**Arrest and Deportation**

That same day, Gestapo official SS5 Sergeant Karl Silberbauer and two Dutch police collaborators arrested the Franks; the Gestapo sent them to Westerbork on August 8. One month later, in September 1944, SS and police authorities placed the Franks, and the four others hiding with the Franks, on a train transport from Westerbork to Auschwitz, a concentration camp complex in German occupied Poland. Selected for labor due to their youth, Anne and her sister, Margot, were transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp near Celle, in northern Germany in late October 1944.

*The Franks were arrested by a Gestapo official and two Dutch police collaborators. The Franks and four others in hiding, were placed on a transport train to go to a concentration camp called Auschwitz one month later. Anne and her sister were selected for labor because they were young and were moved to a different camp.*

Both sisters died of typhus in March 1945, just a few weeks before British troops liberated7 Bergen- Belsen on April 15, 1945. SS officials also selected Anne's parents for labor. Anne's mother, Edith, died in Auschwitz in early January 1945. Only Anne's father, Otto, survived the war. Soviet forces liberated Otto at Auschwitz on January 27, 1945.

*Before Anne and her sister could be freed from the camp, they died of a disease called typhus. Despite being selected for labor, Anne's father Otto survived the war. Sadly, her mom did not.*

**Diary**

While in hiding, Anne kept a diary in which she recorded her fears, hopes, and experiences. Found in the secret apartment after the family was arrested, the diary was kept for Anne by Miep Gies, one of the people who had helped hide the Franks. It was published after the war in many languages and is used in thousands of middle school and high school curricula in Europe and the Americas. Anne Frank has become a symbol for the lost promise of the children who died in the Holocaust.

*Anne Frank's impact extended far beyond the Germany and war due to the diary she kept while living in the secret apartment. It has been published in many languages and serves as a teaching tool for children over several continents. This impact, however, would not have been possible without one of the people who helped hide the Franks, Miep Gies, who saved Anne's diary and say it to publication.*