

## Chapter 1 : Anne Frank's diary: mystery pages contained 'dirty jokes' - CNN

*Book Category: Bangla Translation Book Writer: Anne Frank Book Review: The Diary of Young Lady Anne Frank is written by Anne Frank. She wrote in Dutch Language in while she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.*

Background[ edit ] During the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands , Anne Frank received a blank diary as one of her presents on June 12, , her 13th birthday. He was licensed to manufacture and sell pectin , a substance used to make jam. He stopped running his business while everybody was in hiding. But once he returned, he found his employees running it. The rooms that everyone hid in were concealed behind a movable bookcase in the same building as Opekta. In the published version, names were changed: In August , they were discovered and deported to Nazi concentration camps. They were long thought to have been betrayed, although there are indications that their discovery may have been accidental, that the police raid had actually targeted "ration fraud". Anne died when she was 15 years old in Bergen-Belsen , from typhus. The exact date of her death is unknown, and has long been believed to be in early March, a few weeks before the prisoners were liberated by British troops in April However, new research in indicated that Anne may have died in February. The first volume the red-and-white checkered autograph book covers the period between June 14 and December 5, Since the second surviving volume a school exercise book begins on December 22, , and ends on April 17, , it is assumed that the original volume or volumes between December and December were lost - presumably after the arrest, when the hiding place was emptied on Nazi instructions. However, this missing period is covered in the version Anne rewrote for preservation. The third existing volume which was also a school exercise book contains entries from April 17 to August 1, , when Anne wrote for the last time before her arrest. Anne used the above-mentioned names for her annex-mates in the first volume, from September 25, until November 13, , when the first notebook ends. On May 20, , she notes that she started re-drafting her diary with future readers in mind. By the time she started the second existing volume, she was writing only to Kitty. Van der Hoek may have been informed by the publication A Tribute to Anne Frank , prepared by the Anne Frank Foundation, which assumed a factual basis for the character in its preface by the then-chairman of the Foundation, Henri van Praag, and accentuated this with the inclusion of a group photograph that singles out Anne, Sanne Ledermann, Hanneli Goslar , and Kitty Egyedi. She observed that she had many "friends" and equally many admirers, but by her own definition no true, dear friend with whom she could share her innermost thoughts. She originally thought her girl friend Jacque van Maarsen would be this person, but that was only partially successful. In an early diary passage, she remarks that she is not in love with Helmut "Hello" Silberberg, her suitor at that time, but considered that he might become a true friend. In hiding, she invested much time and effort into her budding romance with Peter van Pels, thinking he might evolve into that one, true friend, but that was eventually a disappointment to her in some ways, also, though she still cared for him very much. Ultimately, it was only to Kitty that she entrusted her innermost thoughts. She did not like the others much initially, particularly Auguste van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer the latter shared her room. She was at first unimpressed by the quiet Peter; she herself was something of a self-admitted chatterbox a source of irritation to some of the others. As time went on, however, she and Peter became very close, though she remained uncertain in what direction their relationship would develop. Editorial history[ edit ] There are two versions of the diary written by Anne Frank. She wrote the first version in a designated diary and two notebooks version A , but rewrote it version B in after hearing on the radio that war-time diaries were to be collected to document the war period. Version B was written on loose paper, and is not identical to Version A, as parts were added and others omitted. In the spring of , it came to the attention of Dr. They were so moved by it that Anne Romein made unsuccessful attempts to find a publisher, which led Romein to write an article for the newspaper Het Parool: Further entries were also deleted. The diary " " which was a combination of version A and version B " " was published under the name Het Achterhuis. Dagbrieven van 14 juni tot 1 augustus The Secret Annex. Diary Letters from June 14, to August 1, on June 25, This was published in three volumes with a total of pages. Pool made a first translation of the Diary, which was never published. As well, Judith Jones ,

while working for the publisher Doubleday, read and recommended the Diary, pulling it out of the rejection pile. That book by that kid? The introduction of the English publication was written by Eleanor Roosevelt. Other languages[ edit ] The work was translated in German and French, before it appeared in the US in English. After a two-year continuous run at the purpose-built Theater Amsterdam in the Netherlands, the play had productions in Germany [35] and Israel. Other adaptations of the diary include a version by Wendy Kesselman from, [36] and a adaptation by playwright Alix Sobler, *The Secret Annex*, which imagined the fate of the diary if Anne Frank had escaped the Holocaust. The film is derived from the Dutch stage production. New editions[ edit ] In May, Frank van Vree, the director of the Niod Institute along with others, discovered some unseen excerpts from the diary that Anne had previously covered up with a piece of brown paper. The excerpts discuss sexuality, prostitution, and also include jokes Anne herself described as "dirty" that she heard from the other residents of the Secret Annex and elsewhere. They make it clear that Anne, with all her gifts, was above all an ordinary girl". There, was revealed a completely different Anne to the child that I had lost. I had no idea of the depths of her thoughts and feelings. The *Diary of a Young Girl*, due to "complaints about its sexual content and homosexual themes. Some of the extra passages detail her emerging sexual desires; others include unflattering descriptions of her mother and other people living together. In, a similar controversy arose in a 7th grade setting in Northville, Michigan, focusing on explicit passages about sexuality. The material composition of the original notebooks and ink, and the handwriting found within them and the loose version were extensively examined. In, the results were published: The copyright however belongs to the Anne Frank Fonds, a Switzerland-based foundation of Basel which was the sole inheritor of Frank after his death in Expiration[ edit ] According to the copyright laws in the European Union, as a general rule, rights of authors end seventy years after their death. Hence, the copyright of the diary expired on 1 January. When the copyright duration was extended to 70 years in "implementing the EU Copyright Term Directive" the special rule regarding posthumous works was abolished, but transitional provisions made sure that this could never lead to shortening of the copyright term, thus leading to expiration of the copyright term for the first version on 1 January, but for the new material published in. According to Yves Kugelmann, a member of the board of the foundation, their expert advice was that Otto had created a new work by editing, merging, and trimming entries from the diary and notebooks and reshaping them into a "kind of collage", which had created a new copyright. She added "If you follow their arguments, it means that they have lied for years about the fact that it was only written by Anne Frank. The foundation also relies on the fact that another editor, Mirjam Pressler, had revised the text and added 25 percent more material drawn from the diary for a "definitive edition" in, and Pressler was still alive in, thus creating another long-lasting new copyright. Attard had criticised this action only as a "question of money", [58] and Ertzscheid concurred, stating, "It [the diary] belongs to everyone. And it is up to each to measure its importance.

## Chapter 2 : Anne Frank - HISTORY

*Anne Frank Diary was first published in and based on the diary there was make a film in as same name. Download Bangla Onubad Books and Read The Diary of Anne Frank in Bangla Language. Remarks.*

Have a look at our analysis of this fascinating thinker. He had no siblings and his mother was an unreliable presence in the house; she suffered from a mental disorder and was institutionalized briefly when Jung was just 3 years old. He graduated from the University of Basel in and, later, the University of Zurich, earning both his M. At the turn of the 20th century, Jung was drawn to unusual subjects for a psychologist. Jung looked to witchcraft, alchemy, folklore, and then-exotic yoga to explore his principles. Followers of Sigmund Freud criticized Jung for such activities, believing them to be outside the purview of science. Jung argued that so many people had devoted so much time to thinking about such things that it must make up a portion of the collective conscious and was worth studying. Jung and Freud shared a fascination with the unconscious mind, an interest that led to a fruitful five-year working relationship between and Freud was adamant that psychological issues stemmed from childhood sexual development; Jung agreed but argued humankind had a religious instinct that was just as influential. The volume so offended Freud that he cut off contact with Jung and encouraged the rest of the psychoanalytic community to do the same. Undaunted, Jung continued to pursue his work. Jung was hardly one to respect the limits of the doctor-patient relationship. Despite his marriage to Emma Rauschenbach, whom he married in and had five children with, Jung was a notorious womanizer. He carried on with mistresses as well as patientsâ€™ some during, and some after, their treatment. Rather than feel shamed, Jung wrote to them and bluntly offered to stop seeing her if they paid him more for her counseling. In , Jung began hearing voices and having visions. Jung later wrote that he would sometimes grip a table for fear he might be coming apart at the seams and even compared it to a drug trip. Instead of fighting it, Jung embraced it, trying to induce hallucinations to acknowledge whatever his unconscious mind might be trying to tell him. He charted his experiences in what he called the Red Book, an unkempt diary of thoughts, illustrations, and theories. The work was so personal that when Jung died in , his family declined to allow anyone to see it. It was finally published in Though Jung has no direct involvement with the founding of Alcoholics Anonymous, the landmark support group for people struggling with substance abuse, he is widely credited with helping launch the idea of self-improvement through affirmations. In the early s, a man named Rowland H. The Oxford Group practiced self-evaluation through acknowledging and correcting wrongs. Rowland then recommended the method to Bill W. Through this baton-passing, Bill W. There is no aspect of the mind that failed to fascinate Jung. While his contemporaries were busy with dry volumes of psychoanalytic theory, Jung published a book titled *Flying Saucers*: Instead, Jung explored what might drive the psyche to entertain the idea of alien visitations and what those beliefs revealed about the subconscious mind.

### Chapter 3 : The Diary of Anne Frank () : A Review | mad about moviez

*Download The Diary Of Anne Frank- Bangla Translated Ebook The dairy of Anne Frank is a life story of the writer named Anne Frank which is so popular and many movies, drama are produced based on this.*

Visit Website In May , the Germans, who had entered World War II in September of the previous year, invaded the Netherlands and quickly made life increasingly restrictive and dangerous for Jewish people there. Between the summer of and September , the Nazis and their Dutch collaborators deported more than , Jews in Holland to extermination camps. Life for the eight people in the small apartment, which Anne Frank referred to as the Secret Annex, was tense. The group lived in constant fear of being discovered and could never go outside. They had to remain quiet during daytime in order to avoid detection by the people working in the warehouse below. Anne passed the time, in part, by chronicling her observations and feelings in a diary she had received for her 13th birthday, a month before her family went into hiding. Addressing her diary entries to an imaginary friend she called Kitty, Anne Frank wrote about life in hiding, including her impressions of the other inhabitants of the Secret Annex, her feelings of loneliness and her frustration over the lack of privacy. While she detailed typical teenage issues such as crushes on boys, arguments with her mother and resentments toward her sister, Frank also displayed keen insight and maturity when she wrote about the war, humanity and her own identity. She also penned short stories and essays during her time in hiding. The Franks are Captured by the Nazis On August 4, , after 25 months in hiding, Anne Frank and the seven others in the Secret Annex were discovered by the Gestapo, the German secret state police, who had learned about the hiding place from an anonymous tipster who has never been definitively identified. From there, in September , the group was transported by freight train to the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination and concentration camp complex in German-occupied Poland. Anne and Margot Frank were spared immediate death in the Auschwitz gas chambers and instead were sent to Bergen-Belsen, a concentration camp in northern Germany. In March , the Frank sisters died of typhus at Bergen-Belsen; their bodies were thrown into a mass grave. Several weeks later, on April 15, , British forces liberated the camp. Edith Frank died of starvation at Auschwitz in January Hermann van Pels died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz soon after his arrival there in ; his wife is believed to have likely died at the Theresienstadt concentration camp in what is now the Czech Republic in the spring of Peter van Pels died at the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria in May Fritz Pfeffer died from illness in late December at the Neuengamme concentration camp in Germany. Margot Frank also kept a diary, but it was never found. Otto Frank knew that Anne wanted to become an author or journalist, and had hoped her wartime writings would one day be published. Anne had even been inspired to edit her diary for posterity after hearing a March radio broadcast from an exiled Dutch government official who urged the Dutch people to keep journals and letters that would help provide a record of what life was like under the Nazis. It is required reading at schools around the globe and has been adapted for the stage and screen.

**Chapter 4 : SparkNotes: Diary of a Young Girl**

*The Diary of a Young Girl, also known as The Diary of Anne Frank, is a book of the writings from the Dutch language diary kept by Anne Frank while she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.*

She had an older sister, Margot. Edith was the more devout parent, while Otto was interested in scholarly pursuits and had an extensive library; both parents encouraged the children to read. Both houses still exist. Otto Frank remained in Frankfurt, but after receiving an offer to start a company in Amsterdam, he moved there to organize the business and to arrange accommodations for his family. By February, Edith and the children had joined him in Amsterdam. The Franks were among the Jews who fled Germany between 1933 and 1941. Margot demonstrated ability in arithmetic, and Anne showed aptitude for reading and writing. In 1939, Otto Frank started a second company, Pectacon, which was a wholesaler of herbs, pickling salts, and mixed spices, used in the production of sausages. Anne became a friend of Jacqueline van Maarsen in the Lyceum. He transferred his shares in Pectacon to Johannes Kleiman and resigned as director. The company was liquidated and all assets transferred to Gies and Company, headed by Jan Gies. In December, Otto followed a similar process to save Opekta. The businesses continued with little obvious change and their survival allowed Otto to earn a minimal income, but sufficient to provide for his family. Although it was an autograph book, bound with red-and-white checkered cloth [17] and with a small lock on the front, Frank decided she would use it as a diary, [18] and she began writing in it almost immediately. In her entry dated 20 June, she lists many of the restrictions placed upon the lives of the Dutch Jewish population. As the Associated Press reports: This hiding place became known as the Achterhuis translated as "Secret Annex" in English editions of the diary. Their apartment was left in a state of disarray to create the impression that they had left suddenly, and Otto left a note that hinted they were going to Switzerland. As Jews were not allowed to use public transport, they walked several kilometres from their home. The only connection between the outside world and the occupants of the house, they kept the occupants informed of war news and political developments. They catered to all of their needs, ensured their safety, and supplied them with food, a task that grew more difficult with the passage of time. Frank wrote of their dedication and of their efforts to boost morale within the household during the most dangerous of times. All were aware that, if caught, they could face the death penalty for sheltering Jews. Hermann, Auguste, and year-old Peter, and then in November by Fritz Pfeffer, a dentist and friend of the family. Frank wrote of her pleasure at having new people to talk to, but tensions quickly developed within the group forced to live in such confined conditions. After sharing her room with Pfeffer, she found him to be insufferable and resented his intrusion, [26] and she clashed with Auguste van Pels, whom she regarded as foolish. She regarded Hermann van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer as selfish, particularly in regard to the amount of food they consumed. She received her first kiss from him, but her infatuation with him began to wane as she questioned whether her feelings for him were genuine, or resulted from their shared confinement. She considered herself to be closest emotionally to her father, who later commented, "I got on better with Anne than with Margot, who was more attached to her mother. As Anne began to mature, the sisters were able to confide in each other. With this realization, Frank began to treat her mother with a degree of tolerance and respect. In addition to providing a narrative of events as they occurred, she wrote about her feelings, beliefs, and ambitions, subjects she felt she could not discuss with anyone. As her confidence in her writing grew, and as she began to mature, she wrote of more abstract subjects such as her belief in God, and how she defined human nature. I know I can write But I want to achieve more than that. I need to have something besides a husband and children to devote myself to! I want to go on living even after my death! When I write I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived! On 5 August they were transferred to the Huis van Bewaring House of Detention, an overcrowded prison on the Weteringschans. Two days later they were transported to the Westerbork transit camp, through which by that time more than 100,000 Jews, mostly Dutch and German, had passed. Having been arrested in hiding, they were considered criminals and sent to the Punishment Barracks for hard labour. They collected them, as well as several family photograph albums, and

Gies resolved to return them to Anne after the war. On 7 August, Gies attempted to facilitate the release of the prisoners by confronting Silberbauer and offering him money to intervene, but he refused. Night watchman Martin Slegers and an unidentified police officer investigated a burglary at the premises in April and came across the bookcase concealing the secret door. Another suspect is stockroom manager Willem van Maaren. The Annex occupants did not trust him, as he seemed inquisitive regarding people entering the stockroom after hours. He once unexpectedly asked the employees whether there had previously been a Mr. Frank at the office. Several of these suspects knew one another and might have worked in collaboration. While virtually everyone connected with the betrayal was interrogated after the war, no one was definitively identified as being the informant. Johannes was the one who constructed the bookcase covering the entrance to the hiding place. However, it does not rule out betrayal. Those deemed able to work were admitted into the camp, and those deemed unfit for labour were immediately killed. Of the 1, passengers, "including all children younger than 15" were sent directly to the gas chambers. Anne Frank, who had turned 15 three months earlier, was one of the youngest people spared from her transport. She was soon made aware that most people were gassed upon arrival and never learned that the entire group from the Achterhuis 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. By day, the women were used as slave labour and Frank was forced to haul rocks and dig rolls of sod; by night, they were crammed into overcrowded barracks. Some witnesses later testified Frank became withdrawn and tearful when she saw children being led to the gas chambers; others reported that more often she displayed strength and courage. Her gregarious and confident nature allowed her to obtain extra bread rations for her mother, sister, and herself. The Frank sisters were moved into an infirmary, which was in a state of constant darkness and infested with rats and mice. Edith Frank stopped 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. Bloeme Evers-Emden was scheduled to be on this transport, but Anne was prohibited from going because she had developed scabies, and her mother and sister opted to stay with her. Bloeme went on without them. Edith Frank was left behind and died from starvation. Frank was briefly reunited with two friends, Hanneli Goslar and Nanette Blitz, who were confined in another section of the camp. Goslar and Blitz survived the war, and discussed the brief conversations they had conducted with Frank through a fence. Blitz described Anne as bald, emaciated, and shivering. Neither of them saw Margot, as she was too weak to leave her bunk. Anne told Blitz and Goslar she believed her parents were dead, and for that reason she did not wish to live any longer. Goslar later estimated their meetings had taken place in late January or early February. Witnesses later testified Margot fell from her bunk in her weakened state and was killed by the shock. Anne died a few days after Margot. It was long thought that their deaths occurred only a few weeks before British soldiers liberated the camp on 15 April, [58] but research indicated that they may have died as early as February. After the war, it was estimated that only 5, of the, Jews deported from the Netherlands between and survived. An estimated 30, Jews remained in the Netherlands, with many people aided by the Dutch underground. Approximately two-thirds of this group survived the war. After the war ended, he returned to Amsterdam, where he was sheltered by Jan and Miep Gies as he attempted to locate his family. He learned of the death of his wife, Edith, in Auschwitz, but remained hopeful that his daughters had survived. After several weeks, he discovered Margot and Anne had also died. Otto Frank later commented that he had not realized Anne had kept such an accurate and well-written record of their time in hiding. In his memoir, he described the painful process of reading the diary, recognizing the events described and recalling that he had already heard some of the more amusing episodes read aloud by his daughter. He saw for the first time the more private side of his daughter and those sections of the diary she had not discussed with anyone, noting, "For me it was a revelation I had no idea of the depth of her thoughts and feelings She had kept all these feelings to herself". She candidly described her life, her family and companions, and their situation, while beginning to recognize her ambition to write fiction for publication. She began editing her writing, removing some sections and rewriting others, with a view to publication. Her original notebook was supplemented by additional notebooks and loose-leaf sheets of paper. She created pseudonyms for the members of the household and the helpers. Otto Frank used her original diary, known as "version A", and her edited version, known as "version B", to produce the first

version for publication. Although he restored the true identities of his own family, he retained all of the other pseudonyms. The first American edition, published in under the title *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl*, was positively reviewed. The book was successful in France, Germany, and the United States, but in the United Kingdom it failed to attract an audience and by was out of print. Its most noteworthy success was in Japan, where it received critical acclaim and sold more than , copies in its first edition. In Japan, Anne Frank quickly was identified as an important cultural figure who represented the destruction of youth during the war. It was followed by the movie *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which was a critical and commercial success. It includes comparisons from all known versions, both edited and unedited.

### Chapter 5 : Anne Frank - Wikipedia

*Anne wrote in her diary that she wants to become a writer or a journalist in the future, and that she wants to publish her diary as a novel. Friends convince Otto Frank that the diary has great expressive power and on 25 June The Secret Annex is published in an edition of 3,*

### Chapter 6 : The Diary of Anne Frank () - IMDb

*The Diary of Anne Frank is the most translated Dutch book of all time. The first translation, in German, appeared in In English translations for Britain and the United States followed.*

### Chapter 7 : The Diary of Anne Frank (TV Movie ) - IMDb

*A modernized theatrical production of The Diary of Anne Frank in Los Angeles will re-imagine the Jewish Frank family hiding from Nazis with Latino immigrants hiding from Immigration, Customs, and Enforcement (ICE) officials, its directors have revealed. The production, directed by former Roseanne.*

### Chapter 8 : The Diary of Anne Frank (Bangla Translation) - Bengali Ebooks Read Online and Download (A

*The story in brief. Overview: the story of Anne Frank, the life in hiding, the diary. The Secret Annex Online. The Secret Annex Online is a virtual tour of the building at Prinsengracht in Amsterdam where Anne Frank was in hiding for more than two years during World War II and where she wrote her world famous diary.*

### Chapter 9 : NPR Choice page

*The Diary of Anne Frank () was an interesting made-for-t.v.-movie that I saw when our class was studying the Diary of Anne Frank in middle school. The production values were good and the acting was pretty solid for a t.v. movie.*