Amsterdam.

1. ...เหมือนทุกอย่างรอบตัวผมพังทลายลงมา"

...เมื่อโลกที่ฉันอาศัยอยู่พังทลายลง... ฉันต้องเผชิญกับผลกระทบ และถึงแม้ว่าสิ่งนี้ทำให้ฉันเจ็บปวดอย่างลึกซึ้ง ฉันก็ตระหนักได้ว่าเยอรมนีไม่ใช่โลก และฉันต้องจากไปตลอดกาล"

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4. Anne, Edith and Margot Frank, 10 March 1933. Tietz department store in Frankfurt (Germany) had a Photoweigh photo booth where you could weigh yourself and have your passport photo taken. He repeatedly claims that the Jews are to blame for Germany's problems.

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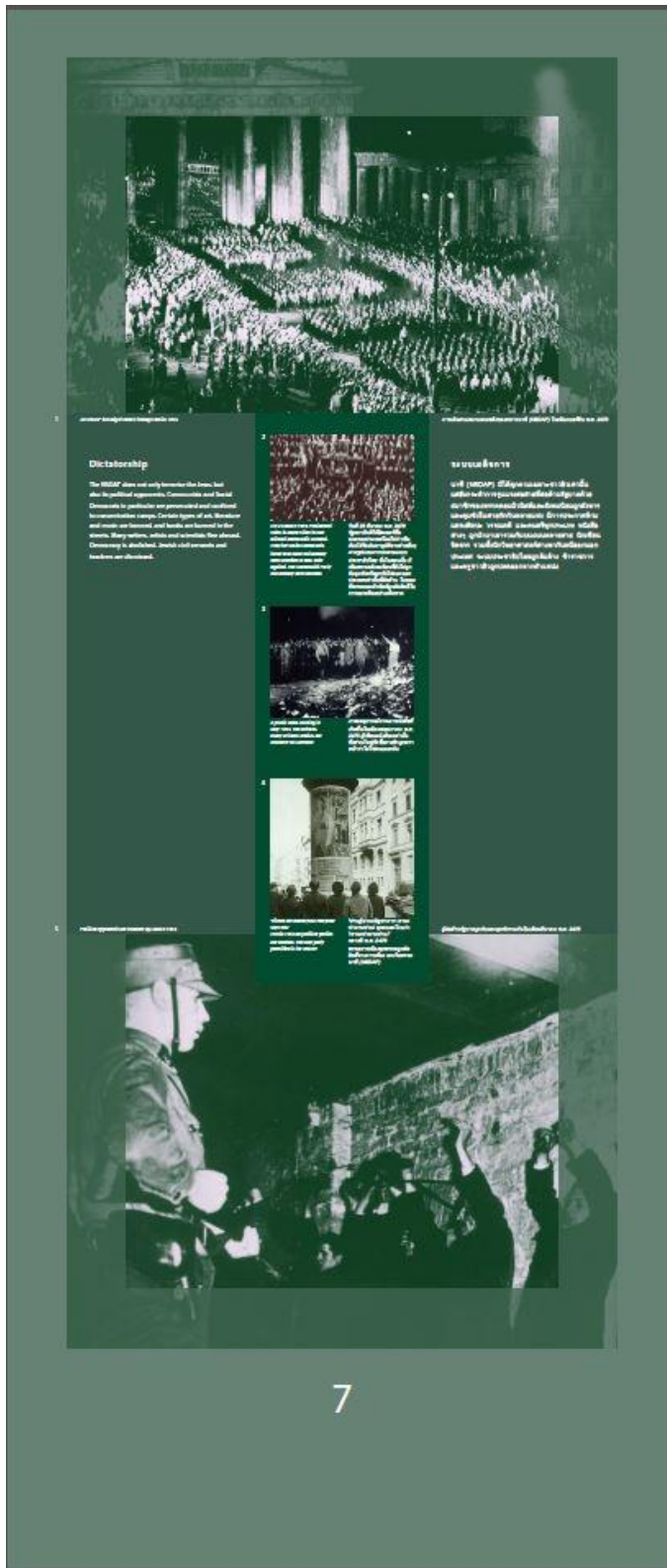
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1. While Otto makes preparations for the emigration, Anne and Margot stay with their mother at their grandmother Holländer's house in Aachen (Germany).

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Dictatorship

The NSDAP does not only terrorise the Jews, but also its political opponents. Communists and Social Democrats in particular are persecuted and confined to concentration camps. Certain types of art, literature and music are banned, and books are burned in the streets. Many writers, artists and scientists flee abroad. Democracy is abolished. Jewish civil servants and teachers are dismissed.

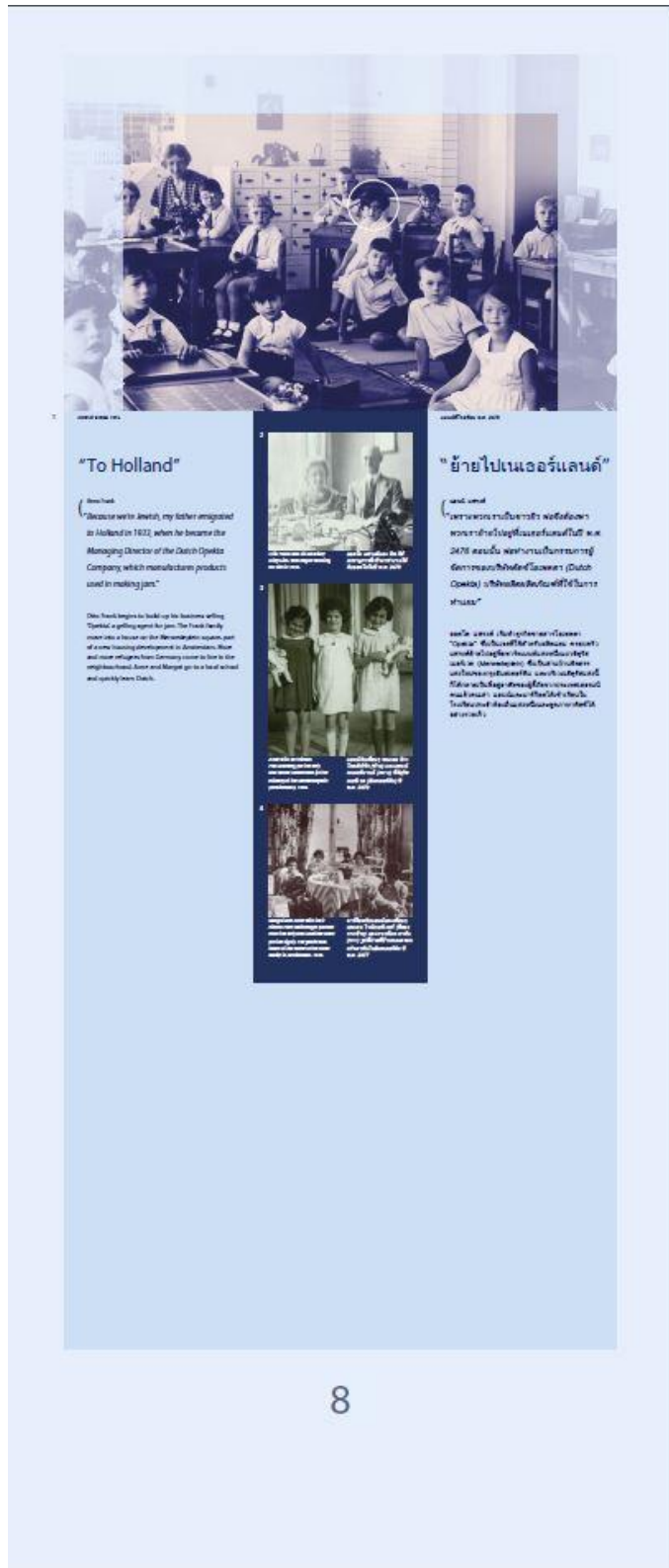
1. An NSDAP torchlight march through Berlin, 1933.

2. On 23 March 1933, Parliament votes to allow Hitler to rule without democratic consent. Only the Social Democrats, those who have not already been arrested or fled, vote against. The Communist Party has already been banned.

3. A public book-burning in May 1933. The authors, many of them Jewish, are branded 'un-German'.

4. 'Führer, we follow you! Everyone says Yes!' In mid-1933 all political parties are banned. The only party permitted is the NSDAP.

5. Political opponents are rounded up, March 1933.



"To Holland"

"Because we're Jewish, my father emigrated to Holland in 1933, when he became the Managing Director of the Dutch Opekta Company, which manufactures products used in making jam." (Anne Frank)

Otto Frank begins to build up his business selling 'Opekta', a gelling agent for jam. The Frank family move into a house on the Merwedeplein square, part of a new housing development in Amsterdam. More and more refugees from Germany come to live in the neighbourhood. Anne and Margot go to a local school and quickly learn Dutch.

1. Anne at school, 1935.
2. Otto Frank and his secretary Miep Gies, who began working for him in 1933.
3. Anne with her friends Eva Goldberg (on the left) and Sanne Ledermann (in the middle) at the Merwerdeplein (Amsterdam), 1936.
4. Margot and Anne with their friends Ellen Weinberger (second from the left) and Gabrielle Kahn (on the right). The photo was taken at the home of the Kahn family in Amsterdam, 1934.

The Nazification of Germany

In Germany, 'law and order' have returned, and the economy is on the upturn. The Nazis take control of the upbringing and education of young people, with the aim of turning them into 'good Nazis'. The media (radio, newspapers and film) only reflect Nazi ideology.

There is great enthusiasm for Hitler and his party. There are some opponents too, but most of them remain silent for fear of violence and imprisonment. A variety of anti-Jewish measures are introduced. There is little resistance.

1. Rigidly organized mass rallies make a big impression. A demonstration against the Treaty of Versailles at the Reichstag in Berlin in 1932.

2. The unemployed are put to work on the construction of highways, government buildings and civil projects. Hitler also begins to build up a weapons industry and a large army. Unemployment falls dramatically.

3. Young and old alike are full of enthusiasm for the Nazis.

4. 'Youth Serves the Führer'
'All ten-year-olds in the Hitler Youth'

5. The Nazis want complete control of young people's upbringing. Boys' activities take on a military flavour, while girls are prepared for their roles as housewives and mothers.

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"There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne"

"Hanneli and Sanne used to be my two best friends. People who saw us together used to say, 'There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne.'" (Anne Frank)

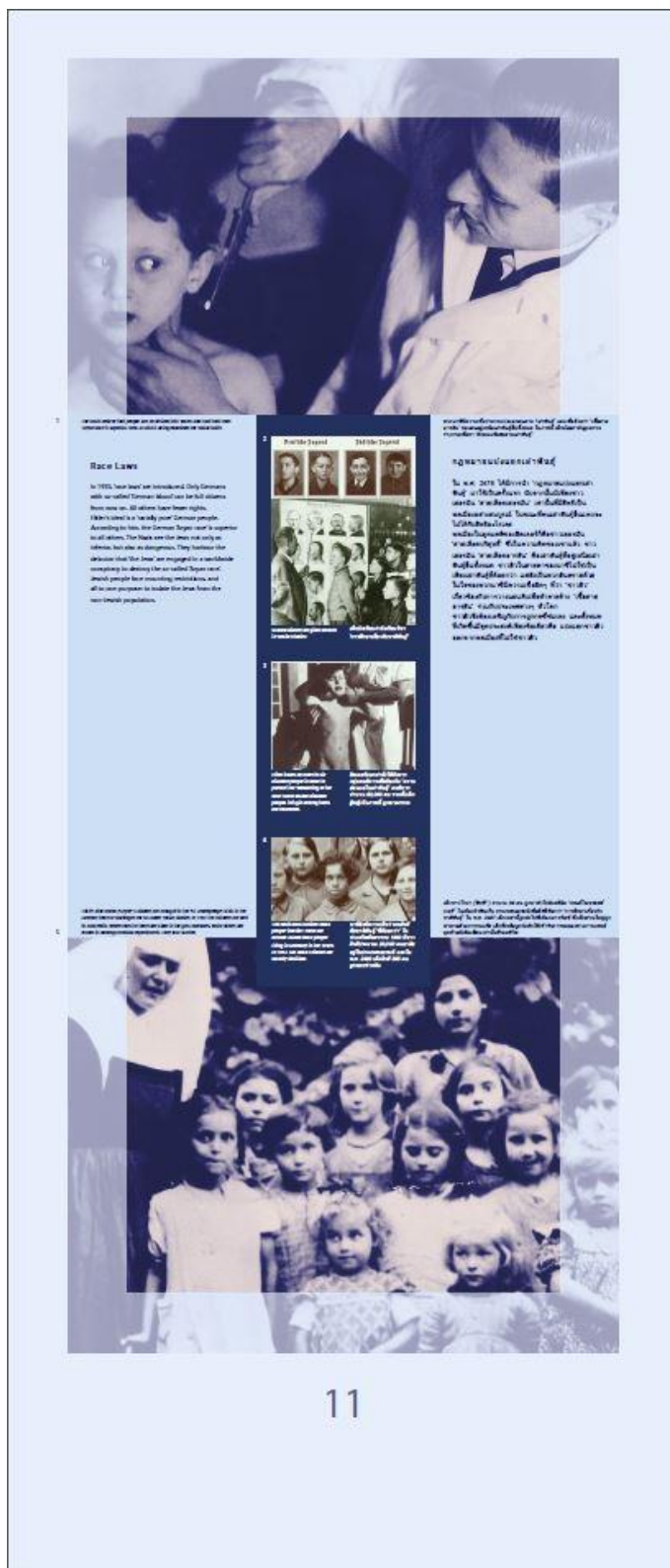
Hannah Goslar and Sanne Lederman are both Jewish, and both of them come from Berlin. The stream of refugees keeps growing, and more and more people who have fled Germany come to live in Anne's neighbourhood. Around half of the children in Anne's class are Jewish.

1. Anne with her friends in a sandpit, 1937. Hannah is on the left, Sanne on the right.

2. Anne, 1935, 1936, 1937. Margot, 1935, 1936, 1937.

3. Anne at a summer camp for city children in Laren near Amsterdam in 1937.

4. There are many Jewish children in Anne's class, most of them from Germany.



Race Laws

In 1935, 'race laws' are introduced. Only Germans with so-called 'German blood' can be full citizens from now on. All others have fewer rights.

Hitler's ideal is a 'racially pure' German people. According to him, the German 'Aryan race' is superior to all others. The Nazis see the Jews not only as inferior, but also as dangerous. They harbour the delusion that 'the Jews' are engaged in a worldwide conspiracy to destroy the so-called 'Aryan race'.

Jewish people face mounting restrictions, and all to one purpose: to isolate the Jews from the non-Jewish population.

1. The Nazis believe that people can be divided into 'races', and that their own 'Aryan race' is superior. Here, a child is being examined for 'racial traits'.

2. Schoolchildren are given lessons in 'racial studies'.

3. Hitler issues an order to kill disabled people in order to prevent the 'weakening of the race'. Some 80,000 disabled people, this girl among them, are murdered.

4. The Nazis also consider black people 'inferior'. There are around 20,000 black people living in Germany in the 1930's. In 1937, 385 black children are secretly sterilised.

5. Thirty-nine Roma ('Gypsy') children are brought to the 'St. Josefspflege' clinic in the German town of Mulfingen for so-called 'racial studies'. In 1944 the children are sent to Auschwitz, where most of them are killed in the gas chambers, while others are forced to undergo medical experiments. Only four survive.



"Our lives were not without anxiety..."

"Our lives were not without anxiety, since our relatives in Germany were suffering under Hitler's anti-Jewish laws. After the pogroms in 1938 my two uncles (my mother's brothers) fled Germany, finding safe refuge in North America. My elderly grandmother came to live with us. She was seventy-three years old at the time." (Anne Frank)

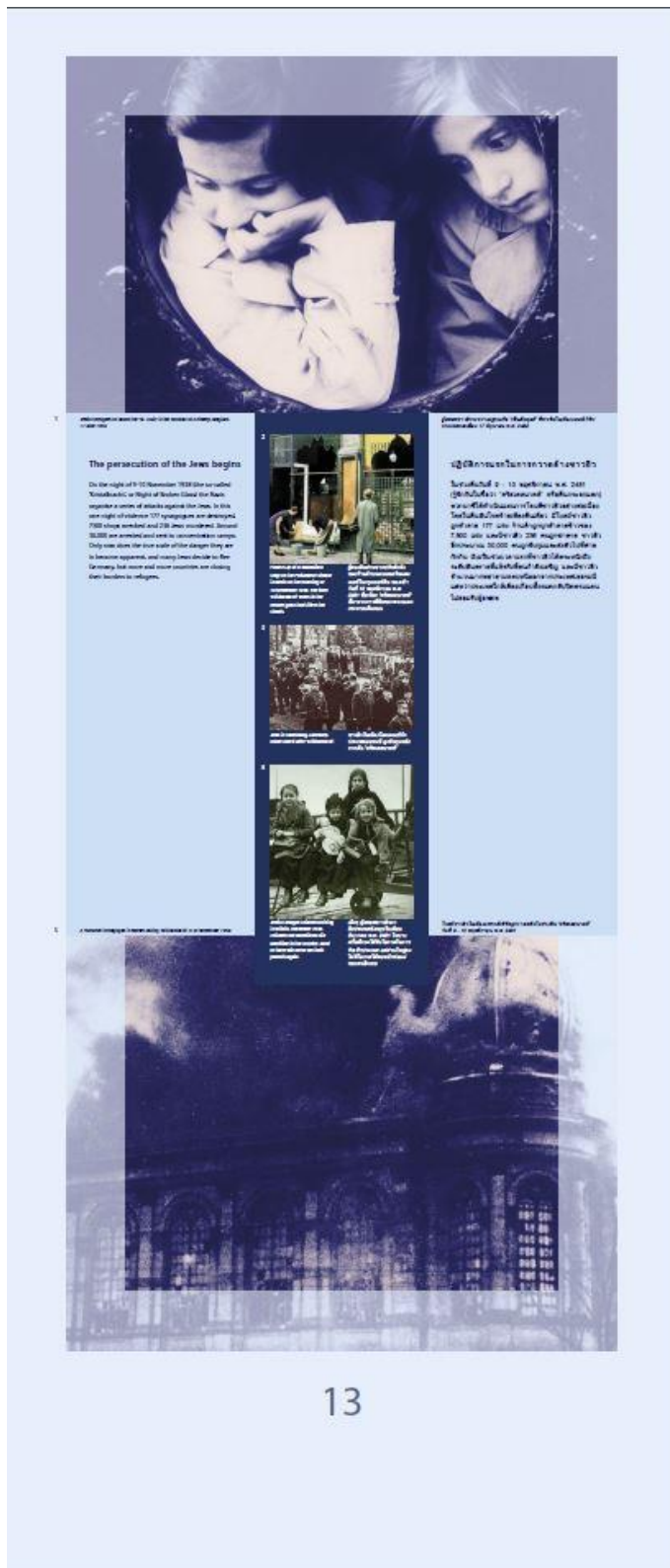
Otto and Edith Frank get to know other German refugees. They meet Hermann and Auguste van Pels and their son Peter, and Fritz Pfeffer, all of whom will later go into hiding with them. The Van Pels family fled from Osnabrück in 1937, and Hermann van Pels became a partner in Otto Frank's business. Like Anne's uncles, Fritz Pfeffer left Germany following 'Kristallnacht'.

1. Anne (second from the left) in the Vondelpark in Amsterdam, in the winter of 1940/1941. Figure-skating was her great passion. This is the only photo of Anne skating that has survived. A demonstration against the Treaty of Versailles at the Reichstag in Berlin in 1932.

2. Anne's Grandmother Holländer leaves for Amsterdam in March 1939 and comes to live with the Frank family. She dies in 1942.

3. Peter van Pels (centre) with friends at the Jewish Boy Scouts in Osnabrück, Germany, in 1936.

4. Fritz Pfeffer with his non-Jewish fiancée Charlotte Kaletta. In Germany, marriages between Jews and non-Jews have been illegal since 1935. They cannot marry in the Netherlands either, because it respects German law.



The persecution of the Jews begins

On the night of 9-10 November 1938 (the so-called 'Kristallnacht', or Night of Broken Glass) the Nazis organise a series of attacks against the Jews. In this one night of violence 177 synagogues are destroyed, 7500 shops wrecked and 236 Jews murdered. Around 30,000 are arrested and sent to concentration camps.

Only now does the true scale of the danger they are in become apparent, and many Jews decide to flee Germany, but more and more countries are closing their borders to refugees.

1. Jewish refugees on board the 'St. Louis' in the harbour at Antwerp, Belgium, 17 June 1939.

2. Passers-by at a vandalised shop on the Potsdamer Strasse in Berlin on the morning of 10 November 1938. The term 'Kristallnacht' refers to the broken glass that litters the streets.

3. Jews in Oldenburg, Germany, under arrest after 'Kristallnacht'.

4. Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927. He repeatedly claims that the Jews are to blame for Germany's problems.

5. A Frankfurt synagogue in flames during 'Kristallnacht', 9-10 November 1938.



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War!

On 1 September 1939 the German army invades Poland. Large areas are cleared by the army to make way for settlement by German colonists. Many prominent Poles are killed. Little news of the atrocities being carried out in Poland filters through to Western Europe.

In May 1940 the Netherlands, Belgium and France are also invaded by the German army. The Nazis see the non-Jewish people of these countries, in contrast to the Poles, as members of the same 'race', and do not commit atrocities on the scale of those in Poland.

The registration of Jews begins in the first year of the occupation of the Netherlands.

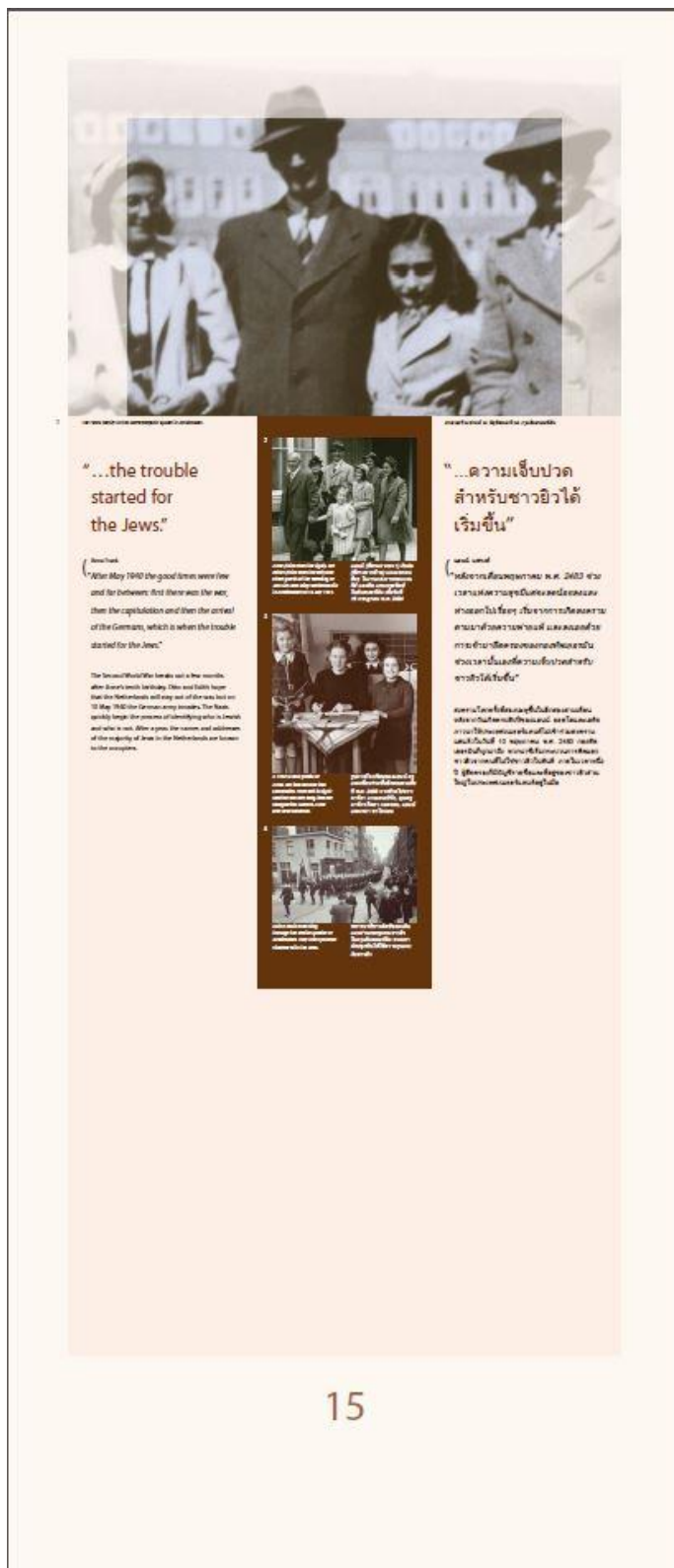
1. In September 1939 the Second World War breaks out.

2. Behind the front line in Poland the campaign of terror against the Jews begins immediately. Jews are publicly humiliated and beaten up in the streets. The occupying forces carry out pogroms in which thousands of Jews are killed.

3. The arrival of the German army in Amsterdam, near to Otto Frank's business, 16 May 1940.

4. At first the Nazis attempt to win over the Dutch people to their ideas, but with little success. Only a small proportion of the population collaborate with the occupiers.

5. Warsaw, 14 September 1939. Polish children look anxiously to the sky as German aircraft attack the city. In 1930, 18.3% of Germans vote for the Nazi party (NSDAP).



"...the trouble started for the Jews."

"After May 1940 the good times were few and far between: first there was the war, then the capitulation and then the arrival of the Germans, which is when the trouble started for the Jews." (Anne Frank)

The Second World War breaks out a few months after Anne's tenth birthday. Otto and Edith hope that the Netherlands will stay out of the war, but on 10 May 1940 the German army invades. The Nazis quickly begin the process of identifying who is Jewish and who is not. After a year, the names and addresses of the majority of Jews in the Netherlands are known to the occupiers.

1. The Frank family on the Merwedeplein square in Amsterdam.

2. Anne (third from the right), her father (third from the left) and other guests at the wedding of Jan Gies and Miep Santrouschitz in Amsterdam on 16 July 1941.

3. Dutch Nazis marching through the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam. They often provoke violence with the Jews.

4. Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927. He repeatedly claims that the Jews are to blame for Germany's problems.



Isolation

Once the names and addresses of the Jews are known, their isolation can begin. The Nazis introduce a fast-growing array of anti-Jewish measures, with the effect that many non-Jews no longer dare to associate with Jews, or vice versa.

1. In Germany and in most of the occupied territories Jews are forced to wear a yellow star.

2. The first major open conflict between the occupying forces and the Dutch people comes in February 1941, after 427 Jewish men are rounded up and deported to the Mauthausen concentration camp. The people of Amsterdam and the surrounding area go on strike in protest against the persecution of the Jews, but the strike is violently broken up after two days.

3. By order of the occupiers, signs appear with the message 'Jews Not Allowed' or 'Jews Not Welcome Here'.

4. In Eastern Europe special army units, 'Einsatzgruppen', have the task of killing as many Jews, 'Gypsies', and partisans as possible. In just one year an estimated one million men, women and children are murdered.

5. In the Netherlands, from 3 May 1942, all Jewish children over six years old have to wear a yellow star.



"...a series of anti-Jewish decrees..."

"Our freedom was severely restricted by a series of anti-Jewish decrees: Jews were required to wear a yellow star; Jews were required to turn in their bicycles; Jews were forbidden to use trams; Jews were forbidden to ride in cars, even their own; Jews were required to do their shopping between 3.00 and 5.00 p.m.; Jews were required to frequent only Jewish-owned barbershops and beauty salons; Jews were forbidden to be out on the streets between 8.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m." (Anne Frank)

Jewish children now have to go to separate Jewish schools, in Anne and Margot's case the Jewish Lyceum. Because Jews are no longer allowed to have their own businesses, Otto Frank names Johannes Kleiman as company director, although Otto remains active behind the scenes. The company is also given a new name, Gies & Co, after Jan Gies, the husband of Miep Gies.

1. Anne at the Montessori school in Amsterdam, 1941.

A secret plan

Behind all the anti-Jewish measures lies Hitler's secret plan: all 11 million Jews in Europe are to be killed. This decision is worked out in detail by high-ranking Nazi officials at a top-secret meeting at a villa in Berlin in January 1942: the so-called 'Wannsee Conference'. The Jews must suspect nothing. They are told they are being sent to 'labour camps'. In reality they are transported to specially constructed extermination camps, most of them in Poland, which have been specifically designed for the rapid and 'efficient' killing and cremation of as many human beings as possible. Large-scale deportations to these camps begin in the summer of 1942. Most of the Jews who are sent there are killed immediately on their arrival. The remainder are forced into grueling slave labour until they die of

2. At the Wannsee Conference a calculation is made of the number of Jews living in Europe.



"I hope I will be able to confide everything to you. . ."

"I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support." (Anne Frank)

Anne writes these words on the first page of the diary which she is given for her thirteenth birthday on 12 June 1942. She writes the diary in the form of letters to her imaginary friend Kitty about school, her friends and her life up to that point. She cannot foresee that three weeks later her life will change completely.

1. Anne's diary

2. Anne Frank 1935-1942

3. Anne's diary. On some pages she would paste passport photos of herself and comment on them.

4. Anne switches between two kinds of handwriting in her diary. Sometimes she writes in block letters, but she often also uses a flowing, slanted script.



"I was stunned. A call-up. . ."

"At three o' clock. . . the doorbell rang. I didn't hear it, since I was out on the balcony, lazily reading in the sun. A little while later Margot appeared in the kitchen doorway looking very agitated. 'Father has received a call-up notice from the SS', she whispered. . . I was stunned. A call-up: everyone knows what that means. Visions of concentration camps and lonely cells raced through my head." (Anne Frank)

Three weeks after Anne's birthday, on 5 July 1942, a call-up notice arrives for Margot to report to the authorities. She is to be sent to a 'labour camp' in Germany. The call-up does not come as a complete surprise to Anne's parents: since early 1942 Otto Frank has already been making preparations to go into hiding in the "A", a part of his offices on the Prinsengracht. Only his most trusted employees know of these plans. The decision is made to go into hiding immediately.

1. Margot Frank at the Jewish Lyceum, December 1941.

2. A passport photo of Anne, May 1942. Probably the last photo that was taken of her.

3. A call-up notice, with a list of the items the deportees must take with them.

4. The Frank family decide to go into hiding the very next day. Miep Gies and other helpers come the same evening to bring as many items as possible to the hiding place. Jews are to blame for Germany's problems.



"...an ideal place to hide in."

"The Annexe is an ideal place to hide in. It may be damp and lopsided, but there's probably not a more comfortable hiding place in all of Amsterdam. No, in all of Holland."
(Anne Frank)

The hiding place is in an empty part of Otto Frank's offices. Later, the Van Pels family and Fritz Pfeffer join the Franks there. For the next two years these eight people remain in the , cut off from the outside world. It is a time full of fear and tension, but also of arguments or stifling boredom.

Four of Otto Frank's trusted employees keep the eight people in hiding supplied with food, clothes and books.

1. The building on the Prinsengracht. The hiding place, the 'Secret Annexe', is at the rear.

2. The inhabitants

Otto Frank
Edith Frank
Margot Frank
Anne Frank
Hermann van Pels
Auguste van Pels
Peter van Pels
Fritz Pfeffer

3. The helpers.

Miep Gies
Johannes Kleiman
Victor Kugler
Bep Voskuil



"...I'm terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we'll be shot."

"Not being able to go outside upsets me more than I can say, and I'm terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we'll be shot." (Anne Frank)

During the day, while people are at work in the building, the inhabitants have to remain very quiet. The warehouse employees have no idea they are there. Because the waste pipe from the toilet runs alongside the warehouse, it must be flushed as infrequently as possible. All the windows are blacked out with blankets so that the neighbours cannot see in, and the door which leads to the is hidden behind a hinged bookcase. During these long, silent hours Anne reads her schoolbooks, plays games with the others and writes in her diary.

1. The building at Prinsengracht 263. At the rear, shown here shaded in red, is the hiding place in the Secret Annexe.

The Secret Annexe

1. Bookcase.
2. Anne and Fritz Pfeffer's room.
3. Otto, Edith and Margot's room.
4. Hermann and Auguste van Pels's room, also used as dining room.
5. Peter van Pels's room.
6. Bathroom and toilet.
7. Storage attic.

The business premises

8. Warehouse.
9. Office where the helpers work.
10. Office storeroom.

2. A hinged bookcase conceals the entrance to the .

3. Anne and Fritz Pfeffer's room. Anne has decorated the walls with photos. Some years ago, for the making of a film, the was temporarily fitted out as it must have looked while the people were in hiding.



"All are marched to their death"

"It's impossible to escape their clutches unless you go into hiding. No one is spared. The sick, the elderly, children, babies and pregnant women - all are marched to their death." (Anne Frank)

The inhabitants receive news from the outside world that Jews are being hunted down. They feel anxious and powerless. On the radio they hear about gassings. Anne sometimes finds the pressure unbearable. She is often rebellious and rude to the others, and frequently gloomy and depressed. There are many things which she feels she cannot talk about properly with the others. Her diary is her best friend.

1. Almost every day Anne writes about her thoughts, feelings and experiences. This diary is already full after a few months. She continues to write in notebooks which she is given by Bep.

2. The deportation of Amsterdam Jews, summer 1943. Anne gets to hear that friends and classmates have been arrested. At first the helpers still pass on news of what is happening in the outside world to the Secret Annexe inhabitants, but later they stop.

3. The helpers try to keep up the spirits of the inhabitants. They bring them food, books, newspapers and magazines. Anne especially likes the magazine 'Cinema and Theatre'.

4. Otto, Edith and Margot's room. Anne usually spends her days in this room, because the small room is occupied by Fritz Pfeffer.



"...will I ever become a journalist or a writer?"

"...will I ever become a journalist or a writer? I hope so, oh, I hope so very much, because writing allows me to record everything, all my thoughts, ideals and fantasies." (Anne Frank)

Anne has discovered a talent and a love for writing. On 28 March 1944 she hears in a radio broadcast from London that the Dutch government will be making a collection of people's diaries after the war. She decides to re-write her diary in the hope that it will later be published as a book. She has even thought of a title: 'The '.

Hopes of liberation are raised in the by the news that the Allies have landed in Normandy and are advancing.

1. Anne begins to re-write her diary on loose sheets of paper.
2. Anne also writes short stories, and sometimes reads them to the others.
3. Anne feels she is falling in love with Peter van Pels.
4. Anne and Peter spend hours together in Peter's room.



"I hear the approaching thunder. . ."

"It's difficult in times like these: ideals, dreams and cherished hopes rise within us, only to be crushed by grim reality. It's a wonder I haven't abandoned all my ideals, they seem so absurd and impractical. Yet I cling to them because I still believe, in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart. It's utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death. I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too will end, that peace and tranquility will return once more. In the meantime, I must hold on to my ideals. Perhaps the day will come when I'll be able to realise them!" (Anne Frank) [15 July 1944]

On 1 August 1944 Anne writes the final entry in her diary. Three days later, on 4 August 1944, the moment that everyone in the has been dreading arrives.

1. Anne often spends time alone in the attic, struggling to come to terms with her own feelings and events in the world around her.



The betrayal

On Friday 4 August 1944, a car pulls up in front of the building on the Prinsengracht. A group of armed men step out and enter the warehouse. Someone has called the police to say there are Jews here.

Karl Josef Silberbauer, an Austrian Nazi, is in command. The others are Dutch police officers. The inhabitants are taken completely by surprise. They are given just enough time to pack their bags. Silberbauer grabs a briefcase and shakes out the contents so he can use it to take away money and jewelry. Anne's diary papers fall out onto the floor. Then Anne and the others are taken away to the local prison.

1. Karl Josef Silberbauer, the SS officer who led the arrest. Nineteen years later, in 1963, he is tracked down in Vienna, where he is working as a police officer. He is suspended, but later reinstated after making a statement that he does not know who the informant was. To this day it remains unclear who betrayed the inhabitants.

2. Anne and the others are first brought to Gestapo headquarters. Four days later they are taken by train to the transit camp at Westerbork in the Dutch province of Drenthe.



"...we knew what was happening"

"We were together again, and had been given a little food for the journey. In our hearts, of course, we were already anticipating the possibility that we might not remain in Westerbork to the end. We knew about deportation to Poland, after all. And we also knew what was happening in Auschwitz, Treblinka and Maidanek. But then, were not the Russians already deep in Poland? The war was so far advanced that we could begin to place a little hope in luck. As we rode toward Westerbork we were hoping that our luck would hold. (Otto Frank)

Thousands of people are being held in Westerbork. The inhabitants are put in special punishment blocks, because they had not voluntarily reported for deportation. They receive especially harsh treatment from their guards, and are forced to carry out hard labour. Trains crammed with Jewish people leave regularly for the East. After four weeks, Anne and the others from the are also taken away, on the last train to leave Westerbork for Auschwitz.

1. Nearly all of the Jews captured in the Netherlands are first taken to the Westerbork transit camp.

2. Anne Frank's record card from Westerbork.

3. The train leaves on 3 September 1944, with 1019 people on board. The lists of deportees still exist today. Anne's name, and those of the others from the Secret Annexe, are on these pages.

4. A transport departs from Westerbork.

5. The deportees are locked into goods trains, with around 70 people crammed into each wagon. The journey lasts for three days, with no space to lie down, next to no food or drink, and just a single bucket for a toilet.



"I can no longer talk about. . ."

"I can no longer talk about how I felt when my family arrived on the train platform in Auschwitz and we were forcibly separated from each other." (Otto Frank)

On the night of 6 September the train arrives at Auschwitz. The prisoners have to leave their belongings behind in the train. On the platform, the men and women are separated. This is the last time that Otto will ever see Edith, Margot and Anne. Auschwitz is one of the extermination camps which have been specially constructed for the purpose of killing human beings. The old, the sick and children under 15 are gassed immediately on arrival, a fate which befalls more than half the people on Anne's train. The rest, the inhabitants among them, survive this selection and are taken to a labour camp.

With the Russian army advancing, the Nazis are beginning to evacuate Auschwitz. After two months Anne and Margot are moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

1. Men and women are separated immediately on their arrival at Auschwitz. After that the Nazis select those who are to be gassed and cremated directly. The rest must carry out grueling forced labour.

2. Hungarian Jews, selected for the gas chambers, on the platform at Auschwitz.

3. Poison gas cylinders (Zyklon-B) that are used in the gas chambers.

4. The prisoners who are not killed immediately have a number tattooed on their arms. Their heads are shaved and they are given camp uniforms.



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"It wasn't the same Anne."

"It wasn't the same Anne. She was a broken girl. . . it was so terrible. She immediately began to cry, and she told me: 'I don't have any parents anymore.' I always think, if Anne had known that her father was still alive, she might have had more strength to survive."

(Hannah Goslar, a friend of Anne)

In Bergen-Belsen Anne meets her school friend Hannah Goslar, who is being held in another part of the camp. Then they become separated by a fence of barbed wire and straw and can no longer see each other. Anne tells Hannah that she and Margot are starving and have no warm clothes. Hannah manages to throw a package with some clothes and a little food over the fence. But Margot and Anna have no strength left. They both contract typhus, and in February 1945, within a few days of each other, they die.

On 15 April 1945 Bergen-Belsen is liberated by the British army.

1. Starvation, cold and disease claim thousands of lives in the overcrowded Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

2. The British soldiers who liberate the camp are deeply shaken by what they find. There are corpses lying everywhere. They force the former camp guards to bury the bodies.

3. After Westerbork and Auschwitz, Anne and Margot reach their final destination: Bergen-Belsen. National borders in 1939. After the war the borders of some countries are redrawn.

4. A women's barracks shortly after the liberation of Bergen-Belsen.



"My entire hope. . ."

"My entire hope lies with the children. I cling to the conviction that they are alive and that we'll be together again. Only the children, only the children count."
 (Otto Frank)

Otto Frank writes this in near-despair to his mother in Basle after the liberation. Otto has survived Auschwitz by sheer chance. He is one of the few who are found alive by the Russian soldiers. Once he has regained a little strength he begins the journey back to Amsterdam. The journey takes four months, because war is still raging in most parts of Europe, and during this time he hears that his wife Edith is dead. However, he knows nothing of his children's fate, and he clings to the hope that they are still alive.

Otto Frank is the only person from the people in hiding to survive. He is liberated from Auschwitz by the Russian army on 27 January 1945.

Edith Frank dies of exhaustion in Auschwitz on 6 January 1945.

Margot Frank dies of typhus in Bergen-Belsen at the end of March 1945.

Anne Frank dies of typhus in Bergen-Belsen a few days after Margot.

Hermann van Pels is gassed shortly after his arrival in Auschwitz in October or November 1944.

Auguste van Pels dies in April or May 1945 on the way to Theresienstadt concentration camp.

Peter van Pels dies on 5 May 1945 in Mauthausen concentration camp.

Fritz Pfeffer dies on 20 December 1944 in Neuengamme concentration camp.



" . . . deaths of my children."

"Small groups kept returning from the different concentration camps, and over and over again I tried to find out about Margot and Anne."

"I found two sisters who had been with Margot and Anne in Bergen-Belsen, and they told me about the final sufferings and deaths of my children." (Otto Frank)

Otto is a broken man. Miep Gies, who has kept Anne's diary safe all this time, now gives it to Otto with the words: "This is your daughter's legacy."

1. Otto Frank shows the concentration camp number tattooed on his arm.
2. At first Otto is so overcome by grief that he cannot bring himself to read the diary. But later, when he does begin to read it, he cannot stop. "A completely different Anne from the daughter I had lost appeared. Such deep thoughts and feelings. . . I had no idea. . ."
3. He types out part of the diary and lets his family and a few friends read it. They say that he must have it published.



"...to be a famous writer"

"...my greatest wish is to be a journalist, and later on, a famous writer. In any case, after the war I'd like to publish a book called The Secret Annexe." (Anne Frank)

1. Two years after the war, in June 1947, Anne Frank's diary is published under the title she had thought of herself: The Secret Annexe.

The first edition sells out quickly and is soon reprinted. Publishers from other countries also begin to show an interest in the diary.

In 1955 the diary is adapted into a stage play, which is a phenomenal success. The film version which is later made is also seen in packed houses around the world.

The diary is translated into over 60 languages, some 30 million copies are sold, and schools and streets are named in honour of Anne Frank.

Millions of people read the diary, and many of them want to see with their own eyes the place where Anne wrote it.

2. Otto Frank in 1960, just before the opening of the Anne Frank House. Otto wants to do more than just open the Secret Annexe to the public. He sets up an educational foundation which brings together young people from all over the world. Otto Frank dies in 1980, aged 91.
© Arnold Newman

3. For many, Anne Frank has become a symbol of the Holocaust: the systematic murder of six million human beings.

4. "The diary demonstrates the immense tragedy of the holocaust, the waste of human lives and talent, and the price that was paid because free people did not act in time to suppress totalitarian movements."
Yehuda Lev

GLOSSARY

ANTI-SEMITISM

Literally 'against Semites'. Prejudice against or hatred of Jews. The Holocaust is history's most extreme example of anti-Semitism.

AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

A concentration and extermination camp functioning between 1940 and 1945, near Oświęcim in Nazi-occupied Poland. More than 1.1 million people lost their lives in Auschwitz-Birkenau, including approximately 1 million Jews, 75,000 Poles, 21,000 Sinti and Romas, and 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war. The camp was liberated on the 27th of January of 1945 by the Red Army (Army of the Soviet Union).

BERGEN-BELSEN

A concentration camp in north-western Germany, originally established in 1940 for prisoners of war. Tens of thousands of Jewish prisoners were evacuated from Auschwitz to other camps such as Bergen-Belsen in late 1944 and early 1945, leading to catastrophic overcrowding, starvation and a typhus epidemic. The camp was liberated by the British army on the 15th of April of 1945.

CONCENTRATION CAMP

A prison camp in which inmates were often forced to do hard labor. Some well-known Nazi concentration camps were Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald and Mauthausen. Most inmates were political opponents of the Nazis or so called 'a socials' (such as homosexuals, beggars and habitual criminals).

D-DAY

On 6 June 1944, the allied troops landed on the beaches of Normandy in order to liberate the occupied countries in Europe. This day is called Decision Day, or D-Day.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is unjustified, unfair and unequal treatment. It is against the law. Discrimination based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, religion, nationality, or marital status is illegal in several countries.

EXTERMINATION CAMP

Also known as death camps, the Nazi camp set up specifically for the mass murder of Jews, primarily by poison gas. Four camps were created in occupied Poland in 1941-42 which existed solely for the murder of Jews: Bełżec, Chełmno, Sobibór and Treblinka. Two concentration camps were extended with extermination functions: Majdanek in 1941, and Auschwitz-Birkenau in the spring of 1942.

FIRST WORLD WAR

The First World War was a world war that took place mainly in Europe; it started on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. 15 million people were killed.

GESTAPO

Geheime Staatspolizei: the Nazi secret state police.

GHETTO

A selected section of a town or city where Jews were forced to live in separation from non-Jewish people. We can find examples of ghettos in Europe already in the Middle Ages. During the Second World War the Nazis and their collaborators surrounded the ghettos by walls that undermined any leaving attempts. These territories were characterized by overcrowding, dire hygienic circumstances, famine, diseases, and epidemics.

HITLERJUGEND (HITLER YOUTH)

It was a National-Socialist youth movement in Germany. The Bund Deutscher Mädel, an organization for girls, was part of the Hitlerjugend.

HOLOCAUST

The Holocaust as a term comes from the Greek word *holókaustos*, its meaning is: burnt whole. The Hebrew (a language spoken by Jews) term for the holocaust is Shoah, which can be translated as: catastrophe. The most often known context of the term today regards the directed genocide conducted under the rule of Nazi Germany during the Second World War and causing 6 million Jewish victims across Europe.

KILLINGS SQUADS (EINSATZGRUPPEN)

Mobile SS killing squads made up of members of the Gestapo and other police units. Their task was to carry out special duties in which they tracked down, persecuted and murdered political opponents, like partisans, or those deemed 'racially inferior', such as Jews, Poles, Roma and Sinti throughout the Nazi occupied Soviet territories. The Einsatzgruppen squads murdered approximately 2 million people (of which 1.3 million were Jews) with no regards towards age or gender.

'KRISTALLNACHT' (NOVEMBER PROGROM)

An anti-Jewish pogrom, staged by the Nazis on the night of 9 November 1938. The 'Crystal Night' was retaliation for the murder of a German diplomat serving in France. It was a centrally planned and managed national. Nearly a 100 Jews were killed, more than 250 synagogues were set on fire, 7500 windows of Jewish businesses were smashed in, hundreds of homes were ravaged and looted, yet the police did not intervene in these events. It got its name from the shards of glass falling from show-windows. During the riots some 30 thousand Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps.

MEIN KAMPF

Adolf Hitler's autobiography (in translation: My Struggle) published in two volumes in 1925-26, in which he formulated his extreme political and ideological anti-Semitic views.

NSB (NATIONAAL SOCIALISTISCHE BEWEGING)

Abbreviation of the Dutch National Socialist Movement. This movement was founded in 1931 by Anton Mussert and largely shared the Nazi ideas.

NSDAP (NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI)

The National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSDAP) also referred to as the Nazi party.

NUREMBERG LAWS

These were the anti-Jewish laws that were promulgated in September of 1935 during the Nuremberg Nazi Party Conference. The law deprived the Jews of German citizenship and the rights it entails, banned sex relationships and marriage between Jews and non-Jews, legally. These laws divided people into categories that determined who qualifies as a Jew, a German, or to have mixed descent. Because of these provisions they are also called the 'racial laws'.

NUREMBERG TRIALS

During the Nuremberg Trials (20 November 1945 to 1 October 1946) 24 prominent members of the Nazi leadership were judged and convicted. In October 1946, a number of those convicted were put to death, 12 of them received a death penalty based primarily on crimes against humanity that they had committed. 7 people had to serve prison sentences and 3 were acquitted. The NSDAP, the SS, the SA, the German army command, the SD, the Gestapo, and other Nazi organizations were also put on trial, found guilty, declared criminal organizations.

PREJUDICE

Prejudice is an often negative judgment based in stereotypes about a person or group of people.

ROMA AND SINTI

'Gypsies' is a commonly used term, often considered pejorative, to describe Romani people. The principal Romani groups are Roma and Sinti. The Nazis regarded this group as racially inferior and dangerous to the 'Aryan society'. During the Second World War approximately one million Roma and Sinti lived in Europe. Historians calculate that the number of Roma and Sinti murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators is between 220,000 and 500,000. The Roma term for the Holocaust is 'Pharrajimos' (cutting, fragmentation, destruction), its remembrance day is on August 2 (it was on this date that the Nazis eradicated the Roma and Sinti camp in Birkenau).

SA (STURMABTEILUNG)

(Stormtroopers) Formed in 1921, it consisted of members of the NSDAP who had volunteered to organize into paramilitary units that played a key role in the party's access to power. They defended the party's political assemblies from its opponents' attacks and actively prevented other events, often through violence. Until 1934 the organization operated as a kind of auxiliary police, but after the Night of the Long Knives – when some of its key figures were assassinated – its significance fell.

SOVIET UNION

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) It was founded in 1922 after the Russian revolution, and consisted of fifteen republics. In 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved.

SS (SCHUTZSTAFFEL)

Nazi Party organization that was originally created as Hitler's bodyguard. It was partly responsible for the killing squads that murdered political opponents and 'racial' minorities. They were responsible for the systematic murder of millions of people in the death camps.

STAR OF DAVID

It is a symbol of identity of the religious Jewish people. It is named after the Jewish king David. During the Second World War, the Nazis and their collaborators twisted from its original meaning. Jews were forced to wear it in Germany and most countries under Nazi control, beginning with occupied Poland in 1939.

SYNAGOGUE

The synagogue is a hall for assembly or prayer, the Jewish place of worship. Members of the religious Jewish communities gather here to pray, celebrate and study the Torah.

TRANSIT CAMP

Camp in which Jews were held prior to their deportation to concentration and extermination camps. Transit camps were founded primarily in Western-Europe: Drancy (France), Mechelen (Belgium) and Westerbork (the Netherlands).

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) was a treaty concluded between Germany and the Allied Forces that formally concluded the First World War. According to the Treaty, Germany had been primarily responsible for all the loss and damage of the First World War. As a consequence, Germany lost part of its territory and was forced to pay large amounts to the countries that had suffered from the war.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights which arose directly from the experience of the Second World War. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. The Declaration consists of a preamble and thirty articles about all the civil, economic, cultural, political and social rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

WANNSEE CONFERENCE

Meeting of senior Nazi leaders and officials, on 20 January 1942 at a villa outside Berlin to discuss the 'Final Solution'. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the murder of the European Jews, its organization, logistics and material requirements.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

12 May: Otto marries Edith Holländer in Aachen.	1925	18 July: The first edition of Adolf Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' is released.
16 February: Margot Frank is born in Frankfurt am Main.	1926	15 February: The unemployment rate reaches a new peak in Germany: one million people are without jobs.
12 June: Anne Frank is born in Frankfurt am Main.	1929	25 October: The stock market crash in New York results in the start of the economic crisis.
March: The Frank family moves to Aachen to live with Edith's mother.	1933	30 January: Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany, leading a coalition of Nazis and conservatives. 1 April: First officially organised boycott of Jewish shops.
15 September: Otto Frank launches Opekta, his new business in Amsterdam. Edith, Margot and Anne come to Amsterdam between September 1933 and February 1934.	1934	30 June – 2 July: Night of the Long Knives: Hitler sanctions the murder of his Nazi and conservative opponents.
	1935	Nuremberg Laws passed.
	1937	May: The Dutch Government decides to close the borders for Jewish refugees.
	1938	5 October: Passports of German Jews stamped with letter 'J'. 9 November: Kristallnacht
12 June: Anne celebrates her 10th birthday with her girlfriends.	1939	1 September: German invasion of Poland begins the Second World War. Immediately followed by mass killings of Polish intellectuals and others.
	1940	10 May: The Germans invade The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg. 14 June: German troops occupy Paris. First transport of Polish political prisoners to Auschwitz.
Summer: When trying to get a visa for his family to America, Otto Frank's efforts are unsuccessful. October: Margot and Anne start going to the Jewish Lyceum. December: Otto Frank formally resigns from leading the company in order to protect it from being seized by the Nazis. From that point on, his colleagues are leading it. Otto continues working in the background.	1941	25 February: General strike in Amsterdam in protest against the persecution of the Dutch Jews. 22 June: Operation Barbarossa. Germany starts the invasion against the Soviet Union. 11 December: Germany declares war on the USA, following Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (7 December).
12 June: Anne receives a diary for her 13th birthday. 5 July: Margot receives a call-up for 'Work expansion in Germany'. 6 July: Otto, Edith, Margot and Anne go into hiding. 13 July: Hermann, Auguste and Peter van Pels move into the hiding place. 16 November: The 8th person arrives at the hiding place: Fritz Pfeffer	1942	20 January: Leading National Socialists meet in Wannsee, a suburb of Berlin. The topic is the systematic extermination of the European Jews (the so called 'Final Solution'). 29 April: The Star of David is implemented in The Netherlands. 11 June: Adolf Eichmann orders the start of the deportation of Jews from The Netherlands, Belgium and France within the next weeks. 14 July: The systematic transport of Dutch Jews to Westerbork starts.

	1943	18 February: After the defeat of the German army in Stalingrad, Propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels announces the 'total war'. April: The Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in the north-west of Germany is set up.
4 August: The eight people in hiding are betrayed and arrested. 8 August: They are taken from prison in Amsterdam to the Westerbork transit camp. 3 September: They are deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau by the last train leaving Westerbork to this camp. Beginning of October: Hermann van Pels dies in the Auschwitz gas chambers. Around 28 October: Anne and Margot Frank and Auguste van Pels are moved to the German Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. 20 December: Fritz Pfeffer dies in the Neuengamme concentration camp.	1944	6 June: D-Day. The Allies land in Normandy.
6 January: Edith Frank dies in Auschwitz-Birkenau. 27 January: Otto Frank is liberated from Auschwitz by the Red Army. February: Auguste van Pels is deported from Bergen-Belsen to Buchenwald and further on to Theresienstadt. She dies there in the spring of 1945. February: Margot and Anne die in Bergen-Belsen. 5 May: Peter van Pels dies in Mauthausen. 3 June: Otto Frank returns to Amsterdam.	1945	27 January: Auschwitz-Birkenau is liberated by the Red Army. 15 April: Bergen-Belsen is liberated by the British Army. 7 May: Germany surrenders to the Allies. 14 August: After the first atomic bomb has been dropped on 6 August, Japan accepts the Allies' conditions of the ceasefire. The Second World War is over.

