



INDIANA REPERTORY THEATRE

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present

the **DIARY** *of*
ANNE FRANK

by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett

Newly adapted by Wendy Kesselman

January 18 - February 24, 2010 • OneAmerica Stage

SUPPLEMENTARY TEACHER'S GUIDE

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finding our way back to **The Girl Who Talked Too Much (and Wrote So Beautifully)**

by Janet Allen, Artistic Director

Biography has played a large role in theatre throughout its development. The very earliest preserved theatre texts are filled with the human desire to burrow in under the surface of famous characters and experience them not just as heroes, but as humans, with flaws and yearnings and even petty foibles. It's the flaws that cause us to identify with fame, and to deepen our appreciation of the hero's ultimate—if unwitting—role in history. Theatre is all about those human failings and conflicts. What makes *The Diary of Anne Frank* a staple of stages around the world is our desire to get a glimpse of the girl, not the legend—to experience the life, not just the myth.

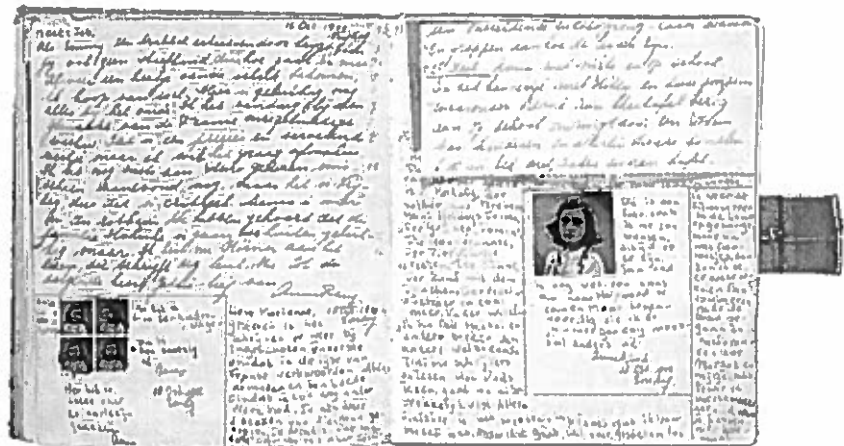
It's not at all surprising that the Anne Frank story has been a very popular one for dramatization and film-making. In addition to the two stage versions and the five film and TV versions, in recent years there has also been a Spanish-language musical created about her, supported by the Amsterdam-based Anne Frank Foundation—all in the name of introducing Anne's story to new audiences. That's a lot of dramatization activity in 60 years, as well as a worthwhile enterprise. Here at the IRT we have participated in this same thinking repeatedly. In addition to a 1984 production of the first *Anne Frank* stage script, we have twice (1996 and 2005) staged our playwright-in-residence James Still's dramatization of Anne's childhood friends' stories—*And Then They Came for Me: Remembering the World of Anne Frank*—proving that even stories about those near to Anne Frank can deftly capture our imaginations. Why?

While I have no intention of bursting anyone's bubble, it's not all about the fame part, but also the hiding part. The conflicts inherent in the hiding create ripe opportunities for drama, because it's all about conflict—and conflict is the engine of drama. And then when you add the ethical layer of *why* they were hiding and the danger of it—with its cultural, religious, political, and historic contexts—it makes for a very deep experience that has different kinds of meaning for people at different points in their lives. What is important to avoid is any sense that re-experiencing the dramatized events of Anne's life gives us a kind of cultural absolution. Quite the contrary. Experiencing the play needs to lead us into continued discussions of the horrors of all manifestations of human hatred.

I don't mean to sound cynical, as if Anne's life existed to create drama—far from it. But what has given me perspective and, in fact, the courage to encounter Anne's life with actors, has been the discovery of how much we can identify with Anne's life in hiding, how much her yearnings, her mercurial nature, her angers, her jealousies, her misunderstandings, her loneliness, her self-absorption mirror the feelings of my own daughters and the daughters of my friends. How ironic that Anne has become a hero, for she was innately anti-heroic in so many ways. Yes, she was smart; yes, she was precociously talented as a writer; but mostly she was a kid—in fact, a smart-mouthed, impertinent, divisive kid who had a huge need to be recognized and praised and little awareness of the cost of those needs to those she was in hiding with.

These are the attributes that fuel dramatic exploration, because in every minute onstage we, as viewers, bump right up against our need to glorify her based on her fate, as well as the reality that she and the others she was in hiding with didn't know that fate and, consequently, didn't treat her accordingly. She was simply the

irritating (if beguiling) youngest member of a gang of eight people who existed in too small a space, under too much pressure, for a much longer period of time than any of them could have imagined. She was not the girl of the famous *Diary*; she was the girl whose voluminous diary—in all its many precious and infuriating books and loose pages—must constantly have been in everybody's way.



What would Anne Frank have thought of the considerable fame attached now to her story? This is a question that keeps coming back to me. Part of the answer is clear: like many a film-crazed, extroverted young teenager, she was transfixed by imagining her own famous future: "I'm going to be remarkable. I'm going to Paris. You'll see. I'm going to be a famous writer or singer or dancer one day!" With words like those, it's easy to imagine her longing to be the European equivalent of an *American Idol* contestant. And there's no question that she had grandiose ideas about changing the world: "I want to be useful and bring enjoyment to all people, even those I've never met. I want to go on living, even after my death." What a blogger Anne might have been!

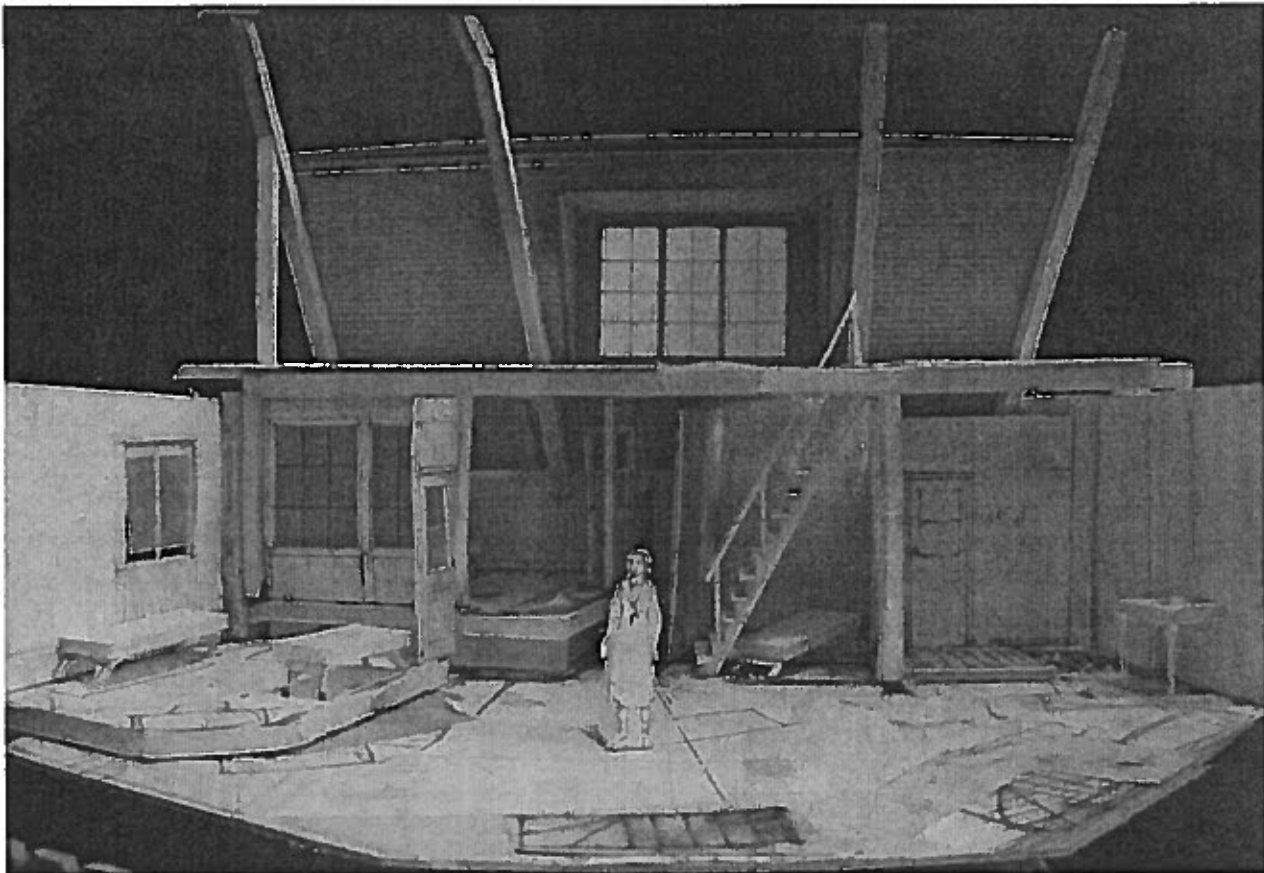
But the weight of the heroism that has been attached to her in the last 65 years might have proven an overwhelming burden for one particular reason: she didn't set out to become a martyr. This is where looking backwards at a life cut short by death changes our perspective: we begin to see everything through the lens of that untimely and tragic death, and we lose the ability to look at the choices and moments leading up to that death on their own merit (or their own simplicity and commonness). So Anne, like Joan of Arc, or Ryan White, or any number of other children made martyrs by our cultural need for them, are forever defined by the circumstances of their deaths, not the lives they lived, or the faults, or the simple gifts—and daily challenges—they were to their friends and families.

And this is where theatre is a particularly useful tool: we get a chance to try to imagine what the life lived was like. We get a chance to bring Anne to life, carbuncles and all (and she had a lot of them!). Part of the beauty of that process is the chance to explore what is both heroic and anti-heroic in any life, and to consider how the anti-heroic features deepen our understanding of her ironic legacy.

The “Secret Annex”

Bill Clarke Scenic Designer

The designer's job here is parallel to that of the *Diary's* theatrical adapters: we both start with Anne's text, and we both work—via selective choices, condensation, a bit of juggling, and some dramatic highlighting—to bring the “secret annex” alive onstage. For this play I think a set designer's challenge is to recreate the atmosphere and cramped feeling of eight people living piled atop each other in a warren of suffocating proximity, yet provide clear sightlines for everyone in the audience to see every major bit of action in the play. The annex was in fact stacked vertically over 3 narrow storiss, while onstage space must be arranged essentially horizontally. Anne recorded her small physical world with painstaking care, from overall layout to minutest detail, and our goal has been to honor historical reality as closely as possible, while making this evening theatrically vibrant and immediate.



Preliminary set model by scenic designer Bill Clarke. Torn paper and pencil marks show how the model was taken apart and put back together to make changes during the design process.

Linda Pisano Costume Designer

Anne Frank is a story that most of us know. We recognize the photos of Anne and the other members of the group that was forced to hide for two years. As the photos are so recognizable, it is important to the action of this play to give a sense of realism in the costumes. Considering the fact that the characters assumed they would only be in hiding for a few weeks, it was the middle of summer, and the Frank family had to move quickly, their clothes would be few. These garments had to last two years, and ultimately would start to show the wear and tear of their lifestyle. As we produced the costumes, we paid special attention to subtle changes in the color and texture of the fabric due to wear as well as giving each garment a biography of its time over the two years.

The Diary of Anne Frank



Costume renderings for Anne by designer Linda Pisano.

Ann G. Wrightson Lighting Designer

Anne Frank: A challenging piece for a lighting designer.... The space must feel small, yet be physically big enough for actors and furniture. It needs to feel closed off from the outside, yet be light enough to “see” and express the sense of time passing. Plus the emotional landscape of the play needs to be *felt* in the space, that sense of tension and secrecy.

A sense of small spaces is achieved through lots of specials—single lights that pick out a person in a particular spot. I use several qualities of specials. One set to follow Anne while she is directly addressing the audience, and another set to pick out the family in their more introspective moments. I also use warm specials to enhance the practical lights in the attic so there are small pools of light throughout the attic.

The sense of “closed off” is achieved by a very narrow palette of color that tips the space from warm to cool but does not offer a great deal of texture. The attic window above is the only view of the outside world. I used warmer blues and colors to portray a world the family and especially Anne yearn for every day. In contrast, the colors in the living space are cool in the blue-green family, a color range that is slightly edgier. The attic window view changes from season to season and night to day to give us that sense of time passing.

And lastly that tension that needs to vibrate in the space is expressed through very dark blue patterns that throw shadows across the perimeter wall of the entire set. I have two different sets of these, one much more fractured than the other, so I can increase the sense of the shadows as time passes. By the time the family is discovered, the space should feel tired, cold, grey, and splintered....

Andrew Hopson Composer & Sound Designer

I was lying in bed the other night and I realized that over the years I have become really used to the sounds my house makes, and that when some new sound intrudes it can jolt me from a deep sleep and set my pulse racing. Living in the annex for two years, the Franks must have learned every sound their hideout made—the building was several hundred years old, after all—and all the sounds of the neighborhood. Anything out of the ordinary might mean that they were about to be taken away. After being cooped up for so long, it is hard not to imagine that certain sounds such as gurgling pipes, a squeaky step, or a loose shutter would become irrationally infuriating, and then eventually become so commonplace that they would no longer even notice it.

Text Glossary

7 Amsterdam

Amsterdam is the largest city of the Netherlands, with a metropolitan population of more than 2 million. The city is located in the province of North Holland in the west of the country. Its name is derived from *Amstelledam*, indicative of the city's origin: a dam in the river Amstel. Settled as a small fishing village in the late 12th century, Amsterdam became one of the most important ports in the world during the Dutch Golden Age (the 17th century, when Amsterdam was the richest city in the world and Dutch trade, science, military, and art were most highly acclaimed). During that time, the city was the leading center for finance and diamonds. Amsterdam has been called the "Venice of the North" for its more than 60 miles of canals, about 90 islands, and 1,500 bridges. The three main canals, Herengracht, Prinsengracht, and Keizersgracht, dug in the 17th century, form concentric belts around the heart of the city. Amsterdam is the financial and cultural center of the Netherlands. According to the Dutch constitution, Amsterdam is considered the capital city of the Netherlands, although the actual seat of government is in the Hague. Many large Dutch institutions have their headquarters there, and seven of the world's top 500 companies are based in the city. The Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the oldest stock exchange in the world, is located in the city center. Amsterdam's main attractions, including its historic canals, the Rijksmuseum, the Van Gogh Museum, Stedelijk Museum, Hermitage Amsterdam, and the Anne Frank House, as well as its red-light district and its many cannabis coffee shops, draw more than 3.66 million international visitors annually.

7 Holland

The Netherlands is located in northwestern Europe. It is a parliamentary democratic constitutional monarchy. The Netherlands borders the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands in its entirety is often referred to as Holland, although North and South Holland are actually only two of its twelve provinces (states). In the English language, the adjective Dutch is used to refer to anything pertaining to the Netherlands, including the people and the language. The word Dutch is derived from the language that was spoken in the area, called "Diets."

7 World War II

World War II, or the Second World War (often abbreviated as WWII or WW2), was a global military conflict lasting from 1939 to 1945, which involved most of the world's nations, including all of the great powers: eventually forming two opposing military alliances, the Allies (Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, along with France, China, and other countries) and the Axis (Germany, Japan, and Italy, along with Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and other countries). It was the most widespread war in history, with more than 100 million military personnel mobilized. In a state of "total war," the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities at the service of the war effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. Marked by significant events involving the mass death of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in warfare, it was the deadliest conflict in human history, resulting in 50 to 70 million fatalities.

The war is generally accepted to have begun on September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by Germany and Slovakia, and subsequent declarations of war on Germany by France and most of the countries of the British Empire and Commonwealth. Germany set out to establish a large empire in Europe. From 1939 to early 1941, in a series of successful military campaigns and political treaties, Germany conquered or politically subdued most of continental Europe apart from the Soviet Union. Great Britain remained the only major force continuing the fight against the Axis in North Africa and in extensive naval warfare. In June 1941, the European Axis launched an invasion of the Soviet Union, giving a start to the largest land theatre of war in history, which, from this moment on, tied down the major part of the Axis military power. In December 1941, Japan, which had already been at war with China since 1937, and which aimed to establish a dominance over East Asia and Southeast Asia, attacked the United States and European possessions in the Pacific Ocean, quickly conquering a significant part of the region.

The Axis advance was stopped in 1942 after the defeat of Japan in a series of naval battles and after devastating defeats of European Axis troops in North Africa and at Stalingrad. In 1943, with a series of German defeats in Eastern Europe, the Allied invasion of Fascist Italy, and American victories in the Pacific, the Axis had lost strategic initiative and passed to strategic retreat on all fronts. In 1944, the Western Allies invaded France, while the Soviet Union regained all territorial losses and invaded the territory of Germany and its allies. The war in Europe ended with the capture of Berlin by Soviet troops and Germany's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945. By that time, the Japanese Navy had been defeated by the United States, and the invasion of Japan itself was imminent.

The war ended in August 1945 with the total victory of the Allies over Germany and Japan. World War II left the political alignment and social structure of the world significantly altered. While the United Nations (UN) was established to foster international cooperation and prevent future conflicts, the Soviet Union and the United States emerged as rival superpowers, setting the stage for the Cold War, which would last for the next 46 years. Meanwhile, the influence of European great powers started to decline, while the decolonization of Asia and of Africa began. Most countries whose industries had been badly damaged began moving toward economic recovery, and across the world political integration emerged in an effort to peacefully stabilize after-war relations.

ACT 1: July-December 1942

9 Westertoren clock

The Westertoren ("western church") is a Protestant church in Amsterdam, built from 1620 to 1631. The church is right next to Amsterdam's Jordaan district, at the bank of the Prinsengracht canal. The spire is the highest church tower in Amsterdam, at 279 feet. The crown topping the spire is the Imperial Crown of Austria of Maximilian I (1459-1519). Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669), the greatest Dutch painter in history, is buried in the Westertoren. The church is located close to the secret annex where diarist Anne Frank, her family, and others hid from Nazi persecution for two years during World War II. The Westertoren is mentioned frequently in her diary; its clock tower could be seen from the attic of the annex, and Anne described the chiming of the clock as a source of comfort. A memorial statue of Anne is located outside the church, as is a monument to homosexuals persecuted by Hitler.

9 yellow Star of David

The Star of David, known in Hebrew as the Shield of David or *Magen David*, is a generally recognized symbol of Jewish identity and Judaism. Its shape is that of a hexagram, the compound of two equilateral triangles. The precise origin of the use of the hexagram as a Jewish symbol remains unknown, but it apparently emerged in the context of medieval Jewish amulets (objects carried for good luck or protection). The hexagram has appeared occasionally in Jewish contexts since antiquity, as a decorative motif in synagogue architecture or manuscript illustration. A Star of David, often yellow-colored, was used by the Nazis during the Holocaust as a method of identifying Jews. After the German invasion of Poland in 1939, there were different local decrees forcing Jews to wear a distinct sign: a white armband with a blue Star of David on it, or a yellow badge in the form of a Star of David on the left side of the breast and on the back. If a Jew was found without wearing the star in public, they could be subjected to severe punishment. The requirement to wear the Star of David with the word *Jude* (German for Jew) inscribed was eventually extended to all Jews over the age of 6 in all German-occupied areas.

9 Jood

Dutch: Jew (the German *Jude* is more often seen in historic photos)

Anne

Annelies Marie Frank (1929-1945) was born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, on June 12, 1929, the younger daughter of Otto and Edith Frank. The Franks were progressive Jews and lived a comfortable life in an assimilated community. As the tide of Nazism rose in Germany and anti-Jewish decrees encouraged attacks on Jewish individuals and families, Frank decided to evacuate his family to Amsterdam in the Netherlands. In May 1940, Germany invaded the Netherlands, and restrictions against Jews began almost immediately. Margot and Anne were forced to leave public school, and they enrolled in the Jewish Lyceum. Outspoken, popular Anne loved writing. For her twelfth birthday, in June 1942, Anne received a red-and-green plaid diary which she had recently shown her father in a shop window. She began writing in it almost immediately, addressing her entries to Kitty, a character from a book she had enjoyed. She talked about her life at school and her friends, as well as her reactions to some of the restrictions on Jews. In July 1942 the family went into hiding. In her diary, Anne wrote in detail about her relationships with those in the "Secret Annex" as she called it. She was particularly vexed to be compared with her sister, Margot, whose mild and congenial behavior was so unlike her own; but over time, as Anne grew older, the sisters became closer. While she loved her father dearly, Anne had many, many conflicts with her mother. Anne aspired to be a journalist, and after hearing a radio broadcast about the importance of stories of everyday lives during the war, she began to edit and revise past entries and change names in hopes of having her diary published. The group was arrested in August 1944. Three days later, they were transported to Westerbork, a transit camp, and from there to Auschwitz, where they were separated. Anne died, presumably of epidemic typhus, in March 1945, just a few weeks before the camp was liberated.

Margot

Margot Betti Frank (1926-1945) was born in Frankfurt-am-Main and lived in the outer suburbs of the city with her parents and her sister during the early years of her life. She attended the Ludwig-Richter School in Frankfurt-am-Main until the 1933 appointment of Adolf Hitler to the position of Chancellor in Germany brought an increase of anti-Jewish measures, among which was the expulsion of Jewish schoolchildren from non-denominational schools. In response to the rising tide of anti-Semitism, the family decided to follow the 63,000 other Jews who had left Germany that year and immigrate to the Netherlands. Margot was enrolled in an elementary school on Amsterdam's Jekerstraat, close to their new address in Amsterdam South, and achieved excellent academic results until an anti-Jewish law imposed a year after the 1940 German invasion of the Netherlands demanded her removal to a Jewish lyceum. There she continued to display the studiousness and intelligence that had made her noteworthy at her previous schools; later she was remembered by former pupils as virtuous, reserved, and deeply religious. In her diary, Anne recounted instances of their mother suggesting she emulate Margot, and although she wrote of admiring her sister in some respects, Anne sought to define her own individuality without role models. While Anne inherited her father's ambivalence towards the Torah, Margot followed her mother's example and became involved in Amsterdam's Jewish community. She took Hebrew classes, attended synagogue, and in 1941 joined a Dutch Zionist club for young people who wanted to immigrate to Land of Israel in order to found a Jewish state, where, according to Anne, Margot wished to become a midwife. On July 5, 1942, Margot received a notice to report to a labor camp, and the next day the family went into hiding. The group was arrested in August 1944 and taken to the Dutch transit camp of Westerbork. As the Frank family had failed to respond to Margot's call-up notice in 1942, and had been discovered in hiding, they (along with Fritz Pfeffer and the Van Pels family) were declared criminals by the camp's officials and detained in its Punishment Block to be sentenced to hard labor in the battery dismantling plant. They remained here until they were selected for Westerbork's last deportation to Auschwitz on 3 September 1944. Margot and Anne were transferred to Bergen-Belsen on October 30, where both contracted typhus in the winter of 1944. Margot died several days before her sister Anne in early March 1945. Janny Brandes-Brilleslijper and her sister Lin Jaldati buried them together in one of the camp's mass graves. In her own writing, Anne mentions a diary kept by Margot during her time in hiding, but such a diary has never been found. Letters written by both sisters to American pen pals were published in 2003.

9

Edith

Edith Frank-Holländer (1900-1945) was the youngest of four children born into a German-Jewish family in Aachen, Germany. Her father was a successful businessman in industrial equipment and was prominent in the Aachen Jewish community, as was her mother. Edith met Otto Frank in 1924 and they married in May 1925, at Aachen's synagogue. Their first daughter, Margot, was born in Frankfurt in February 1926, followed by Anne, who was born in June 1929. The rise of anti-Semitism and the introduction of discriminatory laws in Germany forced the family to emigrate to Amsterdam in 1933, where Otto established a branch of his spice and pectin distribution company. In 1940 the Nazis invaded the Netherlands and began their persecution of the country's Jews. Edith's children were removed from their schools, and her husband had to resign his business to his Dutch colleagues Johannes Kleiman and Victor Kugler, who helped the family when they went into hiding at the company premises in 1942. The group was arrested in August 1944. After detainment in the Gestapo headquarters on the Euterpestraat and three days in prison on the Amstelveenweg, Edith and the others were transported to the Westerbork transit camp. From here they were deported to Auschwitz. Edith and her daughters were separated from Otto upon arrival and they never saw him again. On October 30 another selection separated Edith from Anne and Margot. Edith was selected for the gas chamber, and her daughters were transported to Bergen-Belsen. Edith escaped with a friend to another section of the camp, where she remained through the winter, but she died from starvation in January 1945, 20 days before the Red Army liberated the camp. When Otto Frank decided to edit his daughter's diary for publication, he was aware that his wife had come in for particular criticism because of her often disagreeable relationship with Anne, and cut some of the more heated comments out of respect for his wife and other residents of the Secret Annex. Nevertheless, Anne's portrait of an unsympathetic and sarcastic mother was duplicated in the dramatizations of the book, which was countered by the memories of those who had known her as a modest, distant woman who tried to treat her adolescent children as her equals. In 1999, the discovery of previously unknown pages that had been excised by Otto revealed that Anne had discerned that although her mother very much loved her father, her father—though very devoted to Edith—was *not* in love with her, and this understanding led Anne to develop a new sense of empathy for her mother's situation. By the time Edith and her daughters were in Auschwitz, Bloeme Evers-Emden, an Auschwitz survivor interviewed by Willy Lindwer in *The Last Seven Months of Anne Frank*, observed that "they were always together, mother and daughters. It is certain that they gave each other a great deal of support. All the things a teenager might think of her mother were no longer of any significance."

9

Otto Frank

Born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Otto Frank (1889-1980) was the son of a prominent Jewish banker who owned a cough-drop factory and co-owned an art gallery. Otto's childhood was spent in considerable comfort, with what he called "parties every week, balls, festivities, beautiful girls, waltzing, dinners." Otto and his two brothers were taught to ride and attended the opera, where their parents owned a box. Otto was educated in private schools, studied economics at the University of Heidelberg, and spent a year living and working in New York City, where his family had relatives and business associates. He also served as an officer in the German Army during World War I. He married Edith Holländer—an heiress to a scrap-metal and industrial-supply business—in May 1925 in Frankfurt-am-Main, and their first daughter, Margot, was born in February 1926, followed by Anne in June 1929. When Hitler's Nazi Party won the local municipal council elections in March 1933, anti-Semitic demonstrations began, so later that year, when Otto was offered a job with Opekta, a pectin company, in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, the family moved. In 1938 Otto opened a second business, Pectacon, a wholesaler of herbs and spices. In May 1940, Germany invaded the Netherlands, and restrictions against Jews began almost immediately. Otto took legal steps to protect his businesses from confiscation but maintain a family income. He also began to make plans for the family to go into hiding when necessary. In 1941 he attempted to obtain visas for his family to emigrate to the United States or Cuba. He was granted a single visa for himself to Cuba in December 1941, but no one knows if it ever reached him. Ten days later, when Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy declared war on the United States, the visa was canceled by Havana. Otto Frank took his family into hiding in July 1942. They were arrested in August 1944. After being imprisoned in Amsterdam, the group was sent to the Dutch

transit camp of Westerbork and finally to Auschwitz. Here Frank was separated from his wife and daughters. He was sent to the men's barracks and found himself in the sick barracks when he was liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945. He traveled back to the Netherlands over the next six months and set about tracing his arrested family and friends. By the end of 1945, he knew he was the sole survivor of the family, and of those who had hidden in the house on the Prinsengracht. After Anne Frank's death was confirmed in the summer of 1945, Miep Gies gave Otto Anne's diary and papers which she had rescued from the ransacked hiding place. He left them unread for some time but eventually began transcribing them from Dutch for his relatives in Switzerland. He was persuaded that Anne's writing shed light into the experiences of many of those who suffered persecution under Nazis and was urged to consider publishing it. He typed out the diary papers into a single manuscript and edited out sections he thought too personal to his family or too mundane to be of interest to the general reader. Dutch historian Jan Romein reviewed the manuscript in April 1946 for the *Het Parool* newspaper. This article attracted the interest of Amsterdam's Contact Publishing, and in the summer of 1946 they accepted it for publication. Otto Frank married a former neighbor from Amsterdam and fellow Auschwitz survivor, Elfriede Geiringer (1905–1998), in Amsterdam in 1953, and both moved to Basel, Switzerland, where he had family. In response to a demolition order placed on the building in which Otto Frank and his family had hidden during the war, he and Johannes Kleiman helped establish the Anne Frank Foundation in 1957, with the principal aim of saving and restoring the building, to allow it to be opened to the general public. With the aid of public donations, the building (and its adjacent neighbor) was purchased by the foundation. It opened as a museum (the *Anne Frank House*) in 1960. Otto Frank died of lung cancer in 1980 in Basel, Switzerland.

10 Frankfurt

Frankfurt am Main, commonly known simply as Frankfurt, is the fifth-largest city in Germany, with a 2009 population of 672,000. In English, the city's name translates to "Frankfurt on the Main." The city is located on an ancient ford (a shallow place where a river may be crossed on foot) on the river Main; the German word for ford is *furt*. The area was part of early Franconia, and the inhabitants were the early Franks; thus Frankfurt's name reveals its legacy as the "ford of the Franks." Frankfurt has been Germany's financial centre for centuries, and it is the home of a number of major banks and brokerages. The three pillars of Frankfurt's economy are finance, transport, and trade fairs.

10 Jewish

Judaism is the religion, philosophy, and way of life of the Jewish people. Originating in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh) and explored in later texts such as the Talmud, it is considered by Jews to be the expression of the covenantal relationship God developed with the Children of Israel. According to traditional Rabbinic Judaism, God revealed his laws and commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai in the form of the Torah. Judaism claims a historical continuity spanning more than 3000 years. It is one of the oldest monotheistic religions, and the oldest to survive into the present day. The Hebrews or Israelites were already referred to as Jews in later books of the Tanakh such as the Book of Esther, with the term Jews replacing the title "Children of Israel." Judaism's texts, traditions, and values strongly influenced later Abrahamic religions, including Christianity, Islam, and the Baha'i Faith. Many aspects of Judaism have also directly or indirectly influenced secular Western ethics and civil law. Jews are an ethnoreligious group and include those born Jewish and converts to Judaism. In 2010, the world Jewish population was estimated at 13.4 million, or roughly 0.2% of the total world population. About 42% of all Jews reside in Israel, and about 42% reside in the United States and Canada, with most of the remainder living in Europe. The largest Jewish religious movements are Orthodox Judaism, Conservative Judaism, and Reform Judaism. A major source of difference between these groups is their approach to Jewish law. Orthodox Judaism maintains that the Torah and Jewish law are divine in origin, eternal and unalterable, and that they should be strictly followed. Conservative and Reform Judaism are more liberal, with Conservative Judaism generally promoting a more "traditional" interpretation of Judaism's requirements than Reform Judaism. Authority on theological and legal matters is not vested in any one person or organization, but in the sacred texts and the many rabbis and scholars who interpret these texts.

10

Hitler

Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) was an Austrian-born German politician and the leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party, commonly known as the Nazi Party. A decorated veteran of World War I, Hitler joined the precursor of the Nazi Party in 1919 and became leader of the party in 1921. He attempted a failed coup d'état (known as the Beer Hall Putsch) in 1923. Hitler was imprisoned for one year due to the failed coup, and wrote his memoir, *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*), while imprisoned. After his release he gained support by promoting Pan-Germanism, anti-Semitism, anti-capitalism, and anti-communism with charismatic oratory and propaganda.

Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933 and transformed the Weimar Republic into the Third Reich, a single-party dictatorship based on the totalitarian and autocratic ideology of Nazism. Hitler ultimately wanted to establish a New Order of absolute Nazi German power over continental Europe. To achieve this, he pursued a foreign policy with the declared goal of seizing *Lebensraum* ("living space") for the Aryan people; directing the resources of the state towards this goal. This included the rearmament of Germany, which culminated in 1939 when the German army invaded Poland. In response, the United Kingdom and France declared war against Germany, leading to the outbreak of World War II in Europe. Within three years, German forces and their European allies had occupied most of Europe, and most of Northern Africa.

With the reversal of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in 1942, the Allies gained the upper hand. By 1944, Allied armies had invaded German-held Europe from all sides. In the final days of the war, during the Battle of Berlin in 1945, Hitler married his long-time mistress Eva Braun; to avoid capture by Soviet forces, the two committed suicide less than two days later.

10

Hitler invaded Holland

The Netherlands hoped to stay neutral when World War II broke out in 1939, but Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands on May 10, 1940. Five days later, one day after the Bombing of Rotterdam, the Dutch forces capitulated. Subsequently the Dutch government and the royal family went into exile in London. A minority of the Dutch supported the occupying forces. A small minority that grew over the five years of the occupation carried out active resistance. The Germans deported the majority of the country's Jews to concentration camps. In doing so they were assisted by the Dutch police and civil service. Most of the south of the country was liberated in the second half of 1944. The rest suffered from the Hunger Winter (a famine that took place in the occupied northern part of the Netherlands, especially in the densely populated western provinces above the great rivers, during the winter of 1944-1945, near the end of World War II; a total of 18,000 people died during the famine). On May 5, 1945, the whole country was liberated after the German forces surrendered to the Canadian Forces.

10

streetcars

A streetcar is a rail-borne vehicle that runs on tracks in streets. Street railways with streetcars were common throughout the industrialized world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but they had disappeared from most British, Canadian, French, and U.S. cities by the mid-20th century. Streetcars in parts of continental Europe, however, continued to be used by many cities. Since 1980, streetcars have returned to favor in many places, partly because their tendency to dominate the highway, formerly seen as a disadvantage, is now considered to be a merit. New systems have been built in the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, France, and many other countries.

10

SS

The Schutzstaffel (protection squad)—abbreviated SS—was a major paramilitary organization under Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. The SS was formed in 1925 as a personal protection guard unit for Adolf Hitler. Under the leadership of Hitler's security chief, Heinrich Himmler (1900-1945), the SS selected its members according to the Nazi ideology. Creating elite police and military units, Hitler used the SS to form an order of men claimed to be superior in racial purity and ability to other Germans and national groups, a model for the Nazi vision of a master race. Between 1929 and 1945 the SS grew from a small paramilitary formation to one of the largest and most powerful organizations in the Third Reich. The SS was the primary organization that carried out

the Holocaust. As a part of its race-centric functions, the SS oversaw the isolation and displacement of Jews from the populations of the conquered territories, seizing their assets and transporting them to concentration camps and ghettos, where they would be used as slave labor (pending extermination) or immediately killed.

10 **Westerbork transit camp**

After the Dutch government closed its border to refugees in 1938, it erected a refugee camp in Hooghalen, six miles north of Westerbork, in the northeastern Netherlands, in order to absorb Jews fleeing from Nazi Germany. During World War II, the Nazis took over the camp and turned it into a deportation camp. From this camp, 101,000 Dutch Jews and about 5,000 German Jews were deported to their deaths in Occupied Poland. Between July 1942 and September 1944, almost every Tuesday a cargo train left for the concentration camps Auschwitz-Birkenau, Sobibór, Bergen-Belsen, and Theresienstadt. A total of 107,000 people passed through the camp on a total of 93 outgoing trains. Only 5,200 of them survived.

10 **our apartment**

The two-bedroom apartment on Merwedeplein (Merwede Square) in Amsterdam where the Frank family lived from 1933 to 1942 was brand new when they moved in. It had all the modern amenities of the day: central heating, hot and cold running water, and sinks in the bedrooms. It also had a working fireplace, a balcony, a bay window, and sliding glass doors separating the living room from the dining room. The apartment remained privately owned until the early 2000s, when a television documentary focused public attention upon it. In a serious state of disrepair, it was purchased by a Dutch housing corporation. With the aid of photographs taken by the Frank family and descriptions of the apartment and furnishings in letters written by Anne Frank, it was restored to its 1930s appearance. It opened in 2005 with the aim of providing a safe haven for a selected writer who is unable to write freely in his or her own country. Each selected writer is allowed one year's tenancy during which to reside and work in the apartment. The first writer selected was the Algerian novelist and poet El-Mahdi Acherchour.

10 **My cat**

Anne was forced to leave behind her cat, Moortje. In a letter, Anne said Moortje was female, but others remembered the cat as male. The Franks first got Moortje in early 1942. Per instructions they left behind, the family of a friend of Anne's took in this cat after the Franks disappeared. On July 12, 1942, Anne wrote in her diary, "I miss Moortje every moment of the day and no one knows how often I think of her; whenever I think of her I get tears in my eyes. Moortje is such a darling and I love her so much, I dream up all sorts of plans in which she comes back again...."

11 **263 Prinsengracht—father's office building ... the "Secret Annex"**

Prinsengracht (Prince's Canal) is the fourth and the longest of the main canals in Amsterdam. It is named after the Prince of Orange. Most of the canal houses along it were built during the Dutch Golden Age, including the house at 263 Prinsengracht, which was built in 1635. The canal-side facade dates from a renovation of 1739 when the rear annex was demolished and the taller one which now stands in its place was built. The building was originally a private residence, then a warehouse; in the nineteenth century, the front warehouse with its wide stable-like doors was used to house horses. At the start of the 20th century a manufacturer of household appliances occupied the building, succeeded in 1930 by a producer of piano rolls, who vacated the property by 1939.

In December 1940 Anne's father Otto Frank moved the offices of the spice and gelling companies he worked for, Opekta and Pectacon, from an address on Singel canal to this location. The ground floor consisted of three sections: the front was the goods and dispatch entrance, behind it in the middle section were the spice mills, and at the rear, which was the ground floor of the annex, was the warehouse where the goods were packed for distribution. On the first floor above were the offices of Frank's employees: Miep Gies, Bep Voskuijl and Johannes Kleiman in the front office; Victor Kugler (known in the *Diary* as Mr. Kraler) in the middle; and Otto Frank in the rear office above the warehouse and below the floors which would later hide him and his family for two years.

The Secret Annex is the rear extension of the building. It was concealed from view by houses on all four sides of a quadrangle, its secluded position making it an ideal hiding. Although the total amount of floor space in the inhabited rooms came to only about 500 square feet, Anne wrote in her diary that it was relatively luxurious compared to other hiding places they had heard about. On the third floor of the Annex were Anne's room (shared first with Margot and later with Mr. Dussel), her parents' room, and the water closet. On the fourth floor was Peter's tiny room and the common room, where the families gathered and ate their meals and where Mr. and Mrs. van Daan slept at night. Above this was an attic space used for storage.

After those in hiding were arrested, but before the building was cleared by order of the arresting officers, Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl, who had helped hide the families, returned to the hiding place against the orders of the Dutch police and rescued some personal effects, including Anne's diary. All the remaining contents (clothes, furniture, and personal belongings) of the Frank family and their friends were seized as government property and distributed to bombed-out families in Germany. Today, the Annex is preserved for visitors and the office building houses a museum.

11 **Mr. Kraler**

Victor Kugler (1900-1981) was born in Bohemia. He joined the Austro-Hungarian Navy during the First World War once his education was completed, but he was discharged in 1918 after being wounded. He moved to Germany and worked as an electrician, then in 1920 moved to Utrecht, Holland, to work for a company selling pectin. He joined the Amsterdam branch of Opekta as Otto Frank's deputy in 1924. He became a Dutch citizen in May 1938. In 1940 this allowed him to prevent the Nazi confiscation of Opekta by accepting the directorship of the business, renamed Gies and Co, from Otto Frank. Kugler and his wife lived in Hilversum during the war, a distance of about sixteen miles from Amsterdam. From July 1942 to August 1944 Kugler aided his colleagues Miep Gies, Johannes Kleiman, and Bep Voskuijl in the concealment of the Franks and their friends. In her *Diary*, Anne Frank referred to him as Mr. Kraler. Kugler was arrested by the Gestapo on August 4, 1944, after an unknown informant betrayed them. He was interrogated at the Gestapo Headquarters on the Euterpestraat, then transferred the same day to a prison for Jews and "political prisoners" awaiting deportation on the Amstelveenseweg. On September 7 he was moved to the prison on Weteringschans, in a cell with people sentenced to death. This was followed, four days later on September 11, by a transport to a concentration camp in Amersfoort where he was selected for transport to Germany. On September 17 the Amersfoort train station was destroyed in a bombing and on September 26, he and around 1100 other men were taken to Zwolle for forced labor, digging anti-tank trenches. Kugler was moved again on December 30, 1944, to Wageningen for forced labor digging under the German S.A. (Brownshirts or Storm Troopers) until March 28, 1945, when some 600 prisoners were marched from Wageningen through Renkum, Heelsum, Oosterbeek, Arnhem, and Westervoort, to Zevenaar with the intention of going on to Germany the following day. There was a bombing raid during the march, and Kugler took advantage of the confusion to escape. He was hidden by a farmer for a few days, borrowed a bicycle, and made his way back to Hilversum, which he reached in April 1945. He hid there until the liberation of the Netherlands on May 5, 1945. His wife, Laura Kugler, died in 1952 and three years later he married Lucie van Langen. The couple moved to Canada, where his brother, sister and mother already resided. In 1958 he appeared as a guest challenger on the TV panel show *To Tell The Truth*. In 1973 he received the Yad Vashem Medal of the Righteous.

11 **Miep**

Miep Gies (1909-2010) was born Hermine Santrouschitz in Vienna, Austria. In 1920, to escape the food shortages prevailing in Austria after World War I, she was transported from Vienna to Leiden, Holland. In 1922 she moved with her foster family to Amsterdam. In 1933, she met Otto Frank when she applied for the post of temporary secretary in his company, Opekta. She initially ran the Complaints and Information desk in Opekta, and was eventually promoted to a more general administrative role. She became a close friend of the Frank family, as did Jan Gies, whom she married in 1941 after she refused to join a Nazi women's association and was threatened with deportation back to Austria. Her knowledge of Dutch and German helped the Frank family assimilate into Dutch society, and she and her husband became regular guests at

the Franks' home. With her husband and her family friends Victor Kugler, Johannes Kleiman, and Bep Voskuijl, Miep helped hide the Franks and their friends in the secret Annex. Miep and the other helpers could have been executed if they had been caught hiding Jews. A few days after the group's arrest on August 4, 1944, Miep unsuccessfully tried to bribe the Austrian Nazi officer who arrested them to release her friends. Before the hiding place was emptied by the authorities, Miep retrieved Anne Frank's diary and saved it in her desk drawer. Once the war was over and it was confirmed that Anne Frank had perished in Bergen-Belsen, Gies gave the collection of papers and notebooks to the sole survivor from the Secret Annex, Otto Frank. Miep did not read the diary before turning it over to him, and later remarked that if she had she would have had to destroy it because the diary contained the names of all five of the helpers as well as their black market suppliers. She was persuaded by Otto Frank to read it in its second printing. Miep's and Jan's only child, Paul, was born in 1950. Jan Gies died in 1993 from diabetes. In 1994, Miep was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the Wallenberg Medal by the University of Michigan. The following year, she received the Yad Vashem medal. In 1997, she was knighted by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. The minor planet 99949 Miepgies is named in her honor.

11 Peter van Daan

Born in 1926 in Osnabrück, Germany, near the Dutch border, in his parents' rented apartment, Peter van Pels was an only child. In June 1937, his family moved to Amsterdam, Netherlands, in order to escape the Nazi-introduced laws against Jews. They bought an apartment at 34 Zuider Amstellan, where their back-to-back neighbors were the Frank family. In 1938, Otto Frank hired Peter's father, Hermann, for his factory, Petcacon. Peter attended the Jewish Lyceum the same year as Margot Frank. Sources have said that Peter was remembered as being academically gifted and a master at joinery and carpentry. In July 1943 he joined his parents and the Frank family at the Secret Annex to escape Nazi persecution. (In her diary, Anne Frank called him Peter van Daan.) In August 1944, the two families were arrested and sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. In October 1944, Peter witnessed his father, Hermann, being selected for the gas chambers. Because of the Allied liberations going on in Germany, camp evacuations started between October 1944 and January 1945. During this period, Peter was evacuated on a forced march when the Germans abandoned Auschwitz to the advancing Russian Army. Survivor Otto Frank recalled how he urged Peter to hide in the Hospital Sick Ward with him, but Peter felt he had a better chance of survival by going on the forced march. (There was much fear that the Germans would kill all remaining Jews too sick to go on the forced march, rather than let them fall into the hands of the advancing Russian Army; fortunately for Otto Frank, the Germans ran away as the Russians approached, leaving them to survive when the Russians liberated the camp.) Mauthausen Concentration Camp records indicate that Peter was registered upon his arrival there on January 25, 1945. Four days later, he was placed in an outdoor labor group. On April 11, 1945, Peter was sent to the sick barracks. His exact death date within the next month is unknown.

11 Pim

Anne's nickname for her father.

12 pension

A pension is a family-owned guest house or boarding house. This term is typically used in Continental Europe and in some parts of South America where one can usually get a room with a shared bathroom. These small businesses may offer special rates for travelers staying longer than a week. Such establishments are similar to the bed and breakfast in North America.

12 Mouschi

Peter's cat Mouschi was a black and ginger stray he had taken in.

12 technical school

a vocational school at the secondary school level

12 **Montessori school**

The Montessori method is based on the research and experiences of Italian physician and educator Maria Montessori (1870–1952). It arose essentially from Dr. Montessori's discovery in 1907 of what she referred to as "the child's true normal nature," a discovery she made during her experimental observation of young children given freedom in an environment. Based on these observations, she created an environment prepared with materials designed for their self-directed learning activity. Applying this method involves the teacher in viewing the child as having an inner natural guidance for his or her own perfect self-directed development. The teacher's role of observation sometimes includes experimental interactions with children, commonly referred to as "lessons," to resolve misbehavior or to show how to use the various self-teaching materials that are provided in the environment for the children's free use.

12 **Lyceum**

The lyceum is a category of school within the education system of many countries, mainly in Europe. The definition varies between countries; usually it is a type of secondary school. The word *lyceum* is a Latin rendering of the ancient Greek word for gymnasium.

12 **Mrs. van Daan**

Born in Buer, Germany, in 1900, Auguste "Gusti" Röttgen wed Hermann van Pels in 1925. One year later, their only child, Peter, was born. The van Pels relocated to Amsterdam in 1937. In July of 1942, the family went into hiding with the Frank family in Otto Frank's office building. In her *Diary*, Anne called her Petronella van Daan. When the group was arrested in August 1944, Auguste was transported to Auschwitz and separated from her husband and son. She was assigned to a work labor group until she was relocated to Bergen-Belsen in November 1944. Then in February 1945 she became a slave laborer for the Raguhn labor unit and was evacuated to Buchenwald in eastern Germany. The Raguhn unit was eliminated on April 8, 1945, whereupon all survivors were marched to Theresienstadt in Czechoslovakia. Historians are unsure of her exact death date; they believe she either died during the Buchenwald-Theresienstadt Death March or shortly after arriving at Theresienstadt.

12 **Mr. van Daan**

Hermann van Pels was born in 1898 in Gehrde, Germany, one of six children. He married Auguste Röttgen in 1925. Their only son, Peter, was born in 1926. Until 1933, Herman and his sister, Ida van Pels, helped operate the family meat seasoning business. As the Nazis consolidated their power and introduced more laws against the Jews, however, the van Pels family was forced to sell their business. In June 1937 Hermann, Peter, and Gusti moved to Amsterdam. The family lived at 34 Zuider Amstellan in Amsterdam, with the Franks being their neighbors. Otto Frank hired Hermann in 1938 as an herb and sausage production specialist for his company, Pectacon. The German Army invaded Holland in May 1940, and as anti-Jewish measures escalated in occupied Holland, Hermann van Pels and Otto Frank began making plans to go into hiding, which they did in July 1942. (In her *Diary*, Anne called him Hermann van Daan.) After the group was arrested in August 1944, Hermann, his son Peter, and Otto Frank were taken to the Auschwitz concentration camp in German-occupied Poland. Hermann was assigned hard labor until an injury to his hand forced him to stop working. Unable to work, he was selected for disposal in the gas chambers in mid-October 1944.

13 **ration books**

Rationing is the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, or services. Rationing controls the size of the ration, one's allotted portion of the resources being distributed on a particular day or at a particular time. Rationing has long been used in the military, especially the navy, to make supplies or *rations* last for a defined duration, such as a voyage. Rationing is often instituted during wartime for civilians as well. For example, each person may be given "ration coupons" allowing him or her to purchase a certain amount of a certain product each month. Rationing often includes food and other necessities for which there is a shortage, including materials needed for the war effort such as rubber tires, leather shoes, clothing, and gasoline.

13 carillon

A carillon is a musical instrument that is usually housed in a free-standing bell tower, or the belfry of a church or other municipal building. The instrument consists of at least 23 cast bronze cup-shaped bells, which are played serially to play a melody, or sounded together to play a chord. A carillon is played by striking a keyboard—the keys of which are sometimes called “batons”—with the fists, and by pressing the keys of a pedal keyboard with the feet. The keys mechanically activate levers and wires that connect to metal clappers that strike the bells, allowing the performer, the *carillonneur*, to vary the intensity of the note according to the force applied to the key. The carillon is the heaviest of all extant musical instruments; the total weight of bells alone can be 100 tons in the largest instruments. The use of bells in a musical fashion originated in the 14th century in the Low Countries (the historical lands around the low-lying delta of the Rhine, Scheldt, and Meuse rivers, including the modern countries of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, as well as parts of northern France and western Germany.) In medieval times, bells were first used as a way of notifying people of fires, storms, wars, and other events. A ringing of bells rung from the lowest note to the highest note indicated that an attack had taken place. In the 17th century, François and Pieter Hemony (who made the carillon in the Westertoren) developed the art of bell-founding (casting), designing, and tuning. They are still considered the greatest carillon-makers in the history of the Low Countries.

14 chamber pot

A chamber pot is a bowl-shaped container with a handle kept in the bedroom under a bed or in the cabinet of a nightstand and generally used as a urinal at night. Chamber pots, usually ceramic, often have lids. The introduction of inside water closets started to displace chamber pots in the 19th century, but such pots were in common use until the mid-20th century.

14 W.C.

A water closet (sometimes referred to by the initials W.C.) is a room that contains a flush toilet, usually accompanied by a washbowl or sink. The 1880s marked the widespread introduction of the flush toilet, and the development of a variety of terms, including “water closet,” to refer to the device. Many people do not like to discuss human waste and ways of dealing with it in company, making polite euphemisms very common. “Water closet” is also a term which clearly separates a room with a flush toilet from a room with a tub or shower which has been designed for bathing and may be known as a “bathroom.” Historically, toilets and tubs were often kept separate. Toilets were often kept in small rooms known as closets to provide people with privacy. With the development of compact flush toilets, architects began locating all of the devices that required plumbing together, allowing people to bathe, wash their hands, and eliminate waste in a single room.

14 Petronella

the first name Anne gave Mrs. van Daan (Auguste van Pels) for the *Diary*

15 Anneke

a typical German nickname for Anne

15 Hanneli Goslar

Hannah “Hanneli” Elisabeth Goslar was born in Berlin, Germany in 1928, the eldest child of Hans Goslar and Ruth Judith Klee. Hannah’s father was deputy minister for domestic affairs in Germany until 1933, and her mother was a teacher. Both of her parents were observant Jews. Her mother died giving birth to a third child, and so did the baby. In 1933, after the election of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party to the Reichstag and Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor, Hans Goslar was forced to resign his governmental job. After an abortive attempt to move to England, where Hans could not find work that would allow him to stay home on the Sabbath, the Goslars moved to Amsterdam. Hannah attended the Sixth Public Montessori School, where she became friends with Anne Frank. Both girls later attended the Jewish Lyceum. Hannah was deported to Westerbork transit camp in June 1943 and then to the exchange camp of Alballalager in Bergen-Belsen in February 1944. While there she met Anne, who had been transferred to Belsen from

Auschwitz, shortly before Anne's death. Hannah's father and maternal grandparents all died of disease before the liberation. Hannah and her little sister Gabi survived the concentration camps and emigrated to Israel in 1947. Hannah married Dr. Walter Pinchas and has three children and ten grandchildren.

15 Jopie de Waal

Jacqueline "Jacque" van Maarsen was Anne's "best" friend at the time the Frank family went into hiding. Jacque sincerely liked Anne, but found her at times too demanding in her friendship. Anne, in her diary later, was remorseful for her own attitude toward Jacque (whom she called Jopie de Waal in the *Diary*), regarding with better understanding Jacque's desire to have other close girlfriends as well: "I just want to apologize and explain things," Anne wrote. After two and a half months in hiding, Anne composed a farewell letter to Jacque in her diary, vowing her lifelong friendship. Jacque's French-born mother was a Christian, and that, along with several other extenuating circumstances, combined to get the "J" (for "Jew") removed from the family's identification cards. The van Maarsens were thus able to live out the war years in Amsterdam. Jacque later married her childhood sweetheart, and still lives in Amsterdam, where she is an award-winning bookbinder and has written four books: *Anne and Jopie* (1990); *My Friend, Anne Frank* (1996); *My Name Is Anne, She Said, Anne Frank* (2003); and *Inheriting Anne Frank* (2009).

16 Nazis

The term *Nazi* derives from the first two syllables of *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party). Nazism, the ideology and practice of the Nazi Party and of Nazi Germany, was a unique variety of fascism that involved biological racism and anti-Semitism. Nazism presented itself as a political synthesis, incorporating policies, tactics, and philosophies from both right- and left-wing ideologies; in practice, Nazism was a far right form of politics. The Nazis believed in the supremacy of an Aryan master race and claimed that Germans represent the most pure Aryan nation. They argued that Germany's survival as a modern great nation required it to create a New Order: an empire in Europe that would give the German nation the necessary land mass, resources, and expansion of population needed to be able to economically and militarily compete with other powers. The Nazis claimed that Jews were the greatest threat to the Aryan race and the German nation. They considered Jews a parasitic race that, to secure its self-preservation, attached itself to various ideologies and movements such as the Enlightenment, liberalism, democracy, parliamentary politics, capitalism, industrialization, Marxism, and trade unionism. To rescue Germany from the effects of the Great Depression, Nazism promoted a managed economy that was neither capitalist nor communist. The Nazis accused both communism and capitalism of being associated with Jewish influences and interests. They declared support for a nationalist form of socialism that was to provide (for the Aryan race and the German nation) economic security, social welfare programs for workers, a just wage, honor for workers' importance to the nation, and protection from capitalist exploitation.

16 fountain pen

A fountain pen contains a reservoir of water-based liquid ink. The ink is fed to the nib through a "feed" via a combination of gravity and capillary action. Filling the fountain pen reservoir with ink involves replacing a disposable ink cartridge, filling the pen with an eyedropper, or using one of a variety of internal mechanisms that suck ink into the reservoir from a bottle through the nib. In the 1940s fountain pens were still popular. Early ballpoint pens were expensive, prone to leaks, and had irregular ink flow; they did not become popular until the early 1960s.

17 Putti

the Italian word for cherubs – perhaps it is a nickname that has something to do with "little boy"?

18 quicksilver

Quicksilver is an old term for mercury, a heavy silvery toxic metallic element, the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. Quicksilver is used as an adjective to mean erratic, liable to sudden unpredictable change or mercurial twists of temperament.

18 Dickens

Charles Dickens (1812–1870) was the most popular English novelist of the Victorian era. Dickens suffered an impoverished childhood that provided plenty of grist for tales of debtors' prison and rat-infested factories. Despite his lack of formal education, he rose from legal clerk to newspaper columnist to best-selling author by the age of 24. During his lifetime, his books—*Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, *David Copperfield*, *A Christmas Carol*, and many more—were wildly popular, not only in England but also around the world; most are still in print.

18 David Copperfield

David Copperfield is a novel by Charles Dickens, first published in serial form in 1849. Many elements within the novel follow events in Dickens' own life, and it is probably the most autobiographical of all of his novels. The story deals with the life of David Copperfield from childhood to maturity, including time at boarding school and as a child laborer. The novel features David's encounters with some of Dickens's most fascinating characters.

18 Margot studies Latin

From medieval times, the study of Latin has been considered a central pillar of western education. At the turn of the twentieth century, for example, more than 50 percent of the public secondary-school students in the United States were studying Latin. Until 1928 Latin enrollments in U.S. secondary schools were greater than enrollments in all other foreign languages combined. Latin was commonly required for admission to college and was seen as the mark of an educated individual. The *National Review* has said, "... the best grounding for education is the Latin grammar ... not because Latin is traditional and medieval, but simply because even a rudimentary knowledge of Latin cuts down the labor and pains of learning almost any other subject by at least 50 percent." At the time of the play, Latin would be a typical subject for any student of Margot's age. Since the late 1950s, however, Latin study has declined; today less than two percent of students study the language.

18 menorah

The Hanukkah menorah is a nine-branched candelabrum lit during the eight-day holiday of Hanukkah. Hanukkah celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple after the successful Jewish revolt against the Seleucid monarchy. The Jews found only enough ritually pure olive oil to light the menorah for one day, but the supply supposedly lasted eight days until a new supply could be obtained. In celebration of this event, the Hanukkah menorah has eight branches for eight candles or oil lamps. The ninth holder is for a candle used to light all the other candles. The menorah is among the most widely produced articles of Jewish ceremonial art. The seven-branched menorah used in the ancient Temple is a traditional symbol of Judaism, along with the Star of David.

20 Mr. Keesing

Anne's math teacher

21 the subjunctive

In grammar, the subjunctive mood is a verb mood typically used in subordinate clauses to express a wish, emotion, possibility, judgment, opinion, necessity, or action that has not yet occurred. (example: If it *were* up to me, you *would* still be in prison.) The details of subjunctive use vary from language to language.

22 Bremerhaven

Bremerhaven (literally "Bremen's harbor") is the seaport of Bremen, Germany. It is located at the mouth of the River Weser on its eastern bank, opposite the town of Nordenham. Though a relatively new city (founded 1827), it has a long history as a trade port and today is one of the most important German ports.

23 biscuits

a small, hard, often sweetened, flour-based product, similar to a cookie or perhaps a cracker

25 Alfred Dussel

Friedrich "Fritz" Pfeffer (1889-1944) was born in Giessen, Germany, one of the five children of a family who lived above their clothing and textiles shop. After completing his education, Pfeffer trained as a dentist and jaw surgeon, obtained a license to practice in 1911, and opened a surgery the following year in Berlin. He served in the German Army during the First World War and in 1921 married Vera Bythiner (1904-1942). The marriage produced a son, Werner Peter Pfeffer (1927-1995), but soon broke down, and the couple divorced in 1932. Pfeffer was granted custody of the boy and raised him alone. In 1936 Pfeffer met Charlotta Kaletta (1910 - 1985), born in Ilmenau, Germany, who shared his history of a broken marriage. She was estranged from her first husband, Ludwig Lowenstein, and their son Gustaf. The couple moved in together but were prohibited from marrying under the 1935 Nazi Nuremberg Laws which forbade marriages between Jews and non-Jews. The rising tide of Nazi activity in Germany persuaded Pfeffer to send his son Werner into the care of his brother Ernst in England in 1938. After Kristallnacht, Pfeffer and Charlotta fled to Amsterdam in December 1938. They were there for two years before the German invasion and subsequent anti-Jewish laws which did not permit the co-habitation of Jews and non-Jews, forcing them to officially separate and register under different addresses. After establishing a dental practice in Amsterdam's Rivierenbuurt, Pfeffer became acquainted with the Van Pels and Frank families. Miep Gies met Pfeffer at one of the Franks' house parties and became a patient in his dental practice. In the autumn of 1942, he decided to go into hiding and inquired with Miep Gies about suitable addresses. She consulted Otto Frank, and Pfeffer was taken into their hiding place on November 16. Pfeffer shared a small room with Anne Frank. He felt his age gave him seniority over Anne and wrote off her writing activities as unimportant compared to his own studies. His observance of orthodox Judaism clashed with her liberal views; her energy and capriciousness grated on his nerves, while his pedantry and rigidity frustrated her. Pfeffer had left a farewell note to Charlotta and they stayed in touch through Miep, who met Charlotta on a weekly basis to exchange their letters and take provisions from her. His letters never disclosed the location of his hiding place and Miep never revealed it, but in August 1944 the group was arrested. Pfeffer was transported to Westerbork and then Auschwitz with the others. On October 29 he was transferred with 59 other medics to Sachsenhausen and from there to Neuengamme, where according to the camp's records, he died of enterocolitis in the sick barracks on December 20, 1944 at the age of 55. Pfeffer's son Werner emigrated to California in 1945 and changed his name to Peter Pepper, later establishing a successful office supplies company under that name. Charlotta married Pfeffer posthumously in 1950. She had become estranged from his son Werner but both were united in their defense of Pfeffer after the publication of Anne's diary in 1947, feeling that Anne's portrait of him—and the pseudonym she had chosen for him, Mr. Dussel, which in German is "Mr. Nitwit"—was injurious to his memory. Otto Frank tried to placate them by reminding them of Anne's youth and of the unflattering portraits of some of the other people in hiding. The subsequent exaggerations of this portrait in the 1955 play and 1959 movie led Charlotta to contact playwrights Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich to complain that they were libeling her deceased husband, who was depicted as ignorant about Jewish traditions. The Hacketts replied that their script did not mirror reality and that to inform a non-Jewish audience of the significance of Judaic ceremonies one character had to be ignorant of them. Charlotta pointed out that her husband was far from unbelieving, and in fact a master of Hebrew, but the character of "Mr. Dussel" remained unchanged. Embittered by the unrepresentative portrait, Charlotta severed her links with Otto Frank and Miep Gies as Anne's fame grew in the decades after the war, and refused requests to be interviewed about her memories of him. Werner remained in touch with Otto and had the opportunity to meet Miep shortly before he died of cancer in 1995, to thank her for her attempt to save his father's life. The meeting between Miep and Werner was recorded for the documentary film *Anne Frank Remembered*. A collection of letters written by Pfeffer to Charlotta and a box of photographs of him were rescued with some of Charlotta's possessions from an Amsterdam flea market after her death in 1985.

27 cognac

Cognac, named after the town of Cognac where it is produced in France, is a variety of brandy. Cognac is produced by doubly distilling the white wines produced in the area. Once distillation is complete, cognac must be aged in oak for at least two years before it can be sold to the public; many cognacs are aged up to twenty years and even longer. Cognac's flavor varies, though typically with characteristics combining nuts, fruit, caramel, honey, vanilla, and/or other spice.

27 Basel

Basel is Switzerland's third most populous city with about 166,000 inhabitants. Located in northwest Switzerland on the river Rhine, where the Swiss, French, and German borders meet, Basel functions as a major industrial center for the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. It has the oldest university of the Swiss Confederation (1460). Basel is German-speaking. It is among the most important cultural centers of Switzerland. The city contains a large number of theatres and many museums, including the Museum of Fine Arts, the world's oldest art collection accessible to the public.

28 Prost

German: the usual toast when drinking alcohol; cheers! From the Latin *pro* (for) + *sit* (may it be): literally, "may it be for (you)," "may it benefit (you)."

28 Dr. Kinzler ... the Blumbergs ... Professor Hallenstein

I have found no information about these names.

28 Beethovenstraat

A street in southern Amsterdam named for the composer, part of a new area developed between the wars and intended for upscale residences. By 1940, forty percent of Amsterdam Jews were living in this vicinity. Today it is a center for fine shopping.

28 rucksack

a simple backpack

28 the Jewish Theatre

Built in 1892 in Amsterdam, the Dutch Theatre was the largest and most luxurious theatre in the area, the place where popular operettas were performed. The theatre was located at the outskirts of the old Jewish quarter of Amsterdam. During World War II, German occupiers renamed the building the Jewish Theatre. In 1942 and 1943, Nazis used the building as a prison and as a deportation center for Jews. Sixty to eighty thousand men, women, and children were deported from here—first to either the Westerbork or the Vught transit camps in Holland, and from there to Nazi Germany's death camps at Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen, or Sobibor. In 1961 the building was demolished, except for the facade and the area immediately behind it, and the theatre was transformed into a war memorial in remembrance of the Jews who perished under the Nazi regime.

28 the East

The largest Nazi death camps were in Occupied Poland, east of Germany and the Netherlands.

29 Charlotte

(see Alfred Dussel above, page 25)

30 asthma

Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, reversible airflow obstruction, and bronchospasm. Common symptoms of asthma include wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing. Symptoms are often worse at night or in the early morning, or in response to exercise or cold air. Some people with asthma only rarely experience symptoms, usually in response to triggers, whereas others may have marked persistent airflow obstruction. Some individuals will have stable asthma for weeks or

months and then suddenly develop an episode of acute asthma. Different asthmatic individuals react differently to various factors, but most individuals can develop severe exacerbation of asthma from several triggering agents, including dust, house mites, animal dander (especially cat and dog hair), cockroach allergens and mold. Asthma medicine of the 1940s and 1950s consisted of adrenalin injections, aminophyllin and combinations with ephedrine (Tedrol, Marax, Elixophyllin), Primetine and Isuprel inhalers and nebulizers (which too often over-stimulated the heart), prednisone and antihistamines. Today, treatment of acute symptoms is usually with an inhaled short-acting beta-2 agonist (such as salbutamol). Symptoms can be prevented by avoiding triggers, such as allergens and irritants, and by inhaling corticosteroids

30 Colin Reese Parker

I have found no information on a correspondent with this name

30 BBC Radio Europe

Today the BBC World Service is the world's largest international broadcaster, broadcasting in 32 languages to many parts of the world via analogue and digital shortwave, internet streaming and podcasting, satellite, FM, and MW relays. The BBC World Service began as the BBC Empire Service in 1932 as a shortwave service. Its broadcasts were aimed principally at English speakers in the outposts of the British Empire. In 1938 the first foreign language service, Arabic, was launched. German programs commenced shortly before the start of the Second World War, and by the end of 1942 broadcasts were being made in all major European languages. The Empire Service was renamed the BBC Overseas Service in 1939, and a dedicated BBC European Service was added in 1941. These External Services gained a special position in international broadcasting during the Second World War, as an alternative source of news for a wide range of audiences, especially those in enemy and occupied territories who often had to listen secretly. George Orwell broadcast many news bulletins on the BBC during World War II. The German Service played an important part in the propaganda war against Nazi Germany.

30 German forces entered unoccupied France

When Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, France and Great Britain declared war. Both armies were mobilized to the Western Front, but for the next eight months neither side made a move. The German Blitzkrieg began its attack in May 1940, and in six weeks of savage fighting the French lost 130,000 and the British army was routed. France signed an armistice with Nazi Germany on June 22, 1940. Nazi Germany occupied three fifths of France's territory (the Atlantic seaboard and most of France north of the Loire), leaving the rest to the new Vichy collaboration government established in July 1940 under Henri Philippe Pétain. (see Vichy Regime below) Following the Allied landings in French North Africa on November 8, 1942, Hitler could not risk an exposed flank on the French Mediterranean. He gave orders for Corsica to be occupied on November 11, and Vichy the following day. Following the conclusion of the operation, Vichy's remaining military forces were disbanded.

30 Vichy

Vichy is a small city in central France, with around 80,000 inhabitants today. It is known as a spa and resort town. It was the de facto capital of Vichy France during the World War II Nazi German occupation from 1940 to 1944.

30 Vichy Regime ... "Free Zone"

The Vichy Regime, or Vichy Government, are common terms used to describe the Government of France headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain from July 1940 to August 1944 during the military occupation of France by Nazi Germany. The Vichy Regime maintained some legal authority in the northern zone of France, which was occupied by the German army. Its laws, however only applied where they did not contradict German ones. This meant that where the regime was most powerful was the unoccupied southern "free zone," where its administrative center of Vichy was located. Pétain and the Vichy Regime willfully collaborated with the German occupation to a high degree. The French police and the state militia organized raids to capture Jews and others considered "undesirable" by the Germans in both the northern and southern zones. The

legitimacy of Vichy France and Pétain's leadership was challenged by General Charles de Gaulle, who claimed instead to represent the legitimacy and continuity of the French Government. Following the Allies' invasion of France in Operation Overlord, de Gaulle proclaimed the Provisional Government of the French Republic (GPRF) in June 1944. After the Liberation of Paris in August, the GPRF installed itself in Paris. The GPRF was recognized as the legitimate government of France by the Allies in October 1944. Many of the Vichy regime's prominent figures were subsequently tried by the GPRF and a number were executed. Pétain himself was sentenced to death for treason, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

31 "Horst-Wessel-Song"

The *Horst-Wessel-Lied* ("Horst Wessel Song"), also known as "Die Fahne hoch" ("The Flag Up High") from its opening line, was the anthem of the Nazi Party from 1930 to 1945. The lyrics were written in 1929 by Horst Wessel, commander of the SA (stormtroopers) in the Friedrichshain district of Berlin. Wessel was murdered by a Communist party member in February 1930, and Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels made him a martyr of the Nazi movement. The song was first performed at Wessel's funeral, and was thereafter extensively used at party functions as well as being sung by the SA during street parades. When Adolf Hitler became chancellor three years later, the *Horst-Wessel-Lied* was recognized as a national symbol by a law. The following year a regulation required the right arm raised in a "Hitler salute" during the first and fourth verses. Nazi leaders can be seen singing the *Horst-Wessel Lied* at the finale of Leni Riefenstahl's 1935 film *Triumph of the Will*. With the end of the Nazi regime in 1945, the *Horst-Wessel-Lied* was banned, and today the song is illegal in Germany and Austria except for educational purposes.

31 Die Fahne hoch!

Die Reihen fest geschlossen!

SA, marschier mit ruhig festem Schritt.

German:

The flag on high!

The ranks close tightly!

SA marches with calm, firm steps.

(SA is the common abbreviation for *Sturmabteilung* [storm detachment or battalion, usually translated as stormtroopers]. The SA functioned as a paramilitary organization of the Nazi Party and played a key role in Adolf Hitler's rise to power in the 1920s and 1930s. The historically more well-known SS started as a branch of the SA and eventually superceded it.)

31 Achtung!

German: Attention!

33 air raid

An air raid is an attack by aircraft against ground targets.

33 Hebrew

Hebrew is a Semitic language of the Afro-Asiatic language family. Culturally, it is considered the language of the Jewish people, although other Jewish languages that originated among diaspora Jews exist. Hebrew in its modern form is spoken by most of the seven million people in Israel, while Classical Hebrew has been used for prayer or study in Jewish communities around the world for over two thousand years. It is one of the official languages of Israel, along with Arabic. As a foreign language, it is studied mostly by Jews and students of Judaism and Israel, archaeologists and linguists specializing in the Middle East and its civilizations, by theologians, and in Christian seminaries. The core of the Torah (the first five books of the Hebrew Bible), and most of the rest of the Hebrew Bible, is written in Classical Hebrew, and much of its present form is specifically the dialect of Biblical Hebrew that scholars believe flourished around the 6th century BCE, around the time of the Babylonian exile. The modern word "Hebrew" is derived from the word "ivri," one of several names for the Jewish people. It is traditionally understood to be an adjective based on the name of Abraham's ancestor, Eber ("ever" in Hebrew), mentioned in Genesis 10:21. This name is possibly based upon the root "avar" meaning "to cross over."

- 33 prayer shawl**
A tallit is a Jewish prayer shawl. A tallit is worn during the morning prayers (Shacharit) on weekdays, *Shabbat*, and holidays. The tallit has special twined and knotted fringes known as *tzitzit* attached to its four corners. The tallit can be made of any materials except a mixture of wool and linen (*shatnez*) interwoven, which is strictly prohibited by the Torah. Most traditional tallitot are made of wool. Tallit are usually given as gifts to children on their Bar Mitzvahs.
- 33 Sim shalom tova u'vrachah**
Chain vo'chesed v'rachamim
Olainu v'al kol yisroel amechoh
Hebrew: Grant universal peace, with happiness and blessing, grace, love, and mercy for us and for all the people Israel.
- 33 cream cakes**
a cake with thick layers of creamy filling between the layers of cake
- 33 Berkhof's**
I have found no information on a bakery or restaurant with this name
- 34 Hanukkah**
Hanukkah, also known as the Festival of Lights, is an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple (the Second Temple) in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt of the 2nd century BCE. Hanukkah is observed for eight nights and days, starting on the 25th day of Kislev according to the Hebrew calendar, which may occur at any time from late November to late December in the Gregorian calendar. The festival is observed by the kindling of the lights of a unique candelabrum, the nine-branched *Menorah* or *Hanukiah*, one additional light on each night of the holiday, progressing to eight on the final night. The typical Menorah consists of 8 branches with an additional raised branch. The extra light is called a *shamash* and is given a distinct location, usually above or below the rest. The purpose of the *shamash* is to have a light available for use, as using the Hanukkah lights themselves is forbidden. Hanukkah is celebrated by a series of rituals that are performed every day throughout the 8-day holiday, some are family-based and others communal. There are special additions to the daily prayer service, and a section is added to the blessing after meals. Many families exchange gifts each night, and fried foods are eaten.
- 34 Baruch ata Adonai**
Eloheinu melech haolam
asher kideshanu bemitsvotav
vetsivanu lehadlik neir
Shel Chanuka
Hebrew: Praised be Thou, O Lord our God, king of the universe, who has sanctified us through His commandments and commanded us to kindle the Chanuka lights.
- 34 the song ...**
"Ma'oz Tzur" is a Jewish liturgical poem or *piyyut*. It is written in Hebrew, and is sung on the holiday of Hanukkah, after lighting the festival lights. The name is a reference to the Hasmonean stronghold of Beth-zur. This Hebrew song is thought to have been written sometime in the 13th century. It was originally sung only in the home, but has been used in the synagogue since the nineteenth century or earlier. Of its six stanzas sometimes only the first stanza is sung (or the first and fifth). The hymn is named for its first two words in Hebrew, which mean "Stronghold of Rock" as a name or epithet for God. The first and last stanzas are written in the present tense. The first expresses hope for the rebuilding of the Temple and for the defeat of enemies, who are metaphorically referred to as barking (*menabe'ah*). The final stanza once again calls for divine retribution against the enemies of the Jewish people.

34 latkes

Potato pancakes are shallow-fried pancakes of grated potato, flour, and egg, often flavored with grated onion or garlic and seasoning. Potato pancakes may be topped with a variety of condiments, ranging from the savory (such as sour cream) to the sweet (such as applesauce), or they may be served ungarnished. Latkes are traditionally eaten by Jews during the Jewish Hanukkah festival. The oil for cooking the latkes is reminiscent of the oil from the Hanukkah story that kept the Second Temple of ancient Israel lit with a long-lasting flame that is celebrated as a miracle.

**37 Maw os tzur yeshuasi
Le cha naweh lisha bayah
Tikon beis tefilasi
Veshum todaw—**

Hebrew:

Rock of Ages let our song

Praise Your saving power:

You and the raging foes

Were our sheltering tower—.

38 Gestapo

The Gestapo (abbreviation of *Geheime Staatspolizei*, *Secret State Police*) was the official secret police of Nazi Germany. Beginning in 1934, it was under the administration of the SS leader Heinrich Himmler in his position as Chief of German Police. The Gestapo had the authority to investigate cases of treason, espionage, sabotage and criminal attacks on the Nazi Party and Germany. The basic Gestapo law passed by the government in 1936 gave the Gestapo *carte blanche* to operate without judicial oversight. The Gestapo was specifically exempted from responsibility to administrative courts, where citizens normally could sue the state to conform to laws. The power of the Gestapo most open to misuse was called *Schutzhaft* – “protective custody”, a euphemism for the power to imprison people without judicial proceedings. Thousands of political prisoners throughout Germany and the occupied territories simply disappeared while in Gestapo custody. Contrary to popular belief, the Gestapo was not an omnipotent agency that had agents in every nook and cranny of German society. The Gestapo was for the most part made up of bureaucrats and clerical workers who depended upon denunciations by ordinary Germans for their information. Indeed, the Gestapo was overwhelmed with denunciations and spent most of its time sorting out the credible from the less credible denunciations. Eighty percent of all Gestapo investigations were started in response to information provided by denunciations by “ordinary” Germans. The popular picture of the Gestapo with its spies everywhere terrorizing German society has been firmly rejected by most historians as a myth invented after the war as a cover for German society’s widespread complicity in allowing the Gestapo to work.

39 seven and a half guilders a Jew

During the German occupation of the Netherlands, the Nazis organized local Dutch police as well as special auxiliary forces whose sole task was to hunt down and arrest Jews. They were paid seven and a half guilders for each Jew captured. In 1944, the liberating Allied forces set an exchange rate of 2.652 guilders = 1 U.S. dollar, making the reward equivalent to about \$3, enough to buy 20 gallons of gas or about 1/10th of a typical month's rent payment.

**39 ... nzawbeiach
L'et takhin matbe'ach
Mitzar hammmabe'—**

Hebrew:

Furious they assailed us

But your arm availed us—

ACT II: January-August 1944**41 period**

Menstruation is the shedding of the uterine lining (endometrium). It occurs on a regular basis in reproductive-age females of certain mammal species. Overt menstruation (where there is bleeding from the uterus through the vagina) is found primarily in humans and close evolutionary relatives such as chimpanzees. Normal, regular menstruation lasts for a few days (usually 3 to 5) every four weeks. The average blood loss during menstruation is little more than an ounce, although the impact of the loss on the patient's lifestyle and quality of life is of perhaps greater relevance; many women also notice shedding of the endometrium lining that appears as tissue mixed with the blood. Many women experience uterine cramps during this time, caused largely by the contractions of the uterine muscle as it expels the endometrial blood from the woman's body. A vast industry has grown to provide drugs to aid in these cramps, as well as sanitary products to help manage menses. Menstruation starts at the onset of puberty (somewhere between the ages of 10 and 15). Common usage refers to menstruation and menses as a period, a contraction of "menstrual period."

42 Venus

Venus was a Roman goddess associated with love, beauty, and fertility, who played a key role in many Roman religious festivals and myths. She is the counterpart of the Greek goddess Aphrodite. Throughout history, Venus has been a popular subject for painting and sculpture.

42 ficelle

A bag made of string or cord; *ficelle* is the French word for string.

45 the night Hitler came to power

Adolf Hitler was sworn in as Chancellor on the morning of January 30, 1933, in what some observers later described as a brief and simple ceremony. His first speech as Chancellor took place on February 10. He became president in August 1934.

45 the Dutch Queen

Queen Wilhelmina (1880-1962) was Queen regnant of the Netherlands from 1890 to 1948, longer than any other Dutch monarch. Her reign saw World War I and World War II, the economic crisis of 1933, and the decline of the Netherlands as a major colonial empire. Outside the Netherlands she is primarily remembered for her role in World War II, in which she proved to be a great inspiration to the Dutch resistance. When Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands in May 1940, Queen Wilhelmina planned to go to the southern province of Zeeland with her troops in order to coordinate further resistance until help arrived. But while she was aboard a British destroyer on her way south, Zeeland came under heavy attack from the Luftwaffe, and she had no choice but to accept George VI's offer of refuge in Britain. During the war her photograph was a sign of Dutch resistance against the Germans. Like Winston Churchill, she broadcast messages to the Dutch people over Radio Oranje. The Queen called Adolf Hitler "the arch-enemy of mankind." Her late-night broadcasts were eagerly awaited by her people, who had to hide in order to listen to them illegally.

45 Non, non, ce n'est pas ce que tu penses.

French: No, no, it's not what you think

45 Ce que vous ne faites pas beaucoup

French: Which you don't do a lot.

45 Oui. Je sais.

French: Yes. I know.

45 Bon. Continuons. La page suivante, s'il vous plaît.

French: Good. Continue. The next page, if you please.

47 Chopin

Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849) was a Polish composer, virtuoso pianist, and music teacher, of French-Polish parentage. He was one of the great masters of Romantic music. A renowned child-prodigy pianist and composer, he grew up in Warsaw and completed his musical education there. Following the Russian suppression of the Polish November 1830 Uprising, he settled in Paris as part of the Polish Great Emigration. He supported himself as a composer and piano teacher, giving few public performances. From 1837 to 1847 he carried on a relationship with the French writer George Sand (a woman). For most of his life, Chopin suffered from poor health; he died in Paris in 1849 at the age of 39. All of Chopin's works involve the piano. They are technically demanding but emphasize nuance and expressive depth. Chopin invented the musical form known as the instrumental ballade and made major innovations to the piano sonata, mazurka, waltz, nocturne, polonaise, étude, impromptu, and prélude.

47 Nocturne No. 10 in A flat major, Opus 32, No. 2

A nocturne (from the French word meaning *nocturnal*, from Latin *nocturnes*) is a musical composition that is inspired by, or evocative of, the night. In its most familiar form as a single-movement character piece written for solo piano, the nocturne was cultivated primarily in the nineteenth century. The most famous exponent of the form was Frédéric Chopin, who wrote 21 of them. Chopin wrote the two nocturnes of Opus 32 in 1837. These nocturnes are not as popular as their predecessors, the Nocturnes Op. 9, often considered two of Chopin's best pieces. No. 2 begins simply, then moves on to a stormier, more chromatic middle section. The reprise of the opening section takes some time before it is restored to calm. This nocturne is among the works of Chopin orchestrated in the ballet *Les Sylphides*.

48 kale

Kale is a form of cabbage, green or purple, in which the central leaves do not form a head. It is considered to be closer to wild cabbage than most domesticated forms. In the Netherlands it is very frequently used in the winter dish stamppot and seen as one of the country's traditional dishes, called *Boerenkool*.

49 the invasion

When the Nazis began attacking the other countries of Europe in 1939, the world was largely unprepared to respond to the large arsenal the Nazis had built over the 1930s, and Germany swiftly and easily conquered most of Europe. It took Great Britain a while to build its own arsenal, and the United States did not even enter the war until the end of 1941. Meanwhile the nations of Europe eagerly awaited a major assault from the Allies, which did not occur until the invasion of Normandy in June 1944.

49 the British are fighting for their lives

The Blitz was the sustained bombing of Britain by Nazi Germany between September 1940 and May 1941. The Blitz hit many towns and cities across the country, but it began with the bombing of London for 76 consecutive nights. By the end of May 1941, more than 43,000 civilians, half of them in London, had been killed by bombing, and more than a million houses were destroyed or damaged in London alone. Hitler's aim was to destroy British civilian and government morale. Although the Germans never again managed to bomb Britain on such a large scale, they carried out smaller attacks throughout the war, taking the civilian death toll to 51,509 from bombing.

49 Three thousand tons of bombs dropped on Hamburg last Sunday

Hamburg is the second-largest city in Germany and the seventh-largest city in the European Union, with more than 1.8 million people. The port of Hamburg is the third-largest port in Europe and the eighth largest in the world. The city is a major transportation hub in Northern Germany and is one of the most affluent cities in Europe. It has become a media and industrial center. During World War II Hamburg suffered a series of air raids that devastated much of the inhabited city as well as harbor areas. On July 23, 1943, a firestorm completely destroyed several densely populated working-class boroughs. The raids, codenamed Operation Gomorrah by the RAF, killed 42,000 civilians; over 1 million civilians were evacuated.

- 49 going to Poland**
The largest Nazi death camps were located in Occupied Poland.
- 51 Dutch Minister of Education, Mr. Gerrit Bolkestein**
Gerrit Bolkestein (1871–1956) was a Dutch politician and member of the Free-minded Democratic League. He was the Dutch Minister for Education, Art, and Science from 1939 until 1945 and was part of the Dutch government-in-exile led by Queen Wilhelmina in London from 1940. In early 1944 Bolkestein gave a radio address from London in which he said that after the war he would collect written evidence from Dutch people relating to the oppression they had endured during the Nazi occupation. Among those who heard the broadcast was Anne Frank who had been keeping a diary for the two years she had spent in hiding. Bolkestein's comment that he was particularly interested in diaries and letters led Anne to edit what had originally been a diary kept for her own amusement, in hopes that it might be published some day.
- 54 Rauter**
Johann Rauter (1895–1949) was an Austrian officer who was Higher SS and Police Leader in the occupied Netherlands during the period of 1940-1945. In his position as police commander and highest ranking SS leader in the Netherlands, Rauter was responsible for the deportation of 110,000 Dutch Jews to the Nazi concentration camps (6,000 survived) and the repression of the Dutch resistance. He had 300,000 Dutchmen deported to Germany for forced labor. After World War II he was convicted of crimes against humanity and executed by firing squad.
- 54 the occupied Netherlands**
The term "occupied" refers to the countries of Europe that were occupied by the military forces of Nazi Germany at various times between 1938 and 1945.
- 54 province**
A province is an administrative division within a country or state, the rough equivalent of a county or a state, depending on the size of the province.
- 54 Utrecht**
Utrecht is the smallest of the twelve provinces of the Netherlands, and is located in the center of the country. Important cities in the province are its capital (also called Utrecht), Amersfoort, Veenendaal, and Zeist. Utrecht's area is around 535 square miles, about the size of the largest counties in Indiana.
- 54 cleansed of Jews**
The ultimate goal of the Nazi Holocaust was to remove all Jews from Europe.
- 54 North and South Holland**
North and South Holland are the provinces that occupy most of the western shore of the Netherlands. Amsterdam is located in North Holland, and the Hague is in South Holland.
- 57 They've landed on the coast of Normandy**
The Allied invasion of Normandy, on the north coast of Occupied France, commenced on June 6, 1944, which is now known as D-Day. (D-Day is a term often used in military parlance to denote the day on which a combat attack or operation is to be initiated. The initial *D* in D-Day has had various meanings in the past, while more recently it has obtained the connotation of "Day" itself, thereby creating the phrase "Day-Day," or "Day of Days.") The assault on Normandy was conducted in two phases: an air assault landing of 24,000 British, American, Canadian, and Free French airborne troops shortly after midnight, and an amphibious landing of Allied infantry and armored divisions on the coast of France commencing at 6:30 AM. The operation was the largest amphibious invasion of all time, with over 160,000 troops landing from more than 5,000 ships.

57 Cherbourg

Cherbourg is on the northern tip of the Normandy peninsula, about 30 miles west of the beaches where the Normandy invasion landed. Cherbourg was captured by the Allies on June 30, 1944.

57 Caen

Caen is located about 10 miles south of the beaches where the Normandy invasion landed. The city was liberated on July 9.

57 Pont L'Évêque

Pont L'Évêque is a small town located just west of the beaches where the Normandy invasion landed. It was liberated on August 22.

57 Paris. And then ... Amsterdam!

The Battle for Paris began on August 19, 1944; the occupying German garrison surrendered August 25, 1944. Amsterdam was liberated by Canadian troops on May 5, 1945, just two days before the German surrender and the end of the war in Europe.

57 Eisenhower

Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower (1890–1969) was a five-star general in the United States Army. During World War II, he served as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Europe, with responsibility for planning and supervising the successful invasion of France and Germany in 1944–45, from the Western Front. In 1951, he became the first supreme commander of NATO. From 1953 to 1961 he was the 34th President of the United States. The evening of D-Day, June 6, 1944, he gave a brief radio address broadcast to Europe on the BBC.

58 Palestine

Palestine has long been a conventional name used, among others, to describe a geographic region between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, and various adjoining lands. From 1917 to 1948, this area was occupied and administered by Great Britain under the British Mandate for Palestine. This area today is Israel and portions of Jordan to the west.

58 ferry

A ferry is a boat used to carry (or *ferry*) primarily passengers, and sometimes vehicles and cargo as well, across a body of water. Most ferries operate on regular, frequent, return services. Bremerhaven is located at the mouth of the River Weser on its eastern bank, opposite the town of Nordenham, and has several ferry services.

58 sauerbraten

Sauerbraten is a German pot roast, usually of beef (but other meats such as venison, lamb, mutton, or pork are sometimes used), marinated before cooking in a mixture of vinegar, water, spices, and seasonings. Sauerbraten is traditionally served with red cabbage, potato dumplings, Spätzle, boiled potatoes, or noodles. While many German-style restaurants in America pair potato pancakes with sauerbraten, this is common only in a small part of Germany.

59 Mahler

Gustav Mahler (1860–1911) was a late-Romantic Austro-Bohemian-German composer and one of the leading conductors of his generation. As a composer, he acted as a bridge between the 19th century Austro-German tradition and the modernism of the early 20th century. While in his lifetime his status as a conductor was established beyond question, his own music gained wide popularity only after periods of relative neglect which included a ban on its performance in much of Europe during the Nazi era (Mahler was Jewish). After 1945 the music was discovered and championed by a new generation of listeners; Mahler then became one of the most frequently performed and recorded of all composers, a position he has sustained into the 21st century. Mahler's œuvre is relatively small—for much of his life composing was a part-time activity, secondary to conducting—and is confined to the genres of symphony and song, except for one piano quartet.

59 Kindertotenlieder

Kindertotenlieder (*Songs on the Death of Children*) is a song cycle for voice and orchestra by Gustav Mahler. The words of the songs are poems by Friedrich Rückert. The original *Kindertotenlieder* were a group of 428 poems written by Rückert in 1833–34 in reaction to the illness (scarlet fever) and death of his two children Luise and Ernst. Mahler biographer Karen Painter describes the poems thus: "Rückert's 428 poems on the death of children became singular, almost manic documents of the psychological endeavor to cope with such loss. In ever new variations, Rückert's poems attempt a poetic resuscitation of the children that is punctuated by anguished outbursts. But above all the poems show a quiet acquiescence to fate and to a peaceful world of solace." These poems were not intended for publication. Mahler selected five of Rückert's poems to set as Lieder (songs), which he composed between 1901 and 1904. The songs are written in Mahler's late-romantic idiom, and like the texts reflect a mixture of feelings: anguish, fantasy resuscitation of the children, resignation. The final song ends in a major key and a mood of transcendence. The poignancy of the cycle is increased by the fact that four years after he wrote it, Mahler lost his own daughter, Maria, aged four, to scarlet fever. He wrote, "I placed myself in the situation that a child of mine had died. When I really lost my daughter, I could not have written these songs any more."

60 seven-card gin Rummy

Gin rummy, or simply Gin, is a simple and popular two-player card game created in 1909 by Elwood T. Baker and his son C. Graham Baker. Gin evolved from 18th-century Whiskey Poker and was created with the intention of being faster than standard rummy, but less spontaneous than knock rummy.

60 Dutch Collaborators

Collaborationism is cooperation with enemy forces against one's country. Legally, it may be considered as a form of treason. Collaborationism may be associated with criminal deeds in the service of the occupying power, which may include complicity with the occupying power in murder, persecutions, pillage, and economic exploitation, or participation in a puppet government. Not all Dutch offered active or passive resistance against the German occupation. Some Dutch men and women chose or were forced to collaborate with the German regime or joined the German army (which usually would mean being placed in the Waffen-SS). Others, like members of the Henneicke Column (a group of Dutch Nazi collaborators under the leadership of Wim Henneicke working in the investigative division of the Central Bureau for Jewish Emigration), were actively involved in capturing hiding Jews for a price and delivering them to the German occupiers. It is estimated that the Henneicke Column captured around 8,000-9,000 Dutch Jews who were ultimately sent to their death in the German death camps.

61 RAUS!!!
German: Out!

61 LOS!
German: Go!

61 SCHNELL!
German: Quick!

61 WEG!
German: Away! (get rid of that)

61 JUDENDRECK!
German: Jewish scum!

62 Barrack 67

In General, conditions at Westerbork were not as bad as other camps. Although men and women were segregated at night, there was no restriction on their movements during the day. Services within the camp included dental clinics, hairdressers, photographers, and a postal system. Various sporting activities were available, including boxing, tug-of-war and gymnastics. There was a cabaret, a choir, and a ballet troupe. Toiletries, toys, and plants could be purchased from the camp warehouse. There were no shortages in the camp, since it was regularly supplied by the Dutch administration and the commander had a fund at his disposal appropriated from the Jewish property that had been confiscated. But those Jews who had been caught in hiding were labeled "Convict Jews" and were placed in a punishment block, Barrack 67, in the north-eastern corner of the camp. Unlike other inmates, they were not allowed to keep their own clothes, but were forced to wear blue overalls and wooden clogs. Men and women in the punishment block had their hair shaved, received no soap and less food than other prisoners, and were forced to work in the most arduous labor details. The Convict Jews (*Strafgefallen*) were in general the first to be selected for transportation on the next train for Poland, leaving on the subsequent Tuesday.

62 extermination camps

Extermination camps (or death camps) were camps built by Nazi Germany to systematically kill millions by gassing, mostly Jews. Thus they are distinguished from concentration camps, which are designed to merely detain and confine certain groups.

62 Auschwitz

Auschwitz was a network of concentration and extermination camps built and operated in Polish areas annexed by Nazi Germany during the Second World War. It was the largest of the German concentration camps, consisting of Auschwitz I (the *Stammlager* or base camp); Auschwitz II-Birkenau (the *Vernichtungslager* or extermination camp); Auschwitz III-Monowitz, also known as Buna-Monowitz (a labor camp); and 45 satellite camps. Auschwitz is the German name for Oświęcim, the town in and around which the camps were located; it was renamed by the Germans after they invaded Poland in September 1939. Birkenau, the German translation of *Brzezinka* (birch tree), refers to a small Polish village nearby that was mostly destroyed by the Germans to make way for the camp. It is estimated that 1.1 million prisoners died at Auschwitz, around 90 percent of them Jews. Those not killed in the gas chambers died of starvation, forced labor, lack of disease control, individual executions, and medical experiments. Auschwitz was liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945. In 1947, Poland founded a museum on the site of Auschwitz I and II, which by 1994 had seen 22 million visitors—700,000 annually—pass through the iron gates crowned with the infamous motto, *Arbeit macht frei* ("work makes you free").

62 Separation. Men from women.

The Nazis systematically separated men from women in all their camps. A primary reason was to prevent procreation amongst the population they were attempting to exterminate. But separation of families also destroyed potential feelings of comfort or normalcy among the prisoners and made both sexes more docile and easier to control.

62 gas chambers

During the Holocaust, large-scale gas chambers designed for mass killing were used by Nazi Germany as part of their genocide program. Some stationary gas chambers could kill up to 2,000 people at once. In many circumstances, the preferred gas was carbon monoxide, often provided by the exhaust gas of cars, trucks, or army tanks. By early 1942, however, Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide) had emerged as the preferred extermination tool for both the Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek extermination camps, where it claimed the lives of roughly 1.2 million people.

62 “Death march”

Towards the end of World War II in 1944, as Britain and the United States approached the concentration camps from the west, the Soviet Union was advancing from the east. Trapped in the middle of the allied advance, the SS, not wanting the world to know about the Holocaust, decided to abandon the camps, moving or destroying evidence of the various atrocities they had committed there. Thousands of prisoners were killed in the camps before the marches commenced. Although the prisoners were already weak or ill after enduring the routine violence, overwork, and starvation of concentration camp life, they were marched for dozens of miles in the snow to railway stations, then transported for days at a time without food, water, or shelter in freight carriages originally designed for cattle. On arrival at their destination, they were then forced to march again to the new camp. Any prisoners who were unable to keep up due to fatigue or illness were immediately executed by gunshot.

62 Mauthausen

Mauthausen Concentration Camp grew to become a large group of Nazi concentration camps that was built around the villages of Mauthausen and Gusen in Upper Austria. Initially a single camp at Mauthausen, it expanded over time, and by the summer of 1940, the Mauthausen-Gusen camp had become one of the largest labor camp complexes in German-controlled Europe. The complex included quarries, munitions factories, mines, arms factories, and Me 262 fighter-plane assembly plants. The death toll remains unknown, although most sources place it between 122,000 and 320,000 for the entire complex. The camps formed one of the first massive concentration camp complexes in Nazi Germany, and were the last ones to be liberated by the Allies. The two main camps, Mauthausen and Gusen I, were also the only two camps in the whole of Europe to be labelled as “Grade III” camps, which meant that they were intended to be the toughest camps for the “Incorrigible Political Enemies of the Reich”. Unlike many other concentration camps, intended for all categories of prisoners, Mauthausen was mostly used for extermination through labor of the *intelligentsia*, educated people and members of the higher social classes in countries subjugated by the Nazi regime during World War II.

62 Bergen-Belsen

Bergen-Belsen was a Nazi concentration camp in in northwestern Germany, southwest of the town of Bergen. Originally established as a prisoner of war camp, in 1943 it became a concentration camp where Jewish hostages were held with the intention of exchanging them for German prisoners of war held overseas. During this time an estimated 50,000 Russian prisoners of war and a further 50,000 inmates died there, up to 35,000 of them dying of typhus in the first few months of 1945. The camp was liberated by the British on April 15, 1945. Sixty thousand prisoners were found inside, most of them seriously ill, and another 13,000 corpses lay around the camp unburied. For public opinion in Western countries in the immediate post-1945 period, Bergen-Belsen became emblematic of Nazi horrors in general. The even greater horrors of Auschwitz, a camp that was liberated by the Soviets and of which Western soldiers and journalists had no direct experience, became widely known only later.

62 Buchenwald

Buchenwald concentration camp was established on the Ettersberg (Etter Mountain) near Weimar, Germany, in 1937, one of the first and the largest of the concentration camps on German soil. Camp prisoners from all over Europe and Russia worked primarily as forced labor in local armament factories. Although Buchenwald was technically not an extermination camp, it was a site of an extraordinary number of deaths. A primary cause of death was illness due to harsh camp conditions, with starvation—and its consequent illnesses—prevalent. Malnourished and suffering from disease, many were literally worked to death under the *Vernichtung durch Arbeit* policy (extermination through labor), as inmates had only the choice between slave labor or inevitable execution. Many inmates died as a result of human experimentation or fell victim to arbitrary acts perpetrated by the SS guards. Other prisoners were simply murdered, primarily by shooting and hanging. More than 56,000 prisoners are estimated to have died at Buchenwald.

62 Theresienstadt

Theresienstadt concentration camp was a unique Nazi German institution during World War II: part Jewish ghetto, part labor camp, part transit camp, part propaganda tool. It was established by the Gestapo in the fortress and garrison city of Terezín (German name *Theresienstadt*), located in what is now the Czech Republic. To the outside Theresienstadt was presented by the Nazis as a model Jewish settlement. It had a highly developed cultural life, with outstanding Jewish artists, creating drawings and paintings while writers, professors, musicians, and actors gave lectures, concerts, and theatre performances. Children attended school. In reality it was a concentration camp, with 50,000 prisoners crammed into a fortified city that had formerly held 7,000. Over the course of the war, approximately 144,000 Jews were sent to Theresienstadt. About a quarter of the inmates (33,000) died in Theresienstadt, mostly because of the deadly conditions (hunger, stress, and disease, especially the typhus epidemic at the very end of war). About 88,000 were deported to Auschwitz and other extermination camps. At the end of the war, there were a mere 17,247 survivors. 15,000 children lived in the camp's children's home; only 93 survived.

62 Neuengamme

The Neuengamme labor camp was established in 1938 by the SS near the village of Neuengamme in Hamburg, Germany. Work at the camp was centered on the production of bricks. This included the construction of a canal to transport the bricks to and from the site. Inmates had to excavate the heavy, peaty soil with inadequate tools and regardless of weather conditions or their health state. From 1942, several armaments companies established facilities directly next to the Neuengamme concentration camp. By the end of the war, more than half of its estimated 106,000 prisoners had succumbed to the inhuman conditions in the camp from hard manual work with insufficient nutrition, extremely unhygienic conditions with widespread disease, and violence from the guards.

62 Birkenau

part of the Auschwitz camp complex (see above)

62 typhus

Epidemic typhus is a form of typhus so named because the disease often causes epidemics following wars and natural disasters. The causative organism is *Rickettsia prowazekii*, transmitted by the human body louse. Symptoms include severe headache, a sustained high fever, cough, rash, severe muscle pain, chills, falling blood pressure, stupor, sensitivity to light, and delirium. A rash begins on the chest about five days after the fever appears, and spreads to the trunk and extremities. Typhus killed hundreds of thousands of prisoners in Nazi concentration camps during World War II. The deteriorating quality of hygiene in camps such as Theresienstadt and Bergen-Belsen created conditions where diseases such as typhus flourished.

62 lice

Lice (singular: louse) is the common name for over 3000 species of wingless insects of the order Phthiraptera; three of which are classified as human disease agents. Most lice are scavengers, feeding on skin and other debris found on the host's body, but some species feed on sebaceous secretions and blood. Most are found only on specific types of animal, and, in some cases, only to a particular part of the body. Humans host three different kinds of lice: head lice, body lice, and pubic lice. Near the end of World War II, lice infestation in Nazi concentration camps led to several outbreaks of typhus. Lice can only thrive in warm conditions—which are provided even in cold weather by body heat and clothing. In spreading from person to person, lice require close proximity of a new potential host—and this was readily provided in the camps as prisoners huddled together to preserve a degree of warmth. Lice who had sucked the blood of one infected person quickly succeeded in spreading the infection to each successive host. Lice reproduce with remarkable speed. Each female can produce as many as a dozen fresh eggs per day, which hatch within a month (and often within half that time).

Films to See

Playing for Time (1980)

Vanessa Redgrave and Jane Alexander as musicians imprisoned at Auschwitz.

Miracle at Midnight (1988)

Sam Waterston and Mia Farrow as a Danish family secretly transporting Jews to safety.

Out of the Ashes (2003)

Christine Lahti as a doctor who must defend her actions at Auschwitz.

The Diary of Anne Frank (1959)

Film version of the 1955 play.

The Diary of Anne Frank (2009)

BBC film version of the book.

Schindler's List (1993)

Steven Spielberg's Oscar winner about a German manufacturer who kept Jews out of the camps.

Autumn Hearts: A New Beginning (2008)

Concentration camp survivors meet after years of being apart.

The Devil's Arithmetic (1999)

Kirsten Dunst as a contemporary teen who travels back in time and experiences the Holocaust.

Blessed Is the Match: The Life and Death of Hannah Senesh (1999)

Documentary about the only military rescue mission for Jews during World War II.

"America and the Holocaust" from the TV series *American Experience* (2005)

Anti-Semitism in the United States during World War II. DVD includes printable materials for teachers.

"Memory of the Camps" from the TV series *Frontline* (2005)

Film shot by Allied troops as they liberated Hitler's death camps.

Broken Silence (2004)

Five-part series about Holocaust survivors around the world.

The Holocaust (1978)

An all-star cast in a much-lauded nine-hour miniseries.

For Discussion

The Indianapolis Children's Museum highlights three children who made a major difference in our lives for the better. What other children could be added to this list and for what reason?

Regardless of what American and world history has taught us, we find that humans aren't finished with hatred. What evidence supports this?

The Holocaust isn't uniquely Jewish; it belongs to all of us. Why is this the case? What color is the Holocaust and why?

What makes a person more likely to help one person over another?

What responsibility do we have today as witnesses to local, national, and world violence? Why do we as individuals and as a nation chose to be bystanders? What do we lose and/or gain?

Activities

Think about Miep and Mr. Kraler and what they did for the people in the secret annex during World War II. What can you do today for people around the world in troubled situations today? What organizations could you contribute to? What other actions could you take, such as organizing a food or clothing drive, “adopting” a needy child, volunteering for meals on wheels, or donating a farm animal to a village? research what options are available. As a class, choose one of these outreach programs and make it your class project for the year.

Research major figures from WWII, both American and foreign, other than Anne Frank. What was their impact? Who protested against the Japanese internment camps here in the United States? Who was the head of the WACS during the war? Who was the British monarch during WWII? Who were the top performers in the USO tours? Who were the German resisters to Hitler’s regime? As a class, put together large posters about these persons in various categories such as Home Front, Western Front, Pacific, Military, Women in the 1930s and 40s, Politics, etc. Use pictures, charts, maps, tables, as well as written information about their contributions.

Divide the class in half and give each group a week to prepare. One half will debate on mankind’s capacity to do good, and the other half mankind’s capacity to do wrong. Each side must cite evidence on a local, regional, national, and global level on crimes and kindnesses against humanity, the planet, and other creatures. Bring in an outside judge or panelist to hear the arguments if possible. At the end, process what the class discovered about mankind, our survival despite the harshness, and what are our strengths as we make our way through the 21st century.

In recognition of the people who hid in the “secret annex,” take eight minutes of silence—one minute for each person who survived two years living in silence. During the eight minutes, students can read, write, lay their heads down on their desk, draw, do homework, even meditate. Students cannot talk. If you are able to have them remove their shoes even better. If you want to take it a step further to heighten the stakes, arrange to have another teacher help you with this activity. When a student makes any fully audible noise, they must be removed to the room with the other teacher. At the end of the eight minutes bring all the students together and discuss the experience: *What was the most difficult part of this activity? How did you overcome the challenges this activity presented to you? When your classmates were removed, what were your thoughts? When you were removed, what were your thoughts? Do you believe you could have found the strength to do this for a prolonged period of time like many victims and survivors did?*

Writing Prompts

Have you ever been publicly humiliated? If so what did it feel like? What action did you want to take against the person or people who humiliated you? Are you aware of an occasion when you have witnessed someone else's humiliation? What did you observe happening from all involved, including the other bystanders as well as those involved in the altercation?

Have the students write a paragraph about one or more of the following topics from the play *The Diary of Anne Frank*:

What are the little things in your life that mean a lot to you that you most likely take for granted?

Above all we must remember that those who suffered through the Holocaust were individual human beings who loved music, sports, literature, etc. What are the things you love that make you feel the most alive and connected to your community?

How much do you value your privacy? How well do you believe you could cope if you lost all rights to your privacy?

What happens to you in times of stress and hardship? What have you noticed about others in times of stress? What do you do to escape stress? Do you have favorite movies, books, music, or activities that help you combat stressful situations? Who and what sustains you during these times and why?

If you were liberated from a long period of captivity, what would be the first thing you would want to do and why?