Anneliese Winterberg Nossbaum was born in Guben, Germany. Her family moved to Bonn when she was 2 years old. By 1935 she became aware of her Jewishness when her family’s citizenship was revoked and she wasn’t allowed in the public swimming pool. She was also banned from attending public school. On November 9\textsuperscript{th}-10\textsuperscript{th}, 1938, Kristallnacht, the Nazis burned her synagogue.

In July 1941, when Anneliese was 12 years old, the Nazis ordered her family to move to a cloister with a total of 474 people. In July 1942 they were deported to Terezin in Czechoslovakia. In October 1944 she was deported with her mother to Auschwitz, Poland. Upon arrival she was selected to work in the slave labor camp. All her hair was shaved and she was given insufficient food and water.

Five days later, she and her mother were deported to a factory in Freiberg, Germany where she was forced to make airplane parts. Here she bartered a piece of bread for a soap dish and another piece of bread for a comb. She celebrated her 16\textsuperscript{th} birthday here.

In April 1945 her and her mother were deported in open cattle cars to Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria. The trip took two and a half weeks. On May 5\textsuperscript{th}, the American army liberated them. Her mother, afflicted with tuberculosis since Auschwitz, died in a hospital in December 1945. In 1946 Anneliese moved to Philadelphia as an orphan.

Anneliese is on the road of perpetual remembrance. She is a lecturer and has brought her experiences to high school and college students, to private and governmental organizations in her immediate area as well as Germany and Austria. Her complete lecture has been incorporated in a German book (\textit{Frauenleben im NS-Alltag}) and English excerpts have been published in various U.S.A. publications.

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Witness to History Project:

The Witness To History Project is designed to further the message and lessons of the Holocaust by direct interaction between students or interested adults and Holocaust survivors. Participants "adopt" a survivor by learning his or her unique account of via listening to the survivor tell his/her story, asking questions, writing a biography, reviewing a videotape, and memorizing and re-telling the story to others. Ultimately, the participant will have the lifelong job of educating others about the Holocaust by sharing this personal narrative. Contact the Holocaust Awareness Museum to participate.