

## Appendix A: Historical Context of Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl*

Anne Frank's life and death spanned the most critical years in the history of the Third Reich and the Holocaust. Read the historical overview below to enhance your understanding of Anne Frank's experiences as depicted in her diary and to learn about the rise and fall of the Nazi regime.

### LEGACY OF ANNE FRANK

Published in Amsterdam during 1947, Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl* was one of the first written accounts to introduce the world to one family's experiences during the horrifying years of Nazi tyranny.

Millions of people lost their lives in battle and by bombing during the Second World War. Innocent men, women and children were systematically stripped of their rights and sent to their deaths. During the Holocaust, six million of those killed were Jewish and over one million were children under the age of sixteen. Anne Frank was one of them.

Anne Frank's diary has enduring significance as one important document among many other moving, important memoirs and accounts published post-1945. Students will relate to her attitudes and feelings as recorded in her diary. Like so many young people today, Anne wanted to be independent and respected for who she was, not for what others wanted her to be. Anne's reflections from 1942-44 on her growth from a girl to a young woman and her insights on social and political themes continue to resonate with readers today.

Anne struggled to stay hopeful in the face of despair. She wanted to be a writer and "bring enjoyment to all people, even those I've never met." (April 5, 1944) She left us a powerful story about growing up in a time of war and genocide. Her legacy challenges each of us to ask today: What can we do to challenge prejudice and discrimination within ourselves and in our schools, family, society? Do we look the other way or are we willing to take a stand against intolerance and violence? In the face of a world where people are discriminated against based on race, religion, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation and mental or physical abilities, how can each of us work to eliminate discrimination and hatred? How can we create a community where the dignity of human life is valued and where differences strengthen rather than tear apart our communities?

### WAR AND THE 20th CENTURY

The 20th century has been characterized, in part, as a period of total war and mass death. During the First World War (1914-18) and the Second World War (1939-45), the tools and ideologies of the modern era, including nationalism, bureaucracy and technology, were harnessed toward killing on a widespread scale. As Woodrow Wilson, the 28<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, described: WWI was the "War to end all wars." WWI resulted in the deaths of over 8.5 million people in battle and spurned millions of civilian losses, including the state-sanctioned genocide

by the Turkish government of the Armenian people, the break-up of empires, massive dislocation, and revolution among ‘civilized’ nations.

After WWI, the League of Nations was established as an inter-governmental organization to prevent war and settle international disputes through negotiation. Additionally, the victors of WWI, including Britain, France, and the United States, signed a series of complex peace settlements, including the Treaty of Versailles, in which the principle of self-determination was unevenly applied and national self-interest and fear of communism emerged. Not since the year 1815 had the map of Europe been so extensively redrawn. Following WWI, the German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Ottoman Empires came to an end while new national sovereignties such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania were established. The treaty the Allies presented to Germany in May 1919 as an ultimatum included a clause placing all blame for the war’s emergence on Germany and called for severe reductions of the nation’s army and navy, reparations, and losses of overseas colonies and domestic territories including Posen and Alsace-Lorraine. The treaties signed to end WWI only temporarily halted widespread international conflict and violence.

### THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC: AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY

Following WWI, Germany was established as a republic for the first time in its history of statehood; however, the Weimar government never gained widespread support. German military victories and effective war propaganda contributed to the shock many Germans felt when the news broke that their nation had ultimately lost the war. They were angered further by the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty including loss of territory, the war guilt clause and payment of reparations. The death of over two million German soldiers in WWI, end of the German Empire and signing of the peace treaty by civilian leaders all contributed to the popularity of the *Dochstosslegend*, or stab in the back, theory. This scapegoat myth claimed the Germans had not been defeated on the battlefield but “stabbed in the back” by enemies within the nation. This theory was a central tenet of Hitler’s vicious attacks on the Weimar Republic, Social Democrats, Communists, Jews and others that he deemed as traitors to the German people.

During the 1920s, the Weimar government was unstable and struggled to maintain a pluralist society. At times, the government cooperated with the military to suppress political opposition. A depressed economy, high unemployment, and inflation in addition to political instability and outrage at the Versailles Treaty contributed to a feeling of unrest among the German public. Unlike the dual-party system that dominates the United States’ political landscape, Weimar had a multi-party system where political parties battled each other for support. Disillusionment with liberalism and democracy, fear of communist revolution, and political and economic crises contributed to the growth in support of fascist parties in the inter-war years across Italy, Hungary, Germany and Spain. In Germany, fascism came to power under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (NSDAP).

### THE NAZI RISE TO POWER

Founded in 1920, the NSDAP began as a small, radical party on the fringe of German politics. Known as Nazis, members of this party wanted to abolish the Versailles Treaty and end the

Weimar democracy. Appealingly, the party promised to restore territory, honor and greatness to Germany. Anti-Semitism was a central tenet of the party's platform in its early years. In the 1921 election, Nazis attacked Jews, who made up less than 1% of the population, stating: "None but members of the nation may be citizens of the state. None but those of German Blood, whatever their creed, may be members of the nation. No Jew therefore may be a member of the nation."(*The Weimar Republic Sourcebook*, eds. Kaes, Jay and Dimendberg, UCA Press, 1994)

Adolf Hitler became the party leader and dictated his worldview of Nazi domination in his autobiography *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*, 1924). Hitler's autobiography listed several principles of Nazism: constant attacks on the Jews as parasites and betrayers of the German people; stab in the back theory; the importance of a Fuhrer (leader) to have supreme authority, the use of propaganda and terror, the purity of the Aryan race as superior to all other races, the need for *lebensraum* (living space) for Germans in the East, and hatred of communism and democracy. Rising unemployment and poverty resulted in the decline in support for democratic parties and contributed to the growth in popularity of radical solutions. Thirty-seven percent of the German people who voted in 1932 supported the Nazis, making them the largest single party. With the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor of Germany in 1933, the Nazis began to consolidate power and to destroy political opposition through terror and laws. By 1937, the Nazi dictatorship was in control and would rule Germany through 1945 (see Yehuda Bauer and Nili Keren, *A History of the Holocaust*,).

### NAZI ANTI-SEMITISM

Some citizens who voted for the Nazis in 1932 did not support the party's anti-Semitic platform. Over time, codified policies of hatred would play a key role in Hitler's plan for world domination. Nazi propaganda portrayed Jews as parasites and vermin, thereby allowing the group to be viewed as an evil threat to the Aryan race. Propaganda also urged the need to strip German Jews of their rights. By depicting Jews as sub-human, the Nazis effectively removed them from the human "universe of moral obligation" in the eyes of the non-Jewish public (see Helen Fein, *Accounting for Genocide*, Free Press). As anti-Semitic propaganda became more violent, *Der Sturmer*, the Nazi paper, enticed millions of Germans with its slogan: "The racial problem is the key to world history"(see *Antisemitism: A History Portrayed*, Anne Frank Foundation, Amsterdam, 1993). In Nazi ideology, eliminating the racial problem translated into eradicating the Jews.

Anti-Semitism became a central tenet of the Nazi campaign for worldwide domination. Hatred for the Jews was manifested through mass propaganda techniques, terrorist acts and the passage of anti-Semitic laws in Germany and in Austria. It should be noted that other enemies of the Third Reich who were persecuted included political opponents, social democrats, communists, homosexuals, gypsies, and Jehovah's Witnesses. Through a euthanasia program, doctors killed Germans institutionalized for mental or physical disabilities. During the 1930s, the Nazis enacted hundreds of pieces of anti-Semitic legislation – from the economic boycott of Jewish businesses on April 1, 1933 to the dismissal of non-Aryans from civil service six days later – aimed at removing Jews from all aspects of German life. The 1935 Nuremberg Laws 'for the protection of German blood and honor' were passed unanimously by the Reichstag (German Parliament) and legally defined Jews as non-citizens and stateless people. From not being allowed to attend

German schools or associate with Germans to being forced out of jobs and to register with the government, the Nazis systematically stripped Jews of their rights and isolated them.

## WORLD WAR II AND THE HOLOCAUST

Withdrawal from the League of Nations in 1933, a successful rearmament program, military conscription and occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland were among the steps Hitler took to implement his plan for world domination. Other European states entangled in alliances and fearful of communism looked the other way as the Nazis annexed Austria and the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia. By March 15, 1939, German armies occupied Bohemia and Moravia making it clear that the policy of appeasement that British Prime Minister Chamberlain described as "peace in our time" had failed. Secret negotiations between Germany and Russia resulted in the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 and the secret protocol for partitioning Poland.

As part of Hitler's goal to create an Aryan empire, the German army invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Two days later, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany; the Second World War had officially begun. In contrast to World War I, World War II was truly global in scope. Warring nations mounted major campaigns in Europe, North Africa and East and Southeast Asia as well as in the western Pacific. The Allied Powers were constituted by Britain, France, and more than twenty nations including the Soviet Union and the United States, which entered the war after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The Axis Powers included Germany, Italy, Japan and their allies. There were tremendous military losses on all sides, and mass civilian deaths resulted from campaigns that targeted so-called 'inferior' and 'subhuman' races, political opponents and others. Just as the crimes committed against the Armenians took place within the larger cover of WWI, the crimes against the Jews occurred within the even larger conflagration of WWII. Hitler is reported to have said, "Who today speaks about the Armenians?" During WWII, the Jews were targeted for total destruction. The Nazis waged this war of annihilation against the Jews with little fear of reprisal. In the end, two out of every three Jews in Europe – a total of six million people – had been murdered.

The Polish army fought the German military for over three weeks, eventually surrendering on September 27, 1939. The following day, the Nazi and Soviet governments divided Poland. Nazi racial theory categorized the Polish as members of the Slavic race, a so-called 'inferior' people. The Nazis murdered approximately 10,000 Polish intellectuals, leaders, priests, while tens of thousands of other Poles were forced into slave labor to power the Nazi war machine.

## POLISH JEWRY AND THE WARSAW GHETTO

Approximately 3.3 million Jews lived in prewar Poland. 120,000 Jews were killed in the first months as soldiers in the Polish army, in bombings or as victims of the mobile killing units (see Bauer, *History of the Holocaust*). Some Jews fled; others were killed and over one million found themselves under Soviet rule. An additional two million Jews were caught and shoved under Nazi control. In November 1939, Jews in Poland were forced to wear a yellow star with the word "Jew" written in the center so that they could be easily distinguished from the remainder of the population. Jews were forcibly removed from smaller towns and villages and sent to ghettos in major cities, such as Lodz, Warsaw, and Krakow, where they were isolated and interned under

dehumanizing conditions (see Chaim Kaplan, *Scroll of Agony: Diaries of the Warsaw Ghetto*, Lucjan Dobroszycki, ed. *The Chronicles of the Lodz Ghetto*).

The Warsaw ghetto was an area of two square miles where 450,000 Jews from Warsaw and surrounding areas were herded together and segregated from the remainder of the city by a wall that stretched eight feet high. Within the ghetto, Jews were deprived of their rights and reduced to a terrible existence. Food was rationed to a mere 170-270 calories per day. In the year 1941 alone, 43,000 Jews died of starvation. Bloated bodies were found in the streets daily, while epidemics such as typhoid and cholera ravaged through the population of ghetto. Adam Czerniakow, leader of the Warsaw Judenrat (Jewish Council), described the terrible conditions and moral and bureaucratic nightmare of daily life in the ghetto. On the second day of mass deportations, Czerniakow realized that the Nazis were liquidating the ghetto and killed himself. By September 1941, 330,000 Jews had been deported to Treblinka extermination camp.

Within the various ghettos, Jews actively resisted against the tyrannical rule. Perhaps the most notable instance of resistance is the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, which was the largest single revolt by the Jews during the Holocaust. The uprising began on January 18, 1943 in protest against the deportations to Treblinka and lasted for over one month. The rebellion was crushed ultimately by the German troops, who set fire to the ghetto. It is worth noting that a small number of people were able to escape through underground sewers or by passing into the Polish sector.

#### THE ALLIES AND AXIS POWERS AT WAR

On April 9, 1940, the Germans invaded Denmark and Norway and proceeded to overrun Holland and Belgium the following month. Subsequently, the army launched a massive armored attack through a gap in Sedan, France breaking through the Allied front. As a result, the British army staged a massive evacuation at Dunkirk from May 26-June 4. During the summer of 1940, Germans launched the Battle of Britain but failed to destroy the British air force. By the winter of 1941, it was clear Britain would continue to fight in the war against the Axis Powers. On June 24, 1940, France surrendered to Germany. Symbolically, French officials capitulated to Hitler's regime in the same railroad car where the Germans had signed the armistice in 1918. The Nazis were in control of much of Western Europe.

The German-Italian-Japanese Axis was formalized on September 27, 1940 and was strengthened by the additions of Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia. Country after country fell under Nazi occupation. The Nazis established ghettos, transit camps and forced labor camps in addition to the concentration camps in occupied territories. The regime rounded up and deported massive numbers of prisoners, including political opponents, resistance, fighters, Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah's witnesses and other victims of Nazi racial and political policies.

On June 12, 1941, Germany slammed into Soviet Union and launched Operation Barbarossa. This assault proved a turning point in the course of the war. Eventually, the German military would be turned back at Stalingrad. After suffering tremendous destruction and loss of life, the Russian military effort was a crucial factor in the Allied victory. Millions of Russian soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war perished from disease, starvation and forced labor. As the German military overran large sections of Eastern Europe, an additional 2 million Jews – many of whom had fled from earlier Nazi invasions – were caught in the regime's net. The Nazis implemented a

new lethal strategy with the use of mobile killing units. The *Einsatzgruppen*, or special units of the SS, moved directly behind the German army. Once an area was occupied, the German military identified and isolated the Jews. With the arrival of the *Einsatzgruppen*, Jewish men, women and children were marched to pits, lined up and shot; others were killed in mobile gas vans. Aided by local populations, the *Einsatzgruppen* murdered 1.5 million Jewish civilians on the Eastern front (see Raul Hilberg, *The Destruction of European Jewry*).

## THE FINAL SOLUTION

Hitler was master of the continent of Europe by autumn 1941. Using this consolidated power, Hitler attempted to carry out his demonic vision of a 'new world order'. Situated at the top of the hierarchy, the Greater German nation would be the homeland of the 'superior' Aryan race. Through slave labor and stripping occupied countries of their resources, this new world order would allow the Aryans to dominate surrounding areas. Communities deemed 'inferior' by Hitler, such as Slavs and Asiatic peoples, would be reduced to serfs. The Jews, however, were to be totally annihilated. In January 1942, Nazi leaders met at the Wannsee Conference held near Berlin to discuss how to implement the *Endlösung*, or 'Final Solution', to the 'Jewish question'.

Concentration camps were established as early as 1933 to incarcerate opponents of the Nazi regime. As the first camp to open in 1933, Dachau was located on the grounds of an abandoned munitions factory about ten miles northwest of Munich. By 1939, several more camps existed including Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, Flossenburg and Mauthausen for men and Ravensbrück for women. In order to carry out the 'Final Solution', the Nazis augmented the camp system and conducted research to determine the quickest and most efficient way to get rid of 'excess' persons. By one estimate, the total number of camps that functioned at one time across Europe numbered more than five thousand. This network of camps included transit camps, extermination camps, and large concentrations camps such as Majdanek and Auschwitz. Each main concentration camp was allocated a network of newly erected camps. By 1941, the labor demands of German armament production and manufacturing became so great that the Nazis used able-bodied Jews and other camp inmates as slave labor. Prisoners were worked until they were no longer useful and then put to death.

Six killing centers were built near the Lublin area in Poland: Belzec, Chelmno, Treblinka, Sobibor, Majdanek and Auschwitz-Birkenau. Echoing the regime's use of the euphemism 'Final Solution' for annihilating Jews, the Nazis established death camps in areas of Poland where it believed their crimes could best be camouflaged. Jews were transported to these camps often in sealed cattle cars from central Poland, Western Europe, Hungary and elsewhere. Nearly everyone was immediately killed at Chelmno, Sobibor, Belzec and Treblinka. At Auschwitz and Majdanek, individuals were "selected" upon arrival to live or die. Children and persons over fifty years of age were among those killed immediately, while persons who appeared healthy were selected for slave labor and forced to work long hours with few provisions. Five gas chambers were built in Auschwitz-Birkenau as the Nazis developed quicker ways to murder the inmates. Some prisoners were lead to gas chambers disguised as showers and were later cremated. German physicians used some who survived selection as subjects for medical experiments. For those prisoners selected to live, conditions were terrible. Daily existence was characterized by

crowding, lack of food and hygiene, rampant disease, and constant roll-calls and terror. During the period May 14 - July 8, 1944, Hungarian Jews were transported to Auschwitz and killed in one of the last and probably single largest mass deportations during the Holocaust.

## RESCUERS

While small in number, people of all nationalities across Europe refused to join the Nazi Party and acquiesce to their demands. Some even possessed the courage to help Jews or other persecuted individuals even though these acts were punishable by death (see Nechama Tec, *When Light Pierced the Darkness*; Eva Fogelman, *Conscience and Courage*). Noteworthy rescuers include Raoul Wallenbourg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews, Miep Gies, who aided Anne Frank and her family during the two years they spent hiding in the Secret Annex, and residents of the small town of Le Chambon sur Lignon. These examples are a startling reminder that some individuals chose to resist evil.

In addition, there were armed revolts by Jews in the death camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Auschwitz and uprisings in Warsaw, Vilna and elsewhere. There were also acts of solidarity from sharing a piece of moldy bread in a camp to recording life in a ghetto to writing a diary under Nazi occupation. Many parents faced the impossible decision of whether to attempt to find a hiding place for the children or escape and keep the family together. Extraordinary stories of hidden children who survived are a testimony to the remarkable courage and compassion that prevailed. Furthermore, the controversial leaders Czerniakow in Warsaw and Gens in Vilna who were faced with terrible choices while managing the ghettos made efforts to "educate, feed and protect children out of proportion to their ghettos' resources" (see Deborah Dwork, *Children with a Star*). Above all, the will to live and maintain human dignity in extreme conditions endured (see Terrence des Pres, *The Survivor*).

## THE END OF THE WAR

Despite the fact that the Axis Powers were losing the war, the Nazis continued their deportations to killing centers to the very end. By 1944, the Allies possessed significant information on the mass killings but declined to act. Questions remain about why the Allied military forces failed to bomb the railroad lines to Auschwitz and halt the deportations. As late as May–July 1944, 430,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau where most of them were immediately gassed. Moreover, the fact that the Nazis chose to divert important military resources to continuing the annihilation of Europe's Jewry as the Allies closed in reveals how obsessed the regime was with carrying out the 'Final Solution'.

As the Allies reached the occupied countries, the Nazis began to cover up evidence of genocide. On November 24, 1944, S.S. leader Heinrich Himmler ordered the destruction of Auschwitz's crematoria and the removal of as many prisoners as possible as the Russians approached the camp. Prisoners were forced on 'death marches' toward central Germany to prevent their liberation. Many inmates died from cold, hunger and exhaustion on the strenuous marches. Concentration camps such as Bergen-Belsen, where Anne and Margot Frank perished, were death traps of disease and starvation. Even after the Allied armies liberated the camps, exhaustion and disease continued to take a terrible toll.

After the Allied fire bombing of Dresden in April 1945, it was clear that Germany would lose the war. To avoid capture, Hitler committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin. On May 7, 1945, Germany surrendered and effectively concluded the war in Europe. The war in the Pacific raged on throughout the summer. Only after the U.S. Air Force dropped two atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on April 6 and 9, 1945, respectively, did Japan surrender. The official ceremony held on September 2, 1945 in Tokyo Bay put a definitive end to the deadliest conflict in human history.

Throughout the war, Allied leaders met at conferences to work toward goals for peace and reconstruction. It has been written that: “Europe in 1945 was an even more desolate landscape than it had been in 1918.” An estimated 18 million civilians died from bombing, shelling, disease, malnutrition, overwork, and outright genocide between 1939-45” (see Paxton, *Europe in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*). After 1945, policy issues that remained unsettled at Yalta and subsequent conferences were resolved by fait accompli. The two major powers to emerge from the war, the United States and the Soviet Union, turned from allies to adversaries during the ensuing Cold War period, and nations aligned with one side or the other.

Once the death camps were liberated, the world saw evidence of the Holocaust’s magnitude and brutality. Concentration camps were transformed into displaced persons camps since many liberated persons had lost their entire families and did not know where to go. Others stayed in displaced persons camps trying to recover from the physical ravages of life in the camps and thousands more died from the effects of starvation, disease, and exhaustion. Many Jews who tried to return to their pre-war homes were greeted with hostility. For example, there were anti-Semitic outbreaks in Poland, Italy, and France. Non-Jewish civilians who had suffered during the war did not want to return property to their Jewish neighbors, and many retained anti-Semitic viewpoints.

Where could Jews liberated from the Nazi concentration camps go? Jewish cultural centers and communities across Europe were destroyed. Some Jews who were liberated from camps returned to their prewar communities and many faced a wall of silence upon their return. Few people wanted to hear about the mass killings and neither governments nor their citizens wanted to acknowledge the roles they had played.

Many Jews were anxious to move out of Europe. Those who had family in the United States immigrated after their health improved and travel documents were approved – a process that could take several months. Aside from the aid offered by relief organizations, the refugees received limited help from governments. As a result, they arranged *Bricah* (Flight) to counter British restrictions on immigration to Palestine. Hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees were moved to Germany, Italy and Austria with the goal of getting them onto boats to enter Palestine illegally. Holocaust survivors rebuilt their lives in Europe, Palestine, the United States and throughout the world despite the terrible psychological, physical and economic damage that had been inflicted upon them. Through extraordinary memoirs and diaries and verbal testimonies, survivors bear witness to the Nazi atrocities and educate the next generation on what can happen when hate and discrimination are allowed to flourish.

What happened to those who committed genocide?

Put simply, many perpetrators received little to no punishment. Several of the top Nazi leaders such as Adolf Eichmann were eventually tried and convicted; however, the number of persons who were brought to justice is far below the total of those who participated in the crimes. During the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials (1945-46), leading Nazis were prosecuted under the unique charge of crimes against humanity: "The Tribunal...shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interests of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any of the following crimes: crimes against peace; war crimes; crimes against humanity." According to Sec. 6c of the London Charter, crimes against humanity included "murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connections with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated."

### THE HOLOCAUST, POST-1945 GENOCIDE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

From the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), crucial documents were formulated, in part, as a reaction to WWII and the Holocaust with the goal of creating international human rights norms. Unfortunately, the United Nations has not been overly effective as the major international peacekeeping organization. Since the 1970s, there has been tremendous growth of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work to protect the rights of people across the world. Notable NGOs include Amnesty International, Child Rights International, Institute for the Study of Genocide, and Human Rights Watch. We continue to face significant challenges today, such as incorporating international human rights issues into foreign policy decisions, reforming international agencies, pressuring governments to support human rights issues, and creating worldwide prevention of and prosecution of perpetrators of genocide.

As evidenced by crimes committed against populations in Paraguay, East Timor and Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the second half of the twentieth century has continued to witness genocide. The challenges of learning from the past, taking action, and working to fulfill the edict of "Never Again" demand our attention every day.

*Excerpt from The Diary of Anne Frank- a study guide to the play, © The Anne Frank Center USA and The Anne Frank Two Company, L.P. 1997, 1998*