

Racial killing and Discrimination of Jews during Nazi Occupation in World War II with reference to *Diary of a Young Girl*

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Abstract

The research paper depicts about the survival of Jews during the Nazi occupation. *Diary of a Young Girl* is an autobiography written by Anne Frank, a 13 year her old girl who had been hiding in Secret Annex with her family and colleagues from 1942 to 1944 during the German occupation of Netherlands in World War II under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. Anne Frank has documented vivid impressions of her experiences during this period in her diary which had been presented by her father for her 13th birthday. She brought out her girlhood consciousness, friendship, family, love, Academic performances, Jewish people endurances and her loneliness. The author addressed the issues of Genocide. This is a real diary of a real girl and a real story about millions of Jews who died in Holocaust. The author denounced about the bigotry, hunger, poverty, the lack of education, perplexity and violently killing of Jewish community during the reign of Nazism in Netherlands. She noted all the major events and also wrote down various personal experiences. Here she describes the diurnal life vividly, which brings the readers to understand and recognize their experiences without experiencing it.

Key words: Anne Frank, World War II, Nazism, Secret Annex, personal experiences, Jewish Endurance, Bigotry, Genocide, Holocaust.

Introduction

On June 12, 1929, Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany. Frank's mother was Edith Frank. Her father, Otto Frank, was a lieutenant in the German army during World War later worked as a businessman in Germany and Netherland. While her mother, Edith, stayed at home with Anne and her older sister, Margot.

Anne was a lively and sociable child. She goes into more mischief than her older sister, who was quiet and serious. Anne resembled her father, who enjoyed telling stories and playing games with the girls, whereas Margot resembled her quiet mother. Anne had a large number of pals when she was younger. Her family was Jewish, and they observed several Jewish holidays and traditions. Anne enjoyed reading and aspired to be a writer one day. Anne and Margot called their father by his nickname Pim. One of Anne's hobbies was to collect photos and postcards of movie stars.

Anne Frank was a world-famous German born diarist and World War II Holocaust victim. Her work, *Diary of a Young Girl*, has since been published in more than 70 languages, and first published under the title *Het Achterhuis*. With the publication of Anne Frank: The *Diary of a Young Girl* by Doubleday & Company (United States) and Vallentine Mitchell (United Kingdom) in 1952, the diary acquired great critical and popular attention. Its popularity sparked the screenwriters Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett's 1955 play *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which they adapted for the screen for the 1959 film adaptation.

The diary is not written in the traditional Dear Diary or Letter to myself format, Anne refers to her diary as Kitty, and practically all of the entries are addressed to her. Anne Frank's diary was written in two different ways. She composed the initial version (version A) in a designated journal and two notebooks, but updated it (version B) in 1944 after hearing on the radio that war diaries would be collected to document the war period. Version B was written on loose paper and differs from Version A in that sections were added and others were removed. For many years, there was significant speculation concerning the identity or inspiration of Kitty, who is the lone receiver of Anne's journal entries in Anne's updated text. In her diary, Anne expressed a yearning for one person she could name her truest friend, someone to whom she could entrust her deepest thoughts and feelings. She recognized that she had many friends and admirers, but no actual, intimate friend with whom she could share her deepest thoughts, according to her definition. Anne wrote in her diary about her tight bond with her father, her lack of daughterly love for her mother (with whom she felt she shared little in common), and her appreciation for her sister's intelligence and sweetness. Anne Frank wrote about her experiences hiding in the Secret Annex, including her perceptions of the other

residents, her feelings of loneliness, and her annoyance with the lack of solitude. Frank demonstrated acute insight and maturity as she wrote about the war, humanity, and her own identity, while also detailing ordinary teenage difficulties such as crushes on guys, disagreements with her mother, and hatred toward her sister. During her time in hiding, she also wrote short stories and essays. She died at the age of 15, 1945 at Bergen Belsen concentration camp in Germany.

Endurance of Jews during World War II

The *Diary of a Young Girl* is a true story about a teenage girl who obtains a diary on her 13th birthday (12 June 1942). It chronicles the narrative of her family, who live in Frankfurt, Germany, and are forced to flee due to Hitler's and the Nazi Party's treatment of Jews in Europe during World War II. They flee to Amsterdam, where they join other Jews in hiding. The diary abruptly ends on August 1, 1944.

This book has many essential ideas, but the most important one is that everyone has the right to live in freedom. Anne's story demonstrates that simply because someone are of a different religion or race, they should not be treated differently. This was demonstrated by the Holocaust's atrocious treatment of Jews. Her diary reveals details that most people are unaware of, such as how persons in hiding were constantly concerned about being discovered and punished.

Jews had to wear a yellow star at all times and were prohibited from owning bicycles or using any mode of transportation other than walking. They were not allowed to participate in any athletic activity or visit theatres or other entertainment venues outside of their houses. They were only permitted to attend Jewish schools, were not permitted to visit Christian homes, and were only permitted to shop and walk the streets during specific hours of the day. Anne brushes over the restrictions placed on Jews in the workplace by claiming that her father spent a lot of time at home because he didn't have much to do at work. This could have been Anne's attempt to keep her mind on the bright side. Jews were already being held as slave labourers in Nazi concentration camps for the German war effort. Victims were herded together at train stations, loaded onto cattle carriages, and transported to extermination camps in Poland, where they were gassed in specially prepared facilities. The elderly, very young, and physically weak (Those who unable to work) were the first to

perish. The strong were exterminated when they became weak and unable to labour. By mid-1943, however, practically all Jews who arrived at a death camp were executed on the spot.

During World War II under the leadership of Hitler all Jewish people suffered a lot to survive in their own country. They don't have any rights to live there. They were not Nazis so about 6 million of Jews had been tortured and murdered ruthlessly. How they had done this merciless act to them? Only because they belong to another community or lower community, why should they have to face all these terrific consequences and discriminations?

Why so much discrimination between human beings? These cruel acts of Nazi government had shown their inhumanity towards other community? What they all had been achieved by their brutality? Nothing had been gained except stupid pride among themselves. Everything that was going on here was occurring to all of the Jews who had immigrated to Europe. People were transferred to concentration camps, where they may become slaves to labour for the war effort or be gassed in a chamber, and they were discriminated against in all aspects of life, including babies, the elderly, and anyone who was Jewish. The region depicts all forms of discrimination in Europe based on race and religion. Unifying Jews through degradation, obliteration, and destruction carried out by the German Gestapo under Adolf Hitler's authority. The war's winners and participants were also depicted in relation to Jews.

Conclusion

Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl* offers an intimate look into the lives of a small group of German Jews living in hiding in Amsterdam at the time, attempting to flee the slaughter performed by the German Nazi party and its supporters in Holland. The historical and psychological significance of this book is immense; it provides a detailed account of the techniques used by the Frank family and their associates to avoid Nazi captivity, and it puts a human face on the unspeakable tragedy of the Holocaust. Its worth, however, does not end there. Anne Frank's diary is, as the title suggests, a diary of a young girl. Many of the difficulties Anne recounts are common among teenagers, however they are made substantially more difficult and emotional by her unique circumstances. Anne's diary stops before she has firsthand knowledge of the concentration camps, therefore she only gives her readers a hazy picture of the horrors of that time period.

Even though Anne and her family were in a terrible circumstance, I appreciated how bright and upbeat she was. Anne adored describing and writing about people. She was chatty and inquisitive, yet she could also be conceited. She was a typical adolescent who didn't always appreciate how difficult it was for her mother and the grownups in her life. She made a remark about the people who shared their hiding spot with them. This wasn't always pleasant, but it demonstrates how difficult everyone's life was because they had to be quiet and not draw attention to themselves.

Many realizations came about after reading Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl*, including the fact that I live in a free world where expressions, feelings, and freedom of speech are practiced, where we are protected, and for which we should be grateful!

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