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

"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 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 was Jewish, but they were not strictly observant. In 1929 around 1% of the German population, more than half a million people, were Jewish.

"I was born on 12 June 1929."

"Il 12 giugno 1929 poi nacqui io."

Anne Frank

"My father, who is a true treasure of a father, 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 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, were Jewish.

"I was born on 12 June 1929."

"Il 12 giugno 1929 poi nacqui io."

Anne Frank
Crisis in Germany
The First World War ended in 1918 with Germany’s defeat. The Treaty of Versailles drawn up at the end of the war imposed harsh reparations on Germany. Millions of people lost their jobs and endured unemployable poverty. Italian in revolt by 1923 the economy was catastrophically swamped. Many Germans had turned to protest. In 1932, the Treaty of Versailles was imposed on the German Reichstag (Parliament) in Berlin. The NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers’ Party), a small extremist nationalist political party led by Adolf Hitler, blamed Germany for the nation’s and the world’s problem. Hitler also claimed that the solution to the problems of unemployment and poverty.

Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927.

Hitler repeatedly claimed that the Jews were to blame for Germany’s problems.

Hitler attracts a growing following. In 1930, 18.3% of Germans voted for the NSDAP. (Nazi Party.)


Children playing with a pile of worthless banknotes, 1923.

Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927.

Hitler repeatedly claimed that the Jews were to blame for Germany’s problems.

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

Nell’ottobre del 1933 Anne e Margot trascorrono un periodo dalla nonna matera ad Aquisgrana (Germania), vicino al confine olandese.

Anne, July 1933. Anne, luglio 1933.

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

Margot Frank nel 1929. Alla nascita della sorellina Anne, Margot ha tre anni.

Anne, Margot and their father, 1931. Anne e Margot con il padre, 1931.

‘Fino ai quattro anni abitavo a Francoforte.’

Otto Frank

‘As early as 1932, groups of Brownshirts (Storm troopers) came marching by singing: ‘When Jewish blood splatters off the knife’… I immediately discussed it with my wife: ‘How can we get away from here?’’


‘I lived in Frankfurt until I was four.’

Otto Frank

‘I lived in Frankfurt until I was four.’

‘Fino ai quattro anni abitavo a Francoforte.’
 Hitler wins the elections

By 1932, almost 6 million Germans were unemployed. More and more Germans were attracted to radical anti-democratic parties. Both Communists and National Socialists claimed to have the one and only solution for all society’s ills. Political differences were often fought out on the streets. The NSDAP exploited this chaos to their advantage, and in the November 1932 elections they became the largest party in parliament, with 33.1% of the vote.

A poor neighborhood in Berlin in 1932. Communists and National Socialists live on the same street. On the wall is written: ‘Our children are wasting away here’.

Hitler is shown by avid admirers in this photo from 1932.

The Nazis still have many opponents in 1932. This is an anti-NSDAP demonstration.

Hitler, a poor neighborhood in Berlin, 1932. The wall reads: ‘Your children are wasting away here’.

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

Nel 1932, quasi 6 milioni di tedeschi sono disoccupati. Più e più tedeschi sono attratti da partiti radicali antidemocratici. Entrambi i Comunisti e i nazionalsocialisti rivendicano di avere la soluzione unica per tutti i problemi della società. Le differenze politiche sono spesso combattute sulle strade. I nazionalsocialisti fanno uso di questa violenza a loro vantaggio e, alle elezioni del novembre 1932, ottengono il 33.1% dei voti e diventano il partito di maggioranza nel parlamento.


I nazionalsocialisti sono circondati dai loro seguaci.

I nazionalsocialisti hanno ancora molti oppositori nel 1932. Questa è una manifestazione contro il partito nazionalsocialista (NSDAP).

Disoccupati in fila davanti all’ufficio di collocamento di Hannover. Sul muro è scritto: ‘Vota Hitler’.

Il partito nazionalsocialista (NSDAP) alla fine del 1932.
"...the world around me collapsed."
Dictatorship

The NSDAP does not only menace the Jews, but also the political opponents, Communists, and Social Democrats in particular. Our personal and outward appearance are removed. In tears, blood, and wrath are the words we hear. The streets are crowded with men and women from the Jewish community,abela and women and children. The streets are filled with the sounds of music and speeches. On March 23, 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. A public book-burning in May 1933. The authors, many of them Jewish, are branded 'un-German'.

Führer, we follow you! Everyone says Yes!

In mid-1933 all political parties are banned. The only party permitted is the NSDAP. Political opponents are rounded up, March 1933.
“To Holland”

Anne Frank

“Because we’re Jewish, my father emigrated to Holland in 1933, and became the Managing Director of the Dutch-Opekta Company, which manufactures products used in making jam.”

Otto Frank starts a business selling ‘Opekta’, a jellying agent for jam. His family moves into a house on the Merwedeplein, part of a new housing development in Amsterdam. Jews and other refugees from Germany come to live in the neighborhood. Anne and Margot go to local school and quickly learn Dutch.

“In Olanda”

Anne Frank

“Because we’re Jewish, my father emigrated to Holland in 1933, and became the Managing Director of the Dutch-Opekta Company, which manufactures products used in making jam.”

Otto Frank starts a business selling ‘Opekta’, a jellying agent for jam. The Frank family moves into a house on the Merwedeplein, part of a new housing development in Amsterdam. Jews and other refugees from Germany come to live in the neighborhood. Anne and Margot go to local school and quickly learn Dutch.
**The Nazification of Germany**

In Germany, law and order have returned, and the economy is on the upswing. The Nazis take control of the upbringing and education of young people, with the aim of instilling in them “good ideas.” They control the media (radio, newspapers and film), only allowing Nazi ideology. There is great emphasis on Hitler and his party. Those who oppose the Nazi system en masse make a big impression. They are seen everywhere, but most of them remain silent for fear of violence and imprisonment.

A variety of anti-Jewish measures are introduced. There is fierce antisemitism.

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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.

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

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'Youth Serves the Führer' 'All ten-year-olds in the Hitler Youth' 'Youth is at service of the Führer' 'Ragazzi di dieci anni, unitevi alla Gioventù Hitleriana (Hitler-Jugend)'

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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.
“There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne”

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

Hannah and Sanne 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 neighborhood. Around half of the children in Anne’s class are Jewish.

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

‘Ecco Anne, Hanne e Sanne’

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

Hannah e Sanne sono ebree e entrambe sono venute da Berlino. Il numero dei profughi aumenta, e più e più persone che hanno fuggito dalla Germania si stabiliscono nel quartiere dove vive Anne. Circa metà dei compagni di classe di Anne sono ebrei.

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

Anne a Laren, località non lontana da Amsterdam, durante un campeggio estivo per bambini di città, 1937.
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’.

**Racial Law**

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 said in a ‘hallyday post’: ‘German people. According to law, they are the “Aryan Race” in response to all others. The Nazis are the form men only at arrivals, then they declare dangerous. They believe the assertions that they are in a worldwide conspiracy to destroy the so-called “Aryan race”.

According to him, the ‘Aryan race’ is superior to all others. The Nazis see the Jews not only as inferior, but also as dangerous. They harbor 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.

Schoolchildren are given lessons in ‘racial studies’.

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.

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

Thirty-nine Rom (‘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...

Anne Frank

Si era sempre in ansia…

Anne Frank
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, over 7,500 Jewish homes are burned, around 13,000 Jews are arrested and sent to concentration camps. Many were done to the Jews that day; many are in hiding, and many Jews decide to leave Germany. Their homes and their families are closing their doors to refugees.

The Kristallnacht refers to the broken glass that littered the streets. Jews in Olsenburg, Germany, after 'Kristallnacht'. Jews in Oldenburg, Germany, under arrest after 'Kristallnacht'. Jewish refugee children arriving in Britain, December 1938. Children are sometimes still admitted to the country. Most of them will never see their parents again.
The arrival of the German army in Amsterdam, near to Otto Frank’s business, 16 May 1940.

In Amsterdam, 16 May 1940, the Nazi army invaded the Netherlands. The occupying forces carry out pogroms in which thousands of Jews are killed. 

In front of the German army, 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.

In Warsaw, 14 September 1939. Polish children look anxiously to the sky as German aircraft attack the city.

Varsavia, 14 settembre 1939. Bambini polacchi guardano imprestati gli aerei tedeschi che attaccano la città.

On 1 September 1939 the German army invades Poland. Large areas are cleared by the army to make way for the settlement by German colonists. Many prominent Poles are killed in order to frighten the remaining Jews and to make Poland cleared through in Western Europe.

In May, the Netherlands, Belgium and France are also suddenly invaded. The Nazis tell the newly formed Jewish people of these countries, in contrast to the Poles, the victims of the so-called ‘race’, and it is a more subtle approach to the role of Jews in Poland. The German army occupies the first year of the occupation of the Netherlands.

In Vienna, 1 September 1939, Hitler makes his address to the German parliament. 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.

In Vienna, 1 September 1939, Hitler makes his address to the German parliament.

In Vienna, 1 September 1939, Hitler makes his address to the German parliament.
“...the trouble started for the Jews.”

Anne Frank

After May 1940 the good times were few and far between. Just three were the war, dank the capitulation and then the arrival of the Germans, which is when the trouble started for the Jews.

The Second World War broke out a little over a year after Anne’s tenth birthday. Otto and Edith hoped that the Netherlands would stay out of the war. But on 10 May 1940 the German army invaded. The Nazis quickly began the process of identifying who is Jewish and who is not. After a year, the names and addresses of the majority of the Jews in the Netherlands are known to the occupiers.

...l’inizio delle sofferenze di noi ebrei.

Anne Frank

In maggio del 1940 le cose cominciarono a peggiorare, prima la guerra, poi la capitulazione, l’annessione tedesca e l’inizio delle sofferenze di noi ebrei.

Quando meno lo sanno, la famiglia Frank, che abita in un quartiere ebraico a Amsterdam, viene inquadrata e identificata come ebrei. I tedeschi iniziano a registrare chi è ebreo e chi non lo è. Dopo un anno, i nomi e le indirizzi di quasi tutti gli ebrei residenti in Olanda sono conosciuti agli occupanti.
In Germany and in most of the occupied territories Jews are forced to wear a yellow star.

Isolation

Once the names and addresses of the Jews are known, their isolation can begin. 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.

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

In the Netherlands, after a dress rehearsal, all Jewish children were paraded down a street.
...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 forbidden to ride in cars, even their own; Jews were required to return shopping between 3 and 5 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 p.m. and 6 a.m.; 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 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.

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.

‘Le leggi antissemiti si susseguivano...’

*Anne Frank*

Le leggi antissemiti si susseguivano...
Anne's diary. On some pages she pastes passport photos of herself and comments on them.

Il diario di Anne. Su alcune pagine incollò delle fototessere di se stessa con un commento.

Anne writes these words on the first page of the diary which she is given for her thirteenth birthday on 12 June 1942. Anne writes the diary in the form of letters to her imaginary friend Kitty; at school, her friends and her little sister Jenny; the common thread that these varied letters have is that Anne hopes she will change completely.

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 switches between two kinds of handwriting in her diary. Sometimes she writes in block letters, at other times she uses a flowing, slanted script.

Spero di poterti confidare tutto...

Spero di poterti confidare tutto, come non ho mai potuto fare con nessuno, e spero mi sarai di grande ausilio.

Anne writes these words on the first page of the diary that she is given in June 1942 for her thirteenth birthday. She writes the diary in the form of letters to her imaginary friend Kitty; at school, her friends and her little sister Jenny; the common thread that these varied letters have is that Anne hopes she will change completely.

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Anne switches between two kinds of handwriting in her diary. Sometimes she writes in block letters, at other times she uses a flowing, slanted script.
“I was stunned.
A call-up…”

"alle tre…  qualcuno ha suonato alla porta, io non avevo sentito, perché leggevo sulla veranda prendendo pigramente il sole. Poco dopo Margot si affaccia alla porta della cucina tutta agitata. "È arrivata una chiamata per papà da parte delle SS", mi dice a bassa voce…  Mi sono spaventata a morte, una chiamata, tutti sanno cosa vuol dire, ho subito immaginato cam pi di concentramento e celle solitarie… ‘

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 'Secret Annex', a part of his offices on the Prinzengracht. Only his most trusted employees knew of these plans. The decision is made to go into hiding immediately.

The Frank family decide to go into hiding the very next day. Miep Gies and other helpers come by that same evening to bring as many items as possible to the hiding place.

"Mi sono spaventata a morte, una chiamata… ‘

"all'ora… qualcuno ha suonato alla porta, se non ero ancora arretrata, perché leggevo sulla veranda prendendo pigramente il sole. Poco dopo Margot si affaccia alla porta della cucina tutta agitata. "È arrivata una chiamata per papà da parte delle SS", mi dice a bassa voce…  Mi sono spaventata a morte, una chiamata, tutti sanno cosa vuol dire, ho subito immaginato cam pi di concentrato e celle solitarie… ‘

Tre settimane dopo il compleanno di Anne, il 5 luglio, arriva un'invocazione per Margot da parte delle autorità. Ella sarà mandata in un campo di lavoro in Germania. L'invocazione non c'è arrivata com'era imprevista. Otto Frank ha già fatto preparativi per entrare in una sorta di 'casa segreta', un'area dell'edificio dove è situato il suo ufficio. Solo i più fidi impiegati della famiglia Frank sapevano di questi piani. La decisione è presa di entrare in una sorta di 'casa segreta'.
The building on the Prinsengracht. The hiding place, the ‘Secret Annex’, is at the rear.

L’edificio in Prinsengracht. Il nascondiglio, l’Alloggio segreto, si trova nella parte posteriore.

‘...an ideal place to hide in.’

How ideal is it? Anne Frank thought it was an ideal place to hide in. It may be damp and disconnected, but since she cannot hide in the Secret Annex, even if it is not completely connected to the rest of the building, at least there is a possibility of privacy and quiet.

Il nascondiglio è ideale...

‘Come nascondiglio è ideale,...’

The hiding place is in an empty part of Otto Frank’s offices. Later, the Van Pels family and Fritz Pfeffer join the Frank family there. From the start, Anne says, her family members should be organized in a systematic way. The helpers are to be trusted, and the people in hiding supplied with food, clothing and books.

Il nascondiglio è in un’ampia porzione degli uffici di Otto Frank. Più tardi, la famiglia Van Pels e Fritz Pfeffer si uniscono ai Franck nella ‘Unità segreta’. Per questo periodo, i quattro più fedeli impiegati di Otto Frank provvedono ai personaggi in esilio di cibo, vestiario e libri.

The Secret Annex
I clandestini dell’Alloggio segreto

Margot Frank
Anne Frank
Otto Frank
Edith Frank

The helpers
I loro benefattori

Johannes Kleiman
Bep Voskuijl
Miep Gies
Victor Kugler

Hermann van Pels
Auguste van Pels
Peter van Pels
Fritz Pfeffer
The building at Prinsengracht 263 (in 2000). At the rear, shown here shaded in red, is the hiding place in the Secret Annex.

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

‘…I’m terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we’ll be shot.’

(Anne Frank)

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

I clan destinano fare assoluto silenzio di giorno, durante l’orario di lavoro della ditta. Gli operai che lavorano nel magazzino non sanno della loro presenza.

I clan destinano anche evitare il più possibile di tirare lo sciacquone durante la giornata perché le tubature di scarico attraversano il magazzino. Tutte le finestre dell’alloggio segreto sono oscurate da tende e la porta che conduce all’alloggio segreto è nascosta dalla libreria girevole. Nelle ore di silenzio, Anne studia, si intrattiene con gli altri, e scrive il suo diario.

A hinged bookcase conceals the entrance to the Secret Annex.

La libreria girevole nasconde l’entrata dell’alloggio segreto.

Anne and Fritz Pfeffer’s room.

Camera di Anne e di Fritz Pfeffer.

Anne has decorated the walls with photos. Some years ago, for the making of a film, the Secret Annex was temporarily fitted out as it must have looked while the people were in hiding.

Camer di Anne e di Fritz Pfeffer.

Anne ha decorato le pareti della camera con cartoline illustrate. Alcuni anni fa, in occasione delle riprese di un film, il nascondiglio è stato temporaneamente arredato come quando ospitava i clandestini.
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 Ep.

‘...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.

The Secret Annex residents receive news from the outside world that Jews are being hunted down. On the radio they hear about gas chambers. They feel anxious and powerless. 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 her friends. Her diary is her best friend.

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, but later they stop.

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

...tutti camminano insieme verso la morte.”
Anne begins to rewrite her diary on loose sheets of paper.

Anne also writes short stories, and sometimes reads them to the others.

‘...will I ever become a journalist or a writer?’

Anne discovered a talent and closed the writing of the above pages. On hearing from the Dutch underground that the Dutch government will in the coming spring and summer collect some of the diaries and put them in the libraries, she hopes that one day her book might be published as a book. She has some thoughts of a title, ‘The Secret Annex’. Anne is determined to tell the story of her life in the Secret Annex to her friends, who have become her friends.

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

Anne ha scoperto di avere talento e un amore per la scrittura. Il 28 marzo 1944, ascoltando una trasmissione della radio inglese, apprende che alla fine della guerra il governo olandese intende raccogliere i diari scritti durante il periodo bellico. Decide quindi di scrivere di nuovo il suo diario, sperando che un giorno possa essere pubblicato come un libro. Ha perfino pensato a un titolo: ‘L’Alloggio segreto’. Le notizie dello sbarco in Normandia degli alleati e della loro avanzata risvegliano il morale dei clan destinati.

Anne falls in love with Peter van Pels.

Anne and Peter spend hours together in Peter’s room.
Anne often spends time alone in the attic, struggling to come to terms with her own feelings and events in the world around her.

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

Sett’abitudine di passare del tempo da sola in soffitta per riflettere su se stessa e sul mondo che la circonda.

“I hear the approaching thunder...”

The days just after the United States entered the war were tough. Those days were, by any measure, the most significant and desperate for the family, because even the daily routines

“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 perché sembrano assurdi e irrealizzabili. Invece me li tengo stretti, nonostante tutto, perché credo tutt’ora all’intima bontà dell’uomo. Mi è proprio impossibile costruire tutto sulla base della morte, della miseria e della confusione. Vedò che il mondo lentamente si trasformò in un deserto, eppure, quando guardo il cielo, penso che tutto tornerà a volgersi al bene. Nello spirito, nonostante tutto, credo che tutto tornerà a volgersi al bene. Invece me li tengo stretti, nonostante tutto, perché credo tutt’ora all’intima bontà dell’uomo. Mi è proprio impossibile costruire tutto sulla base della morte, della miseria e della confusione. Vedò che il mondo lentamente si trasformò in un deserto, eppure, quando guardo il cielo, penso che tutto tornerà a volgersi al bene, che anche questa durezza finirà, e che nel mondo tornerà tranquillità e pace. Nello spirito, nonostante tutto, credo che tutto tornerà a volgersi al bene, che anche questa durezza finirà, e che nel mondo tornerà tranquillità e pace. Nello spirito, nonostante tutto, credo che tutto tornerà a volgersi al bene, che anche questa durezza finirà, e che nel mondo tornerà tranquillità e pace.”

Il 1 agosto 1944 Anne scrive per l’ultima volta il suo diario. Tre giorni dopo, il 4 agosto 1944, accade ciò che il clan destinato aveva a lungo temuto.

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

On Friday 4 August 1944, a car pulled up in front of the building on the Prinsegracht. A group of armed men got out and went into the warehouse, commonly called the paper store because of the picnics.

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 things. Silberbauer makes them take the money and valuables. Then some of the papers fall out of the sack. Those three and the others are taken away to the headquarters.

A few hours later, Miep Gies and Bep Voskuil return to the Secret Annex, where they find Anne Frank's diary. They also retrieve some other things, and gift them to Miep in her desk drawer.

Il tradimento

Il 4 agosto 1944, un'automobile si ferma davanti all'edificio sulla Prinsegracht. Un gruppo di uomini armati esce e entra nel magazzino. Sono i poliziotti olandesi. I clandestini in appartamento sono completamente sorpresi. Hanno poco tempo per preparare le trolley. Silberbauer li fa prendere i soldi e gli oggetti d'importo. I fogli del diario di Anne cadono a terra. Miep e Bep, che sono tornati, li ritrovano e Miep li chiude in un cassetto della scrivania.

Karl Josef Silberbauer, l'ufficiale SS che guidò l'arresto, tre anni dopo viene arrestato a Vienna. Nel 1963, Silberbauer viene individuato e denunciato. È sospeso, ma poi reintegrato dopo aver dichiarato di non sapere chi fosse stato l'informante. Oggi, è poco chiaro chi fosse stato l'informante.
“...we knew what was happening”

“Sapevamo cosa accadeva...”

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 for long. We knew about deportation to Poland, after all. But we also knew what was happening at Auschwitz, Treblinka and Maidanek. That then, was not the Auschwitz 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 home departments have decided to 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 packed with Jewish people leave regularly for the East. After four weeks, Anne and the others from the Secret Annex are also taken away, on the last train to leave Westerbork for Auschwitz.

The Annes record card from Westerbork. La scheda di Anne Frank compilata dall'amministrazione del campo di Westerbork. The transport 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 Annex, are on these pages.

A transport departs from Westerbork. Partenza di un trasporto da Westerbork. 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.
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Poison gas cylinders (Zyklon-B) that are used in the gas chambers.

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

"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 all their belongings behind as they leave. On the platform, the men and women are separated. There is a large forest behind the train. Hungarian Jews, selected for the gas chambers, on the platform at Auschwitz.

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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.

In Westerbork and Auschwitz, Anne and Margot reach their final destination: Bergen-Belsen.

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

"She wasn’t the same Anne. She was a broken girl… It was terrible. She immediately began to cry, and she told me: ‘I don’t have parents anymore.’ I always thought that if Anne had known that her father was still alive, she might have found the strength to survive…"

In Bergen-Belsen Anne meets her schoolfriend Hannah Goslar, who is being held in another part of the camp. They often communicate by tying notes to threads or by throwing packages over the fence. Anne tells Hannah about the tedium, the hunger and the fear of death. Hannah breaks down and bursts into tears, and Anne says: "I don’t have parents anymore."

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

"Non era la stessa Anne che avevo conosciuto…"

Non era la stessa Anne che avevo conosciuto, era distrutta… Era terribile. Iniziò 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.

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"Non era la stessa Anne che avevo conosciuto…"
“My entire hope…”

Ottó Frank writes this in near-despair to his mother in Basle after the liberation. Ottó 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.

“Tutte le mie speranze…”

Ottó Frank scrive queste parole alla madre a Basilea, dopo la liberazione, in un ufficio pressoché alla disperazione. È sopravvissuto ad Auschwitz per puro caso. È uno dei pochi che è ancora vivo all’arrivo delle truppe russe. Dopo aver recupero parte delle forze inizia il viaggio di ritorno ad Amsterdam, che durerà quattro mesi, perché la guerra continua in molte parti d’Europa. Durante questo tempo impara che la moglie, Edith, è morta. Tuttavia, non sa nulla del destino delle figli e si aggrappa alla speranza che siano ancora in vita.
Otto Frank shows the concentration camp number tattooed on his arm.

Otto Frank muestra il numero del campo di concentramento tatuato sul braccio.

"...deaths of my children"

"...la morte delle mie figlie"

"Small groups kept returning from the various concentration camps, and every time 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 suffering and death of my children."

Piccoli gruppi di persone continuavano a tornare da vari campi di concentramento e io cercavo sempre di avere notizie di Margot e Anne. Alla fine incontrai due sorelle che erano state a Bergen-Belsen con Margot e Anne, loro mi raccontarono delle ultime sofferenze e della morte delle mie bambine.

Otto is a broken man. Miep Gies, who has kept Anne’s diary safe all this time, now hands it to Otto, saying:

"This is your daughter’s legacy."

Otto è un uomo distrutto. Miep Gies, che ha custodito il diario di Anne tutta questa volta, ora dà a Otto, dicendo:

"Questa è l'eredità di sua figlia."
"...and later on, a famous writer"
The Anne Frank House

The Anne Frank House is dedicated to honoring the memory of Anne Frank and raising awareness of the Nazi era and the Holocaust.

The story of Anne Frank, and the events surrounding her life and death, still loom large in world history. The Anne Frank House stands as a stark lesson of how we can change the course of the future through education, remembrance, and commitment to fostering a world of peace and understanding.

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La Casa di Anne Frank

Il fiore della Casa di Anne Frank è nornare live la storia di Anne Frank, del periodo della dominazione nazi e della Shoah.

Anche oggi, il compagno di Anne Frank è lottare per una società inclusiva e democratica, di cui Anne Frank sarebbe orgogliosa.

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