



GEORGIA COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

January 11, 2016
Volunteer Enrichment

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944

Anne's Last Diary Entry

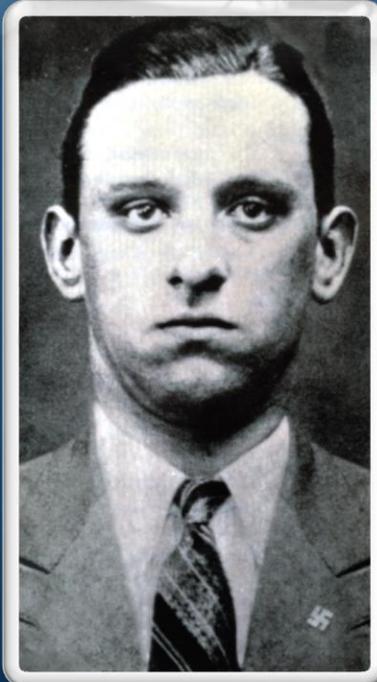
FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1944

The Betrayal and Arrest



SS Lieutenant Julius Dettmann

- Officer in charge; takes call
- Orders the officer on duty (Silberbauer) to the location
- tells his Silberbauer that tip came from a reliable source



SS Sergeant Karl Silberbauer

- ordered to Prisengracht 263
- accompanied by Dutch policemen
 - 2 according to USHMM
 - 3 according to Kugler
 - At least 3 according to NIOD



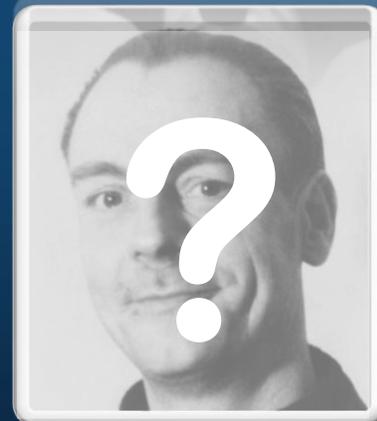
Gezinus Gringhuis

- 1918: Joins Amsterdam PD
 - Fails exam to become a sergeant twice
- 1940: Joins NSB to further chances of becoming sergeant
- 1942: Begins working for the SD Policeman



Willem Grotendorst

- 1912: Joins PD
- 1941: joins NSB
- 1942: Transfers to HQ



Maarten Kuiper

- Worked for SD
- Policeman
- active during the so-called Aktion Sibertanne, a series of assassinations carried out between September 1943 and September 1944
- carried out the execution of resistance worker Hannie Schaft
- Presence cannot be proved





Prisengracht 263 Warehouse: On August 4, 1944 Silberbauer and his men entered the building through this door. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]



Prisentgracht 263 Front Office: Miep Gies, Johannes Kleiman, and Bep Voskuijl's office (reconstructed). [Source: [Anne Frank Guide](#)]



Prisentgracht 263: Victor Kugler's office (reconstructed). [Source: [Anne Frank Guide](#)]

EYEWITNESS: VICTOR KUGLER

1935 – August 4, 1944



Victor Kugler joins Opekta in 1933.

“I heard a commotion and opened the door to my office to see what was going on. I saw four police officers. One was wearing a Gestapo uniform. 'Who's in charge here?', he snapped at me. I answered that I was. 'Let me see the rest of the building!' I showed him all the spaces. Then we went upstairs and stood on the landing by the bookcase. My heart was pounding. The three Dutch policemen were already busy trying to open the bookcase. The moment I had feared for years had arrived. One of the police officers pointed his gun at me and ordered me to go first. The others followed behind, also with their pistols drawn. The first person I saw was Mrs. Frank. I whispered 'Gestapo' to her. She sat completely still and seemed to be in shock. The others were coming downstairs from the other floors. Margot was very upset, she was crying softly.”

– Victor Kugler, 1969-73 interviews for *The Man Who Hid Anne Frank* by Eda Shapiro



Prisentgrach 263: movable bookcase (reconstructed). [Source: [Anne Frank Guide](#)]

EYEWITNESS: OTTO FRANK

1929 – September 1944



Otto Frank: 1936

“It was about half past ten. I was upstairs in the van Pels’ part of the house, in Peter’s room, doing schoolwork with him. Suddenly someone came running up the stairs. Then the door flew open and a man stood before us holding his pistol aimed at my chest. Downstairs all the others were already assembled. My wife and the children and the van Pels family were standing there with raised hands. Then Fritz Pfeffer came in, followed by another stranger. The policemen ordered us to hand over our valuables. Silberbauer took Anne’s briefcase. He shook everything out, dumping the contents on the floor, so that Anne’s papers and notebooks and loose sheets lay scattered all over the floorboards.”

– Otto Frank, *The Footsteps of Anne Frank* by Ernst Schnabel, 1958

Jan Gies is
a witness



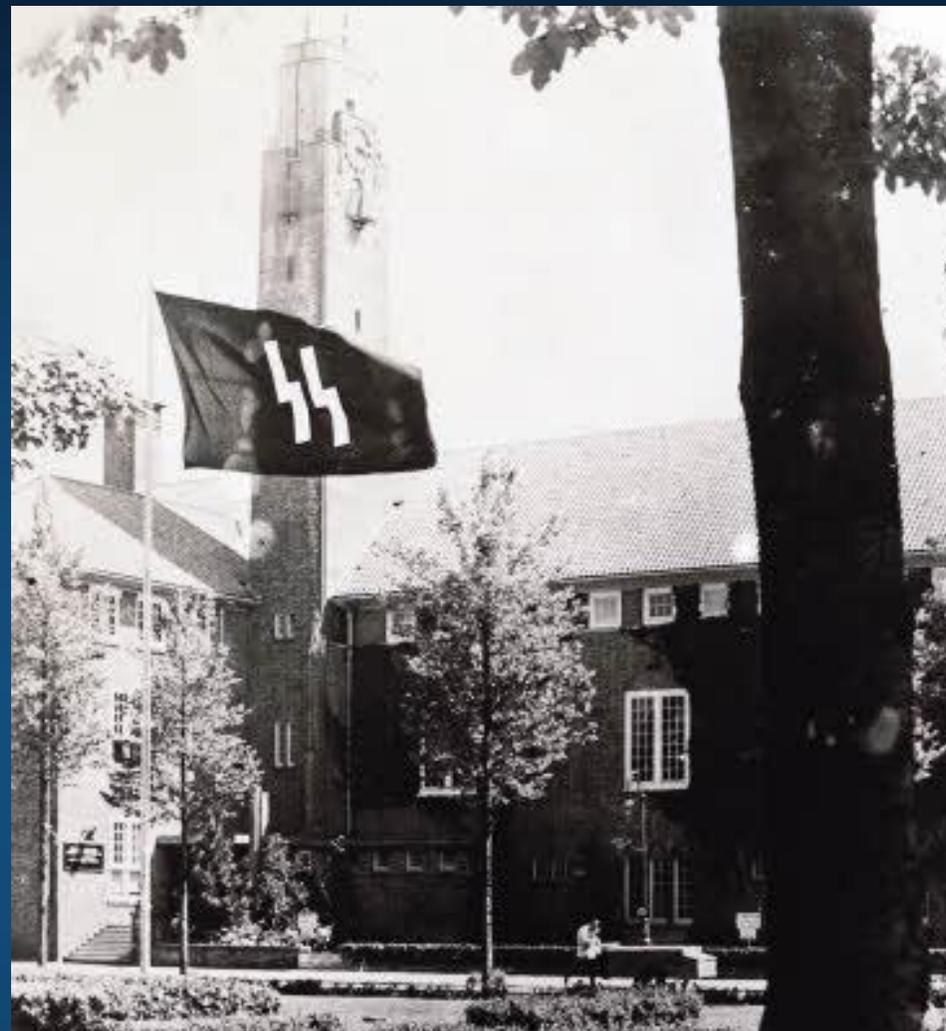
EYEWITNESS: MIEP GIES

1935 – August 4, 1944



Miep Gies: October 1945

“Later Bep and I went upstairs to the Franks' bedroom. And there we saw Anne's diary lying on the ground. Let's pick it up I said. Because Bep stood there looking around in a daze. I said: Pick it up, pick it up, let's get out of here! We did the best we could to collect it; we were so frightened! We went downstairs and there we were, Bep and I. What now Bep? Then she said: 'You're the oldest. You should keep it.'”



The Sicherheitsdienst (SD) in Amsterdam: During the occupation, the headquarters of the Dutch department of the Sicherheitsdienst was situated here. In May 1945, the Euterpestraat was renamed after the resistance fighter Gerrit van der Veen.

[Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]



The Weteringschans Detention Center in Amsterdam: Following the interrogations, the people in hiding and the helpers are separated from each other. Johannes Kleiman and Victor Kugler are moved to the nearby prison on Amstelveenseweg. The eight people in hiding are taken to a detention center on the Weteringschans. (This photograph was commissioned by the resistance for an earlier rescue plan.) [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1944

Transport to Westerbork

EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

. “At the beginning of August, we were taken out of the cells early one morning... Under guard we left the Amstelveenseweg and took the streetcar to the Central Station, entering by a side entrance, and then walking on the little paving stones to the platform. At the same time, Another group of people arrived, among them Anne Frank and the Frank family. It struck me that the two girls were dressed in sporty clothes, with sweat suits and backpacks, as if they ere going on a winter vacation.”

Front of central station, Amsterdam – December 1, 1944/February 28, 1945: This photo was taken by Cas Oorthuys, a photographer who joined *De Ondergedoken Camera*, a group of Amsterdam photographers who clandestinely recorded life during the Occupation [Source: [Dutch Photo Museum](#)]



Cas Oorthuys, a photographer who joined *De Ondergedoken Camera*, a group of Amsterdam photographers who clandestinely recorded life during the Occupation



Train station at Westerbork, the Netherlands: Early in the morning, on August 8, 1944, the eight people in hiding and other prisoners are removed from their cells and taken by tram to the central train station in Amsterdam. An ordinary passenger train awaits them. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#) Photo: [USHMM](#)]



EYEWITNESS: OTTO FRANK

1929 – September 1944



Otto Frank: 1936

“We travelled in a regular passenger train. The fact that the door was bolted did not matter very much to us...Anne would not move from the window. Outside it was summer. Meadows, stubble fields, and villages flew by. The telephone wires along the right of way curvetted up and down along the windows. It was like freedom.”



Westerbork, the Netherlands: The prisoners are registered and divided among the different punishment barracks. Prisoners who did not voluntarily report to the German authorities when they received their call-ups, but went into hiding instead went to these punishment barracks. There are barracks for men and women. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]

EYEWITNESS: ROSA DE WINTER-LEVY

August 9 – October 30, 1944



Rosa: photo circa 1937/38

[Source: wegenachravensbrueck.net]

“I saw Anne Frank and Peter van Pels in Westerbork. They were always together. (...) In Westerbork Anne was lovely, so radiant that her beauty flowed over into Peter. (...) Perhaps it’s not the right expression to say that her eyes were radiant. But they had a glow, if you know what I mean. And her movements, her looks, had such a lilt to them that I often asked myself: Can she possibly be happy? She was happy in Westerbork, though that seems almost incredible.”

EYEWITNESS: RACHEL VAN AMERONGEN

AUGUST 9, 1944 – FEBRUARY 7, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Before 1939 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“Otto Frank came up to me with Anne and asked if Anne could help me. Anne was very nice and also asked me if she could help me. She said, ‘I can do everything; I am very handy.’ She was really so sweet...Unfortunately, I had no say in the matter. I sent her to the people in charge of the barracks. I couldn’t do more than that. After a few days, I think that she, with her sister and mother, landed in the battery department, because almost all of the women went there...”

EYEWITNESS: RONNIE GOLDSTEIN-VAN CLEEF

August 9 – October 26, 1944



“In Westerbork, I became acquainted with the Frank family. I found it remarkable that they entire family had gone into hiding together in one place. We had always made an effort to take children to different places, and also to separated married couples. Sometimes and husband and wife would be reunited later, but never an entire family. The risk was too great. When one of them was betrayed, then the whole family would be at risk.”

Ronnie Goldstein-van Cleef: Den Haag
1939 [Source: auschwitz.nl]

EYEWITNESS: LENIE DE JONG-VAN NAARDEN

August 9 – October 30, 1944



The Last Seven Months of Anne Frank by
Willy Lindwer, page 136

“In Westerbork, I met the Frank family for the first time. My husband had quickly made contact with Otto Frank and got along with him very well. They had profound conversations and we had a very good relationship with Mrs. Frank...she really was a very special woman...She worried a lot about her children. She was always busy with those girls. It is an especially close relationship – a mother with children.”

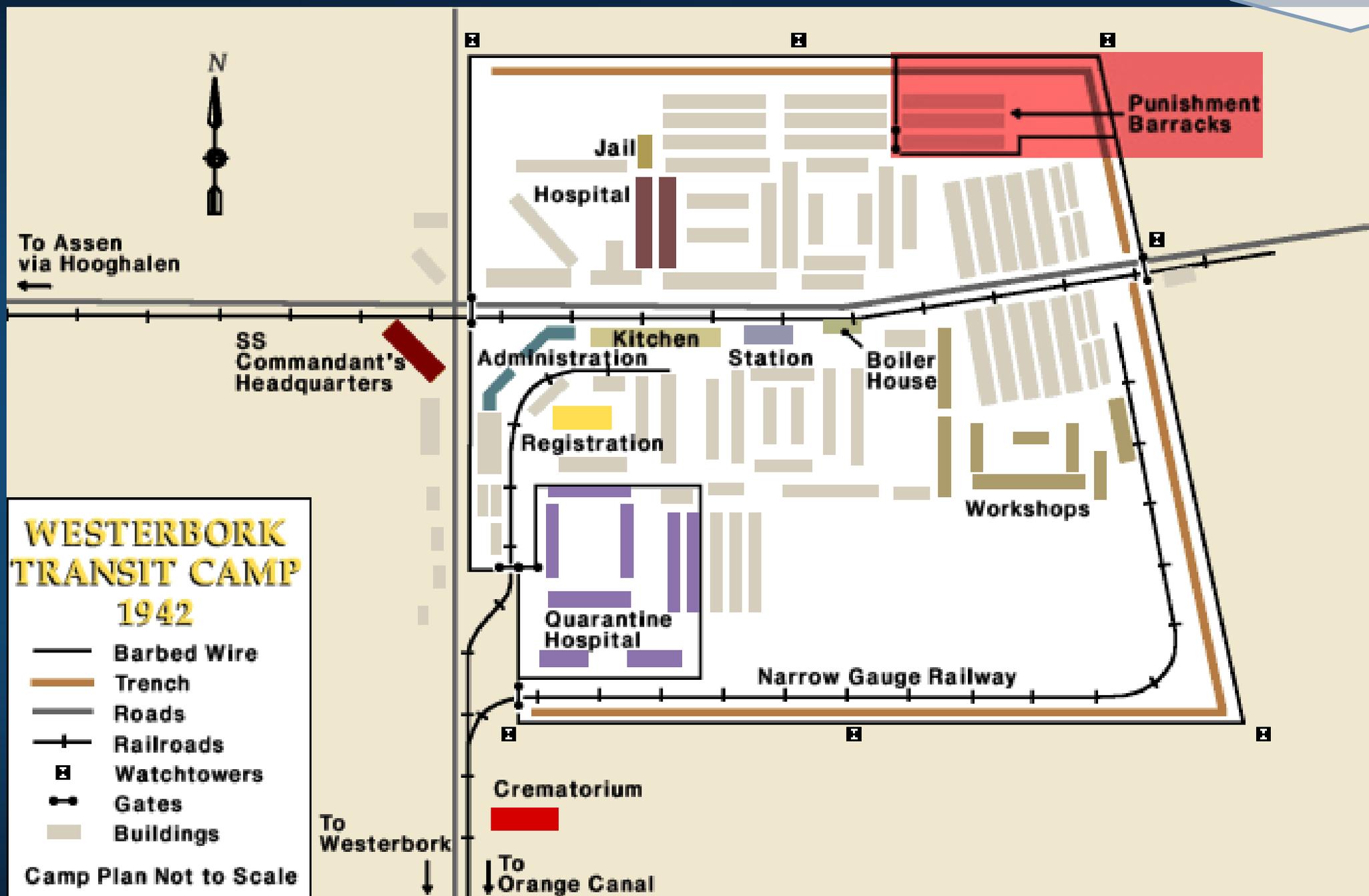
EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945



- Interned in the “S” barracks (the punishment barracks)
- Assigned to work in the battery department

Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]



To Assen
via Hooghalen
←

SS
Commandant's
Headquarters

Jail
Hospital

Punishment
Barracks

Administration

Station

Boiler
House

Registration

Workshops

Quarantine
Hospital

Narrow Gauge Railway

Crematorium

To
Westerbork

To
Orange Canal

**WESTERBORK
TRANSIT CAMP**

1942

- Barbed Wire
- Trench
- Roads
- Railroads
- ⊠ Watchtowers
- Gates
- Buildings

Camp Plan Not to Scale



Opening batteries at Westerbork: The prisoners have to work during the day. The women have to break up batteries. It is filthy and unhealthy work. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]

EYEWITNESS: BLOEME EVERS-EMDEN

August 9 – October 26, 1944



Bloeme Emden: Photo circa 1942

[Source: [USHMM](#)]

“In Westerbork, the first family I met was the Frank family whom I had known from school. We exchanged stories of some of our experiences of being in hiding. Afterward, we saw each other regularly. I think – although I don’t know for certain any more – that I saw Margot at the tables where we worked on the batteries.”

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1944

1,019 Names for the Last Train

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1944

Transport to Auschwitz

EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“The Frank family was with us in the car, but I only had contact with my sister.”



DOSS: 117.265

8.8.44
Volk
Bar 67

FRANK_HOLLÄNDER, Edith Sara

geb. 16-1-1900 Aken

Merwedeplein 27 't Amsterdam

zonder

lic volk b
xiv

N.I.

zonder

gehuwd

S 3-9-44

man: Frank, Otto Heinrich Isr.
12.5.1889

dochter: Frank, Marlot Betti Sar
16-2-1926

" Frank, Annelies Marie S
12.6.1929

6-1-45 to Birkman

Edith Frank's record card: 'S 3-9-44 means she was transported to the East on September 3, 1944. [Source: Nederlandse Rode Kruis, Archief Oorlogsnazorg, Joodse Raad Kartotheek via [Anne Frank Guide](#)]

Terug!

DSS-110034 *8.8.44* *Blk 67*

K

FRANK, Otto Heinrich Isr.

12-5-1889 Frankfort *adres: Hunzestra*
 Merwedeplein 27 3° Amsterdam *122*

zonder *10/2/45* *BM*

nie ods N.I. *3-9-44*

b
XIV

koopman

gehuwd *3-9-44* vrouw: Holländer, Edith Sara
 geb. 16-1-1900

dochter: Frank, Margot Betti Sara
 geb. 16.2.1926

" Frank, Annelies Marie Sar
 12.6.1929

lijst Paschwerk 45

Otto Frank's record card: 'S 3-9-44 means she was transported to the East on September 3, 1944. At the top right it states that he arrived there on August 8, 1944 and was placed in Block 67, the punishment barracks. [Source: Nederlandse Rode Kruis. Archief Oorlogsnazorg. Joodse Raad Kartotheek via [Anne Frank Guide](#)]

K

DOSS: 117.267

Frank, Margot

~~III~~ III

I/13

8.049
W44
Jan. 67

Amsterdam, Merwedeplein 37

16.2.26

zonder

zonder

ongehuwd

N. I.

3-9-44 I te B.B
vader
in Rastenburg

zie ook

b
FHK

vader: Frank Otto Heinrich 12-5-89

moeder: " - Holländer Edith 10-1-00.

zuster: " Anneliese Marie 12-6-29

K

I

~~117266~~ 117266 S.B.

12.67

FRANK, Annelies Marie Sara

geb. 12.6.1929 Frankfort

Merwedeplein 37 ' ' Amsterdam

zonder

N.I.

zonder

ongehuwd

ouders; Frank, Otto Heinr. Isra.
12-5-1839Holländer, Edith Sara
16-1-1900zuster; Frank, Margot Betti Sara
16-2-1926

lic. v. w. z.

b
XIV

3-9-44

S

FI orkester te B.B. Tolman



Westerbork, the Netherlands: German officers on the platform at Westerbork transit camp next to a train which is about to leave. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]



Westerbork, the Netherlands: Deportation from the Westerbork transit camp. The Netherlands, 1943–1944. [Source: [USHMM](#)]



Westerbork to Auschwitz: The sign on the train. [Source: [Anne Frank House](#)]

EYEWITNESS: LENIE DE JONG-VAN NAARDEN

August 9 – October 30, 1944



The Last Seven Months of Anne Frank by
Willy Lindwer, page 136

"Many people, also the Frank girls, slept against their mother or father, everyone was dead tired."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1944

Arrival at Auschwitz



Auschwitz, Poland: May 1944 – A transport of Hungarian Jews lines up for selection at Auschwitz. [Source: [USHMM](#)]



Auschwitz, Poland: May 1944 – Jews from Subcarpathian Rus undergo a selection on the ramp at Auschwitz-Birkenau [source: [USHMM](#)]



Auschwitz, Poland: Jewish women from Subcarpathian Rus who have been selected for forced labor at Auschwitz-Birkenau, march toward their barracks after disinfection and heads having. [Source: [USHMM](#)]

EYEWITNESS: RONNIE GOLDSTEIN-VAN CLEEF

August 9 – October 26, 1944



“[At roll call] Anne often stood next to me and Margot was close by, next to her or in front of her, depending on how it worked out, because you stood in rows of five. Anne was very calm and quiet and somewhat withdrawn. The fact that they had ended up there had effected her profoundly – that was obvious.”

Ronnie Goldstein-van Cleef: Den Haag
1939 [Source: auschwitz.nl]

EYEWITNESS: LENIE DE JONG-VAN NAARDEN

August 9 – October 30, 1944



The Last Seven Months of Anne Frank by
Willy Lindwer, page 136

“In the period that we were in Auschwitz – about two months – Mrs. Frank tried very hard to keep her children alive, to keep them with her, to protect them. Naturally, we spoke to each other.”

EYEWITNESS: LENIE DE JONG-VAN NAARDEN

August 9 – October 30, 1944



The Last Seven Months of Anne Frank by
Willy Lindwer, page 136

“I remember that Anne Frank had a rash and ended up in the *Krätzblock*. She had scabies. Margot voluntarily went to stay with her. Those two sisters stayed with each other, and the mother was in total despair. She didn’t even eat the piece of bread that she got. Together with her I dug up a hole under the wooden wall of the barracks where the children were...I dug close in under the wood, and through the hole we could speak with the girls. Margot took that piece of bread that I pushed underneath, and they shared that.”

EYEWITNESS: RONNIE GOLDSTEIN-VAN CLEEF

August 9 – October 26, 1944



Ronnie Goldstein-van Cleef: Den Haag
1939 [Source: auschwitz.nl]

“The Frank girls had *Krätze*, scabies. Before we landed in the special scabies barracks, there was a selection. Whether they were there or not, I don’t know. I think that they had just missed that selection and gone to the *Krätzeblock*.

[There] the Frank girls kept very much to themselves. They no longer paid any attention to the others. When food arrived, they became a bit more animated, and they shared the food and spoke a little.”

EYEWITNESS: RONNIE GOLDSTEIN-VAN CLEEF

August 9 – October 26, 1944



“In the time that Frieda Brommet, the Frank sisters, and I were in the hospital barracks, Mrs. Brommet took care of me and Frieda. Mrs. Frank, likewise, was always near her children, and saw to it that they had something to eat.

[...]

And while the Frank girls and I were in the sick barracks Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Brommet stole food for us.”

Ronnie Goldstein-van Cleef: Den Haag
1939 [Source: auschwitz.nl]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1944

Selection for Slave Labor Transfers

EYEWITNESS: BLOEME EVERS-EMDEN

August 9 – October 26, 1944



Bloeme Emden: Photo circa 1942

[Source: [USHMM](#)]

“I especially remember the last time I saw the Frank family. Another selection had taken place. I spoke to Mrs. Frank, who was with Margot. Anne was somewhere else; she had *Krätze* (scabies)...As a result, Anne couldn't go with our group. Mrs. Frank, echoed by Margot, said, “We are, of course, going with her.” I remember that I nodded, that I understood that.

That was the last time I saw them.”

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1944

Selection for Transfer

EYEWITNESS: ROSA DE WINTER-LEVY

September 1944 – October 30, 1944



Rosa: photo circa 1937/38

[Source: wegenachravensbrueck.net]

“Then it was the turn of both girls...and there they stood for that moment, naked and bald. Anne looked straight at us with her innocent eyes, and then they were gone. We weren’t able to see what happened to them next. We heard Mrs. Frank cry out: ‘The children! Oh God...’”

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1944

Depart Auschwitz

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1944

Arrive at Bergen-Belsen

EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945

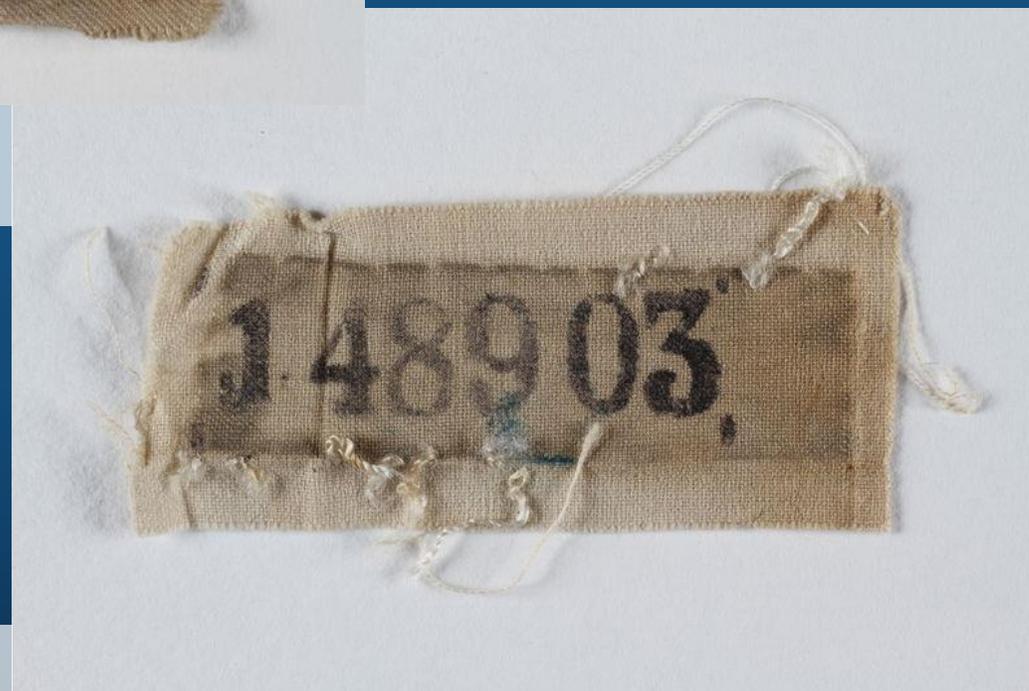


Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“Maybe it was a ‘sister complex’ that attracted our attention to the Frank girls... Sisters or mothers and daughters always tried to stay together. At that very moment, the feeling of togetherness, of having made it, was theirs as well. We had a sort of motherly feeling for them because they were ten years younger than we were... We were reunited with quite a few of the young people, but that one moment, sitting on that little hill, we felt real joy because the children were still there. Now we felt at home.”



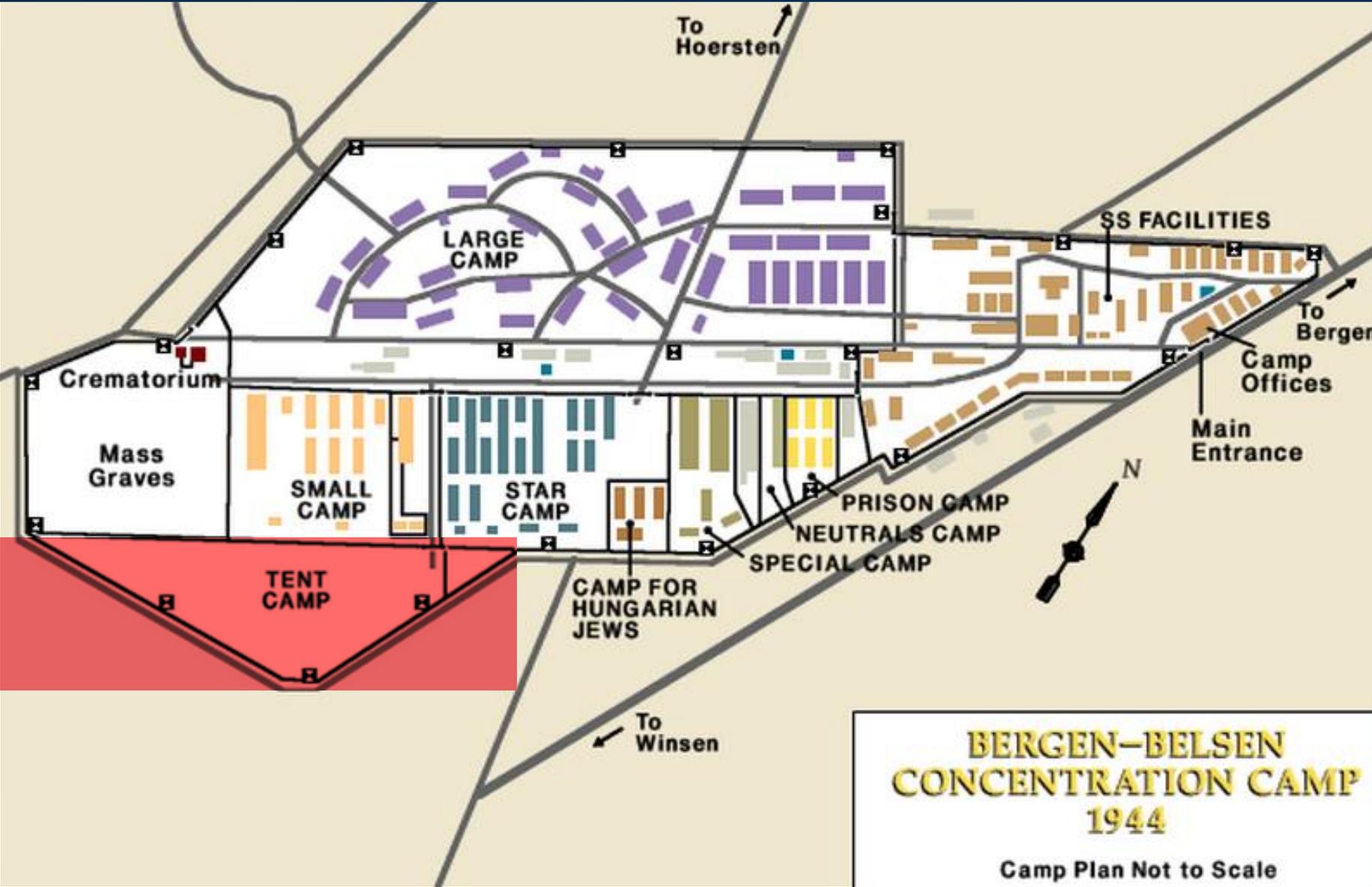
Buchenwald: November 17, 1943 – April 1945 [Source: [USHMM](#)]



Dachau: May 1945 [Source: [USHMM](#)]



Bergen-Belsen, Germany: Date uncertain [Source: [USHMM](#)]



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

Severe Storm

EYEWITNESS: RENATA LAQUEUR

November 13, 1944



Renata Laqueur

[Source: wertheimer.info]

“Last week a violent autumn storm blew down several tents in the night in the pouring rain, and the women, with almost no clothing or shelter, are lying unprotected in the cold.”

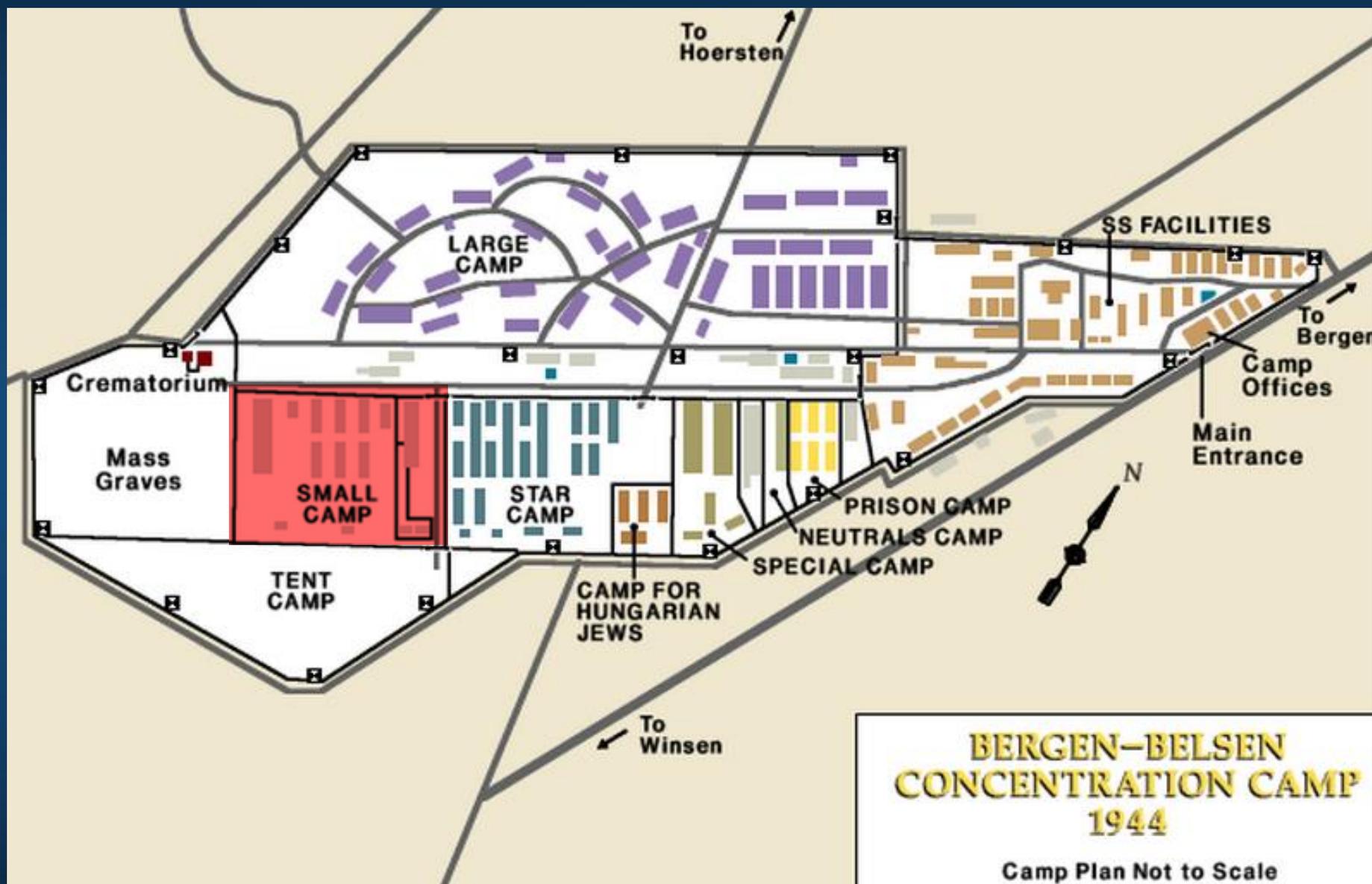
EYEWITNESS: ANNELORE DANIEL

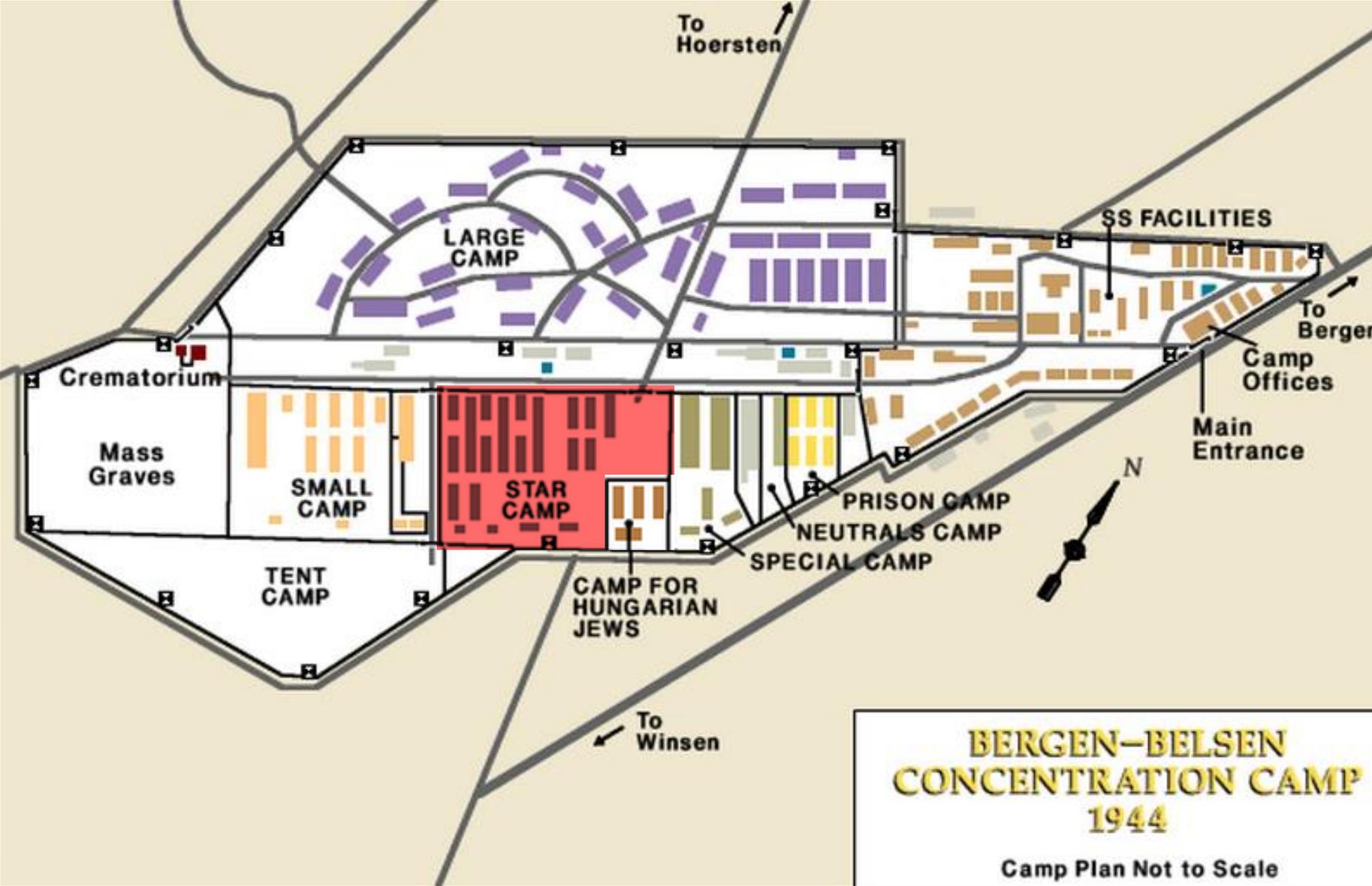
November 26, 1944 - ?



Auguste van Pels

- In same barracks as Frank sisters with her own sister, Ellen
- Thought Auguste was their mother because the three always stayed together
- Recalls Anne and Margot were not put to work





**BERGEN-BELSEN
CONCENTRATION CAMP
1944**

Camp Plan Not to Scale

EYEWITNESS: NANNETTE BLITZ

November 3, 1944 – January 20, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands:
Schoolmate of Anne

“On the various occasions that I was able to see her in the camp, Anne told me about the diary. She said that she wanted to use it only as a starting point for the book she wanted to write about what she experienced.”

EYEWITNESS: NANNETTE BLITZ

November 3, 1944 – January 20, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands:
Schoolmate of Anne

December 5, 1944: Moved from the Sternlager to the same section as Anne and Margot

“I saw Anne a few times, and we embraced. She was no more than a skeleton by then. She was wrapped in a blanket; she couldn’t bear to wear her clothes any more because they were crawling with lice. She told me about the time in hiding, and about Auschwitz. But when she fell ill she was sent to a barracks, and after that I never saw her again.”

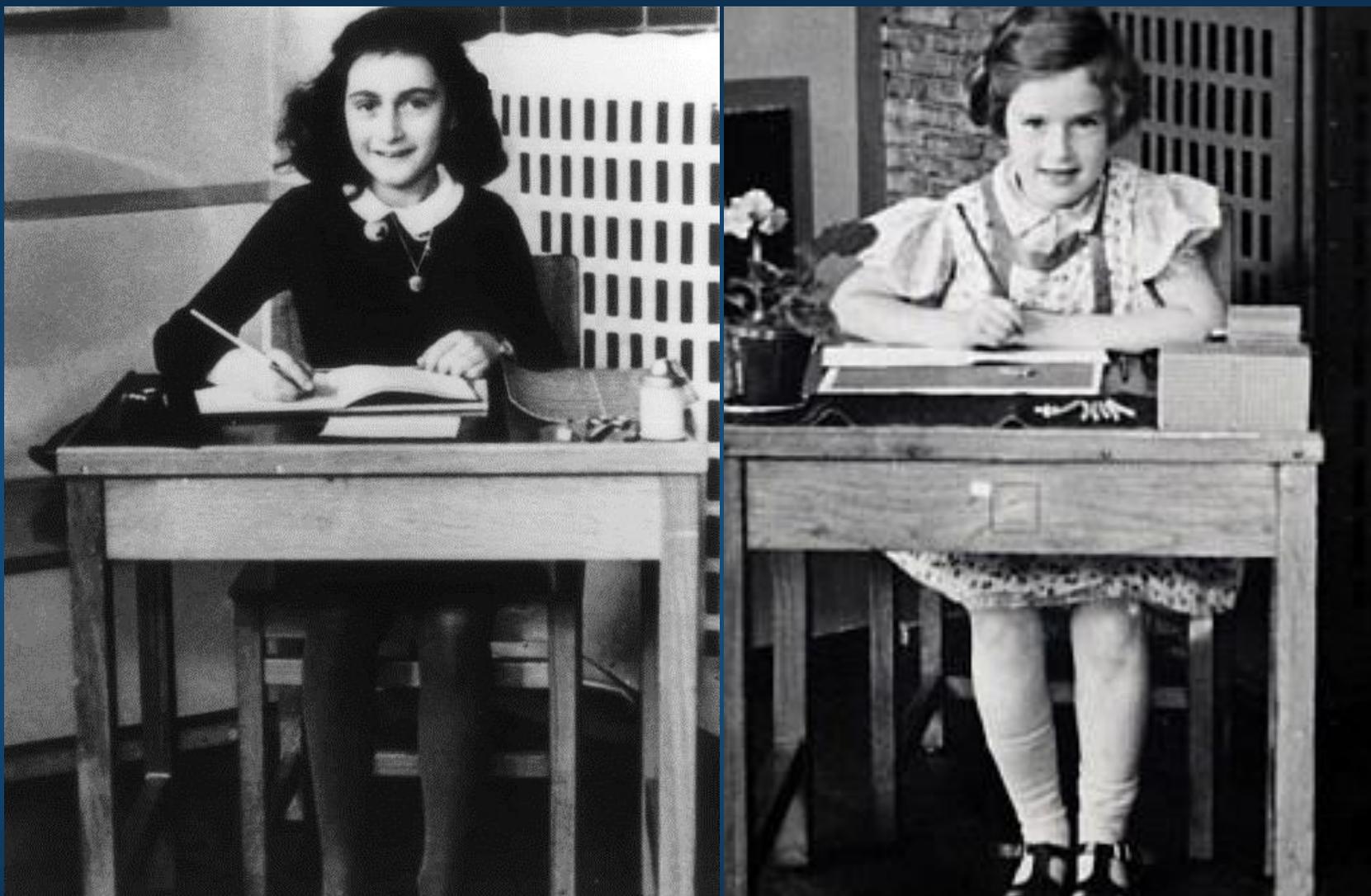
EYEWITNESS: RUTH WEINER

December 20, 1944 - ?



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: 1940 – Ruth, Eva, and Mirjam Wiener

“Anne and Margot Frank in the other camp.”



Montessori school, Amsterdam: Anne Frank, Mirjam Wiener

CHERRY

EYEWITNESS: ILSE & MARTHA VAN COLLEM

Early 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: 1939 – Marta and Ilse van Collem with their mother, Lotte, and grandmother.

[Source: [USHMM](#)]

Marti had contact with Anne Frank who was in a separate lager. She told Marti that Margot had typhus. Anne said she didn't believe she would survive if Margot did not make it.

EYEWITNESS: ILSE & MARTHA VAN COLLEM

Early 1945

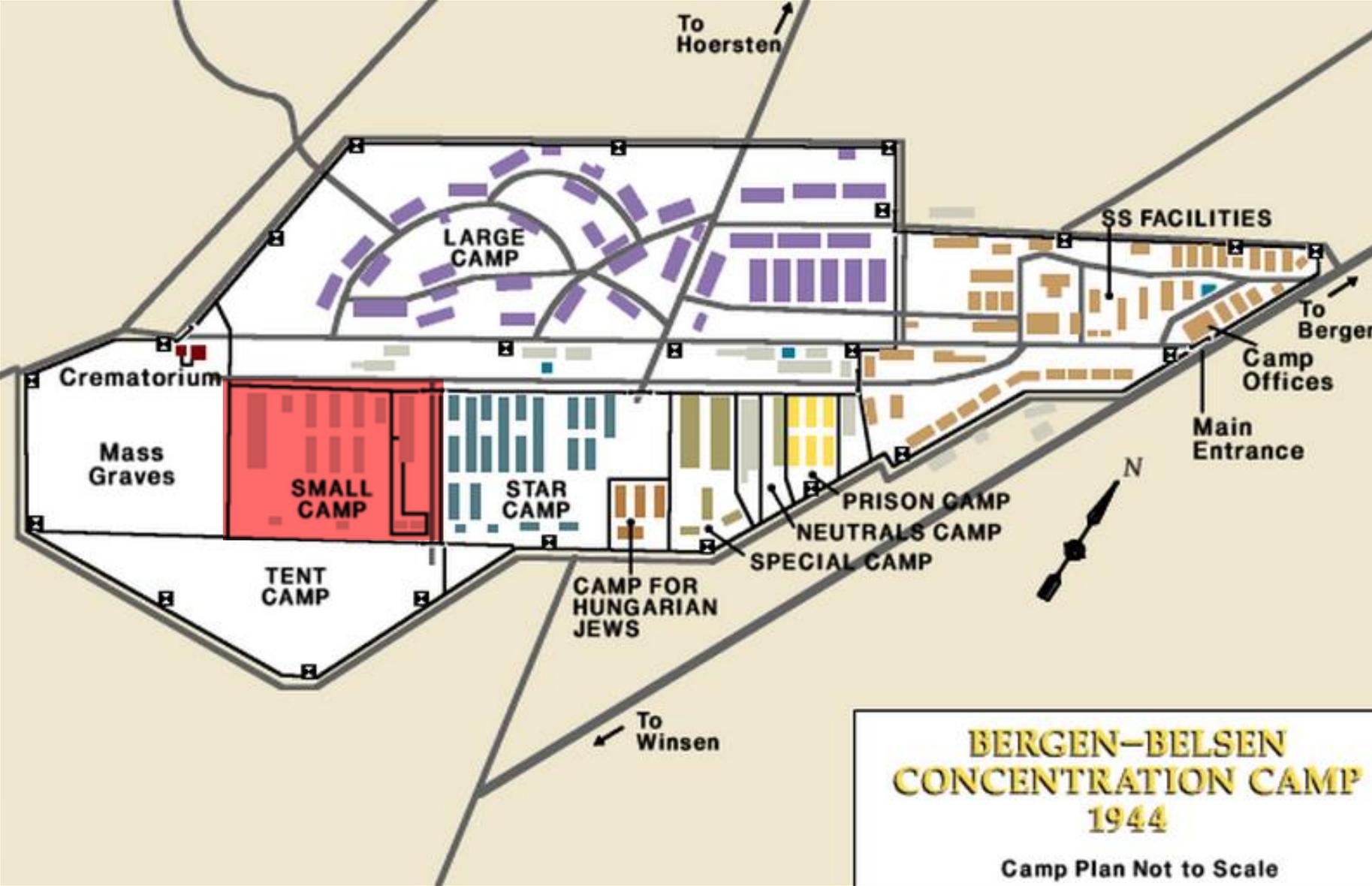


Marti had contact with Anne Frank who was in a separate lager. She told Marti that Margot had typhus. Anne said she didn't believe she would survive if Margot did not make it.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands: 1936 – Composite photograph of the donor, Marta Van Collem [Source: [USHMM](#)]

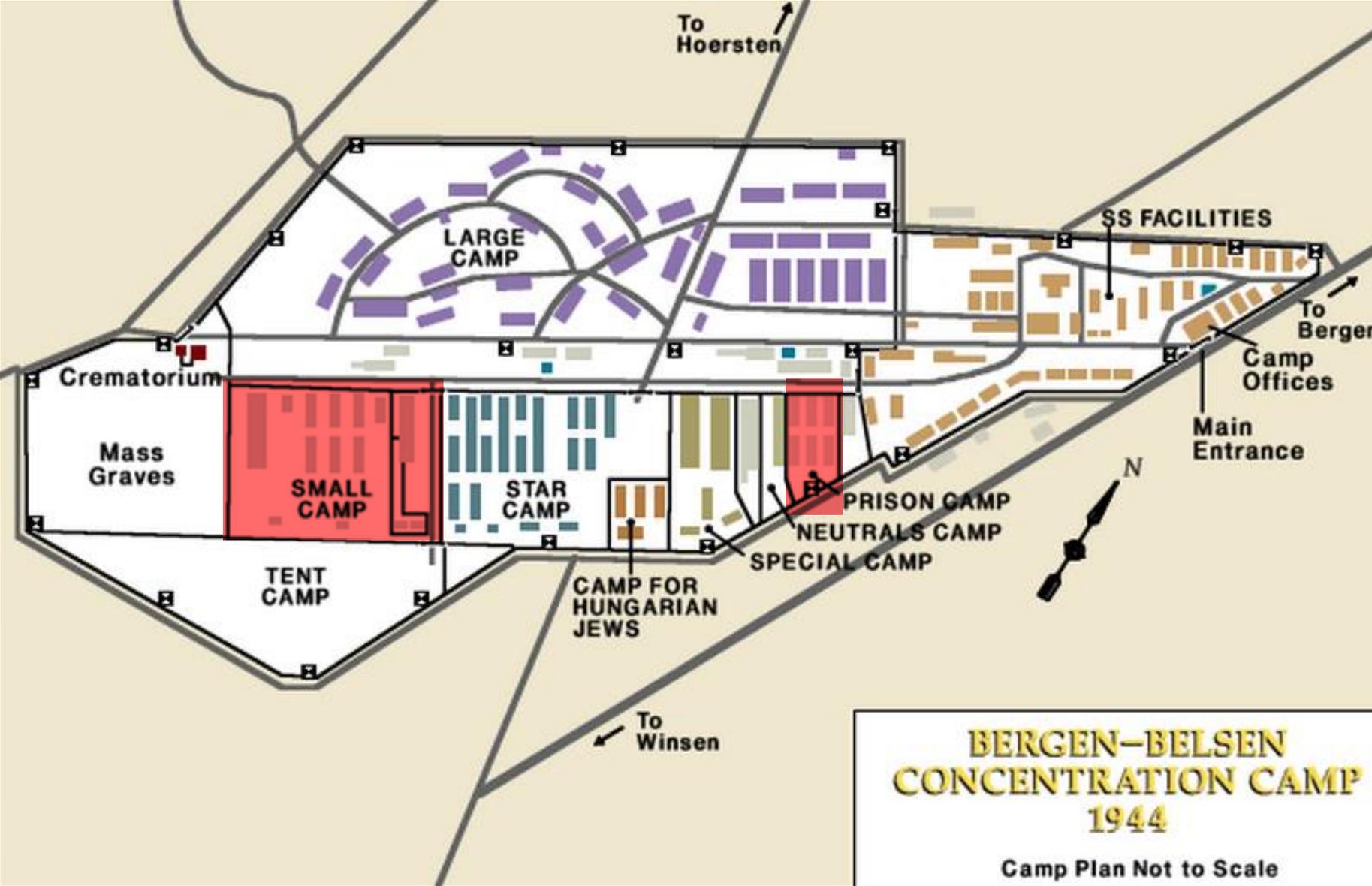
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1945

Women's Camp Expanded



**BERGEN-BELSEN
CONCENTRATION CAMP
1944**

Camp Plan Not to Scale



EYEWITNESS: RACHEL VAN AMERONGEN

AUGUST 9, 1944 – FEBRUARY 7, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Before 1939 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“I saw Anne and her sister Margot again in the barracks. Her parents weren’t there. You didn’t ask about that because you actually know [...] The Frank girls were almost unrecognizable since their hair had been cut off [...] Day by day they got weaker. Nevertheless, they went to the fence of the so-called free camp every day, in the hope of getting something. They were very determined. I’m virtually certain that they met someone there whom they knew [...] Sometimes they got a package which had been thrown over to them. Then they would come back elated, very happy, and they would sit down and eat what they had gotten with great pleasure. But you could see that they were very sick.”

EYEWITNESS: RACHEL VAN AMERONGEN

August 9, 1944 – February 7, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Before 1939 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“The Frank girls were so emaciated. They looked terrible. They had their little squabbles, caused by their illness, because it was clear that they had typhus. You could tell even if you had never had anything to do with that before. Typhus was the hallmark of Bergen-Belsen. They had those hollowed-out faces, skin over bone. They were terribly cold. They had the least desirable places in the barracks, below, near the door, which was constantly opened and closed. You heard them constantly screaming, 'Close the door, close the door,' and the voices became weaker every day. You could really see both of them dying, as well as others.”

EYEWITNESS: RACHEL VAN AMERONGEN

AUGUST 9, 1944 – FEBRUARY 7, 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Before
1939 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“One day they simply weren’t there
any more...”

EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“At a certain moment in the final days, Anne stood in front of me, wrapped in a blanket. She didn’t have any more tears...And she told me that she has such a horror of the lice and fleas in her clothes and that she had thrown all of her clothes away. It was the middle of winter and she was wrapped in one blanket. I gathered up everything I could find to give her so that she was dressed again...Two days later I went to look for the girls. Both of them were dead!”

EYEWITNESS: JANNY BRANDES-BRILLESLIJPER

August 8, 1944 – February 1945



Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Spring, 1941 [Source: [Lindwer](#)]

“First, Margot had fallen out of bed onto the stone floor. She couldn’t get up anymore. Anne died a day later. We had lost all sense of time. It is possible that Anne lived a day longer. Three days before her death from typhus was when she had thrown away all of her clothes during dreadful hallucinations. I have already told you about that. That happened just before liberation.”

EYEWITNESS: HANNELI PICK-GOSLAR

January – February 1945



Merwedeplein, Amsterdam: Anne's 10th birthday party, 1939



Merwedeplein, Amsterdam: May 1941

EYEWITNESS: HANNELI PICK-GOSLAR

January 23, 1945 – February 24, 1945



Hanneli Pick-Goslar: Circa 1942

“Anne came to the barbed-wire fence -- I couldn't see her. The fence and the straw were between us. There wasn't much light. Maybe I saw her shadow. It wasn't the same Anne. She was a broken girl. I probably was too, but it was so terrible. She immediately began to cry, and she told me, 'I don't have any parents anymore.' I remember that with absolute certainty. That was terribly sad, because she couldn't have known anything else. She thought that her father had been gassed right away.”

EYEWITNESS: HANNELI PICK-GOSLAR

January 23, 1945 – February 24, 1945



Hanneli Pick-Goslar: Circa 1942

“Then she said, ‘We don’t have anything at all to eat here, almost nothing, and we are cold; we don’t have any clothes and I’ve gotten very thin and they shaved my hair.’ That was terrible for her. She had always been very proud of her hair [...] It was much worse for them than it was for us. I said, ‘They didn’t take away our clothes.’ That was our first meeting.”

EYEWITNESS: HANNELI PICK-GOSLAR

January 23, 1945 – February 24, 1945



Hanneli Pick-Goslar: Circa 1942

“We agreed to try and meet the next evening at eight o’clock – I believe I still had a watch. And, in fact, I succeeded in throwing the package over.

But I heard her screaming and I called out, ‘What happened?’

And Anne answered, ‘Oh, the woman standing next to me caught it, and she won’t give it back to me.’

Then she began to scream. I calmed her down a bit and said, ‘I’ll try again but I don’t know if I’ll be able to.’ We arranged to meet again, two or three days later, and I was actually able to throw over another package. She caught it; and that was the main thing.”

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1945

Labor Transport to Raguhn

TRANSPORTED TO RAGUHN FOR FORCED LABOR

February 7, 1945



Rachel van Amerongen



August van Pels

EYEWITNESS: HANNELI PICK-GOSLAR

January 23, 1945 – February 24, 1945



Hanneli Pick-Goslar: Circa 1942

“That was the last time I saw Anne alive and spoke to her. During that time; my father died, on February 25, 1945, and I didn’t go out for a few days. When I went to look for her again, I found that the section was empty.”

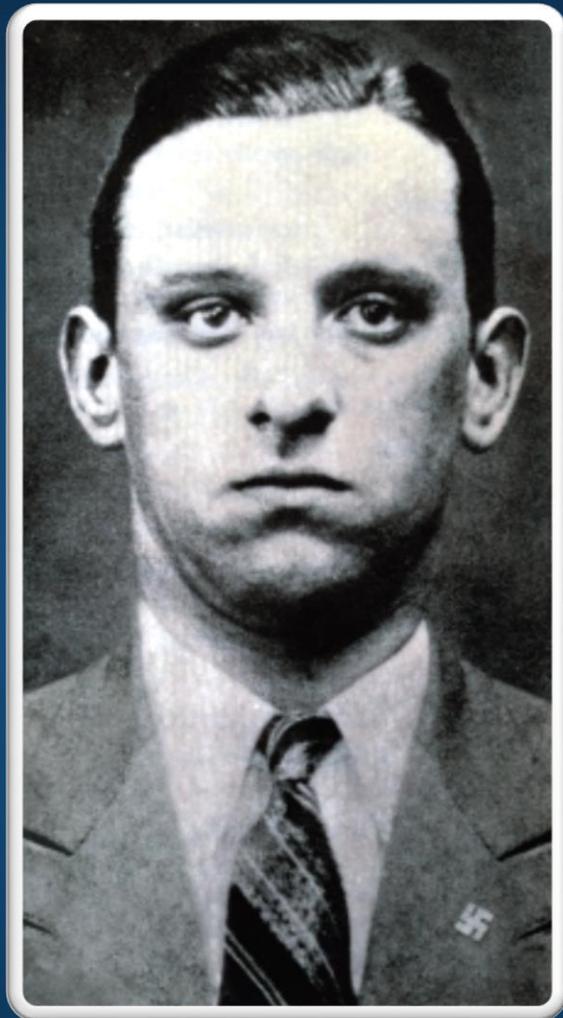
FEBRUARY 7-25, 1945

Margot and Anne Die at Bergen-Belsen



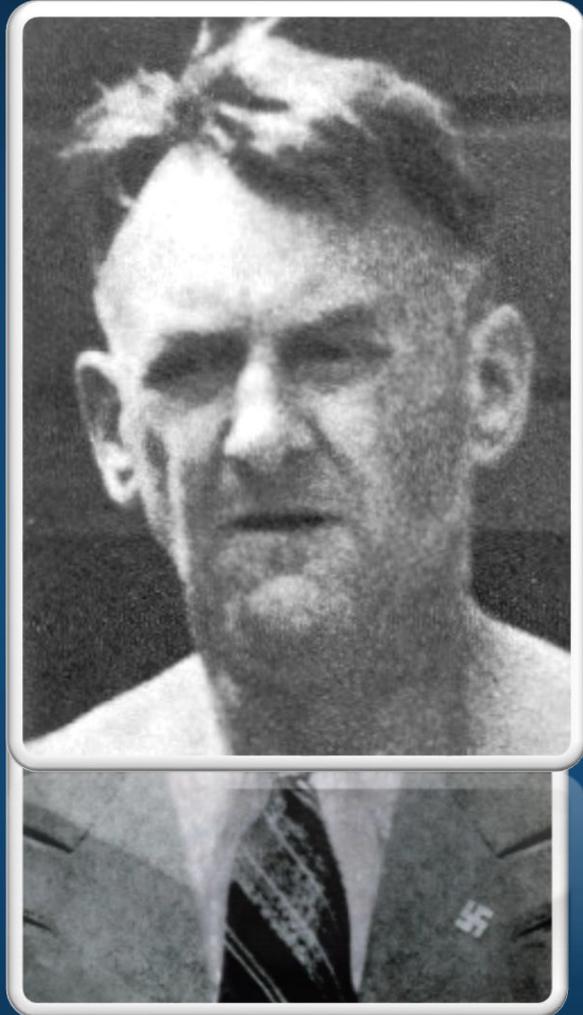
SS Lieutenant Julius Dettmann

- arrested after war → prisoner of war
- never questioned
- committed suicide on July 31, 1945, after being arrested



SS Sergeant Karl Silberbauer

- **April 1945:** returned to Vienna → served a fourteen month prison sentence for using excessive force against members of the Communist Party of Austria
- **1948:** Identified as “Silvernagel” in Dutch police investigation
- **1954:** Reinstated by Viennese police and promoted to rank of Inspektor
- **1946~1956:** Recruited by West German Federal Intelligence Service (BND) and served as undercover operative for ten years, infiltrating neo-Nazi and Pro-Soviet organizations in West Germany and Austria



SS Sergeant Karl Silberbauer

- **1958:** Simon Wiesenthal begins searching for Silberbauer after being challenged by Austrian Holocaust deniers
- Speaking to Dutch media at the time:
 - admitted he was the officer who arrested Anne Frank
 - had a vivid recollection of the arrest



Gezinus Gringhuis

- May 1945: Arrested at his home
- Nov. 1945: Condemned to death; sentence then commuted to life in prison
- July 1957: After a request for pardon, Queen changes sentence to 20 years
- Sep. 1958: Released
- Nov. 1975: Dies at age 80



Willem Grootendorst

- May 1945: Arrested
- 1947: Sentenced to life
- 1952: Queen changes sentence to 18 years
- 1955: 10th anniversary of liberation; pardoned
- 1956: Released
- 1964: Called as a witness in trial of Silberbauer
- 1973: Dies at age 84

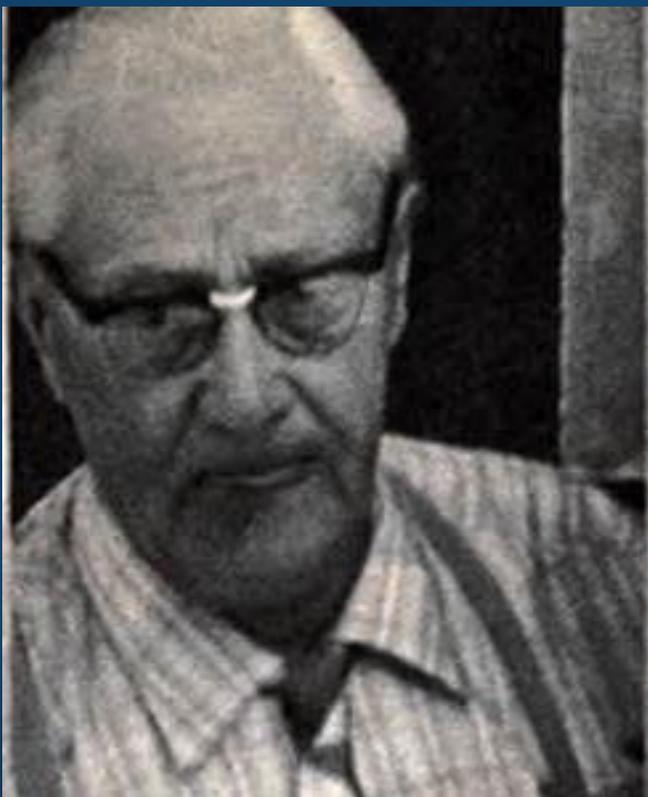


Maarten Kuiper

- Aug. 1948: Sentenced to death by special court and executed August 30, 1948

SUSPECT: WILLEM VAN MAAREN

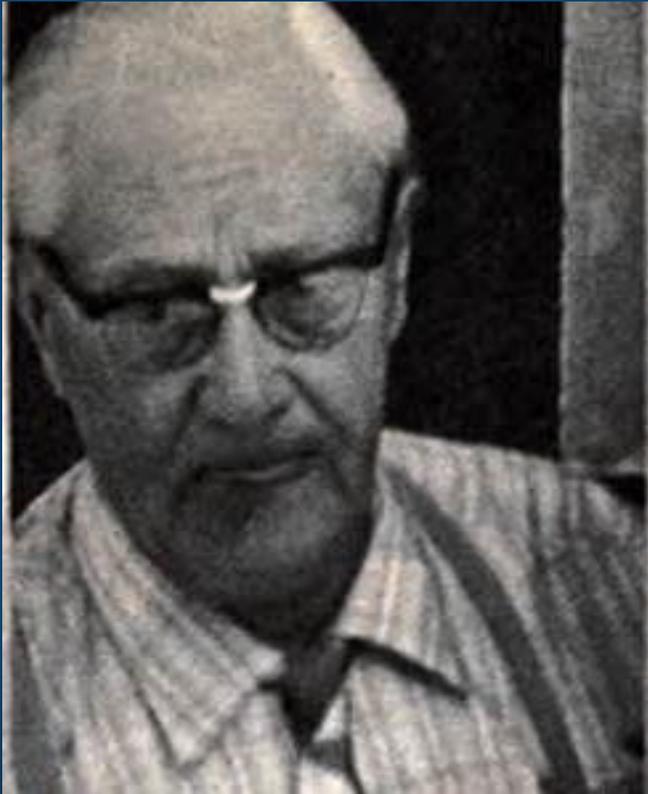
AUGUST 10, 1895 – NOVEMBER 28, 1971



- Spring 1943: Becomes warehouse manager after Johan Voskuijl falls seriously ill
- “Unreliable” “posses a high degree of curiosity” according to Anne
- Suspected of stealing from the warehouse
- Attempted to find out who could have been in the warehouse at night
 - "He places books and bits of paper on the very edges of things in the warehouse so that if anyone walks by they fall off." – *The Diary of a Young Girl*

SUSPECT: WILLEM VAN MAAREN

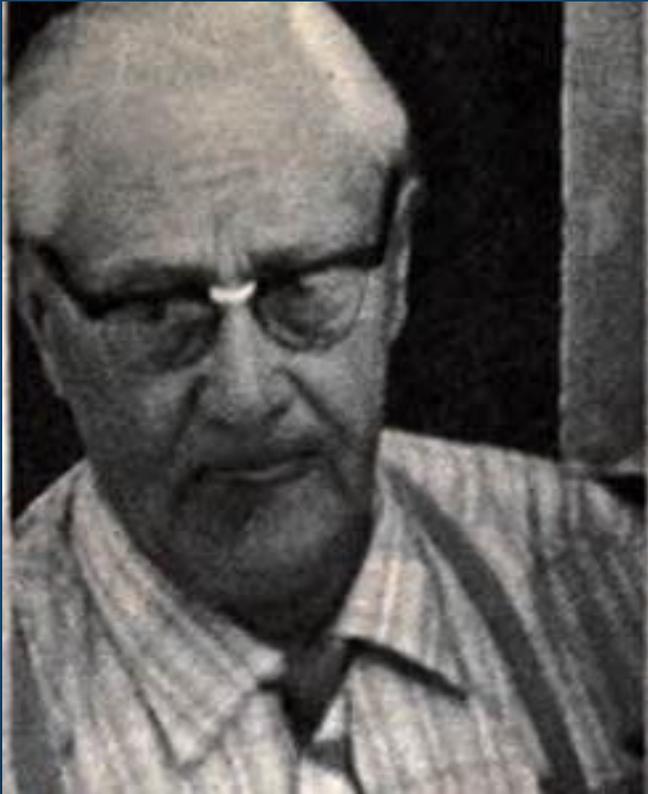
AUGUST 10, 1895 – NOVEMBER 28, 1971



- Given key to premises by Silberbauer after the raid
 - Becomes de facto manager until Kleiman is released on September 18, 1944
- After liberation, Kleiman wrote a letter to POD to report petty theft and other minor crimes and that he would have known there were Jews hiding there
 - Letter also asked if there were sufficient groups to question him and Lammert Hartog, a temporary warehouse hand

INVESTIGATION: POD, 1948

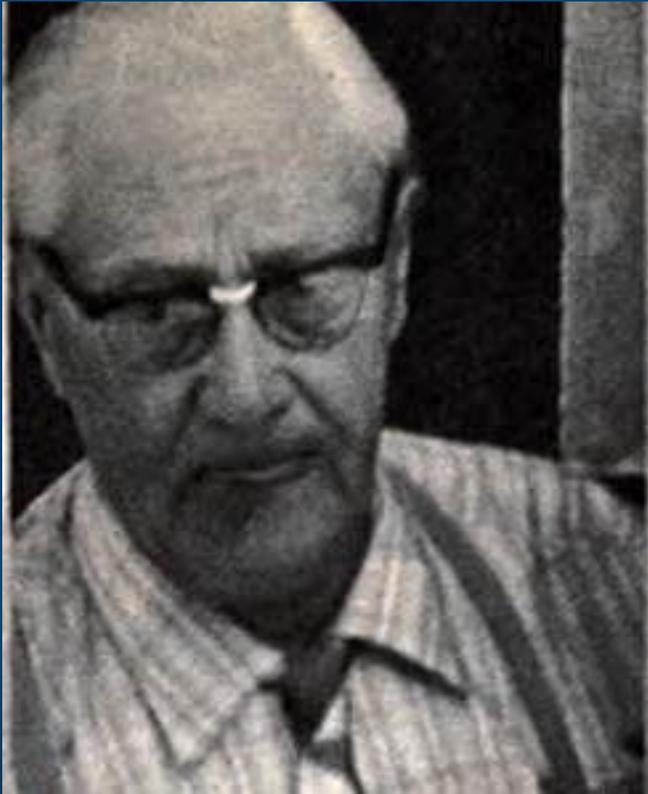
VAN MAAREN AS MAIN SUSPECT



- Kleiman: police seemed completely aware of the situation and went straight to the Annex
 - Kleiman was not there in person (had remained downstairs)
 - Conflicts with testimony of Kugler and Miep
- Lammert Hartog : van Maaren had told him that there Jews hiding there two weeks before the raid and that the police did not have to look but acted fully aware of the situation
 - Investigators did not ask how he knew that
- Kugler: '[we] suspect a certain van Maaren'
 - Investigators did not question him further even though he was present for the raid

INVESTIGATION: POD, 1948

VAN MAAREN AS MAIN SUSPECT



- May 22, 1948: The case is dropped.
- Conclusion:
 - “The betrayal is denied by the accused, and the evidence is very vague. The evidence is therefore not conclusive.”
- Van Maaren discharged 6 months later with conditions:
 - Cannot enter civil or military service for ten years
 - Stripped of active and passive right to vote
 - Placed under surveillance
- August 1949: van Maaren successfully appeals and given a full acquittal

INVESTIGATION: SID, 1963

IMPETUS IS THE DISCOVERY OF SILBERBAUER



- New witnesses
 - J.J. do Kok, worked as assistant to van Maaren for a few months in 1943
 - Admitted to being involved with petty thefts
 - Never noticed any Nazi sympathy in van Maaren
 - Bep Voskuyl
 - Only states that she had always been afraid of van Maaren

INVESTIGATION: SID, 1963

IMPETUS IS THE DISCOVERY OF SILBERBAUER



- Silberbauer
 - Received called from Dettmann saying that he had received a tip-off by telephone about eight Jews at Prisengracht 263
 - Upon arrival, told Kugler that they knew there were Jews hiding and Kugler took him straight to the bookcase door
 - Denied that Miep visited him
 - Denied giving van Maaren the keys but said Miep did so
- 1964: Investigation closes without conclusive results

SUSPECT: LENA HARTOG-VAN BLADEREN

ANNE FRANK: THE BIOGRAPHY BY MELISSA MÜLLER, 1998



Melissa Müller: Austrian journalist and author of *Anne Frank: The Biography*

- Wife of Lammert Hartog, a temporary warehouse hand from spring until August of 1944
- Worked as a cleaning lady at 263 Prisengracht
 - Also cleaned the home of Petrus and Anne Genot (Petrus worked for the company owned by Kleiman's brother)
- Müller: "It is certain that Lammert Hartog told his wife Lena about the Jews in hiding."
 - In line with "persistent rumors" that a woman had called in the tip
- 1948:

SUSPECT: LENA HARTOG-VAN BLADEREN

ANNE FRANK: THE BIOGRAPHY BY MELISSA MÜLLER, 1998



Melissa Müller: Austrian journalist and author of *Anne Frank: The Biography*

- 1948 investigation
 - Anna Genot: Lena said in July 1944 that she was terribly concerned about the safety of her husband because Jews were being hidden on the Prisengracht (the Secret Annex was not the only location there were Jews were hiding)
 - Lena: denied working at 263 Prisengracht
 - Miep stated she had because she gave money to Bep to pay Lena
- No proof exists to substantiate this theory
- June 10, 1963: Lena dies

SUSPECT: TONNY AHLERS

THE SECRET LIFE OF OTTO FRANK BY CAROL ANNE LEE, 2002



- April 1941: Otto Frank expresses doubts about a German war victory to an acquaintance, Joseph M. Jensen
 - Jensen sends a letter to the head of the NSB informing of Otto's anti-German sentiments
 - Ahlers intercepts the letter and blackmails Otto
 - Lee: Ahlers continued to blackmail Otto throughout the war and the rest of his life
- Ahlers' character
 - Member of NSB since summer 1940
 - Highly antisemitic
 - Regular visitor to SD in Amsterdam during war
 - Cunning and unreliable as regards subjective testimony