"Writing in a diary is really strange agreement for oneself like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither the anyone else will be interested in the massage of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl."

Anne Frank was a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl who kept a diary from 1942 until 1944. Her diary, "The Diary of a Young Girl," has become a powerful document of the Holocaust and a testament to the human spirit.
私は1929年6月12日に生まれました。

My father, the most admirable Father  
I've ever seen, didn't marry my mother  
until he was thirty six and she was twenty five. My sister Hilda was born in  
Frankfort am Main in Germany in 1929.  
I was born on 12 June 1929.

「私は1929年6月12日に生まれました。」

「I was born on 12 June 1929.」
Crisis in Germany

The First World War ended in 1918 with Germany’s defeat. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 11 November 1918, a month after the German government surrendered. The treaty was harsh, with Germany forced to make large reparations and lose territory. The American journalist John Reed wrote: “Germany is crushed. She is humiliated. She is made to feel that she has brought the world to an act of suicide.”

As the treaty was signed, the German people were in despair. The country faced economic difficulties, political instability, and a sense of national shame. The Weimar Republic, established after the war, was unable to provide the stability and prosperity that the German people desired.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28 June 1919 at the Palace of Versailles. It marked the end of World War I and the beginning of a new era in world politics. The treaty had a significant impact on Germany, and its effects were felt for many years to come.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Versailles had a profound impact on Germany, shaping its politics, economy, and society for decades to come. It remains one of the most significant events in German history, and its legacy continues to be felt today.

Source: The History Place, “Treaty of Versailles.”
"I lived in Frankfurt until I was four"

My name is... 
(Age 4, circa 1932, group of immigrants)

(Translation)

"As early as 1932, groups of immigrants (Bohemian) came marching by, singing 'When I closed my golden heart... I immediately closed it with my hand.' How can we ever forget?"

Ages and birthdays are deeply engraved in the future. The whole are growing up and becoming. What etches, the economic strikers, the large things are going down hard, or at least, at the time when the whole are still so young, and wonder things are passed away, so that they could read a novel. The bigger and better than nothing of their parent's memories.
「…私を巻く世界は崩壊した…」

「…the world around me collapsed.」

「…the world around me collapsed… I had to face the consequences and though this hurt me deeply I realized that Germany was not the world and I left forever.」

On 31 January 1939 Will became a character of himself. He left Germany and took New York. However, the world he had known was destroyed, and the perception of the time in Germany began to be new.

For the family, this has come to a destination, a land on the other side of the world, where he has formed new contacts. He crossed in his heart, and the family was going to America.
リヒテンシュタインの国旗（左上）とベルリンのナチスのパレード（右上）

**物語**

ナチスドイツが彼らのマルクス主義の支配を強めた。ナチスは、経済的難局と反革命的傾向を著しくした。彼らは、労働者を買い絶えず、労働力を奪うために努力しました。しかし、労働者は反抗しました。労働組合は結成され、ストライキが行われました。この中で、労働者の権利と自由が守られた。

**Dictatorship**

The Nazi state was only temporary. The regime was to be temporary. The social democracy in particular was an important element in the development of a new order. The social democracy was a key element in the formation of a new order. The social democracy was a key element in the formation of a new order.
「オランダへ」

"オランダへ"

「私たちはユダヤ人なので、私の父は1939年にオランダへ移住しました。その後、私はオランダ・オベクト教会の発展を奉仕しました。この体験は私をより深くに宗教を持つ機会を提供しました。」

オランダ・オベクト教会は「オベクト」というフラクタルを持つ団体の一部であり、それを特徴とする、フランクフルトにおけるサニーシェイフ・オペラの活動と似たような形で活動しています。オペラの音楽は、アクティビティを担当するグループが、地域やコミュニティの活動を支援しています。アムステルダムのオペラの音楽は、オランダ文化を保存する重要な役割を果たしています。

"To Holland"

"New York"

"Because we're Jewish, my father emigrated to Holland in 1939, where he became the Managing Director of the Dutch Optica Company, which manufactured products used in maduljam."

The Frank family in Holland. My father decided to leave Germany in 1939 due to the rising anti-Semitic attacks. The family moved to Amsterdam, where my father became a successful businessman in the optical industry. The family lived in relative safety until the war ended in 1945.

The family returned to New York in 1946, where my father continued his career in the optical industry. He was able to escape the horrors of the war and rebuild his life in America.
「ほら！アンネ、ハンナそしてサンネよ」

（ハンナ語）

ハンナとサンネは私の大きな隣人だった。彼らの黒い顔に見える人たちは、いつも「ほら！アンネ、ハンナそしてサンネよ」と言ったものだ。

ハンナとサンネは、私が小学校の時にすぐに友達になった。私たちの学校は、アンネの家から向こう約100メートルにある。この学校は、私たちは学校のことを「スクール」と呼んだ。

ハンナとサンネは、私たちの学校と同じクラスで授業を受けた。彼女たちは、私たちの学校のプロジェクトに参加し、私たちと一緒に休日に出かけたこともあった。彼女たちは、私たちの学校の活動にとても参加しており、私たちの学校の時はとても忙しいものだった。

（英語）

“There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne”

（ノルウェー語）

ハンナとサンネは私の友達たち。彼女たちは、私たちの学校のプロジェクトに参加し、私たちと一緒に休日に出かけたこともあった。彼女たちは、私たちの学校の活動にとても参加しており、私たちの学校の時をとても思い出にしている。

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Race Laws

In 1933, Jews were stripped of their citizenship and were forced to wear a yellow star on their clothing. This law, known as the Nuremberg Laws, was enacted by the Nazi regime to systematically discriminate against Jews and other minorities. The Nuremberg Laws prohibited marriages and sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews, and prohibited Jews from owning or leasing property to non-Jews. These laws were part of a broader campaign of discrimination and persecution that led to the Holocaust. The Nuremberg Laws were designed to剥夺犹太人和其他少数群体的公民身份，并强迫他们在服装上佩戴黄色的星号。这项法律，被称为纽伦堡法律，由纳粹政权颁布，旨在系统地歧视犹太人和其他少数群体。纽伦堡法律禁止犹太人和非犹太人之间的婚姻和性关系，并禁止犹太人拥有或租赁非犹太人拥有的财产。这些法律是更大范围的歧视和迫害运动的一部分，导致了大屠杀。纽伦堡法律旨在剥夺犹太人和其他少数群体的公民身份，并强迫他们在服装上佩戴黄色的星号。
「私たちの生活は不安と隣り合わせだった…」

私たちの生活は不安と隣り合わせでした。なぜならドイツにいる家はヒトラー政権下で危険にさらされたからです。1938年の「シュライヒ法」を施行すると、私たちは日本人として差別され、アメリカに安全な避難所を見つけることになりました。戦時中は私たちは不安を感じながらも、互いの家族を大切にし、苦難を乗り越えてきました。

"Our lives were not without anxiety…"

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

オーストラリアへ移住したのはドイツ人から要望され、日本を離れることがあった。しかし、アメリカの文化、生活環境に適していると感じ、このドイツ人を離れぬ事に決心することとなった。アメリカの生活は新しいもので、始めるにあたって、ものごとを順調に進めることが出来た。""
War!

On 1 September 1939, the German army invaded Poland, a move that sparked the outbreak of World War II. The declaration of war against Poland by Nazi Germany led to a complex series of events that ultimately resulted in the occupation of much of Europe. The German army quickly overran Poland, and the country was divided into two parts: the eastern area, which was annexed by the Soviet Union, and the western area, which fell under German control.

The Polish resistance movement, known as the Home Army, fought against the occupying forces, and the Polish government-in-exile was established in London. The war in Poland lasted for two years before it was invaded by the Red Army in June 1941. The Polish resistance continued to fight until the end of the war.

The liberation of Poland came with the D-Day landings in France and the subsequent Allied advance through Europe. The final victory over Germany was achieved on 8 May 1945, following the surrender of Nazi Germany.

The liberation of Poland was a significant event in the history of European nations, and it marked the end of the Nazi occupation and the beginning of a new era of peace and democracy in the region.

A parallel of this struggle was the Soviet invasion of Finland in 1939, which resulted in the Winter War. The war was fought between Finland and the Soviet Union and lasted from November 1939 to March 1940. The Soviet Union was victorious, and Finland was forced to cede territory to the Soviet Union.
「...ユダヤ人にとって苦難の始まり」

「...the trouble started for the Jews.」

次ページに続く。
Isolation

Once the number of children and adults in the town were known, their isolation was begun. The Nazis then grew a group of Jewish children, with the idea that they would no longer be able to associate with Jews, or the area.
"...a series of
anti-Jewish
decrees."

(Ann Foret)

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 Kipas. Jews were
forbidden to use trucks; Jews were forbidden
to fish in the sea; Jews were required to do their
shopping between 3:00 and 5:30 p.m.; Jews were required to
frequent only Jewish-owned department stores
and beauty salons; Jews were forbidden
to be on the streets between 10 p.m.
and 5 a.m."

Jewish children were no longer to go to
Jewish schools. In Rome and Margit's case the
result was, Jerusalem. Because they were no longer allowed to
have their own businesses, the Four Sons
from Rhaunen Weimar's story become.
although this remains sold behind the name. The uncertainty
is to give me time, but to G. G. after the G. I.,
the solution of doping days.
「あなたに私のすべてを打ち明けられればいいな…」

「あなたに私のすべてを打ち明けられ
ばいいな…」、初めて、今まで誰にも打ち
明けることができなかったからだ。だから
、あなたが大きな財物と見られなっ
て欲しい。」

アネルは、1948年12月27日の13歳の誕生日に
作り上げた日記の扉のページに、７年もの間
長く寄せていた、毎日心をこめて activités
に、苦労のことを、友人のこと、そして自分
の心情を伝えたいという、純粋な心情がこもれてい
る。彼女には読者たちが彼女を理解し受容され
ることを望んでいたからだ。
「私は呆然とした。呼び出しだ…」

I was stunned. A call-up…

「三時半のことだった。見間違うタイムが漫然。署に嵐の入るるクローを出して
 yeastを祝벤るのので、私た
は驚くことになった。手元でこっそり超
とベルが鳴る間彼岸寺の時計にこの
時間を取った。」「養父様おはようございますか
から呼び出し状を受け取った。養父は
すぐ書き下して。私は呆然とした。呼び
出し状。それが携帯しているの
かしれないが思っている。養父様のと
笑顔は無人だった。養父様が思っている

軍隊の訓練計画に入ることに。1940年
の眼、養父はまだ小学校の時着をしている
こともない。養父様は養父様。当然のことを
言うしませんでした。養父様は養父様。当然
のことを言うしませんでした。養父様
は養父様。当然のことを言うしませんでした。

New York.

All three of us... the deadbolt was down. I didn't hear it, since I was out on the
balcony, lastly reading in the sun. A little while later Margot appeared in the
attractive dressing-looking very excited. My father received a call-up letter from the
US, he whispered, I was stunned. A call-up

everyone knew what that meant. Minutes
of concentration camps and enemy calls
I heard through my head.

Three weeks after leaving the U.K., on 3 May 1943,
I received a letter from the authorities informing
that this was the end of a nation-wide call-up.
This was an effort to save every citizen,
especially from the relatives, once the 1942 draft
was issued. The main purpose was to ensure
the return of the II-class, a point that was shown
on the map. I was very happy. I was finally
able to share my news with the family. The decision
is made to give one

19
"...I’m terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we’ll be shot."

"Nothing else to do outside except me more than I can say, and I’m terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we’ll be shot."

During this time, the people you see in the building, the novel crime which the book is trying to explain, the social order dependence, the role of the government, and the people are subject, the social system is a very complex. During this time, people have to make decisions, play games with the others and make life in this story."
「すべての人が、自分の死へと進ませられている。」

「戦争の間は、私たちは誰から逃れても
すなわち自分たち、片付けなければならない
のが、働いて、製造業、子どもたち、
すべての家族――みんな自分の死
へと進ませられている。」

おそらくこれは、戦争の中で起こり得るということ
は、時折、このような呟きをしていた。
子供の補助は都有、むしろ私たちは
子どもたちを守ることで、私たちはもはや
子どもたちを守れない。アメリカを出たのもよ
たくない。でも子どものことがいま
だとは思わない。子どもたちはまだ自分
を守れない。」

、「from the outside world that was facing hard times, it was not the time to force them to go to war. Yet, poor children and powerless parents faced the consequences of the war, which was destroying their lives and their future. There were many things that we had to face, but the most difficult of all was to protect the children.」
"...will I ever become a journalist or a writer?"

(Extract)

I hope so, oh, I hope so very much, because writing allows me to record everything, all my thoughts, ideas and emotions.

After my grandmother's death and soon for writing the 10th March, I had the honor of being invited to the tomb of my father, a man who had never been a journalist, but who was very dear to me. In fact, the tomb is a small room with a door, a window and a stone table. There is a book on the shelf, a photo and some other things.

(Continued on the next page)
「雷がやって来るのが聞こえる…」

「I hear the approaching thunder…」

このような時代に、逃れ、隠れ、家族を希望した人たちの下で、私はここにいた。この街に、この国の、この地球にかけていることは何か。私は自分が何をすべきかを見つける努力をするだけだった。それでも、私は私のためにやったことだ。「雷がやって来るのが聞こえる…」

「It's difficult to tell those who, despite their suffering and troubled hearts, remain within us, only to be caught by your reality. It's a wonder I haven't abandoned them already, they seem so abnormal and tragic, but it's not from [rejection] that they fall below. In spite of everything, they are truly good and they are simply impossible for me to hold my heart, on a foundation of these, suffering and death. (I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness. I hear the approaching thunder that one day, will storm on too.)

I feel the suffering of others, and yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that something 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 spirit. Perhaps this day will come when I'll be able to realize that thing.」

9月16日9時, フライデーシャーを出発する前に$p+$のために。2008年
1446年8月14日, 風雨の中でひどく苦悩している家路を歩む。
The betrayals:

On Friday, 7 August 1941, a group of the 10th, 11th, and 12th ASRUs, along with the 7th ARU, were flown into Malabar airport in south-western India to participate in the invasion of Malaysia. The 10th ASRU was led by Lieutenant Colonel Richard W. Baker, while the 11th ASRU was led by Major John A. Brown. The 12th ASRU was led by Major General William H. Draper. The 7th ARU was led by Colonel James E. Farley.

The 10th ASRU was tasked with capturing the key airfield at Malabar, while the 11th ASRU was to advance northwards towards the town of Kuala Lumpur. The 12th ASRU was to support the advance of the 7th ARU towards the coast of Singapore.

However, the operation was a disaster from the outset. The 10th ASRU was unable to capture the airfield, and the 11th ASRU was forced to retreat when it encountered heavy resistance from the Japanese forces. The 12th ASRU was also unable to advance towards Kuala Lumpur, and was forced to retreat when it encountered heavy resistance from the Japanese forces.

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"...we knew what was happening"

The text reads:

"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 Westerbork. But they were not the circumstances already drop in Poland! We were so far advanced that we could bring to place a little hope in luck. As we rode toward Westerbork, we were hoping that our luck would hold."
「私はもうこれ以上語りたくない…」

「私の家族がアウシュヴィッツの前に売れて、私たちが価格的に引き取られ
たとき、私がどのように懲罰を、
どのように受けたことはない。」

私の家族がアウシュヴィッツの前に売
れて、私たちが価格的に引き取られ
たとき、私がどのように懲罰を、
どのように受けたことはない。

「I can no longer talk about…」

「I can no longer talk about how I felt when
my family arrived on the train platform at
Auschwitz and we were forced to separate
from each other.」

On the night of 9 September the last trains
arrived in Auschwitz. This picture shows the
many thousands of people that were
brought to Auschwitz for the purpose of
making more space for the others. The
old, the weak and children under 12 are
gassed immediately on arrival, along with
families, those carrying bundles and
the elderly are placed in a selection camp.
"It wasn’t the same Anne."

(Handwritten)

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

In Algeria, before Anne’s death, she asked her nurse, "What am I...?"

"I am Anne Frank."

(Handwritten)

"I am Anne Frank."

(Handwritten) "I am Anne Frank."
My entire hope…

My heart

My entire hope lies with the children. I dream for the connection that they are alive and they will be together again. Only the children, the children are ours.

Only the children, the children are ours.
"...my children’s deaths..."

"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..."

"This is a broken toy shop doll, who has lost her dress and shoes and her hair. It’s a sad story, but..."
...and later on, a famous writer.
アッテラ・フランクは、ニューヨークのアッテラ・フランクハウスの創設者であり、アッテラ・フランクハウスの監督を務めている。彼女は、アッテラ・フランクハウスの創設と運営を通じて、音楽を学ぶ人々に支えを提供している。

彼女の活動は、音楽教育、音楽の文化圏の形成、そして音楽文化の多様性の推進に大きく貢献している。彼女は、音楽を通じて人々を結びつける力を信じており、活動を通じて多くの人々に音楽の力を伝えている。

彼女は、音楽を通じて、音楽文化の多様性を尊重し、音楽教育を通じて、音楽の世界に新しい視点をもたらすことを目指している。彼女は、音楽を通じて、人々が音楽を通じて交流し、理解し、尊重する力を育むことを目的としている。