

A N N E F R A N K

A HISTORY FOR TODAY

Anne Frank

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

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

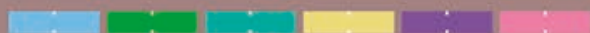
安妮·弗兰克

一段警醒世人的历史

安妮·弗兰克

"像我这样的人写日记是有些怪。不仅是因为我从来没写过，而且在我看来，以后不只是我自己，换了随便哪个人，谁又会对一个 13 岁的小女生敞开的心扉感兴趣呢。"

在 13 岁生日那天，安妮·弗兰克收到了一个日记本。但几周后，她不得不躲藏起来，她的生活发生了天翻地覆的变化。在此后的两年多时间里，她在日记本中记录了自己的想法、感受和经历。她永远也不会知道在未来的今日这本日记会被全球数百万人阅读。





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

安妮父母的婚礼，1925年5月12日。

“I was born on
12 June 1929.”

Anne Frank

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

Anne Frank is the second daughter of Otto Frank and Edith Frank-Holländer. The Frank and Holländer families have lived in Germany for generations. The Frank family are liberal Jews. They feel a bond with the Jewish faith, but they are not strictly observant. In 1930 around 1% of the German population, more than half a million people, are Jewish.



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

安妮的父亲（左）和叔叔罗伯特在第一次世界大战期间（1914 - 1918年）担任德国军官。

“我出生于1929年
6月12日。”

安妮·弗兰克

“我的父亲是我见过的最令人敬慕的父亲，他直到36岁才和我母亲结婚，母亲那时25岁。我的姐姐玛格特于1926年在德国的法兰克福出生。而我出生于1929年6月12日。”

安妮·弗兰克是奥托·弗兰克和伊迪丝·弗兰克-霍尔兰德的第二个女儿。弗兰克和霍尔兰德家族世代居住在德国。弗兰克家族是自由派的犹太人。他们崇尚犹太信仰，但并不是十分虔诚的教徒。在1930年，大约有1%的德国人（差不多五十多万人）都是犹太人。



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

安妮的祖母弗兰克在第一次世界大战期间担任军队医院的护士。



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

1932 年在柏林德国国会大厦前反对《凡尔赛条约》的示威游行。

Crisis in Germany

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

德国危机

1918 年，第一次世界大战以德国战败而告终。战后签订的《凡尔赛条约》使德国承受了沉重的赔款付担。数百万人失业，陷入极度贫困中。通货膨胀失去控制：到 1923 年，流通的货币几乎一文不值。许多德国人感到异常愤怒。1929 年，全球爆发经济危机，德国尤遭重创。一个由阿道夫·希特勒领导的极端民族主义政党，德国国家社会工党（NSDAP），谴责犹太人是导致所有德国和世界问题的罪魁祸首。希特勒还声称有办法解决失业和贫困问题。



2 Collecting money for poverty-stricken children in Berlin, 1920. 1920 年柏林，为贫困儿童募捐。



3 Children playing with a pile of worthless banknotes, 1923. 1923 年，孩子们在把玩一堆分文不值的钞票。



4 Hitler on the day of the annual party rally in Nuremberg, 1927. He repeatedly claims that the Jews are to blame for Germany's problems. 1927 年纽伦堡，希特勒出席纳粹党的周年集会。他反复宣称德国遭受的问题完全归咎于犹太人。

希特勒吸引了越来越多的追随者。1930 年，18.3% 的德国人投票支持纳粹党（NSDAP）。

5 Hitler attracts a growing following. In 1930, 18.3% of Germans vote for the Nazi party (NSDAP).





Anne, Margot and their father, 1930.

安妮、玛格特和他们的父亲，1930 年。

“I lived in Frankfurt until I was four.”

Otto Frank

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

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

“我在 4 岁前一直住在法兰克福。”

奥托·弗兰克

“早在 1932 年，一群德国突击队（褐衫党）高唱‘当犹太人的鲜血从刀上溅落下来’游行示威…我马上与妻子商量：‘我们如何逃离此地？’”

奥托和伊迪丝深深地为未来感到担忧。纳粹分子的势力不断扩大，行为也愈加残忍。而且，由于经济危机的影响，奥托工作的银行也越来越不景气。奥托和伊迪丝非常想离开这里，并考虑是否可以前往另一个国家开始新的生活。玛格特和安妮对父母的担忧毫无所知。



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

1933 年 10 月，安妮和玛格特待在位于德国亚琛（在荷兰边界附近）的外祖母霍尔兰德家。



Anne, July 1933.

安妮，1933 年 7 月。



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

玛格特·弗兰克，1929 年安妮出生时她三岁。



1 *'Hitler: Our Last Hope'*
NSDAP election poster, 1932.

Hitler wins the elections

By 1932, almost 6 million Germans are unemployed. More and more Germans are attracted to radical anti-democratic parties. Both Communists and National Socialists claim to have the one and only solution to all of society's problems. Political differences are often fought out on the streets. The NSDAP exploits this violence to their own advantage, and at the November 1932 elections they become the largest party in parliament, with 33.1% of the votes.

"希特勒：我们最后的希望"
1932 年，纳粹党的选举海报

希特勒赢得选举

到 1932 年，差不多有 600 万德国人失业。越来越多的德国人开始支持激进的反民主党派。共产党和国家社会党都宣称自己拥有解决所有社会问题的唯一办法。不同政治派别之间经常在街头巷尾交战。而纳粹党正好将这种激烈的行为转变为自身的优势，在 1932 年 11 月的选举中，以 33.1% 的选票成为国会第一大党。



2 *A poor neighbourhood in Berlin in 1932. On the wall is written: "Our children are wasting away here".*

1932 年，柏林的一个贫民区。墙上写道：“我们的孩子在这里被耽误掉了”。



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

在这张 1932 年拍摄的照片中，希特勒被热情的拥戴者所包围。



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

1932 年，纳粹党仍有许多反对者。图中所示是一次反纳粹党的示威游行。

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

失业者在汉诺威劳工局门外排队。围墙上的标语为：“投希特勒一票”。





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

当奥托准备移居事宜时，安妮和玛格特携同她们的母亲待在位于德国亚琛的外祖母霍尔兰德家。

“...the world around me collapsed.”

Otto Frank

“...the world around me collapsed... I had to face the consequences and though it hurt me deeply, I realised that Germany was not the world and I left forever.”

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

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



2 Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor on 30 January 1933.

1933年1月30日，阿道夫·希特勒成为德国总理。



3 Nazi violence against the Jews is widely reported in the international media, but the Nazis claim this is nothing but Jewish propaganda. On 1 April 1933 they begin a boycott of Jewish lawyers, doctors, shops and department stores.

国际媒体广泛报道纳粹分子迫害犹太人的暴行，但是纳粹分子声称这只不过是犹太人的宣传言论。1933年4月1日，他们开始联合抵制犹太律师、医生、店铺和百货公司。



4 Anne, Edith and Margot Frank, 10 March 1933. Tietz department store in Frankfurt (Germany) had a Photoweigh photo booth where you could weigh yourself and have your passport photo taken.

安妮、艾迪特和玛戈特·弗兰克，1933年3月10日。德国法兰克福蒂茨百货商场有一个“称重兼照相”的自动照相棚，你可以在这里称量体重后拍护照照片。

“...我周围的世界崩溃了。”

奥托·弗兰克

“...我周围的世界崩溃了...我必须面对后果，虽然它深深地刺痛着我，但我意识到德国并不代表整个世界，我必须永远离开这里。”

1933年1月30日，希特勒成为德国总理。新上任的统治者很快就表明了他们的真正意图。他们制订了第一部反犹太法，从此疯狂迫害犹太人的行径在德国开始肆意进行。

对于奥托·弗兰克来说，离开德国的时间到了。他尝试在与他有业务关系的荷兰找份工作。他的寻觅获得了成功，随后弗兰克一家移居阿姆斯特丹。



1 An NSDAP torchlight march through Berlin, 1933.

1933年，贯穿整个柏林的纳粹党火炬游行。

Dictatorship

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

专政

纳粹党不仅对犹太人，而且对其政治对手也同样实行恐怖统治。尤其疯狂迫害共产党和社会民主党，并将他们关押在集中营里。多种艺术、文学和音乐遭到禁止，并当街烧毁各种书籍。许多作家、艺术家和科学家逃亡海外。民主制度遭到废除。犹太族公务员和教师被解雇。



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

1933年3月23日，国会通过表决允许希特勒在不经民主共识的情况下统治国家。只有那些未被逮捕或者未逃亡的社会民主党投票反对。共产党已被取缔。



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

1933年5月的一次公开焚书活动，书籍的作者大多数都是犹太人，他们都被打上“非德国”的烙印。



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

“领袖，我们跟随您！所有人都拥戴您。” 1933年中期，所有政党都被取缔。唯一许可的党派就是纳粹党。

5 Political opponents are rounded up, March 1933.

1933年3月，政敌被围捕。





1 Anne at school, 1935.

安妮在学校，1935年

“To Holland”

Anne Frank

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

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

“前往荷兰”

安妮·弗兰克

“因为我们是犹太人，所以在1933年父亲带着我们移居荷兰。那时他在一家制造果酱配料产品的荷兰公司 Opekta 担任总经理。”

奥托·弗兰克开始创办他的公司，销售一种用于制造果酱的凝胶剂“Opekta”。弗兰克一家搬到位于阿姆斯特丹新住宅开发区的 Merwedeplein 广场。越来越多来自德国的难民在这个区安顿下来。安妮和玛格特都在当地的学校就读，并迅速学习荷兰语。



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

奥托·弗兰克和他的秘书米普·吉斯，她从1933年开始为奥托工作。



3 Anne with her friends Eva Goldberg (on the left) and Sanne Ledermann (in the middle) at the Merwedeplein (Amsterdam), 1936.

安妮和朋友伊娃·哥德堡（左）和桑尼·雷德尔曼（中）在梅尔韦德广场，1936年。



4 Margot and Anne with their friends Ellen Weinberger (second from the left) and Gabrielle Kahn (on the right). The photo was taken at the home of the Kahn family in Amsterdam, 1934.

玛格特和安妮及她们的朋友艾琳·万博尔哥（左起第二个）和嘉贝丽·卡恩（右）。照片拍摄于阿姆斯特丹卡恩家，1934年。



1 Rigidly organized mass rallies make a big impression.

组织严密的群众集会令人印象深刻。

The Nazification of Germany

In Germany, 'law and order' have returned, and the economy is on the upturn. The Nazis take control of the upbringing and education of young people, with the aim of turning them into 'good Nazis'. The media (radio, newspapers and film) only reflect Nazi ideology. There is great enthusiasm for Hitler and his party. There are some opponents too, but most of them remain silent for fear of violence and imprisonment. A variety of anti-Jewish measures are introduced. There is little resistance.



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

失业者都被安排参加公路、政府大楼和民用项目的建设工。希特勒还开始建立武器工业及一支大规模的军队。失业人数急剧下降。

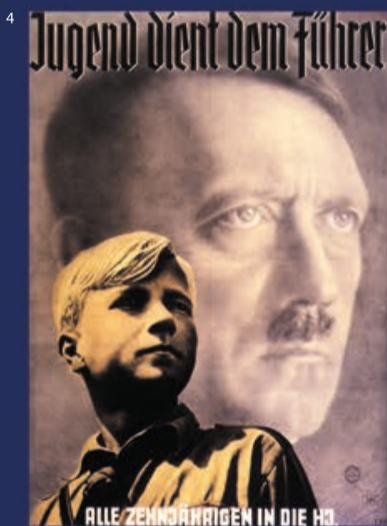
德国的纳粹化

在德国，“法律和秩序”恢复正常，经济复苏。纳粹分子控制青少年的培养和教育，目的是将他们培养成“合格的纳粹主义者”。而媒体（广播、报纸和电影）仅反映纳粹的意识形态。人们狂热地崇拜希特勒及其政党。虽然仍有一些反对者，但大多数人都因为害怕暴力和关押而保持缄默。各种反犹太措施出台。几乎没有遇到任何反抗。



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

不论男女老少都对纳粹党充满狂热。



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

“青少年效忠领袖”
“所有十岁的儿童都要加入希特勒青年团”

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

纳粹分子企图完全控制青少年的教育。男孩子的教育活动都充满军事色彩，而女孩子则准备承担家庭主妇和母亲的职责。





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

“There goes Anne, Hanne and Sanne”

Anne Frank

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

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

Anne
安妮

Margot
玛格特



1935



1936



1937

“看，那是安妮、汉妮和桑妮三姐妹”

安妮·弗兰克

“汉纳和桑妮曾是我两个最好的朋友。看到我们在一起的人常说‘看，那是安妮、汉妮和桑妮三姊妹。’”

汉纳·戈斯拉尔和桑妮·莱德蒙都是犹太人，她们都是从柏林逃亡来的。难民源源不断地涌入，越来越多从德国逃亡的人成了安妮的邻居。在安妮的班级里，大约有一半的孩子是犹太人。



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

1937年，安妮参加在阿姆斯特丹附近的拉伦举办的城市儿童夏令营。



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

在安妮的班级里有许多犹太儿童，其中大多数都来自德国。



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

Race Laws

In 1935, 'race laws' are introduced. Only Germans with so-called 'German blood' can be full citizens from now on. All others have fewer rights. Hitler's ideal is a 'racially pure' German people. According to him, the German 'Aryan race' is superior to all others. The Nazis see the Jews not only as inferior, but also as dangerous. They harbour the delusion that 'the Jews' are engaged in a worldwide conspiracy to destroy the so-called 'Aryan race'.

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

纳粹分子认为人们可分为各种“种族”，而他们自己所属的“雅利安种族”是最优越的。此图所示为正在检查一个孩子的“种族特性”。

《种族法》

1935年，《种族法》出台。从那时起，只有具有所谓“德国血统”的德国人才有资格成为真正的公民。其他人只能享有较少的公民权利。希特勒的目标是建立一个“纯种”的德国种族。按照他的观点，德国“雅利安种族”比其他所有种族都优越。纳粹分子不仅将犹太人视为劣等种族，还认为他们是危险的种族。他们持有这样一种谬论，即“犹太人”参与了一个世界性的企图摧毁所谓“雅利安种族”的阴谋。

犹太人受到越来越多严格的限制，而纳粹分子的目的只有一个：将犹太人与非犹太人隔离。



2 Schoolchildren are given lessons in 'racial studies'.

学生们在听讲“种族研究”课程。



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

希特勒下达一道命令，为了防止“种族弱化”必须将残疾人处死。大约有80,000名残疾人被杀害，这个女孩就是其中之一。



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

纳粹分子还认为黑人是“劣等种族”。在20世纪30年代，大约有20,000名黑人居住在德国。1937年，385名黑人儿童被秘密绝育。

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

39名吉卜赛儿童被送往一个位于德国Mulfingen镇的St. Josefspflege医疗机构，以便进行所谓的“种族研究”。1944年，这些孩子们又被送往奥斯威辛，大多数孩子都在那里的毒气室被杀害，而其他人则被迫接受医学研究。只有四名儿童幸免于难。





1 Anne (second from the left) in the Vondelpark in Amsterdam, in the winter of 1940/1941. Figure-skating was her great passion. This is the only photo of Anne skating that has survived.

安妮（左起第二个）在阿姆斯特丹冯德尔公园，1940/1941年冬。花样滑冰是她的挚爱。这是保存下来的唯一一张安妮滑冰的照片。

“Our lives were not without anxiety...”

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

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



2 Anne’s Grandmother Holländer leaves for Amsterdam in March 1939 and comes to live with the Frank family. She dies in 1942. 1939年3月，安妮的外祖母霍尔兰德前往阿姆斯特丹，与弗兰克一家一起生活。她于1942年去世。



3 Peter van Pels (centre) with friends at the Jewish Boy Scouts in Osnabrück, Germany, in 1936. 彼得·范·佩尔斯（中）与伙伴们在德国奥恩斯布吕克的“犹太童子军”中，1936年。



4 Fritz Pfeffer with his non-Jewish fiancée Charlotte Kaletta. In Germany, marriages between Jews and non-Jews have been illegal since 1935. They cannot marry in the Netherlands either, since German laws are respected there. 弗里兹·费弗尔与非犹太裔未婚妻夏洛特·卡勒塔。在德国，从1935年开始犹太人与非犹太人通婚被视为违法行为。他们也无法在荷兰结婚，因为荷兰也尊重德国法律。

“我们的生活无时无刻不充满忧虑...”

Anne Frank
 “我们的生活无时无刻不充满忧虑，因为我们在德国的亲戚都在饱受希特勒反犹太法的摧残。1938年的大屠杀过后，我的两个舅舅（母亲的兄弟）逃离德国，前往北美寻找安全的避难所。我年迈的外祖母前来与我们一起生活。那时她已经73岁高龄了。”

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



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

1939年6月17日，犹太难民在比利时安特卫普港口登上“圣路易斯”号。

The persecution of the Jews begins

On the night of 9-10 November 1938 (the so-called 'Kristallnacht', or Night of Broken Glass) the Nazis organise a series of attacks against the Jews. In this one night of violence 177 synagogues are destroyed, 7500 shops wrecked and 236 Jews murdered. Around 30,000 are arrested and sent to concentration camps. Only now does the true scale of the danger they are in become apparent, and many Jews decide to flee Germany, but more and more countries are closing their borders to refugees.

对犹太人的疯狂迫害开始了

在1938年11月9日至10日的夜晚（所谓的“水晶之夜”或“玻璃破碎之夜”），纳粹分子组织了一系列针对犹太人的袭击活动。在这个残暴的夜晚，177所犹太教堂被拆毁，7500家店铺被砸烂，236名犹太人被杀害，30,000多名犹太人被捕并被送往集中营。此时此刻，犹太人面临的巨大危险才显露出来。许多犹太人决定逃离德国，但越来越多的国家开始拒绝接纳难民。



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

1938年11月10日凌晨，在柏林波茨坦路一家被砸商店门前的路人。“水晶之夜”得名于暴乱后遍及街道的碎玻璃。



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

“水晶之夜”后，在德国奥登堡被捕的犹太人。



4 Jewish refugee children arriving in Britain, December 1938. Children are sometimes still admitted to the country. Most of them will never see their parents again.

1938年12月，到达英国的犹太避难儿童。有时，英国仍会接纳犹太儿童。但是，大多数孩子永远也见不到他们的父母了。

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

在1938年11月9日至10日的“水晶之夜”，一所着火的法兰克福犹太教堂。





1 In September 1939 the Second World War breaks out.

War!

On 1 September 1939 the German army invades Poland. Large areas are cleared by the army to make way for settlement by German colonists. Many prominent Poles are killed. Little news of the atrocities being carried out in Poland filters through to Western Europe. In May 1940 the Netherlands, Belgium and France are also invaded by the German army. The Nazis see the non-Jewish people of these countries, in contrast to the Poles, as members of the same 'race', and do not commit atrocities on the scale of those in Poland. The registration of Jews begins in the first year of the occupation of the Netherlands.

1939年9月，第二次世界大战爆发。

战争！

1939年9月1日，德国军队入侵波兰。德国军队将大片领土的民众逐出家园，以便为德国殖民者的驻扎肃清道路。他们杀害很多波兰知名人士。但关于纳粹在波兰的暴行的新闻报道几乎很少能传播至西欧。1940年5月，德国军队又入侵荷兰、比利时和法国。纳粹分子认为这些国家的非犹太人与波兰人不同，是纳粹的同族，因此对这些国家施加的暴力没有对波兰施加的暴力严重。纳粹分子在占领荷兰的第一年就开始对犹太人进行登记。



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

在波兰前线的后方，迫害犹太人的恐怖活动马上开始了。犹太人在街头遭到公开凌辱和毒打。数千名犹太人在纳粹侵略者开展的大屠杀中丧生。



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

1940年5月16日，德国军队到达阿姆斯特丹，就在奥托·弗兰克的公司附近。



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

最初，纳粹分子试图博取荷兰人对纳粹思想的支持，但是少有成效。只有少数人与侵略者合作。

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

1939年9月14日，华沙，当德国飞机袭击华沙时，波兰儿童焦虑地仰望天空。





The Frank family on the Merwedeplein in Amsterdam.

弗兰克一家在阿姆斯特丹的 Merwedeplein 广场。

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

Anne Frank

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

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

“...犹太人的麻烦来了。”

安妮·弗兰克

“1940年5月后好时光就荡然无存了，先是打仗，然后是投降协定，接着德国人来了，犹太人的苦难从这时真正开始了。”

在安妮10岁生日后的几个月，第二次世界大战爆发。奥托和伊迪丝希望荷兰不会受到战争的洗染，但是在1940年5月10日，德国军队入侵了荷兰。纳粹分子迅速开始了辨别犹太人身份的过程。一年后，侵略者就获悉了荷兰大多数犹太人的姓名和住址。



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

安妮（右起第三个）、安妮的父亲（左起第三个）和其他客人在扬·吉斯和密普·桑特鲁希茨的婚礼上，阿姆斯特丹，1941年7月16日。



A 1940 school photo of Anne, her teacher and two classmates. From left to right: Martha van den Berg, teacher Margaretha Godron, Anne and Reia Salomon.

一张1940年的校园照片，安妮、她的老师和两个同学。从左向右：玛莎·范登伯格、马格丽莎·霍德容老师、安妮和瑞拉·所罗门。



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

荷兰纳粹进军阿姆斯特丹的犹太区。他们经常向犹太人挑衅。



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

Isolation

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

在德国和大多数占领区，犹太人被迫佩戴一种黄色的大卫星。

隔离

一旦犹太人的姓名和住址被获悉，他们就会被隔离。纳粹迅速推行了一系列反犹太措施，导致许多非犹太人与犹太人不敢相互往来。



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

1941年2月，在427名犹太男子被围捕，并被驱逐至毛特豪森集中营后，侵略军和荷兰人民之间发生了第一次大规模的公开冲突。阿姆斯特丹和周围地区的人们实行罢工，抗议对犹太人的迫害，但是罢工在两天后就被武力镇压了。



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

按照侵略者的命令，出现标有“犹太人不准入内”或“这里不欢迎犹太人”的告示牌。



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

东欧的特种部队（Einsatzgruppen）的任务就是尽量屠杀犹太人、吉卜赛人和游击队员。估计仅一年时间，就有一百万名犹太男子、妇女和儿童惨死在他们的魔掌下。

从1942年5月3日开始，荷兰所有6岁以上的犹太儿童都必须佩戴黄色的大卫星。

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





1 Anne at the Montessori school in Amsterdam, 1941.

1941年，安妮在阿姆斯特丹蒙台梭利学校

“...a series of anti-Jewish decrees.”

Anne Frank

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

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

A secret plan

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

秘密计划

在所有反犹太法的背后隐藏着希特勒的秘密计划：将欧洲1100万犹太人全部杀光。这是1942年1月纳粹高层官员在柏林一幢别墅中召开的一次绝密会议中制定的，即所谓的“万塞会议”。不能引起犹太人的丝毫怀疑。他们只知道自己将被送往“劳动营”。事实上，他们被运到特别建造的灭绝营。其中大多数灭绝营都位于波兰，建造它们的特殊目的是迅速“有效”地屠杀活人并焚尸。1942年夏天纳粹开始大规模地将犹太人驱逐到这些灭绝营。大多数犹太人刚被运达就立刻被杀害。剩余的人则被迫承担繁重艰苦的劳役，直到劳累至死。

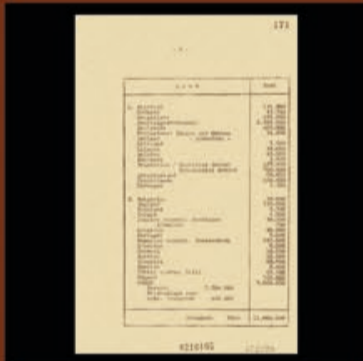
“...一系列反犹太法令。”

安妮·弗兰克

“我们的自由受到一系列反犹太法令的严格限制：犹太人必须佩戴黄色大卫星；犹太人必须上交自行车；犹太人被禁止乘坐电车；犹太人被禁止开车，即使该车辆为本人所拥有；犹太人的购物时间被限制在下午3点到5点之间；犹太人只能去犹太人经营的理发店和美容院；在晚上8点到凌晨6点之间，犹太人被禁止外出。”

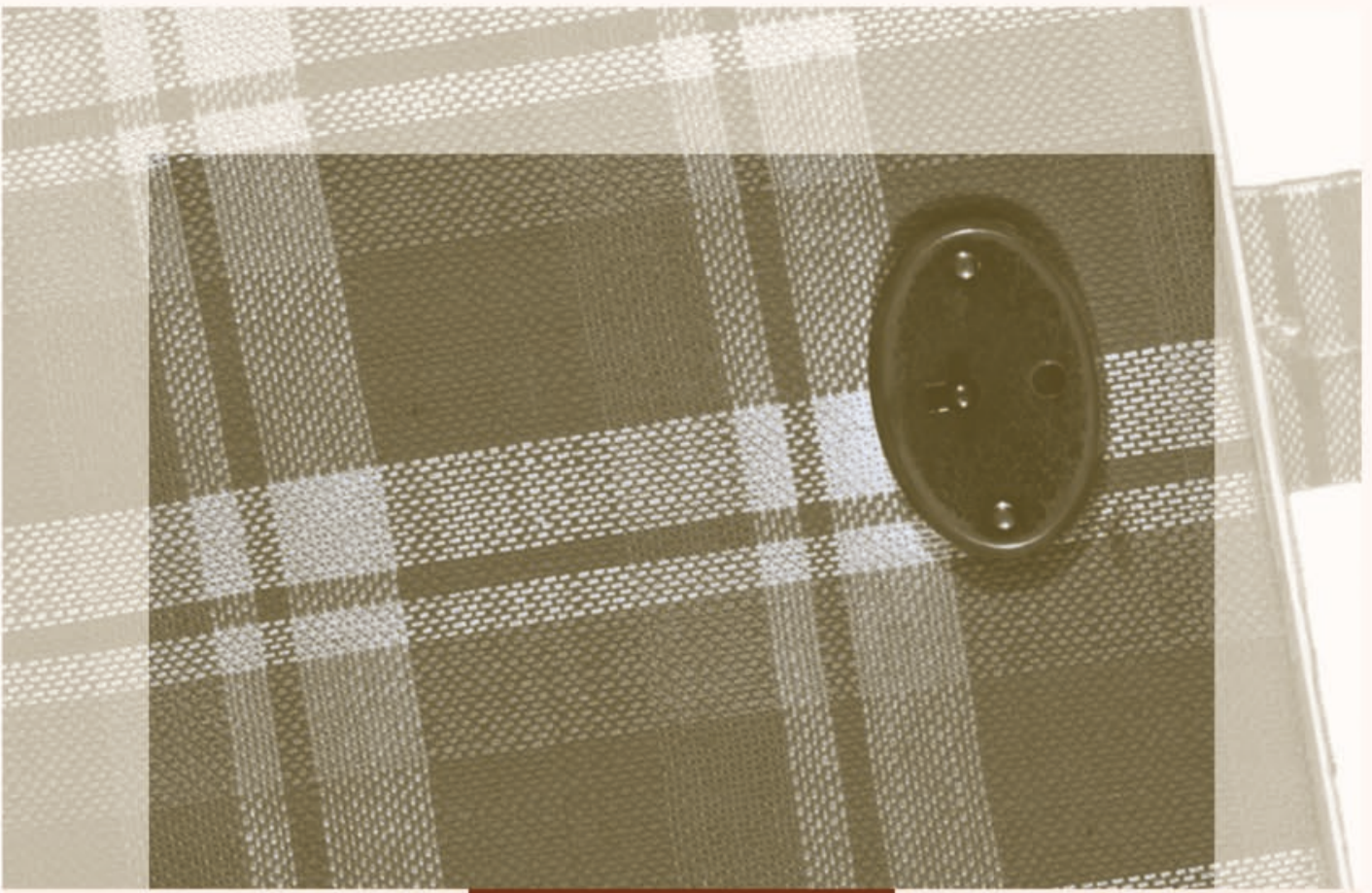
犹太儿童从这时起必须上隔离学校，因此安妮和玛格特上的是犹太中学。由于不允许犹太人开办自己的公司，因此奥托·弗兰克任命约翰尼斯·克雷曼为公司主管，但是他自己仍在幕后管理公司。公司也根据密普·吉斯丈夫的名字詹·吉斯更名为 Gies & Co。

2



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

在“万塞会议”上，纳粹对居住在欧洲的犹太人数量进行了估算。



1 Anne's diary

安妮日记

“I hope I will be able to confide everything to you...”

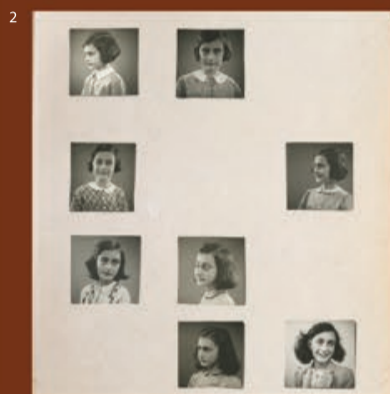
Anne Frank
 “I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support.”

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

“我希望能向你倾诉所有心声...”

安妮·弗兰克
 “我希望能向你倾诉所有心声，我还从来没有向谁打开过心扉；我希望能给我最大的安慰和支持。”

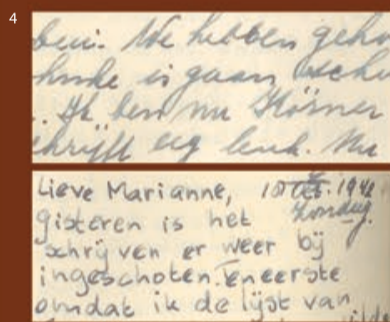
安妮在 1942 年 6 月 12 日的 13 岁生日那天收到的日记扉页上写下了这段文字。她写日记的形式是向她虚构的朋友凯蒂写信谈论学校、朋友和她的生活。她无法预料三周后她的生活将发生天翻地覆的变化。



2 Anne Frank 1935-1942 1935 年 - 1942 年间的安妮·弗兰克



3 Anne's diary. On some pages she pastes passport photos of herself and comments on them. 安妮日记。有些页上她会贴上自己的护照照片并写上一些评语。



4 Anne switches between two kinds of handwriting in her diary. Sometimes she writes in block letters, at other times she uses a flowing, slanted script. 安妮在她的日记中交替使用两种书写体。有时用正楷字体，其它时候都用流畅的斜体。



Margot Frank at the Jewish Lyceum, December 1941.

玛格特·弗兰克在犹太中学，1941年12月。

“I was stunned. A call-up...”

Anne Frank

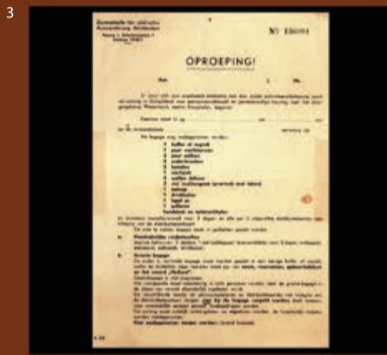
“At three o’ clock... the doorbell rang. I didn’t hear it, since I was out on the balcony, lazily reading in the sun. A little while later Margot appeared in the kitchen doorway looking very agitated. ‘Father has received a call-up notice from the SS’, she whispered... I was stunned. A call-up: everyone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

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



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

安妮的护照照片，1942年5月。可能是给她拍摄的最后一张照片。



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

传讯通知，附有一张被驱逐者必须随身携带的物品清单。



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

收到传讯后弗兰克一家决定第二天就躲入密室。密普·吉斯和其他援助者当晚前来帮助他们将尽可能多的物品搬入密室。

“我吓坏了。 传讯...”

安妮·弗兰克

“三点钟...门铃响了。我没有听到，因为当时我正在阳台上懒洋洋地晒太阳看书。一会儿，玛格特出现在厨房门口，她看上去非常焦虑。‘爸爸刚收到了纳粹党卫队的传讯’，她低声说到...我吓坏了。传讯：每个人都知道这意味着什么。可怕的集中营，孤单的囚室，这些情景涌进了我的脑海。”

1942年7月5日，安妮生日后的三周，玛格特同样收到了传讯通知，要求她向当局报到。她将被送到德国的“劳动营”。传讯对安妮的父母来说并不完全是出乎意料的：早在1942年初，奥托·弗兰克就一直在为藏身做准备，他计划躲入位于王子运河大街的办公楼密室中。只有他最信任的员工才知道他的计划。他们决定立即躲入密室。



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

位于王子运河大街的办公大楼。他们藏身的“密室”在大楼的后部。

“...an ideal place to hide in.”

“...理想的藏身地。”

Anne Frank

“The Annex is an ideal place to hide in. It may be damp and lopsided, but there's probably not a more comfortable hiding place in all of Amsterdam. No, in all of Holland.”

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

安妮·弗兰克

“密室是个理想的藏身地。它可能有点潮湿，还有点倾斜，但是在整个阿姆斯特丹，再也找不到比它更舒适的藏身地了。就算在整个荷兰也找不出第二个。”

密室是奥托·弗兰克办公楼中的一部分闲置空间。不久，范·佩尔一家和弗里兹·费弗尔也加入了弗兰克一家的密室。以后的两年时间，这八个人就躲在密室中，过着与世隔绝的生活。密室生活充满了恐惧和紧张，以及喋喋不休的争吵和令人窒息的厌倦。奥托·弗兰克的四名忠实员工为密室中的八个人提供食物、衣物和书籍。

2

The Secret Annex inhabitants
密室居住者



Otto Frank
奥托·弗兰克



Edith Frank
伊迪丝·弗兰克



Margot Frank
玛格丽特·弗兰克



Anne Frank
安妮·弗兰克



Hermann van Pels
赫曼·范·佩尔斯



Auguste van Pels
奥古斯特·范·佩尔斯



Peter van Pels
彼得·范·佩尔斯



Fritz Pfeffer
弗里兹·费弗尔

3

The helpers
援助者



Miep Gies
密普·吉斯



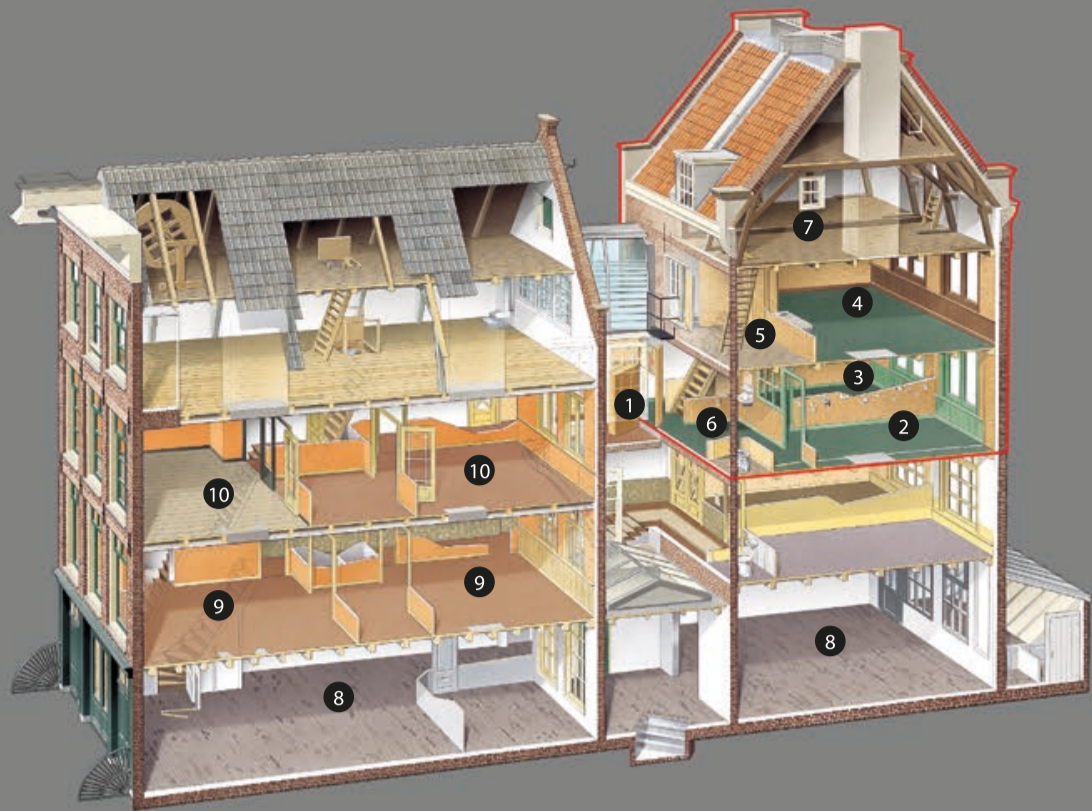
Victor Kugler
维克托·库格勒



Johannes Kleiman
约翰尼斯·克雷曼



Bep Voskuijl
贝普·弗斯库吉尔



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

王子运河 263 号的建筑 (2000 年)。在大楼的后部，如图所示的红色阴影部分，就是他们的藏身地。

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

Anne Frank

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

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

The secret annex

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

密室

1. 书柜。
2. 安妮和弗里兹·费弗尔的房间。
3. 奥托、伊迪丝和玛格特的房间。
4. 赫曼和奥古斯特·范·佩尔斯的房间，还用作餐厅。
5. 彼得·范·佩尔斯的房间。
6. 浴室和洗手间。
7. 储物室。

The business premises

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

商用物业

8. 仓库。
9. 援助者的办公室。
10. 办公储物室。

“...我很害怕，如果我们的藏身地被发现，我们就会被枪毙。”

安妮·弗兰克

“我无法告诉你不能外出多令人心烦意乱，而且我很害怕，如果我们的藏身地被发现，我们就会被枪毙。”

白天，当人们在办公大楼工作时，密室的居住者们要保持极度安静。仓库的员工都不知道他们藏在那儿。由于排水管道从洗手间延伸到仓库，因此要尽量少冲马桶。所有窗户都用毛毯遮住了，以防邻居看到室内，而且通往密室的门也隐藏在一个旋转书柜后面。在这漫长而安静的日子里，安妮就通过阅读教科书，与他人玩游戏和写日记来打发时间。



A hinged bookcase conceals the entrance to the Secret Annex. 旋转书柜隐藏着通往密室的入口。



Anne and Fritz Pfeffer's room. Anne has decorated the walls with photos. Some years ago, for the making of a film, the Secret Annex was temporarily fitted out as it must have looked while the people were in hiding. 安妮和弗里兹·费弗尔的房间。安妮用一些照片装饰墙壁。几年前，为了拍摄电影，密室被临时布置成与当时那些人在此藏匿时的样子。



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

“...all are marched to their death”

Anne Frank
 “It’s impossible to escape their clutches unless you go into hiding. No one is spared. The sick, the elderly, children, babies and pregnant women – all are marched to their death.”

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



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

1943 年夏天，阿姆斯特丹犹太人被驱逐。安妮听到了朋友和同学被捕的消息。起初，援助者们一向向密室居住者传递外界的情况，但不久他们就停止了。



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

援助者们希望密室居住者保持乐观的心态，他们给居住者们带来食物、书籍、报纸和杂志。安妮尤其喜欢《电影与戏剧》杂志。



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

奥托、伊迪丝和玛格特的房间。安妮经常待在这间房间，因为弗里兹·费弗尔占据了那个小房间。

安妮几乎每天都记录自己的想法、感受和经历。几个月后，就把日记本写满了。她继续在贝普送给她的笔记本中写日记。

“...所有人都被迫加入死亡行军队列中”

安妮·弗兰克
 “想逃离纳粹的魔爪是不可能的，除非藏起来。几乎无人幸免：无论病人、老人、儿童、婴儿和孕妇，所有人都被迫加入死亡行军队列中。”

密室的居住者从外界听到消息说，纳粹正在搜捕犹太人。他们通过广播听到毒气杀人的事情。他们既担忧又无助。安妮有时会有一种无法忍受的窒息感。她经常很叛逆，对其他人也很无理，而且时常悲观沮丧。她觉得有很多事情无法与其他人真心地沟通。因此，日记成了她最好的朋友。



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

安妮开始在一些活页纸上改写她的日记。

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

Anne Frank

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

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

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



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

安妮还写了一些短篇故事，并经常读给大家听。

“...我将会成为一名记者或者作家吗？”

安妮·弗兰克

“...我将会成为一名记者或者作家吗？我希望如此，真的，我非常希望实现这个愿望，因为我可以通过写作记录一切，包括我所有的思想、理想和幻想。”

安妮发现了自己写作的天赋和对写作的热爱。1944年3月28日，她从伦敦广播中听到消息说，荷兰政府将在战后收集人们的日记。她决定将日记进行改写，希望以后会出版成书。她甚至还想好了书名：《密室》。

当听说盟军在诺曼底登陆，并一直向前推进这一消息后，密室中燃起了获得解放的希望。



3 Anne falls in love with Peter van Pels.

安妮对彼得·范·佩尔产生了爱慕之情。



4 Anne and Peter spend hours together in Peter's room.

安妮和彼得在彼得的房间共度时光。



1

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

安妮经常独自待在阁楼，冥思苦想尝试协调自己的感受和周围世界发生的事件。

“I hear the approaching thunder...”

Anne Frank

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

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

“我听到了
逼近的雷声...”

安妮·弗兰克

“在这种时刻真是度日如年：理想、梦想和希望在我们心中燃起，但又被残酷的现实所碾碎。非常庆幸我还没有放弃自己所有的理想，虽然他们看似荒谬而不切实际。但我一直紧抓着它们不放，因为我始终相信，不管发生了什么事，人们的心总是真诚善良的。对我来说，让我的生活建立在混乱、痛苦和死亡的基础上，这是绝对不可能的。我看到世界正在慢慢地变成荒野，我听到了逼近的雷声。总有一天，它也将我们摧毁，我感觉到千百万人的痛楚。但是，当我仰望天空时，又莫名地感到一切都会好转，残酷的暴行将会结束，世界会再次恢复和平与安宁。与此同时，我必须坚持自己的理想。可能，我实现理想的那一天会到来的！”

1944年8月1日，安妮在她的日记中写下最后一段话。三天后，也就是1944年8月4日，密室居住者一直担心的恶运降临了。

The betrayal

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

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

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



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

卡尔·约瑟·西尔伯鲍尔，负责这次逮捕行动的纳粹党卫军军官。1963年，也就是在19年后，他在维也纳被捕，当时他在当地警察局任职。他被暂停了职务，但稍后在他声称不知道告密者是谁后又恢复了原职。时至今日，依然无法得知是谁出卖了这些密室居住者。

背叛

1944年8月4日星期五，一辆小汽车停在了王子运河大街 (Prinsengracht) 的办公大楼前。一群武装分子下了车，走进仓库。有人通知了警察，说这里藏有犹太人。

为首的是名叫卡尔·约瑟·西尔伯鲍尔的奥地利纳粹分子，其他人都是荷兰警察。密室居住者毫无准备。他们只有片刻时间收拾行李。西尔伯鲍尔抢过一个公文包，抖出里面的物品，准备将钱和珠宝装在里面带走。而记录安妮日记的纸张则散落在地板上。然后安妮和其他人被带走并送到了当地监狱。

几小时后，密普·吉斯和贝普·弗斯库吉尔回到了密室，并发现了安妮的日记。她们将日记带走，密普把日记锁进自己书桌的抽屉里。



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

安妮和其他人先被押到盖世太保总部。四天后，他们被押上火车送往位于荷兰德伦特省的韦斯特伯克中转集中营。



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

几乎所有在荷兰被捕的犹太人都先被送往西特伯克中转集中营。

“...we knew what was happening”

Otto Frank

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

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

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



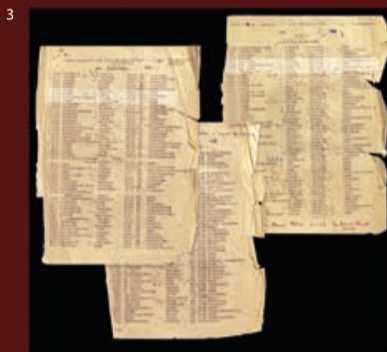
2 Anne Frank's record card from Westerbork. 安妮·弗兰克在西特伯克的登记卡。

“...我们知道将要发生什么事情”

奥托·弗兰克

“我们又在一起了，在途中他们给我们提供了少量的食物。当然在心里，我们已经开始预感我们不会被一直留在西特伯克。毕竟，我们还是了解被驱逐到波兰是怎样的一回事。并且我们也知道在奥斯威辛、特雷布林卡和梅当奈克发生的事情。但在那个时候，苏联人不是已经深入波兰了吗？战争已进行得如火如荼，我们已经可以对幸运之神开始存一线希望了。在前往西特伯克的途中，我们都在期望我们的好运还能持续下去。”

成千上万的人被拘禁在西特伯克。由于密室居住者没有主动要求流放，他们被关押在特别处罚囚室。他们遭受到守卫特别残酷的对待，并被强迫参加强体力劳动。定期开往东部的列车挤满了犹太人。四星期后，安妮与密室的其他人也被押上了最后一趟由西特伯克开往奥斯威辛的火车。



3 The train leaves on 3 September 1944, with 1019 people on board. The lists of deportees still exist today. Anne's name, and those of the others from the Secret Annex, are on these pages. 载着 1019 名乘客的火车于 1944 年 9 月 3 日出发了。这份被流放者的名单保留至今。安妮和其他密室居住者的姓名都在这份名单上。



4 A transport departs from Westerbork. 从西特伯克启程，开始了流放之旅。

被驱逐者被锁进了货运列车，每节车厢大约塞进了 70 个人。整个行程持续了三天，没有地方躺下休息，几乎没有食物和水，只有一个桶用于大小便。





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

抵达奥斯威辛后，男人和女人立即被分隔开。然后纳粹分子将那些将要直接被毒气毒死和焚化的人挑选出来。剩下的人就要参加极度繁重的体力劳动。

“I can no longer talk about...”

Otto Frank

“I can no longer talk about how I felt when my family arrived on the train platform in Auschwitz and we were forcibly separated from each other.”

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

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



2 Hungarian Jews, selected for the gas chambers, on the platform at Auschwitz. 在奥斯威辛月台被选中送往毒气室的匈牙利犹太人。

“我再也无法用言语表达...”

奥托·弗兰克

“当我们一家人抵达奥斯威辛的列车月台时，马上就被强行分离，我再也无法用言语表达我当时的感受。”

9月6日的晚上，列车抵达了奥斯威辛。这些囚犯被迫将他们的所有物品留在火车上。在月台上，男人和女人被分隔开。这是奥托最后一次见到伊迪丝、玛格特和安妮。奥斯威辛是纳粹分子特别建造用于杀人的灭绝营之一。老人、病人和不满15岁的孩子一经抵达就被毒气毒死，这一命运降临到了安妮乘坐的列车上超过半数的人们身上。包括密室居住者在内的其他人从这次挑选中幸存下来，被送往劳动营。随着苏联军队的推进，纳粹分子开始从奥斯威辛撤离。两个月后，安妮和玛格特被送往贝尔根-贝尔森集中营。



3 Poison gas cylinders (Zyklon-B) that are used in the gas chambers. 毒气室中使用的毒气瓶（氢氰酸B）。

纳粹分子在那些没有被立即杀害的囚犯手臂上刺上了数字纹身。囚犯被剪短了头发并穿上集中营的统一囚服。





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

贝尔根 - 贝尔森集中营中挤满了人。饥饿、寒冷和疾病夺去了其中成千上万人的生命。

“She wasn't the same Anne.”

Hannah Goslar

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

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

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



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

经过威斯特伯克和奥斯威辛之后，安妮和玛格特来到了她们的终点站：贝尔根 - 贝尔森。



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

解放了贝尔根 - 贝尔森集中营的英军士兵被他们看到的情形深深震撼了：地上到处都是尸体。他们强迫那些前集中营的守卫埋葬了那些尸体。

“安妮判若两人。”

汉纳·戈斯拉尔

“安妮判若两人。她伤心欲绝...这简直糟透了。她一见到我就开始哭泣，然后告诉我：‘我已经没有父母了。’我一直在想，如果安妮知道她父亲还活着，她可能会找到活下去的勇气...”

在贝尔根 - 贝尔森，安妮遇到了被关押在该集中营另一区的校友汉纳·戈斯拉尔。后来她们被一道用带刺铁丝网和干草作的围墙隔开，无法再见到对方。安妮告诉汉纳，她和玛格特非常饥饿，而且没有保暖的衣物。汉纳设法将一个包了些衣服和食物的包裹抛过围墙给她们。但是玛格特和安妮已经没有力气支撑下去了。她俩都患上了斑疹伤寒症。1945年2月，相隔不过数日，她俩相继死去。

1945年4月15日，英国军队解放了贝尔根 - 贝尔森集中营。

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

贝尔根 - 贝尔森解放后不久，一个给妇女居住的简陋棚屋。





1 A map showing some of the main concentration and extermination camps.

2 标志着一些主要集中营和灭绝营的地图。

“My entire hope...”

Otto Frank

“My entire hope lies with the children. I cling to the belief that they are alive and that we’ll be together again. Only the children, the children count.”

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

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



奥托·弗兰克是密室居住者中唯一的幸存者。1945年1月27日，苏联军队解放奥斯威辛后，他重获自由。

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



伊迪丝·弗兰克由于过度衰竭，于1945年1月6日在奥斯威辛离开人世。

Margot Frank dies of typhus in Bergen-Belsen in the spring of 1945.



玛格丽特·弗兰克由于患上斑疹伤寒症，1945年春在贝尔根-贝尔森去世。

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



安妮·弗兰克也由于患上斑疹伤寒症，在玛格丽特死后数日也在贝尔根-贝尔森离开了人世。

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



赫曼·范·佩尔斯在1944年10月或11月抵达奥斯威辛不久就被毒气毒死。

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



奥古斯特·范·佩尔斯于1945年4月或5月前往特莱西恩施塔特集中营的途中离开人世。

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



彼得·范·佩尔斯于1945年5月5日死于毛特豪森集中营。

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



弗里兹·费弗尔于1944年12月20日死于新加默集中营。

“我全部的希望...”

Otto Frank

“我全部的希望就是孩子们。我坚持着一个信念，就是他们还活着，我们有朝一日还会团聚。只有孩子，只有孩子们才是我的希望。”

解放后，奥托·弗兰克以近乎绝望的心情给他母亲在巴塞尔的母亲写下以上那段话。奥托出于偶然的从奥斯威辛集中营中幸存了下来。他是被苏联士兵发现的少数幸存者之一。他的身体稍微恢复了一点后，就开始了返回阿姆斯特丹的旅程。整个旅程花了四个月，因为战争依然在欧洲的大部分地区肆虐。在此期间他得到了妻子伊迪丝离开人世的消息。然而，他对他的孩子们的命运依然一无所知，而且他对她们依然活着仍抱着一线希望。



1 Otto Frank shows the concentration camp number tattooed on his arm.

奥托·弗兰克展示他手臂上的集中营数字纹身。

“...deaths of my children”

Otto Frank

“Small groups kept returning from the various concentration camps, and over and over I tried to find out about Margot and Anne. I found two sisters who had been with Margot and Anne in Bergen-Belsen, and they told me about the final suffering and death of my children.”

Otto is a broken man. Miep Gies, who has kept Anne's diary safe all this time, now hands it to Otto, saying: “This is your daughter's legacy.”

“...我的孩子们的死讯”

奥托·弗兰克

“不停地有小批的人从不同的集中营回来，我一再尝试寻找玛格特和安妮的下落。我找到了两姐妹，她们曾与玛格特和安妮在贝尔根 — 贝尔森一起被囚禁过，她们告诉了我孩子们的最后遭遇和死讯。”

奥托伤心欲绝。密普·吉斯一直完整地保存着安妮的日记，现在她把日记交还给了奥托，并说道：“这是您女儿的遗物。”



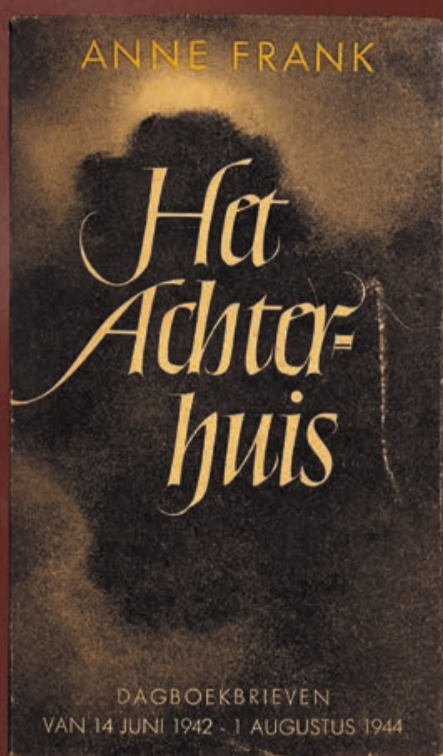
At first Otto is so overcome by grief that he cannot bring himself to read the diary. But later, when he does begin to read it, he cannot stop. “A completely different Anne from the daughter I had lost appeared. Such deep thoughts and feelings... I had no idea...”

刚开始时，奥托无法从悲伤的情绪中自拔，也无法去阅读这本日记。但稍后，当他开始阅读时，他却无法停下来。“我不敢相信这是我失去的女儿，一个完全不同的安妮展现在我眼前。如此深刻的思想和情感...我从未察觉...”



He types out part of the diary and lets his family and a few friends read it. They say that he must have it published.

他打印了日记的一部分并让家人和一些朋友阅读。他们说他们应该出版这本日记。



“...and later on, a famous writer”

Anne Frank

“...my greatest wish is to be a journalist, and later on, a famous writer. In any case, after the war I'd like to publish a book called *The Secret Annexe*.”

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

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

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

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

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

战后两年，即 1947 年 6 月，安妮·弗兰克的日记得以出版，书名就是她自己曾经设想的：密室

第一版发行很快就销售一空，很快又进行再版。其他国家的出版商也开始对这本日记发生兴趣。

1955 年，这本日记被改编成舞台剧，演出获得了空前的成功。稍后制作的电影版本在全世界各地放映时，场场爆满。

这本日记被翻译成 60 多种语言，售出约 3 千万册。为纪念安妮·弗兰克，许多学校和街道纷纷以她的名字进行命名。

数百万读者阅读过这本日记，他们当中有许多人想亲眼看看安妮写日记的地方。

“...然后成为一名知名作家”

Anne Frank

“...我最大的愿望就是成为一名新闻记者，然后成为一名知名作家。无论如何，我想在战后出版一本名为《密室》的书。”

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

“The diary demonstrates the immense tragedy of the Holocaust, the waste of human lives and talent, and the price that was paid because free people did not act in time to suppress totalitarian movements.”

Yehuda Lev

对许多人来说，安妮·弗兰克已成为了那场大屠杀，那场夺去了六百万人生命的大屠杀的象征。

“这本日记展示了惨绝人寰的大屠杀，对人类生命和天才的涂炭，以及由于自由人民未及时压制极权主义运动而付出的惨痛代价。”

耶胡达·列弗

奥托·弗兰克在 1960 年，就是开办“安妮之家”（Anne Frank House）前，奥托除了希望将密室向公众开放之外，还想多做一些事情。他成立了一个教育基金会，将全世界的青少年联系在一起。奥托·弗兰克于 1980 年逝世，享年 91 岁。

© Arnold Newman

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

© Arnold Newman



The Anne Frank House

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

The story of Anne Frank, and the events surrounding her life and death, still have much to teach us today. The Anne Frank House aims to show how they call upon each one of us to counter prejudice and discrimination, preserve freedom, uphold human rights and work for an inclusive and democratic society. Through its activities, the Anne Frank House seeks to inspire people all over the world to actively commit themselves to these ideals.

Credits

COMPOSITION

Menno Metselaar, Anne Frank House

Ruud van der Rol

DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

Joost Luk, Gouda

Joséphine de Man, Anne Frank House, Amsterdam

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Joost Luk, Gouda

TRANSLATION

Laurence Ranson

CORRECTION

Matthias Kail

PRINTING

Expo Display Service, Apeldoorn

© Anne Frank Stichting, Amsterdam, 2003

© Anne Frank Fonds, Basle, for all texts by Anne Frank

All rights reserved. No part of this exhibition may be duplicated, stored in an electronic database, and/or published in any form or in any manner, be it electronic, by photocopying, recording, or by any other means, without the prior written permission of the Anne Frank House. For the use of one or more extracts from this exhibition in compilations, readers or other compiled works, please apply to the Anne Frank House.

安妮·弗兰克之家

“安妮之家”致力于将安妮·弗兰克的故事发扬光大，并提醒世人不要忘记那个惨绝人寰的纳粹时代和大屠杀事件。

安妮·弗兰克的故事，以及那些围绕她生死的种种事迹，时至今日对我们依然有重大的教育意义。“安妮之家”旨在宣扬如何号召我们每一个人起来反对偏见与歧视、保护自由、维护人权并为建立一个包容和民主的社会而努力。“安妮之家”通过各种活动，鼓舞全世界的人们积极投身到这一伟大的事业中。

展览负责人

撰文

门诺·麦特塞勒，安妮之家

鲁德·范·德·罗尔

设计和制作

尤斯特·卢克，豪达

约瑟芬·德·曼，安妮之家，阿姆斯特丹

图形设计

尤斯特·卢克，豪达

翻译

LBS - Language & Business Services

校对

Mandy He (何妍)

印刷

Expo Display Service, 阿珀尔多伦

© Anne Frank Stichting, 阿姆斯特丹, 2003 年

© Anne Frank Fonds, (安妮·弗兰克基金会), 巴塞尔, 提供所有安妮·弗兰克的文稿

版权所有。未经“安妮之家”的预先书面许可，不得复制、存储在电子数据库中和/或以任何形式或方式（包括电子、影印、记录或其他方法）公开发表本展览品中的任何内容。若要在文选、读物和其他文集中使用本展览品中的一段或多段内容，请与“安妮之家”联系。

Photo credits

Ariodrome Luchtfotografie, Lelystad
Fotocollectie Anne Frank Stichting, Amsterdam
ANP-foto, Amsterdam
Archiv Ernst Klee, Frankfurt am Main
Archiv für Kunst und Geschichte Berlin
Bildarchiv Abraham Pisarek, Berlin
Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin
Allard Bovenberg, Amsterdam
Bundesarchiv, Koblenz
Dokumentations- und Kulturzentrum Deutscher Sinti und Roma, Heidelberg
Galerie Bilderwelt, Reinhard Schultz, Berlin
Imperial War Museum, London
Informatiecentrum Nederlands Rode Kruis, collectieOorlogsarchief, Den Haag
Institut für Stadtgeschichte, Frankfurt am Main
Koninklijk Museum van het Leger en van Krijgsgeschiedenis, Brussel
Landesbildstelle, Berlin
Maria Austria Instituut, Amsterdam
Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Amsterdam
Arnold Newman, New York
Prentenkabinet der Rijksuniversiteit Leiden/Foto: Emmy Andriess
Eric van Rootselaar, Retranchement
Spaarnestad Fotoarchief, Haarlem
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington DC
Verzetsmuseum Amsterdam
Yad Vashem, Jerusalem

Some photographs of unknown origin have been included in this exhibition. If you should recognise any of these photographs, please contact the Anne Frank House.

照片提供者名单：

Ariodrome Luchtfotografie, Lelystad
Fotocollectie Anne Frank Stichting, 阿姆斯特丹
ANP-foto, 阿姆斯特丹
Archiv Ernst Klee, 法兰克福
Archiv für Kunst und Geschichte, 柏林
Bildarchiv Abraham Pisarek, 柏林
Bildarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz, 柏林
Allard Bovenberg, 阿姆斯特丹
Bundesarchiv, 科布伦茨
Dokumentations- und Kulturzentrum Deutscher Sinti und Roma, 海德堡
Galerie Bilderwelt, Reinhard Schultz, 柏林
Imperial War Museum, 伦敦
Informatiecentrum Nederlands Rode Kruis, collectieOorlogsarchief, 海牙
Institut für Stadtgeschichte, 法兰克福
Koninklijk Museum van het Leger en van Krijgsgeschiedenis, 布鲁塞尔
Landesbildstelle, 柏林
Maria Austria Instituut, 阿姆斯特丹
Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, 阿姆斯特丹
Arnold Newman, 纽约
Prentenkabinet der Rijksuniversiteit Leiden/图片：Emmy Andriess
Eric van Rootselaar, Retranchement
Spaarnestad Fotoarchief, 哈勒姆
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区
Verzetsmuseum, 阿姆斯特丹
Yad Vashem, 耶路撒冷

本展览品中包括了一些出处不详的图片。如果您认出这些图片中的任何一张，请与“安妮之家”联系。