

# ANNE FRANK: A TIMELINE

---

1925

May 12 Otto Frank marries Edith Holländer in Aachen, Germany.

1926

Feb 16 Margot Frank is born to Otto and Edith.

1929

Jun 12 Anneliese "Anne" Marie Frank is born in Frankfurt, Germany, to Otto Frank and Edith Frank (nee Holländer.) Margot Frank (1926-1945) is her older sister.

1933

Early Mar Otto and Edith have been looking for opportunities to leave Germany. They reach a decision: Otto's brother-in-law, Erich Elias, (Otto's sister's husband) gives Otto an opportunity to set up a company in the Netherlands.

Mar 10 Edith has a passport photo taken of herself with her daughters, Anne and Margot, at a department store.

Jul-Aug The Frank family prepares to move to Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Edith and the children first go to Aachen, Germany where they stay with Edith's mother, Rosa Holländer. Amsterdam, the country's largest city, has a Jewish population of about 75,000 and increases to over 79,000 in 1941. Jews represented less than 10 percent of the city's total population. More than 10,000 of these were foreign Jews who had found refuge in Amsterdam in the 1930s.

Aug 16 Otto registers at the office for foreigners in the Netherlands. His registration card states that he is a merchant, of German nationality, and is a member of the Jewish/Israelite denomination. His family card states that he left Germany "for economic reasons."

Sept 15 Otto Frank registers his Opekta business at the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam and becomes director. He finds temporary housing for himself at 24 Stadionkade and a space for his business at 120 Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal, in the center of Amsterdam.

Fall Edith travels back and forth between Germany and the Netherlands while looking for a home for the family to live. Otto is temporarily living on the Stadionkade during this time.

Nov Edith moves to the family's new apartment on the Merwedeplein (Merwede Square) in

southern Amsterdam.

Dec 6 Margot moves to the Netherlands, brought by her maternal uncles Julius and Walter Holländer.

Dec 7 Edith, Margot, and Anne are registered at their new address in Merwedeplein

## 1934

---

Jan 4 Margot begins school on Amsterdam's Jekerstraat, near the family's apartment.

Feb 16 Anne moves to the Netherlands as "a birthday surprise." (Edith and Margot share a birthday of Feb 16.)

Anne enrolls in a Montessori school in Amsterdam.

May 16 The Dutch government passes a new law: foreigners can only work if they have a permit which makes it nearly impossible for refugees to find employment.

May 30 The large wave of refugees to the Netherlands results in a government order stating that all refugees with German nationality should be discouraged as much as possible by only being permitted a short stay in the Netherlands. Only those whose lives would be threatened by returning would be allowed to stay but only temporarily. It appears that Otto Frank's family had settled in the Netherlands just in time.

## 1937

---

July 26 The Van Pels family emigrates from Osnabruck, Germany, to Amsterdam. They move to the Rivierenbuurt neighborhood. (Hermann Van Pels had inherited Dutch nationality from his father. So, in 1925, when Hermann married Auguste Röttgen, she also became Dutch. Their son, Peter, was born a year later.)

## 1938

---

June Otto Frank starts a second company, Pectacon, in partnership with Hermann van Pels, a Jewish butcher, who has also fled from Germany with his family.

Nov 9 Edith's two brothers, Julius and Walter Holländer, are arrested by Nazis during Kristallnacht. Julius is released because he fought for Germany in World War I. Walter is kept at Sachsenhausen concentration camp where is not released until December 1, only after he promises to leave Germany for good. He obtains permission due to poor health to travel to the Netherlands.

## 1939

- 
- Mar** Edith Frank's mother, Rosa Holländer, comes to live with the Franks in Amsterdam.
- Apr** Despite their Dutch nationality, the Van Pels family does not feel safe in the Netherlands. They apply for a visa at the American consulate in Rotterdam but are placed on a long waiting list. They are eventually denied a visa to the United States.
- Edith's brother, Julius, leaves Germany for the United States. He was able to secure a visa under the sponsorship of a cousin. Julius sails from Rotterdam.
- Dec 16** Edith's brother, Walter, leaves the Netherlands (where he has been staying at Zeeburg internment camp in Amsterdam) for the United States under the sponsorship of his brother, Julius.
- Dec 9** Fritz Pfeffer arrives in the Netherlands by train from Germany with his Catholic girlfriend, Charlotte Kaletta. (They are forbidden to marry in Germany according to the Nuremberg Laws of 1935.) His registration card states that he is a refugee, his occupation is dentist, and that he wants to go to Australia. The Register of Foreigners does not permit him to stay permanently in the Netherlands.

## 1940

- 
- May 10** The Germans invade the Netherlands.
- May 14** The Netherlands surrenders to Germany. The Germans establish a civilian administration dominated by the SS.
- \* After the Germans invade the Netherlands, Otto tries to gain a visa via Cuba for his family to move to the United States. Edith's brothers have already succeeded in fleeing to the U.S.
- \* Margot has to go to the Joods Lyceum ('Jewish High School.') An anti-Jewish law imposed a year after the 1940 German invasion of the Netherlands demanded Jewish students be removed to a Jewish lyceum. 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, and attended synagogue. According to Anne, she wished to become a midwife.
- Jul 28** The BBC airs the first broadcast of the Dutch-language radio program titled *Radio Oranje* (Radio Orange). The program is managed by the Dutch government-in exile and is aired each day at 9 o'clock in the evening for 15 minutes. Queen Wilhelmina makes a speech on this first broadcast. She will go on to speak a total of 34 times on *Radio Oranje* during World War II.

- Aug The Frank family visits the beach at Zandvoort in the Netherlands.
- Oct New measures against Jews are introduced in the Netherlands: civil servants must sign an official declaration stating whether they are Jewish or not.
- Nov 21 All Jews in the Netherlands holding public servant jobs are dismissed.
- Dec 1 Opekta and Pectacon move to a new address in Amsterdam: Prinsengracht 263.
- Dec 11 Otto receives a letter from the National Refugee Service in New York stating that his application for Cuban visas has been cancelled.

## 1941

- 
- Jan 10 All Jews in the Netherlands are required to register with the German authorities.
- Jan 22 The Germans arrest several hundred Jews and deport them from Amsterdam first to the Buchenwald concentration camp and then to the Mauthausen concentration camp. Almost all of them were murdered in Mauthausen.
- Feb 13 The Jewish Council is established in Amsterdam.
- Mar 12 All Jewish-owned companies in the Netherlands are placed under the supervision of a Verwalter (Caretaker).
- Mar 31 The Central Office for Jewish Emigration is established. This is the Amsterdam office of the Nazi SS and the SD, which will supervise the deportation of Jews from the Netherlands.
- Apr 15 All Jews in the Netherlands are required to surrender their radios according to a regulation set forth on February 11, 1941.
- Aug 8 All financial assets belonging to Jews in the Netherlands, such as cash, stocks, shares, works of art and real estate, are required to be reported to the German Liro Bank.
- Sept 1 All Jewish children in the Netherlands are forced to leave the public school system.
- Sept 15 Jews in the Netherlands are no longer allowed to participate in public sport activities. Margot is an athletic girl who skates, swims, and rows. A year earlier she won a medal in “style rowing” for girls 14-16 years of age at a rowing competition in Zaandam.
- Jews in the Netherlands are also no longer allowed to visit parks, zoos, cafes, bars, restaurants, hotels, theaters, cinemas, sports facilities, public libraries, or museum. The owners of such places are required to post signs that read “No Jews Allowed” in Dutch.
- Nov 1 Jews in the Netherlands are no longer allowed to be members of sport clubs.

Nov 7 Jews in the Netherlands are no longer allowed to travel or move houses without a travel permit.

Dec Jews are forbidden to own their own businesses, so Otto appoints Mr. Kleiman and Mr. Kugler as directors, but remains in charge behind the scenes.

## 1942

---

Jan The Germans begin the relocation of the Netherlands' provincial Jews to Amsterdam. Within Amsterdam, Jews are restricted to certain sections of the city. Foreign and stateless Jews are sent directly to the Westerbork transit camp.

Jan 23 All Jews in the Netherlands are required to have a letter "J" stamped on their personal identification card which must be carried with them at all times.

Jan 29 Rosa Holländer dies of cancer.

Mar 25 A ban is placed on marriages between Jews and non-Jews in the Netherlands. Extramarital relations between Jews and non-Jews are also forbidden.

Apr 1 Jews are no longer allowed to marry in Amsterdam's town hall.

April 27 Jews in the Netherlands are forced to wear a yellow star with the word "Jew" prominently displayed on their clothing.

Jun Otto Frank has begun making plans to go into hiding. He asks Miep if she will help if he and his family go into hiding when the time is right.

Jun 1 The German Security Police and SD take control of the Westerbork camp in the Netherlands, initially established by the Dutch government to intern Jewish refugees who had entered the Netherlands illegally, and transform it into a transit camp.

Jun 12 Anne receives an autograph book for her birthday that she had pointed out to Otto in a shop window. She decides to use it as a diary.

Jun 30 A curfew of 8 o'clock in the evening is placed on Jews. They are no longer allowed to ride a bike or use public transport.

Jun 14 Anne writes the first entry in her diary.

Jul The Germans begin mass deportations of Jews to extermination camps in occupied Poland, primarily to Auschwitz but also to Sobibor. The city administration, the Dutch municipal police, and Dutch railway workers all cooperate in the deportations, as do the Dutch Nazi party (NSB). German and Dutch Nazi authorities arrest Jews in the streets of Amsterdam and

take them to the assembly point for deportations - the municipal theater building. When several hundred people are assembled in the building and in the back courtyard, they are transferred to Westerbork.

- Jul 5 Margot receives her call-up papers: she has to report for a 'work camp' in Germany.
- Jul 6 The Frank family goes into hiding in the secret annex hidden at Prinsengracht 263. They are helped by Otto's most trusted Opetka employees and friends: Jo Kleiman (accountant), Victor Kugler (one of the first employees hired in 1933), Miep Gies, Bep Voskuijl and her father who is warehouse supervisor.
- Jul 13 Hermann van Pels, his wife, Auguste, and their son, Peter, go into hiding in the secret annex. The Van Pels family provides ample excitement, which can sometimes be fun but there are also a lot of major arguments. Mrs. Van Pels becomes the cook of the house. She likes discussing politics, and invariably gets into arguments with her husband.
- Jul 15 The first train carrying Jews from Amsterdam departs.
- Oct The Germans send hundreds of Jews and their families in Amsterdam to Westerbork transit camp. All are deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau within a few weeks.
- Nov 16 Fritz Pfeffer goes into hiding in the secret annex. (Pfeffer was born on Apr 30, 1889, in Giessen, Germany. His parents were Jewish and had a clothing store in the center of the city. After high school Fritz studied to be a dentist in Berlin, where he started a dental practice after his study. In 1921 he married Vera Bythiner. Their son Werner was born on Apr 3, 1927. The marriage ended in divorce in 1933. Pfeffer received custody of his son. Following his divorce, Pfeffer met Charlotte Kaletta, a Catholic. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935, outlawing marriages between Jews and non-Jews, made it impossible for them to marry. After "Kristallnacht," the night of broken glass, Pfeffer and Charlotte Kaletta decided to immigrate to the Netherlands. He arranged a place for Werner on a boat going to England as part of a "children's transport." Pfeffer and Charlotte quickly felt at home in the Netherlands.)

## 1943

- 
- Apr All Jews in the Netherlands are no longer allowed to live in provincial areas. They are forced to move to a few designated large cities.
- May 25 German authorities order 7,000 Jews, including employees of the *Judenrat* in Amsterdam, to assemble in an Amsterdam city square for deportation. Only 500 people comply. The Germans respond by sealing the Jewish quarter and rounding up Jews.
- May 26 A big raid on Jews is carried out in the Centre and East of Amsterdam. 3,000 people are taken by the police. All are deported to Westerbork transit camp and from there, most of them to the Sobibor extermination camp. The Germans confiscate the property left behind

by deported Jews. In 1942 alone the contents of nearly 10,000 apartments in Amsterdam were expropriated by the Germans and shipped to Germany. Some 25,000 Jews, including at least 4,500 children, went into hiding to evade deportation. About one-third of those in hiding were discovered, arrested, and deported. In all, at least 80 percent of the prewar Dutch Jewish community perished.

Sept 29 The last major raid on Jews takes place in Amsterdam. The Jewish Council is liquidated.

## 1944

- 
- Aug 4 The one thing the people hiding in the secret annex have been afraid of for so long finally happens: they are discovered and arrested.
- Aug 8 The 8 occupants of the Secret Annex are taken by train from Amsterdam Central Station to the Westerbork transit camp.
- Kleiman and Kugler are also arrested and interned at the prison Amstelveenseweg.
- Sept 3 The people in hiding are deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp in occupied Poland.
- Sept 6 Arrival at Auschwitz. On the same train was Bloeme Evers-Emden, an Amsterdam native who had befriended Margot and Anne in the Jewish Lyceum in 1941. (Bloeme saw Anne, Margot, and their mother regularly in Auschwitz.) All the inhabitants of the secret annex survive selection. Otto is separated forever from his wife and daughters. Eyewitness reports claim Edith and her two daughters remain close in the camp. Of the 1,019 passengers on the transport, 549—including all children younger than 15—were sent directly to the gas chambers. Anne had turned 15 three months earlier and was one of the youngest people to be spared from the transport. She was soon made aware that most people were gassed upon arrival, and never learned that the entire group from the secret annex had survived this selection. She reasoned that her father, in his mid-fifties and not particularly robust, had been killed immediately after they were separated.
- Sept 7-11 Kleiman and Kugler are sent to Amersfoort concentration camp (the Netherlands).
- Sept 18 The Red Cross manages to get Kleiman released from Amersfoort camp because of his poor health.
- Sept/Oct Hermann van Pels is gassed at Auschwitz. (According to eyewitness testimony, Hermann van Pels was not gassed immediately upon arrival at Auschwitz. Sal de Liema, an inmate at Auschwitz who knew both Otto Frank and Hermann van Pels, said that after two or three days in the camp, Herman van Pels mentally "gave up" – the beginning of the end for any concentration camp inmate. He later injured his thumb on work detail and requested to be sent to the sick barracks. Soon after that, during a sweep of the sick barracks for selection,

he was sent to the gas chambers. This occurred about three weeks after his arrival at Auschwitz. His selection was witnessed by both his son Peter and Otto Frank.)

- \* Disease is rampant in Auschwitz; before long, Anne's skin becomes badly infected by scabies. The Frank sisters are moved into an infirmary, which is in a state of constant darkness and infested with rats and mice. Edith Frank stops eating, saving every morsel of food for her daughters and passing her rations to them through a hole she made at the bottom of the infirmary wall.
- Oct ? The Frank women are slated to join a transport to the Liebau labor camp in Upper Silesia. Bloeme Evers-Emden is slated to be on this transport. But Anne is prohibited from going because she has developed scabies, and her mother and sister opt to stay with her. Bloeme goes on without them.
- Oct 30 The last selection takes place at Auschwitz. Edith is selected for the gas chamber while Anne and Margot are selected for deportation to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany. Edith escapes with a friend to another section of the camp, where she remains through the winter.
- Oct ? Fritz Pfeffer is deported to Neuengamme concentration camp in Germany.
- Nov 26 Mrs. van Pels is sent to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany with a group of eight women.
- Dec 20 Fritz Pfeffer dies in Neuengamme.

## 1945

- 
- Jan 6 Edith dies of starvation in Auschwitz-Birkenau, 20 days before the Red Army liberates the camp and 10 days before her 45th birthday
  - Jan 16/17 In an attempt to hide German crimes from the advancing Red Army, the gas chambers of Birkenau are blown up. Evacuation of Auschwitz begins. Nearly 60,000 prisoners are forced on a death march toward a camp in Wodzisław Śląski (German: Loslau). Those too weak or sick to walk are left behind. These remaining 7,500 are ordered for execution by the SS, but in the chaos of the Nazi retreat the order was never carried out. Peter van Pels runs to Otto Frank, who is in the infirmary, telling him he must join them in the evacuation. Otto refuses, not knowing that this resignation to die actually ends up saving his life.  
  
Peter joins the death march out of Auschwitz.
  - Jan 25 Peter is registered at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria.
  - Jan/Feb Tents are erected at Bergen-Belsen to accommodate the influx of prisoners in late 1944, and

as the population rises, the death toll due to disease increases rapidly.

Anne and Margot arrive on a transport from Auschwitz that left in late Oct, 1944. Anne is briefly reunited with two friends, Hanneli Goslar and Nanette Blitz, who were confined in another section of the camp. Goslar and Blitz both survive the war and later discuss the brief conversations they conducted with Anne through a fence. Blitz describes her as bald, emaciated, and shivering. Goslar noted Auguste van Pels is with Anne and Margot Frank, and is caring for Margot, who is severely ill. (Neither of them sees Margot, as she was too weak to leave her bunk.) Anne tells both Blitz and Goslar she believes her parents are dead, and for that reason she does not wish to live any longer. (Goslar later estimates their meetings took place in late Jan or early Feb 1945.)

- Jan 27      Auschwitz is liberated by Soviet troops. Otto is still in the sick barracks. He is taken first to Odessa and then to France before he is allowed to make his way back to Amsterdam.
- Jan 29      Peter is placed in an outdoor labor group.
- Feb 4        Mrs. van Pels is deported from Bergen-Belsen to Raguhn (Buchenwald, Germany).
- Feb-Mar     A typhus epidemic spreads throughout Bergen-Belsen, killing 17,000 prisoners. Witnesses later testify that Margot falls from her bunk in her weakened state and is killed by the shock. A few days later, Anne dies.
- Anne and Margot are buried in a mass grave; the exact whereabouts remain unknown. (The Red Cross initially concluded at the time that the dates of their deaths were between the 1st and 31st of March, 1945. However, new research by the Anne Frank House reveals that it is unlikely the Frank sisters were still alive in March.)
- Late Mar    Kugler escapes during a forced march, and goes into hiding for the rest of the war.
- Apr 9        Mrs. van Pels is deported from Bergen-Belsen to Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia. It is believed she died en route or shortly upon arrival.
- Apr 11      Peter is sent to the sick barracks at Mauthausen.
- Apr 15      Bergen-Belsen is liberated by British troops; the exact dates were not recorded. After liberation, the camp is burned in an effort to prevent further spread of disease.
- May 2        Peter dies at Mauthausen. (His exact death date is unknown but the International Red Cross designated it as 2 May 1945.) He was 18 years old. Mauthausen is liberated three days later on 5 May 1945 by men from the 11th Armored Division of the U.S. Third Army.
- \*             Fritz Pfeffer's son, Peter Werner, leaves for the United States and changes his name to Peter Pepper.

- Jun 3** Otto Frank, the sole survivor from the secret annex, returns to Amsterdam. He is reunited with Miep and Jan Gies, who had continued to run his business. Despite being sent to camps after their arrest, J Kleiman and Victor Kugler, who also assisted in hiding the Frank family, have also survived. They return to work and wait for news of the people in hiding. At first Otto stays with Miep and her husband, Jan. Otto knows his wife has died, but he does not know that his daughters have died too. He still has hope and begins searching through records and writing letters inquiring after his daughters' whereabouts.
- Oct 24** Otto Frank receives a letter informing him that his daughters died at Bergen-Belsen. Miep gives Anne's diaries and papers to Otto. She found and hid the diary after the Franks' arrest and had been hoping to return it to Anne.

## 1946

- \*** Otto leaves Anne's writings unread for some time but eventually begins transcribing them from Dutch for his relatives in Switzerland. He is persuaded that Anne's writing shed light into the experiences of many of those who suffered persecution under Nazis and is urged to consider publishing it. He types out the diary papers into a single manuscript and edits out sections he thinks to personal to his family or to mundane to be of interest to the general reader.
- Apr 3** The manuscript is read by Dutch historian Jan Romein, who reviews it for the *Het Parool* newspaper. This attracts the interest of Amsterdam's Contact Publishing.
- Summer** Amsterdam's Contact Publishing accepts the manuscript for publication.
- Jun 25** The first Dutch edition of the diary is issued under the title *Het Achterhuis* (meaning literally: "the back house.")

## 1948

- \*** The first investigation into who betrayed those hiding at the Secret Annex is conducted, 2 years after Kleiman wrote a letter to the Politieke Opsporings Dienst [POD] (a former Dutch equivalent of the FBI). The POD is responsible for hunting down the people who had collaborated with the German occupier. The police question the helpers Miep, Kleiman and Kugler; the warehouse employees Van Maaren and Hartog; as well as others who worked in the warehouse. Hartog testifies that Van Maaren had told him two weeks before the raid that there were Jews being hidden upstairs. Certainly, Hartog's wife could also have known. In looking back, little can be said about the quality of the investigation. Many questions were not asked and few people were interrogated.

It is a shoddy investigation, and it is brought to a close because no evidence is turned up.

---

Fourteen years will pass before a new investigation takes place.

## 1950

- 
- \* The Diary of Anne Frank is published in Germany in an edition of 4,500 copies. (A very successful paperback edition follows in 1955.)

Otto Frank feels strongly about finding a German publisher for the diary: “Generally I waited until publishers in other countries contacted me, but one country I did try: Germany. I thought they should read it.”

- \* The diary is published in France.

## 1952

- 
- \* The success of *Het Achterhuis* leads to an English translation.

*Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* is published in the United States and includes an introduction by Eleanor Roosevelt. From the start, the book is a huge success and is repeatedly reprinted. Within no time, millions of Americans read it. Its adaptation for the theatre and the big screen adds to its popularity.

- Apr 30 *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* is published in the UK. Despite its success in the USA the book is at first rejected by several publishers in the UK. Once published and after receiving several good reviews it still fails to attract an audience and is out of print by 1953.

## 1953

- 
- Apr 19 Fritz Pfeffer and Charlotte Kaletta are posthumously married.

- Nov 10 Otto marries a former neighbor from Amsterdam and fellow Auschwitz survivor, Elfriede Geiringer (1905–1998), in Amsterdam. (Elfriede Markovits was born in Vienna, Austria, on Feb 13, 1905. She married Erich Geiringer and the couple had two children: a son, Heinz, born in 1926, and a daughter, Eva, born on May 11, 1929. The family fled first to Belgium and then to the Netherlands in 1938, where they settled down as neighbors to the Frank family. Eva and Anne knew each through mutual friends. When the Germans invaded the Netherlands and Heinz received a call-up to a work-camp, the family went into hiding. They successfully hid for two years and might have survived the war if they had not been betrayed in May 1944. They were then captured by the Nazis and sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. They were liberated in Jan 1945 by the Russians, but Erich and Heinz Geiringer had perished in the forced March to Mauthausen that came just before the war ended. Elfriede and her daughter, Eva, returned to Amsterdam on Jun 13, 1945.

Otto Frank visited them at their apartment not long after.)

---

## 1954

- 
- \* Bep is a witness at the Landesgericht ('National Court') in Lübeck, Germany. She testifies to the authenticity of The Diary of Anne Frank in a case against a number of people who claim that the diary is a forgery.

---

## 1955

- 
- \* Victor Kugler emigrates to Canada. He gives talks about Anne Frank in schools.
- Oct 5 The Broadway play "The Diary of Anne Frank" opens. The play was dramatized by Goodrich and Hackett and wins a Tony Award for Best Play and the Pulitzer Prize for Best Drama in 1956. Susan Strasberg, who plays Anne, was nominated for Best Actress.

---

## 1956

- 
- \* In Germany the play premières simultaneously in Berlin and Dresden.

---

## 1957

- 
- May 3 In response to a demolition order placed on the building in which Otto Frank and his family had hid during the war, he and Johannes Kleiman help establish the Anne Frank Foundation, with the principal aim of saving and restoring the building and allowing it to be opened to the general public. With the aid of public donations, the building (and its adjacent neighbor) is purchased by the Foundation.

---

## 1959

- 
- Jan 28 Kleiman dies in his office. He is 63 years old.

---

## 1960

- 
- May 3 The secret annex is opened as a museum – the Anne Frank House.

---

## 1963

- 
- \* A new investigation was spurred by the tracking down of Karl Silberbauer, the SS non-commissioned officer who had led the arrests. The 1963 investigation was much more

---

thorough than the one in 1948.

The famous Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal finds Silberbauer in Vienna (Austria) where he is then working as a policeman. Silberbauer still remembers many of the details of the arrest, but not who the betrayer was. The person who had taken the telephone call, his superior, Julius Dettman, committed suicide shortly after the war ended. Silberbauer's police duties are suspended during the course of the investigation, but because he had "only followed orders" during the arrest and had "acted correctly", his old function is restored.

A number of new witnesses are questioned, yet unfortunately some of the important witnesses have already died. Kleiman died in 1959. The warehouseman Hartog and his wife are now also dead. Much more comes to light about Van Maaren, including the fact that he had actually committed the warehouse thefts of which he was suspected, but there is still no evidence to support the suspicion of betrayal.

In 1964, the investigation is closed without concrete results.

## 1972

---

**Mar 8** Victor Kugler receives the honor 'Righteous among the Nations' from Yad Vashem for his help to the people in hiding.

## 1980

---

**Aug 19** Otto Frank dies of lung cancer in Basel, Switzerland, at the age of 91.

## 1981

---

**Dec 14** Kugler dies in Toronto, Canada, at the age of 81.

## 1983

---

**May 6** Bep Voskuijl dies at the age of 63 in Amsterdam.

## 1986

---

\* The Dutch Institute for War Documentation publishes the "Critical Edition" of the diary. It includes comparisons from all known versions, both edited and unedited. It includes discussion asserting the diary's authentication, as well as additional historical information relating to the family and the diary itself.

## 1995

\* Peter Pepper, Fritz Pfeffer's son, dies.

Radical renovation and restoration of the Anne Frank House begins.

1998

---

Oct 2 After living long enough to see the birth of five of her great grandchildren, Elfriede Frank dies peacefully in her sleep.

1999

---

\* Cornelis Suijk—a former director of the Anne Frank Foundation and president of the U.S. Center for Holocaust Education Foundation—announces that he is in the possession of five pages that had been removed by Otto Frank from the diary prior to publication; Suijk claims that Otto Frank gave these pages to him shortly before his death in 1980. The missing diary entries contain critical remarks by Anne Frank about her parents' strained marriage and discuss Anne's lack of affection for her mother. Some controversy ensues when Suijk claims publishing rights over the five pages; he intends to sell them to raise money for his foundation. The Netherlands Institute for War Documentation, the formal owner of the manuscript, demands the pages be handed over.

Sept 28 Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands reopens the museum after renovation. The museum has grown to include a bookshop and café.

2000

---

The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science agrees to donate \$300,000 to Suijk's Foundation, and the pages are returned in 2001. Since then, they have been included in new editions of the diary.

2008

---

Summer Restoration of Anne's room is completed.

2010

---

Jan 11 Miep Gies dies at the age of 100.

2015

---

Mar 31 The Anne Frank House publishes new research that sheds light on Anne and Margot's last months alive at Bergen-Belsen. It is concluded that it is unlikely the sisters were still alive in March as previously thought.

---