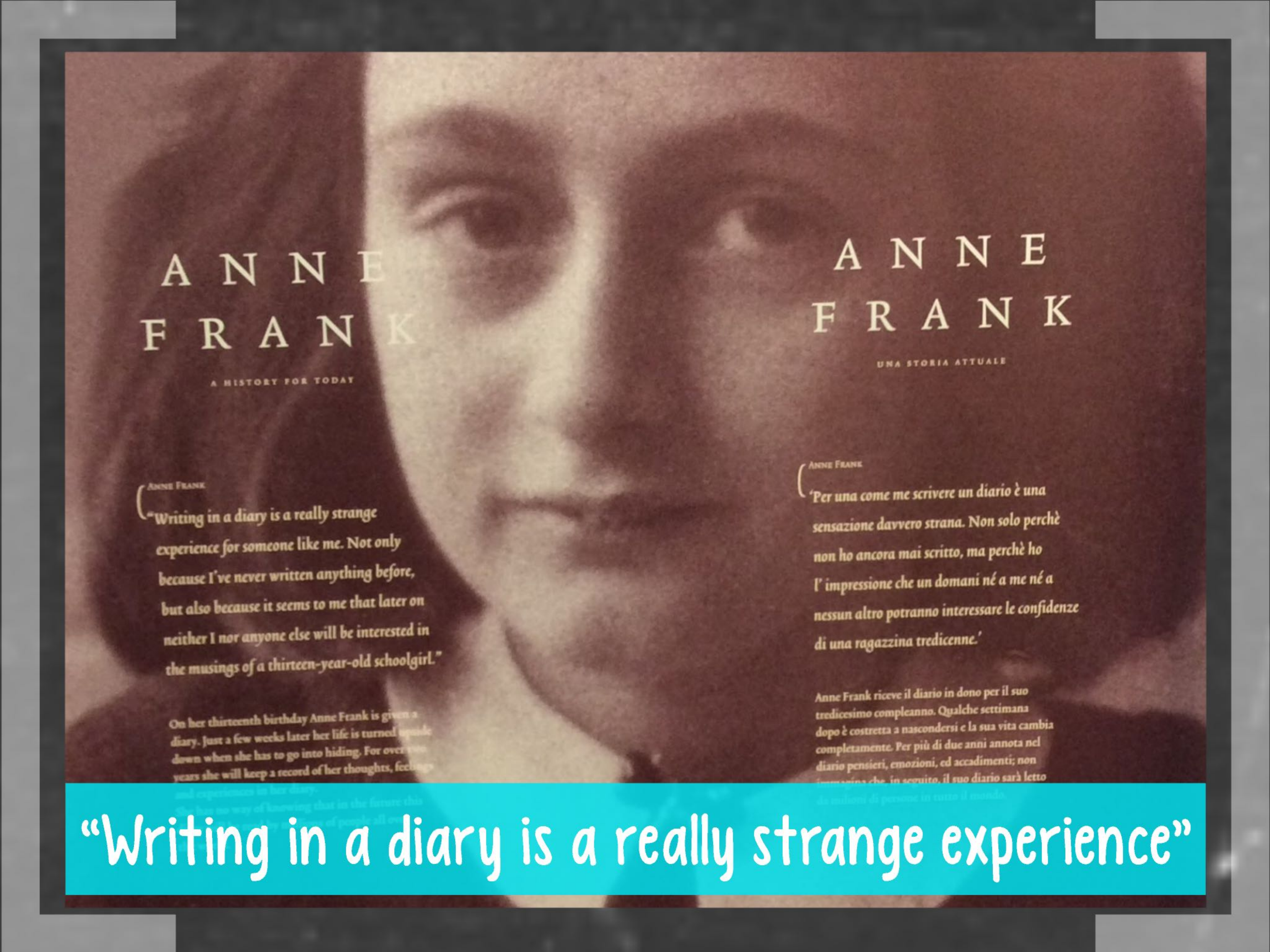


# Anne Frank A history for today





# ANNE FRANK

A HISTORY FOR TODAY

ANNE FRANK

“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.”

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

UNA STORIA ATTUALE

ANNE FRANK

“Per una come me scrivere un diario è una sensazione davvero strana. Non solo perché non ho ancora mai scritto, ma perché ho l’impressione che un domani né a me né a nessun altro potranno interessare le confidenze di una ragazzina tredicenne.”

Anne Frank riceve il diario in dono per il suo tredicesimo compleanno. Qualche settimana dopo è costretta a nascondersi e la sua vita cambia completamente. Per più di due anni annota nel diario pensieri, emozioni, ed accadimenti; non immagina che, in seguito, il suo diario sarà letto da milioni di persone in tutto il mondo.

“Writing in a diary is a really strange experience”



Anne and her mother.

Anne con la madre.

“I was born on 12 June 1929.”

‘Il 12 giugno 1929 nacqui poi io.’



Anne's parents' wedding, 12 May 1925.

Le nozze dei genitori di Anne, il 12 maggio 1925.



ANNE FRANK

“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

“Mio padre, che è un vero tesoro di padre, si sposò quando aveva già trentasei anni con mia madre che ne aveva venticinque. Mia sorella Margot nacque nel 1926 a Francoforte sul Meno, in Germania. Il 12 giugno 1929 nacqui poi io.”

I was born on 12 June 1929

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

Anne Frank è la seconda figlia di Otto Frank e Edith Frank-Holländer. Le famiglie Frank e Holländer hanno vissuto in Germania. I Frank sono liberali: si sentono legati alla religione ebraica, ma non sono stretti osservanti.



# Crisis in Germany

A demonstration against the Treaty of Versailles at the Reichstag building in Berlin in 1922.

## 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.



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

Colletta per i bambini bisognosi a Berlino, 1920.



## CRISI IN GERMANIA

La Prima Guerra Mondiale si conclude nel 1918 con la sconfitta della Germania. Alla fine della guerra, il "Trattato di Versailles" impone pesanti sanzioni alla Germania. Milioni di persone perdono il lavoro e vivono in uno stato di profonda miseria. L'inflazione si aggrava rapidamente: nel 1923 la moneta tedesca non ha quasi più valore. Molti tedeschi sono amareggiati e coltivano sentimenti di rivalsa. Nel 1929, la crisi economica mondiale colpisce con particolare durezza la Germania. Il Partito Nazionalsocialista Tedesco dei Lavoratori (NSDAP), una piccola formazione politica estremista nazionalista guidata da Adolf Hitler, attribuisce la responsabilità della crisi agli ebrei. Hitler sostiene anche di poter risolvere i problemi del paese.



"I lived in Frankfurt until I was four." (Anne 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 Hulda and Max Hachen (Germany, near the Dutch border)

3. Anne, July 1933.

"I lived in Frankfurt until I was four.

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"ฉันอาศัยอยู่ในแฟรงก์เฟิร์ตจนกระทั่งฉันอายุสี่ขวบ"

ตั้งแต่ปี ค.ศ. 1932 เมื่อกลุ่มทหารหน่วยพายุไฟของนาซี (เสื้อน้ำตาล) เดินมาพร้อมกันร้องเพลง: 'เมื่อเลือดยิวสาดออกจากรักดา'. . . ฉันได้ปรึกษากับภรรยา: 'เราจะหนีจากที่นี่ได้อย่างไร?'

Otto และ Edith มีความกังวลเกี่ยวกับอนาคต. นาซีกำลังเติบโตในพลังและความโหดร้าย. ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น, วิกฤติเศรษฐกิจหมายความว่าทุกอย่างกำลังเลวร้ายลงที่ธนาคารที่ Otto ทำงาน. Otto และ Edith ต้องการหนีและสงสัยว่าพวกเขาจะหาที่ใหม่ได้หรือไม่. Margot และ Anne ไม่รู้เกี่ยวกับความกังวลของพ่อแม่.

I lived in Frankfurt until I was four

# The world around me collapsed

“...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



Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor on 30 January 1933.

Il 30 Gennaio 1933 Adolf Hitler è nominato Cancelliere (capo del governo tedesco).



‘Il mondo intorno a me crollava...’

OTTO FRANK

‘Il mondo intorno a me crollava. Dovevo fare qualcosa e, sebbene mi desse una gran pena, mi rendevo conto che la Germania non era tutto il mondo. Perciò lasciai per sempre il paese.’

Il 30 gennaio 1933 Hitler diventa Cancelliere. I nuovi governanti mostrano subito le loro vere intenzioni: vengono approvate le prime leggi



# To Holland

## 'To Holland'

ANNE FRANK

"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."

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, 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.



Otto Frank and his secretary Miep Gies, who began working for him in 1933.

Otto Frank e la sua segretaria Miep Gies, che lavora con lui dal 1933.



Anne with her friend Sanne on

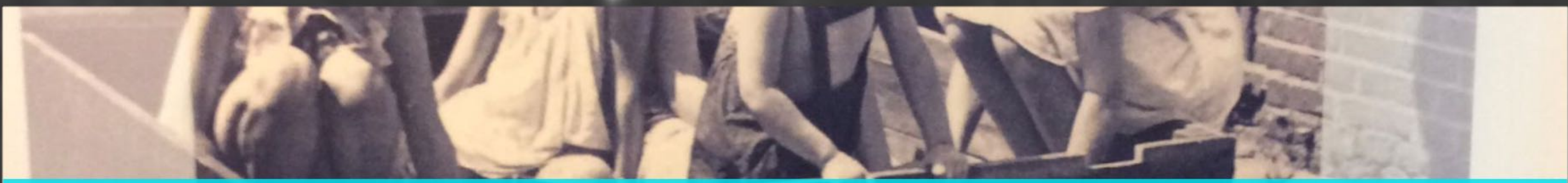
Anne con la sua amica Sanne

## 'In Olanda'

ANNE FRANK

'Dato che siamo ebrei puri, nel 1933 mio padre andò in Olanda. Fu nominato direttore della ditta Opekta olandese, una ditta che produceva marmellate.'

Otto Frank comincia ad avviare la sua ditta per la vendita di pectina ('Opekta'), una sostanza addensante utilizzata per la preparazione della marmellata. La famiglia Frank si stabilisce in un'abitazione nella Merwedeplein un quartiere di nuova costruzione ad Amsterdam, dove continuano ad arrivare profughi dalla Germania. Anne e Margot vanno a scuola e imparano rapidamente l'olandese.



# There goes Anne, Hanne ans Sanne

“There goes Anne,  
Hanne and Sanne”

ANNE FRANK

“Hanneli and Sanne used to be my two best friends. People who saw us together used to say, ‘There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne.’”

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.



‘Ecco Anne,  
Hanne e Sanne’

ANNE FRANK

“Hanneli e Sanne erano le mie migliori amiche, e quelli che ci vedevano dicevano: ‘Ecco Anne, Hanne e Sanne.’”

Hannah Goslar e Sanne Lederman sono ebreo e vengono entrambe da Berlino. Il numero dei profughi aumenta, e molti che sono fuggiti dalla Germania si stabiliscono nel quartiere dove vive Anne. Circa la metà dei compagni di classe di Anne è ebreo.





# The persecution of the Jews begins

## JEWIS PERSECUTION 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.



*Passers-by at a shop on the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin on the 10 November 1938 'Kristallnacht' broken glass the streets.*

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.



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.

Dietro la prima linea, in Polonia inizia immediatamente il terrore contro gli ebrei: vengono umiliati e picchiati per strada. Gli invasori organizzano pogrom in cui migliaia di ebrei perdono la vita.

3



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

L'ingresso dell'esercito tedesco ad Amsterdam, nelle vicinanze della ditta di Otto

# War



# The trouble started for the Jews

“...the trouble started for the Jews.”

ANNE FRANK

“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.”

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



Anne in 1941

Anne, 1941



‘L’inizio delle sofferenze di noi ebrei.’

ANNE FRANK

‘In maggio del 1940 i bei tempi finirono: prima la guerra, poi la capitolazione, l’invasione tedesca, e l’inizio delle sofferenze di noi ebrei.’

La Seconda Guerra Mondiale scoppia pochi mesi dopo il decimo compleanno di Anne. Otto ed Edith sperano che i Paesi Bassi rimarranno neutrali, ma il 10 maggio del 1940 l’esercito tedesco invade anche i Paesi Bassi.

יהודים  
Jude

# Isolation

In Germany and in most of the occupied territories Jews are forced to wear armbands.

In Germany, in the majority parts of territories occupied by Germany, all Jews were obliged to wear the badge of David, as shown in the photo.

## 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.



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.

Il primo scontro aperto tra le forze occupanti e la popolazione olandese avviene nel febbraio 1941. Durante un rastrellamento, 427 uomini ebrei vengono arrestati e deportati nel campo di concentramento di Mauthausen. La popolazione di Amsterdam e delle aree circostanti inizia uno sciopero per protestare contro la persecuzione degli ebrei. Due giorni dopo, tuttavia, le forze occupanti riescono a interrompere lo sciopero con metodi violenti.

## ISOLAMENTO

Una volta registrati nomi ed indirizzi degli ebrei, ha inizio il loro isolamento dal resto della popolazione. Le misure antisemite introdotte dai nazisti si susseguono sempre più velocemente e si moltiplicano con il risultato che molti non ebrei non osano più frequentare gli ebrei e viceversa.





# A series of anti-Jewish decrees

“...a series of anti-Jewish decrees.”

ANNE FRANK

“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

#### 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 gruelling slave labour until they die of exhaustion.

#### UN PIANO SEGRETO

Le misure antisemite fanno parte di un piano segreto di Hitler: sterminare gli 11 milioni di ebrei che vivono in Europa. Il piano viene elaborato in dettaglio da alti funzionari nazisti nel corso della 'Conferenza di Wannsee', una riunione organizzata in massima segretezza a Berlino. Gli ebrei non devono sospettare nulla. Verranno informati che saranno inviati ai 'campi di lavoro'. In realtà, verranno deportati nei campi di concentramento e 'campi di sterminio' che sono stati costruiti dai nazisti in Polonia. Le deportazioni sistematiche hanno inizio nell'estate del 1942.

‘Le leggi antisemite si susseguivano...’

ANNE FRANK

‘Le leggi antisemite si susseguivano all'infinito e la nostra libertà fu molto limitatata. Gli ebrei devono portare la stella giudaica; gli ebrei devono consegnare le biciclette; gli ebrei non possono prendere il tram; gli ebrei non possono andare in auto, anche se è di loro proprietà; gli ebrei possono fare gli acquisti dalle 15 alle 17; gli ebrei

# I hope I will be able to confide everything to you

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

ANNE FRANK

"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 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.



Anne Frank 1935-1942

Anne Frank 1935-1942



Anne sticks a photo of herself into the first page of her diary, and next to it writes: "Cute photo, isn't it?"

Anne incolla una sua foto sulla prima pagina del diario e accanto scrive: "Carina questa foto!"

'Spero di poterti confidare tutto...'

ANNE FRANK

'Spero di poterti confidare tutto, come non ho mai potuto fare con nessuno, e che sarai un grande conforto per me.'

Anne scrive queste parole sulla prima pagina del diario che ha ricevuto in dono per il suo tredicesimo compleanno, il 12 giugno 1942. Scrive il diario in forma di lettere indirizzate ad un' amica immaginaria: Kitty. Anne scrive della scuola, di amici e amiche, e della sua vita di famiglia. Non può prevedere che, solo tre settimane più tardi, la sua vita cambierà completamente.



# I was stunned. A call-up

“I was stunned. A call-up...”



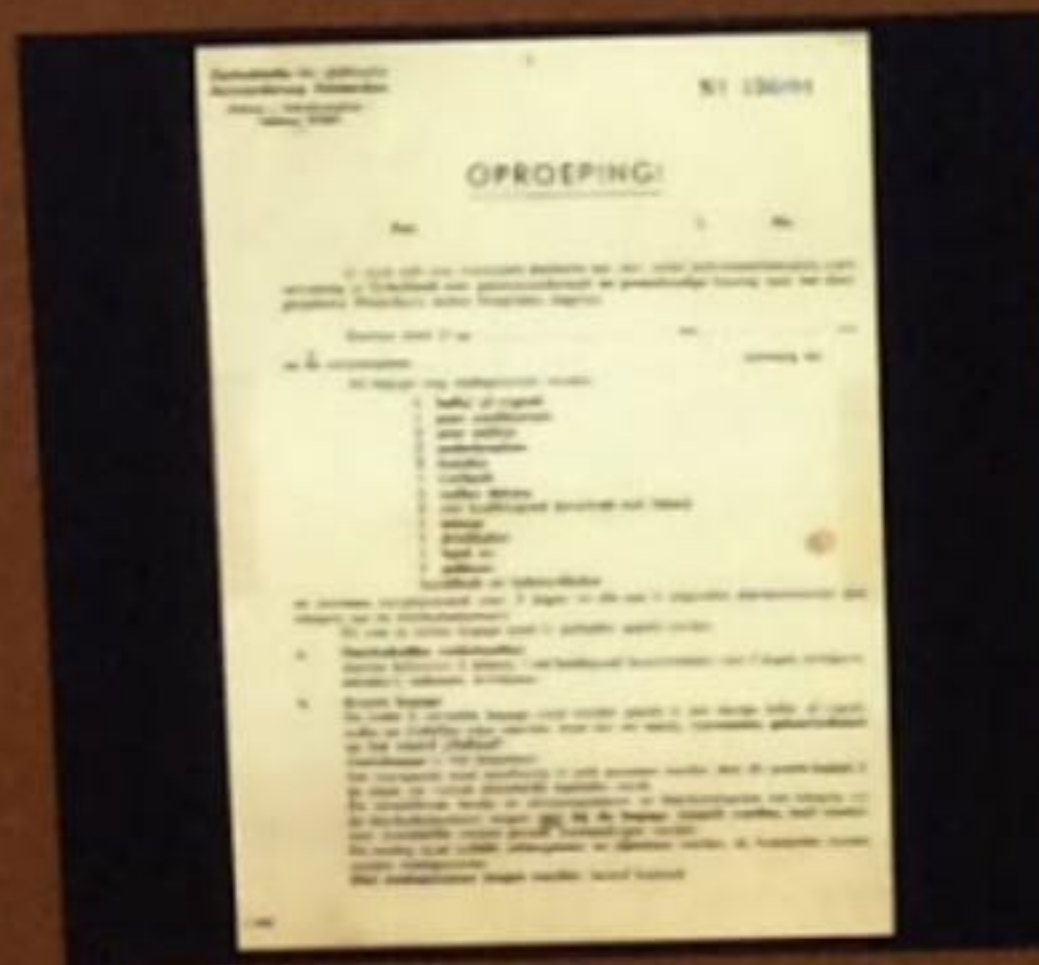
Anne on the flat roof of her house on the Merwedeplein square.

Anne in terrazza sul tetto di casa a Merwedeplein.

‘Mi sono spaventata a morte, una chiamata...’

ANNE FRANK

“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.”



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

Gli ebrei convocati ricevono una lettera nella quale è indicato precisamente che cosa possono portare con sé.

ANNE FRANK

‘Alle tre... qualcuno ha suonato alla porta, io non avevo sentito, perchè leggevo sulla veranda prendendo pigramente il sole. Poco dopo Margot si affaccia alla porta della cucina tutta agitata. - “È arrivata una chiamata ...da parte delle SS”, - mi dice a bassa voce. Mi sono spaventata a morte, una chiamata, tutti sanno che cosa vuol dire, ho subito immaginato campi di concentramento e celle solitarie.’



# An ideal place to hide in

The Secret Annex  
Inhabitants

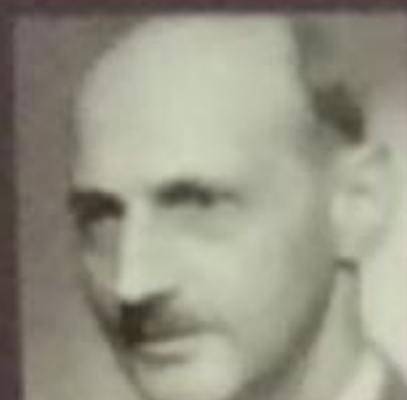
“...an ideal place to hide in.”

ANNE FRANK

“The Annex 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.”

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 Secret Annex, 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.



Otto Frank



Edith Frank



Margot Frank



Anne Frank



Hermann van Pels



Augustus van Pels



Peter van Pels



Fritz Pfeffer

The helpers

I benefattori

‘Come nascondiglio è ideale.’

ANNE FRANK

‘Come nascondiglio è ideale. Nonostante sia umido e labirintico direi che in tutta Amsterdam, anzi forse in tutta l’Olanda, nessun nascondiglio è organizzato bene come questo.’

Il nascondiglio è una parte non utilizzata dell’edificio della ditta di Otto Frank. Più tardi, alla famiglia Frank si aggiungono la famiglia Van Pels e Fritz Pfeffer. Per due anni, queste otto persone vivranno nel nascondiglio isolate dal mondo esterno. Un periodo pieno di angoscia e tensione, ma anche di battibocchi e noia.

Quattro collaboratori fidati di Otto Frank mantengono



# I'm terrified our hiding place will be discovered

The building at Prinsengracht 263 (in 2000). On the rear, shows here shaded in red, is the hiding place in the Secret Annex.

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

ANNE FRANK

“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.”

During the day, while people are at work in the building, the Secret Annex 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 Secret Annex is hidden behind a hinged bookcase. During these long, silent hours...

## THE SECRET ANNEX

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

## THE BUSINESS PREMISES

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

## L'ALLOGGIO SEGRETO

- 1 Libreria
- 2 Camera di Anne e Fritz Pfeffer
- 3 Camera di Otto, Edith e Margot
- 4 Camera di Hermann e Auguste van Pelt (funge anche da camera da pranzo comune)
- 5 Camera di Peter van Pelt
- 6 Camera da bagno e Toilette
- 7 La soffitta con le scorte

## L'UFFICIO

- 8 Magazzino
- 9 Ufficio dove lavorano i benefattori
- 10 Deposito della ditta

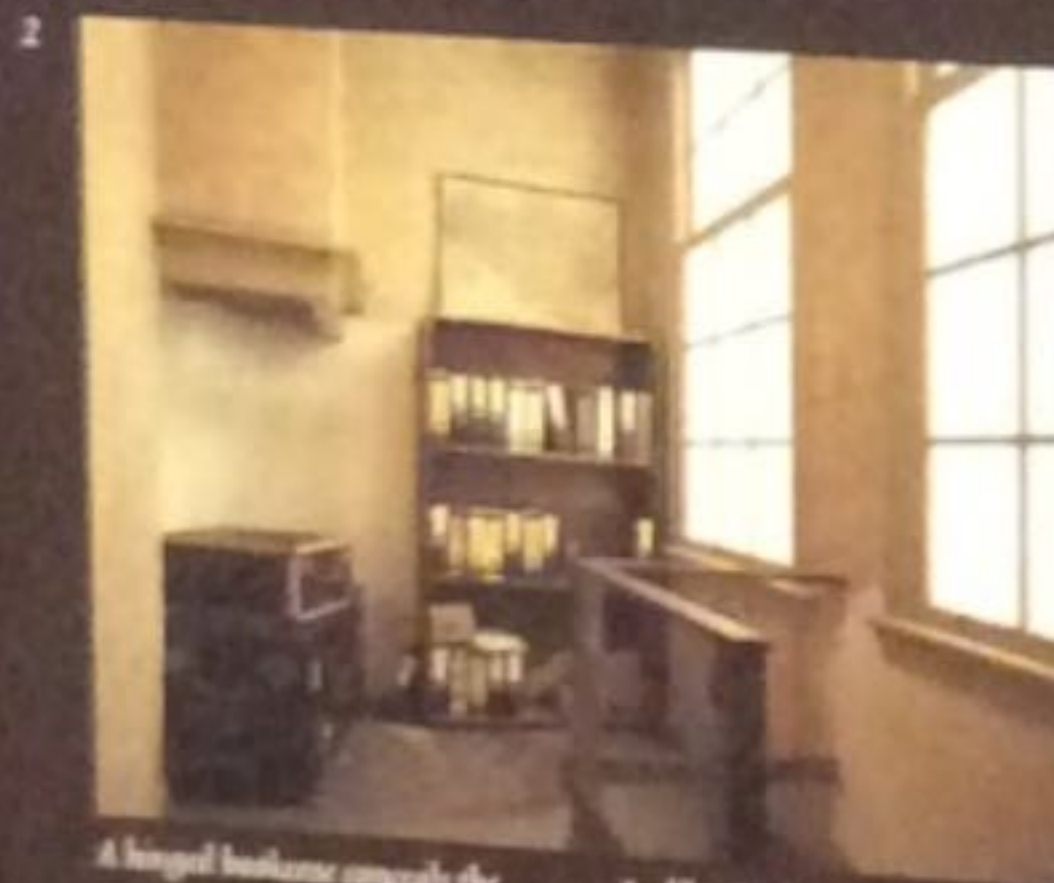
L'ufficio di Prinsengracht 263. Sul retro il nascondiglio (evidenziato in rosso).

‘... ho una paura tremenda che ci scoprano e ci fucilino’

ANNE FRANK

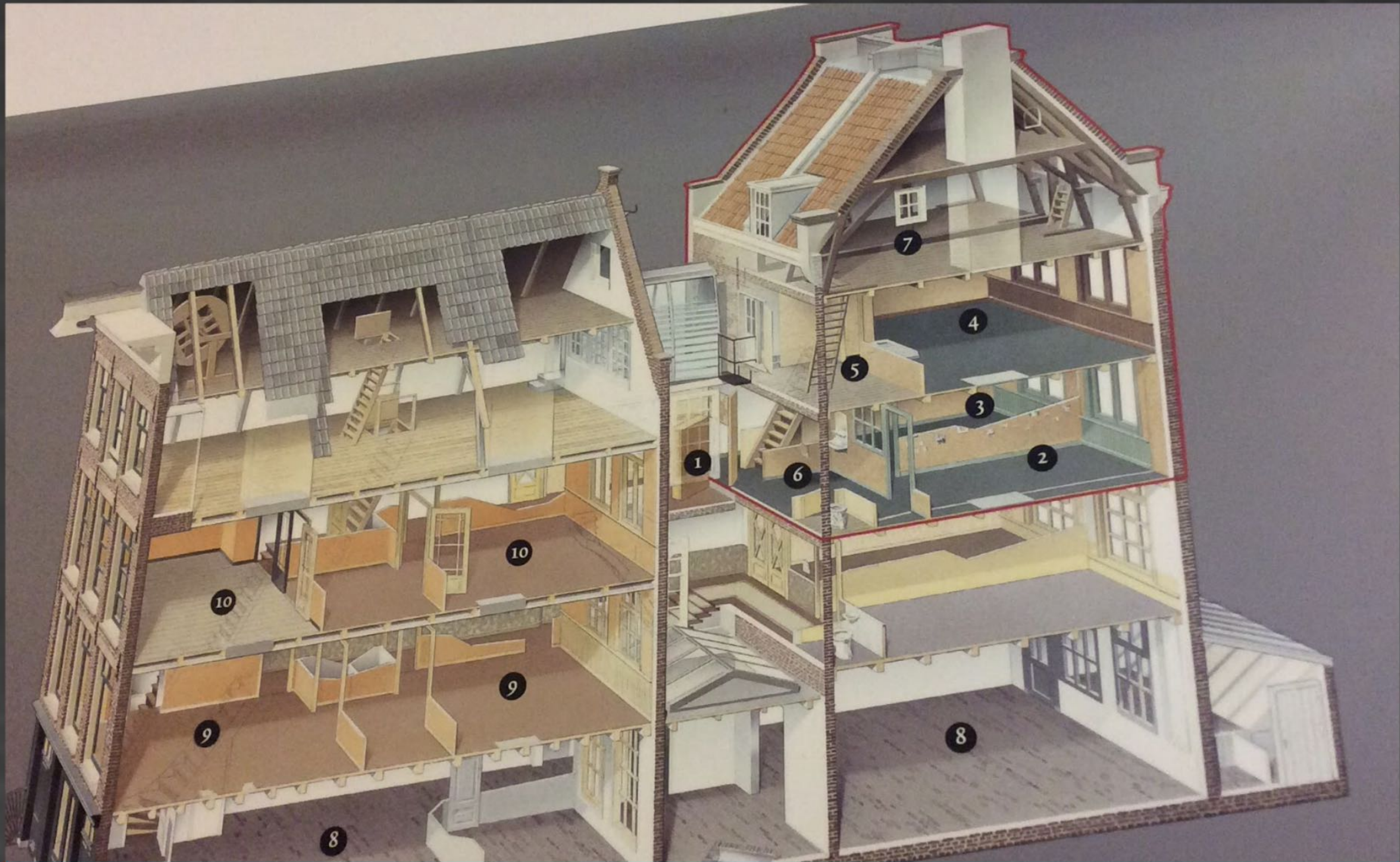
‘Mi opprime anche di più di quanto non possa dire il fatto che non possiamo mai uscire, e ho una paura tremenda che ci scoprano e ci fucilino.’

I clandestini devono fare assoluto silenzio di giorno, durante l'orario di lavoro della ditta. Gli operai che lavorano nel magazzino non sanno della loro presenza. I clandestini devono anche evitare il più possibile di tirare lo sciacquone durante la giornata perché le tubature di scarico attraversano il magazzino. Tutte le finestre dell'...



A hinged bookcase conceals the entrance to the Secret Annex.

La libreria girabile nasconde l'entrata dell'alloggio segreto.



And that we'll be shot



# All are marched to their death

“...all are  
marched to  
their death”

ANNE FRANK

“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.”

The Secret Annex inhabitants receive news from the outside world that Jews are being hunted down. On the radio they hear about gassings. They feel anxious and powerless. Anne sometimes finds the pressure unbearable. She is often rebellious and rude to the



The deportation of Amsterdam Jews, summer 1942. 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, but later they stop.

Deportazione degli ebrei arrestati ad Amsterdam, estate 1942. Anne apprende che tra gli arrestati ci sono anche delle sue amiche e dei compagni di scuola. All'inizio i benefattori informano i clandestini su ciò che accade, ma, successivamente, si rendono conto che è meglio tacere.



The helpers try to keep up the spirits of the Secret Annex inhabitants. They bring them food,

I benefattori cercano di tenere alto il morale dei clandestini e portano loro cibo, libri, giornali

‘...tutti  
camminano  
insieme verso  
la morte.’

ANNE FRANK

‘Non si salva nessuno, vecchi, bambini, neonati, donne incinte, malati, tutti, tutti camminano insieme verso la morte.’

Le notizie sulle continue retate degli ebrei arrivano anche ai clandestini. La radio inglese trasmette informazioni sulle camere a gas e questo aumenta la loro ansia e la sensazione di impotenza. Anne spesso reagisce con atteggiamenti ribelli e impertinenti, ma spesso è anche triste e depressa. Ci sono molte cose delle quali non riesce a parlare con gli altri e il

gebeuren die hij zwaar  
laat ontglippen, die een onaangenaam gevolg heeft,  
en toch helemaal niet zo bedoeld was. Wij hopen dat  
11/11 het gebeurde ook zo zou willen opvatten en  
goed met kwaad vergelden. Het helpt nu ook niet  
meer en de twee schuldigen kunnen de daad niet  
meer ongedaan maken.

Wij zouden deze brief niet schrijven als wij niet  
werkelyk spijt van het gebeurde hadden. Verder  
vragen wij nog aan degenen die ons tot heden ne-  
geerden, daarmee op te willen houden, want zo  
groot was de daad toch niet om tot in de eeuwig-  
heid als een misdadiger te worden aangezien.  
Laat wie nu nog niet over ons of onze daad weg

Ik hoop dat er ooit nog eens een ontzorgde  
bering zal komen.

Zondag  
13 Juli '43.

Het beste Papijpi.  
Gisteren middag had ik met vader en/of a  
gepraat of hij het als 't u heeft goed zou  
vinden, (toch erg teleef) dat ik 2x in de week  
om Papijpi's middags van 4-5 1/2 uur gebr  
kunnen maken. Van 2 1/2-4 uur zit ik daar  
dag, terwijl P. slaapt en verder in de kamer  
verboden terrein. Binnen in onze algeme  
in het 's middags wel te druk daar kan n  
maken en houwen vader zit 's middags ter  
vel den graag te maken aan de schuifloep  
De rest van de week zal ik in de week alle

# Will I ever become a journalist or a writer?

“...will I ever  
become a  
journalist or  
a writer?”



Anne begins to re-write her diary  
on loose sheets of paper.

Anne inizia a riscrivere il  
suo diario su fogli sciolti.

ANNE FRANK

“...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 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 of...



‘...sarò mai  
una giornalista  
o una scrittrice?’

ANNE FRANK

‘... sarò mai una giornalista o una scrittrice?  
Lo spero, oh, lo spero tanto, perchè scrivendo  
riesco a fissare tutto sulla carta, i pensieri,  
gli ideali, e le fantasie.’

Anne ama scrivere ed è consapevole di saperlo fare  
Il 28 marzo 1944...



# I hear the approaching thunder

“I hear the approaching thunder...”

ANNE FRANK

“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

‘Sento sempre più forte il rombo che si avvicina...’

ANNE FRANK

‘Ecco che cos’è difficile in quest’epoca: gli ideali, i sogni e le belle aspettative non fanno neppure in tempo a nascere che già vengono colpiti e completamente devastati dalla realtà più crudele. È molto strano che io non abbia abbandonato tutti i miei sogni perchè sembrano assurdi e irrealizzabili. Invece me li tengo stretti, nonostante tutto, perchè credo tutt’ora all’intima bontà dell’uomo. Mi è proprio impossibile costruire tutto sulla base della morte, della miseria e della confusione. Vedo che il mondo lentamente si trasforma in un deserto.

# The betrayal

## 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 Secret Annex 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 jewellery. Anne's diary papers fall out onto the floor. Then Anne and the others are taken away to the local prison.

A few hours later Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl return to the Secret Annex, where they find Anne's diaries. They take them away with them, and Miep locks them in her desk drawer.



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 Secret Annex inhabitants.

Karl Josef Silberbauer, il sottufficiale delle SS che era a capo del gruppo che arrestò i clandestini. Nel 1963, Silberbauer viene rintracciato a Vienna dove lavora come ispettore di polizia. Viene denunciato e sospeso. Tuttavia, dopo aver dichiarato di non sapere chi abbia tradito i clandestini, Silberbauer viene reintegrato nella polizia. Non si è mai saputo chi abbia telefonato alla polizia.

## IL TRADIMENTO

Venerdì 4 agosto un'automobile si ferma accanto all'edificio di Prinsengracht n. 263. Alcuni uomini armati scendono ed entrano nel magazzino. Qualcuno ha telefonato alla polizia per denunciare la presenza di ebrei nascosti nell'edificio.

Il comandante del gruppo è Karl Josef Silberbauer, un nazista austriaco, gli altri sono agenti della polizia olandese. Gli abitanti del nascondiglio sono colti di sorpresa. Viene dato loro solo il tempo di fare i bagagli. Silberbauer prende la cartella nella quale Anne conserva i suoi diari e ne scrolla via il contenuto per riempirla con i soldi e i gioielli sequestrate ai clandestini. I fogli del diario di Anne cadono per terra. I clandestini vengono portati nel penitenziario di Amsterdam.

Qualche ora dopo, Miep Gies e Bep Voskuijl vanno nel nascondiglio, trovano i fogli del diario di Anne, li raccolgono e Miep li chiude a chiave in un cassetto della sua scrivania.



# We knew what was happening

“...we knew what was happening”

OTTO FRANK

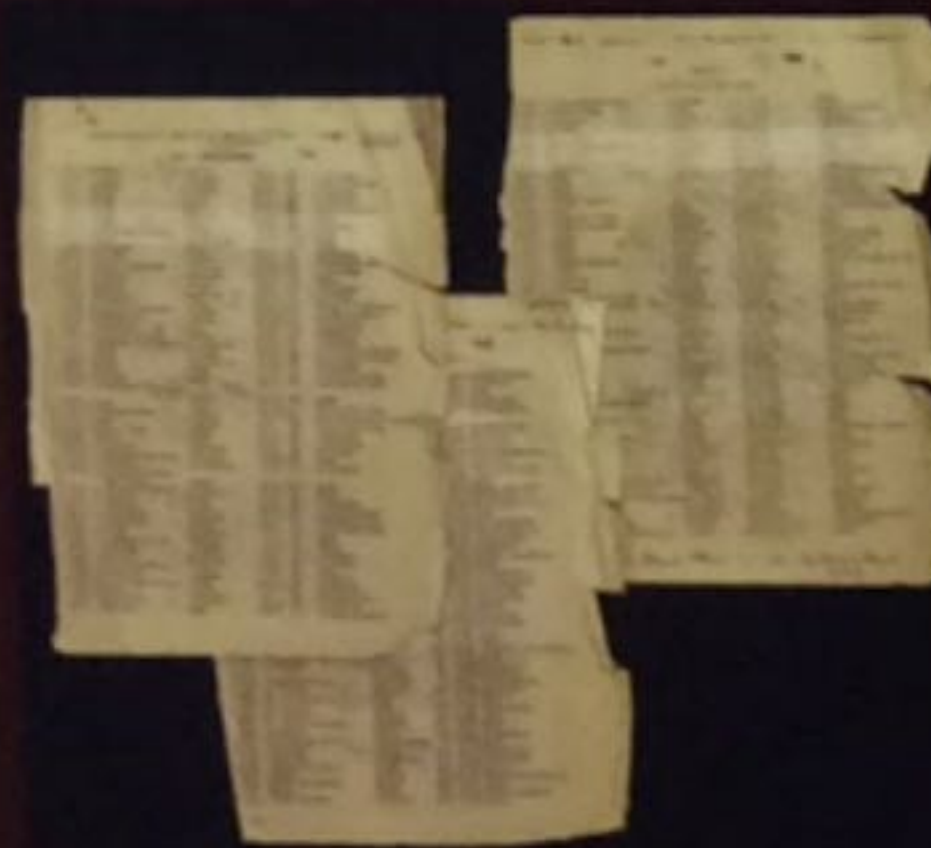
“We were together again, and had been given a little food for the journey. In our hearts, of course, we were already anticipating the possibility that we might not remain in Westerbork to the end. We knew about deportation to Poland, after all. And we also knew what was happening in Auschwitz, Treblinka 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.”

Thousands of people are being held in Westerbork. The Secret Annexe 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 Secret Annexe are also taken away.



Anne Frank's record card from Westerbork.

La scheda di Anne Frank compilata dall'amministrazione del campo di Westerbork.



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.

Il 3 Settembre 1944, il treno parte con 1019 persone a bordo. Le lista dei deportati esiste ancora. Su questa pagina ci sono il nome di Anne e quello degli altri ex-clandestini.



‘Sapevamo cosa accadeva...’

OTTO FRANK

“Eravamo di nuovo insieme ed avevamo ricevuto un po' di cibo per il viaggio. [...] Nel nostro cuore avevamo il presentimento che non saremmo rimasti a Westerbork fino alla fine: dopotutto sapevamo delle deportazioni in Polonia, e sapevamo anche cosa accadeva ad Auschwitz, Treblinka e Maidanek. Ma i russi erano già arrivati in Polonia e la guerra durava già da tanto tempo: potevamo avere un po' di speranza. Sulla strada per Westerbork speravamo che la nostra fortuna sarebbe continuata.”

A Westerbork ci sono migliaia di detenuti. Gli ex-clandestini vengono assegnati alle baracche punitive, riservate ai detenuti che si sono nascosti invece di presentarsi volontariamente per essere deportati. Dal campo partono regolarmente treni diretti ai campi di concentramento dell'est. Dopo quattro settimane, anche Anne e gli altri saranno deportati ad Auschwitz con l'ultimo treno che parte da Westerbork.



# I can no longer talk about

“I can no longer talk about...”

OTTO FRANK

“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.”

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... which befalls more than half the



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

Ebrei ungheresi selezionati per la camera a gas lungo i binari dello scalo ferroviario di Auschwitz.



‘Non voglio più parlare...’

OTTO FRANK

‘Non voglio più parlare di ciò che provai quando all’arrivo allo scalo ferroviario di Auschwitz la mia famiglia venne separata.’

Il treno arriva ad Auschwitz nella notte del 6 settembre. I deportati devono lasciare i bagagli sul treno. Uomini e donne vengono separati. Questa è l’ultima volta che Otto vede Edith, Margot e Anne. Auschwitz è uno dei campi di sterminio costruiti dai nazisti per uccidere grandi quantità di persone. Vecchi, malati, e bambini di età inferiore ai quindici anni sono inviati alla camera a gas immediatamente dopo il loro arrivo. Più della metà delle persone che sono arrivate con lo stesso convoglio di Anne subiranno questo destino. Il resto, e tra loro gli ex abitanti dell’Alloggio segreto, sopravvivono alla selezione e vengono inviati ad un campo di lavoro. L’8 gennaio 1945, i nazisti iniziano





# It wasn't the same Anne

“It wasn't the same Anne.”

Hannah Goslar

“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...”

In Bergen-Belsen Anne meets her schoolfriend 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.



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

I soldati che liberano il campo sono scioccati dalla scena che si presenta ai loro occhi: ci sono cadaveri dappertutto. I militari britannici danno ordine ai guardiani del campo di seppellire i morti.



‘Non era più la stessa Anne...’

Hannah Goslar

‘Non era la stessa Anne che avevo conosciuto, ma una ragazza distrutta. Era terribile. Iniziiò subito a piangere e mi disse: “Ho perso i miei genitori”. Penso sempre che se Anne avesse saputo che suo padre era ancora in vita avrebbe avuto la forza di sopravvivere.’

Hannah Goslar, l'amica di Anne, è detenuta in una parte del campo di Bergen-Belsen diversa da quella di Anne. Le due ragazze sono separate da una barriera di filo spinato e paglia e parlano senza vedersi. Anne racconta ad Hannah che lei e Margot hanno fame e non hanno vestiti per proteggersi dal freddo. Hannah riesce a lanciare un pacchettino che contiene...

OTTO FRANK

“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, the children count.”

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.

on 6 January 1945



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

il 6 gennaio 1945

Margot Frank muore di tifo a Bergen-Belsen alla fine di marzo 1945.



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

Anne Frank muore di tifo a Bergen-Belsen il giorno successivo alla morte di Margot.



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

Hermann van Pels è ucciso nella camera a gas tra ottobre e novembre 1944, poco dopo il suo arrivo ad Auschwitz.



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

Auguste van Pels muore durante il trasferimento al campo di concentramento di Theresienstadt, tra aprile e maggio 1945.



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

Peter van Pels muore il 5 maggio del 1945 nel campo di concentramento di Mauthausen.



Peter Pfeffer dies on 20 December 1944 in Mauthausen concentration camp.

Peter Pfeffer muore il 20 dicembre 1944 nel campo di concentramento di Mauthausen.

OTTO FRANK

“Le mie figlie sono la mia unica speranza. Mi aggrappo alla convinzione che sono vive e che saremo presto di nuovo insieme. Per me ora contano solo loro...”

Questo brano è tratto dalla lettera scritta da Otto Frank dopo la liberazione di Auschwitz alla madre che si è rifugiata a Basilea (Svizzera). Otto è sopravvissuto ad Auschwitz per puro caso: è uno dei pochi prigionieri del campo ad essere in vita all'arrivo dei soldati russi. Dopo aver recuperato le forze si mette in viaggio per Amsterdam. Il viaggio dura quattro mesi perchè si combatte ancora in gran parte dell'Europa. In questo periodo, Otto viene a sapere della morte della moglie, ma non ha notizie delle figlie e spera disperatamente che siano ancora in vita.

My entire hope



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

"...deaths of my children."

Otto Frank  
 "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 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."



Small text describing the diary's history and its significance.




"...การตายของลูกๆ ของผม"

Otto Frank  
 "ผู้คนที่กลับมาจากค่ายกักกันต่างๆ เริ่มทยอยกลับบ้านทีละบ้าน และพวกเขาก็พยายามสืบหาเรื่องราวของลูกๆ ที่เคยอยู่ด้วยกันที่เบอร์กัน" "ผมได้พบกับสองพี่น้องที่เคยถูกกักกันที่ค่ายเบอร์กันซึ่งต่างแยกกันกับแม่และพี่สาว และเล่าเรื่องราวความทุกข์ที่พวกเขาได้ถูกกล่าวถึงของพวกเราไว้ที่เบอร์กันและมีการตายของลูกๆ ของผมไว้ด้วย"

Otto เป็นผู้ชายที่แตกสลายเพราะความโศกเศร้าที่ลูกสาวของเขา Anne และ Margot เสียชีวิตในค่ายกักกันเบอร์กัน "นี่เป็นสิ่งที่ลูกๆ ของผมได้เขียนไว้"

# Deaths of my children



*Het  
Achtste  
Jhuis*

To be a famous writer