



HOLOCAUST IN EDUCATION — CULLING THE DIARY OF ANA FRANK FROM THE CURRICULUM FOR SLOVENIAN (2018/2019)

Prof. dr. Milena Mileva Blažić

University of Ljubljana
Primary Teacher Education
Faculty of Education
Kardeljeva ploščad 16, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija / Slovenia
E-mail(s): Milena.Blastic@pef.uni-lj.si, www.pef.uni-lj.si

Received: 2022-05-10

Accepted: 2022-07-20

Published online: 2022-08-30

Abstract

The article will present the theme of the Holocaust in the curricula for Slovene in three social systems (1984, 1998, and 2019). Based on a literary analysis of children's writing (diaries, poems and commemorative books) during the Holocaust. Special attention will be paid to Anne Frank's Diary of 12-year-old Anne Frank (1942-1944). The Holocaust Museum in the US has about 70 digitized children's diaries (manuscripts and translations into English). At the Yad Vashem Memorial Centre in Israel, there is an exhibition Children in the Holocaust, which presents albums, diaries, toys, books, personal items, letters, oisbetjum postcards, drawings and commemorative books. The Museum of Contemporary History in Celje collects the diaries and commemorations of the so-called stolen children (The Diary of Slavka Preložnik and the Pepce Medved Memorial Book) and the Pesmarica Justine Marolt (NUK). Ana Frank's diary has been next to the Bible since 2009, Grimm's fairy tales on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The decision is of the opinion that, because of all the above, it is indispensable to exclude the Diary of Ana Frank from the Curriculum for Slovenian (2018/2019).

Keywords: Anne Frank, Holocaust, Education, UNESCO, World Heritage Register, Slovenian, Curriculum 2019.

INTRODUCTION

Pro-war motifs in youth literature

Slovenian and world youth literatures have many quality literary texts on the repertoire dealing with anti-war themes against fascism, Nazism and the Holocaust. In Slovene primary schools, which are divided into three three-year-olds, it would make sense to consider at least one anti-war literary text in each three-year term, in a vertical way that would be upgraded and meaningfully linked.

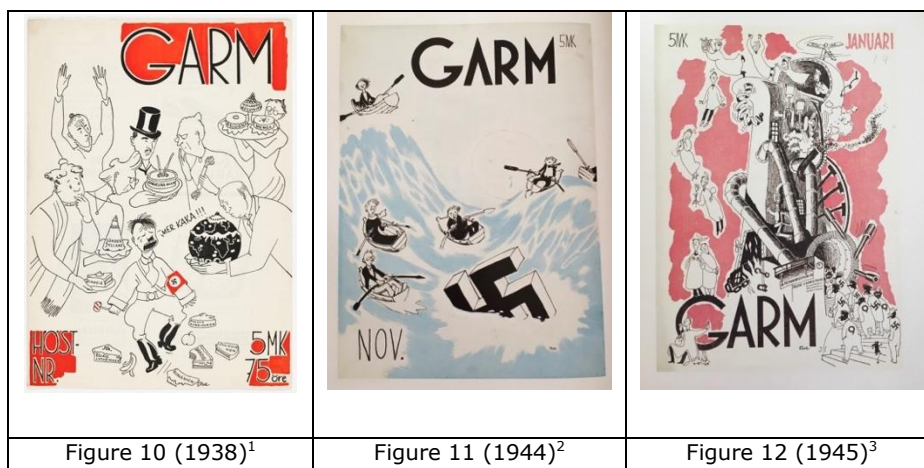
For Slovenia, the relay reading of the realistic narrative of Miriam Steiner *Soldier*

with gold buttons - written as memories of an adult from the Holocaust.

In world youth literature, literary texts e.g. *A boy in striped pajamas* with illustrations by Oliver Jeffers ().

Tove Jansson, 1938-1945

Tove Jansson published illustrations in the Finnish satirical magazine *Garm* (1923-1953)



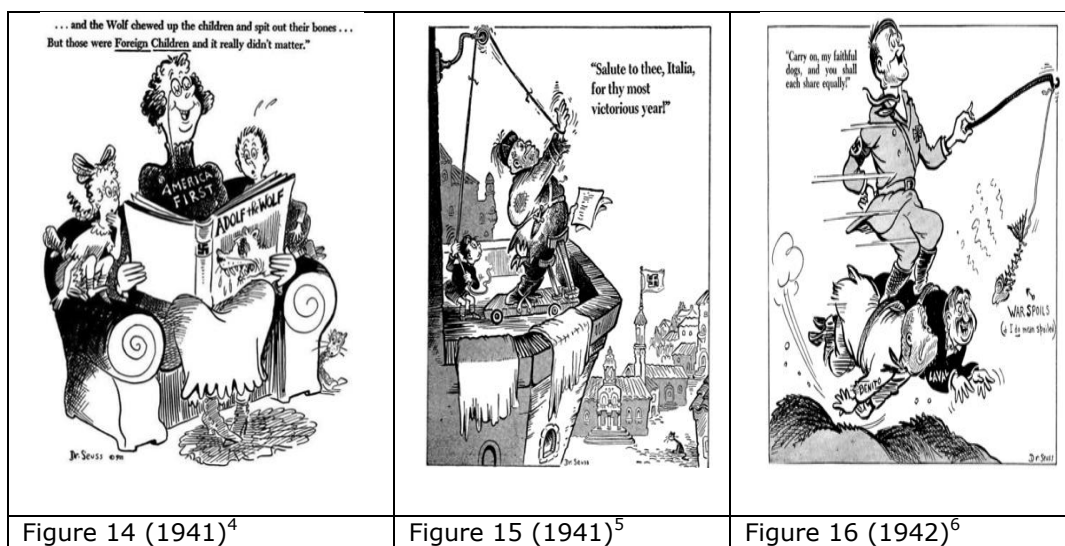
Dr. Seuss [Theodor Seuss Geisel], 1941-1943

In 1941-1943, the famous youth writer, Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel, 1904-1991), drew more than 400 political cartoons, including in a digital collection of 390 pictorial caricatures of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and other actors of 2nd St. War. The scanned collection is available online in an electronic collection and represents a valuable testimony to how young writers in the midst of the war were reacting critically to World War II, which represents remarkable civilisational courage.

¹https://www.huffpost.com/entry/tove-jansson-moomins-cartoon_n_59b94115e4b086432b0361c3?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlMnVbS8&guc_referrer_sig=AQAAAK0UQFaLMkVtkBVEOSjkJUufmB5bL08DKgzwcVFdTtXSuL4Hml_bsp95I7QQzsajMUTmuQgABITikPDSxx2sAY9IVihZZSGTlxmy0yMbEZ37uZPgj2ZgOyJX2MedzgG0AE2IKq0QxnfSxa_FhH45cD3NPNB8-LPhOuQ_Y9G6LI

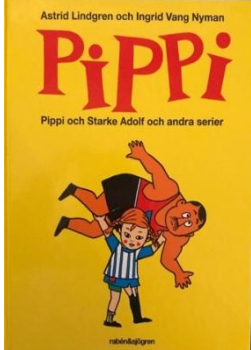
²<https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1944-2.jpg?x10447>

³<https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1945.jpg?x10447>



Astrid Lindgren, 1944

In her War Diaries, the writer Astrid Lindgren (1939-1945), who was employed at the Post Office during the war, read and censored letters sent from Sweden or Sweden, got an insight into The Second St. War. She was very well aware of the situation at the time, including mentions of Hitler, Mussotiti, Stalin, etc. It is no coincidence that in 1943, when she was designing *Pika Nogavičko* - her most famous youth work, and in 1944, when it was published, in the chapter Pika goes to the *circus* she appointed the director of the circus the powerful Adolf.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – "Ladies and gentlemen! Now you're going to see the greatest miracle of all time, the most tormented, tantalizing Adolf that no one has ever overcome. Ladies and gentlemen! Please, now the a tosuing Adolf will come, please nice!" (Lindgren 2012: 55). – "When the powerful Adolf attacks her for the third time, Pika lifts him high into the air and takes him around the arena with his arms outstretched." (Lindgren 2012: 57).
Figure 13 (1944) ⁷	

⁴<https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/object/bb4642496p>

⁵<https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/object/bb9250047q>

⁶<https://library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/#ark:bb43353276>

⁷<https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1944.jpg?x10447>

Of all the literary texts they wrote at the same time during The Second World War, *The Diary of Ana Frank* deserves special attention - for authenticity, quality and co-existentialism, because it emerged in the middle of the war and is the most genuine expression of anti-war theme, against fascism and Nazism and the Holocaust.

Nikolai Pirnat, drawings, 1944

Nikolai Pirnat (1903-1948), an academic sculptor who graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb and studied in Paris, was interned in Gonars during World War II. He is also known as an illustrator who used posters and drawings to express criticism of Nazism. As early as 1933, Pirnat published three poems in the magazine *Ljubljanski zvon*, on the theme: "And yet we want free roads (...)". His drawings set the groundwork⁸ for the play *Jurček and three bandits- a four-act puppet game*-1944.



Alenka Gerlovič, Jurček and the three bandits, 1944

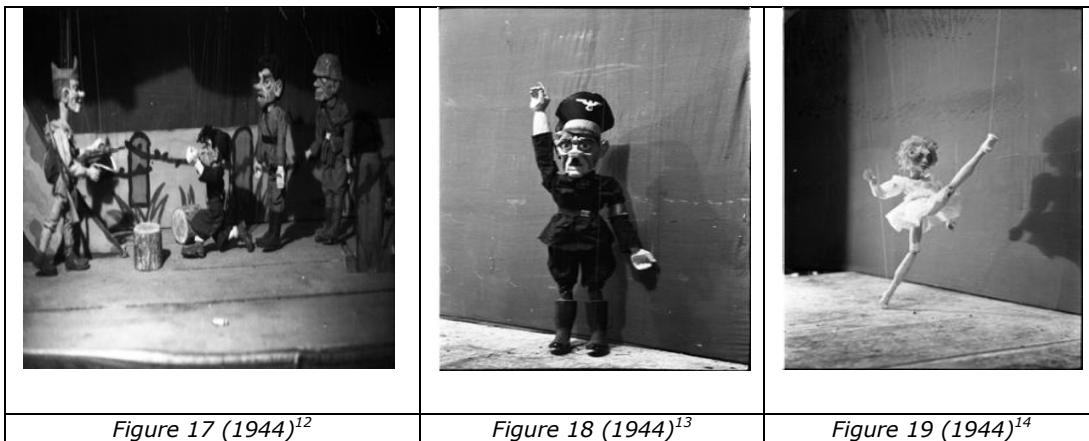
The text features twelve literary characters or three groups with three characters: in the first boy Jurček and his father and mother, then individualized collective anti-heroes – Three Bandits (*Domobranec Janez, Fascist Benito and Hitler's Fric*), three partisans (Commandant Matjaž, Jošt and Grega), then Pavliha and Franca, and the animal Mule.

⁸Pirnat, Nikolai (1933). Songs. *Ljubljana Bell*, year 53, number 6.

⁹Pirnat, Nikolaj (1944). Sieg heil 1944! <http://www.dlib.si>

¹⁰Pirnat, Nikolaj (1944). German soldiers! <http://www.dlib.si>

¹¹Pirnat, Nikolai (1944). Death to the occupiers and traitors! <http://www.dlib.si>



Lojze Kovačič (1928-2004), *Story from Our Little Town*, 1947

According to the data found so far, the first publications of Lojzet Kovačiča, also a youth classic, date back to 1947. This is a short prose or fragment of *Maruška* and *The Story from our little town*. The *fragment of Maruška* was published in November 1947 in the literary newsletter of the students of the student home of Ivan Cankar Mladi published an excerpt from the novel story of the same name from *our town*. The text or fragment is also interesting because it mentions Adolf Hitler with a "snip-voiced voice".

***The Diary of Ana Frank* 1942-1944**

The little girl Anna Frank, real name Annelies Marie Anne Frank (12. 07. 1929-12. 03. 1945), father Otto Frank, mother Edith Frank and sister Margot Frank, born in Frankfurt, died in Bergen-Belsen, Germany. During World War II, the St. War, when the family was hiding from the Gestapo, wrote the Diary, from 12.06 to 1942 to 01. 08. 1944.

Translations of *The Diary of Ana Frank* into Slovenian

In 1958, *The Diary of Ana Frank* first appeared in Slovene as a drama book based on the dramatization of Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. He translated Jaro Dolar into Slovenian, with instructions for staging France Jamnik and inscenitions Niko

¹²<https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>.

¹³<https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>.

¹⁴<https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>.

Matul. It was staged in the 1959/1960 season at Trieste at the National Theatre of Trieste and Primorje, on 27 March 1960.¹⁵

As a stage work, Ana Frank's diary is a bourgeois bourgeoisist with no design complexity and thematic curiosities. Because of her touching nature, she's probably played so much in all the bourgeois theaters. It is also played at sold-out houses in the small-town Montparnasse, where Parisian citizens seem to be singing their fear of Hitler, who was consumed by the occupation. That's understandable, too. It's also played in Israel, probably in several theaters at once. What is less understandable is that it is played in three editions, Maribor, Celje and Ljubljana, at a time when professional and semi-professional theatres are being abolished in Slovenia from a fully explained inspiration. Isn't that a little uneconomic? Couldn't this touching story of the seven hide-and-go show just one theater, for the better. Celje, both Mariborians and Ljubljanaians, who would thus take time and effort to visebinically and design more interesting works?¹⁶

The first translation of *The Diary of Ana Frank* in 1967, translated and accompanied by the word by Albert Širok, The diary was published in my booklet for the 8th ar you year, re-printed in 1972, 1977 (with illustrations by Rudi Škočir) as The Golden Book, then 1978, 1979, 1981 and 1984 in the collection The Golden Book (8,000 copies) with the accompanying fury of Natalie Ginzburg in the publishing book. In 1994 Polonca Kovač 2004 translates, wrote the accompanying word and notes, illustrated by Nako Testen with the Domen collection.

		
<p>Frank, Anne: Diary of a Hiding Place, 1958 [translation by Jaro Doalr]</p>	<p>Frank, Anna. The Diary of Ana Frank. 1972[translation by Albert Širok]. Equip Ive Seljak Brush.¹⁷</p>	<p>Frank, Anne. <i>Diary of Ana Frank</i>, 1994 (translation by Polonca Kovač, illustrations by Janko Testen)¹⁸</p>

¹⁵Vladimir Kralj (1958). Theatre - Two stagings of the Ljubljana drama - The Diary of Ana Frank. [Our modernity](#), year 60, number 2. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-13I9ZVJN from <http://www.dlib.si>

¹⁶Vladimir Kralj (1958). Theatre - Two stagings of the Ljubljana drama - The Diary of Ana Frank. [Our modernity](#), year 60, number 2. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-13I9ZVJN from <http://www.dlib.si> S. 190

¹⁷<https://www.antikvariatalef.si/izdelek/anne-frank-dnevnik-iz-skrivali%C2%9Aea/>

Both translations, Alberta Široka and Polonca Kovač are translations from an authorized translation from the original to Dutch and German. The translation, notes and accompanying word were written by the translators

<p>Jews must wear a Jewish star! Jews must rent out their bikes! Jews are not allowed to ride the tram! Jews are not allowed to go to the car! Jews are only allowed to shop from three to five, and only in shops with the words "Jewish shop"! After 8 p.m., Jews are no longer allowed to be on the road, nor are Jews allowed to go to their gardens or to the gardens of acquaintances! Jews must not go to theatres or in public pubs! And many other restrictions of this kind.</p>	<p>In May 1941, the good times were over: first war, then the capitulation and incursion of the Germans into the Netherlands. That's what started an accident for us Jews. Anti-Jewish laws have been down and our freedoms are severely restricted. Jews must wear a yellow star. Jews must rent bicycles, Jews are not allowed to ride trams, Jews can only shop between the third and fifth, Jews can only go to a Jewish hairdresser, Jews are not allowed on the road between 8 and 6 a.m., Jews are not allowed to go to the theatre, the cinema or other parties, the Jews are not allowed to go to the baths, they are not allowed to play tennis or hockey, and they are not allowed to play tennis or hockey at all, Jews are not allowed to engage in sport in public, after eight hours they are not allowed to sit in their own garden or with acquaintances, Jews are not allowed to go to the house of Christians, Jews only have to go to Jewish schools and there is nothing like it. That's how our lives were going, and now we couldn't do it, now it's the one.</p>
<p>(Frank 1972: 13) Sync by honey bunny www.addic7ed.</p>	<p>(Frank 1994: 15-16) Translation by Polonca Kovač</p>

February 20, 2018/ 2018/ Sunny Diary, 2021

In 2018, Josef Indigo published a book with The ZRC: The Children of Josef, fleeing children through Europe from 1940 to 1943. In 2021, he published the same label, Son's Diary. Sonja Berus was one of the girls among the girls. The children of The Josh fleeing Europe to Palestine. Both books were translated from German by Jaša Drnovšek, language unified by Helena Dobrovoljc.

Strip the evil holokavstu

The Holocaust is an important theme of the World Cultural Heritage and the fight against fascism and Nazism, which was reflected in youth literature at the time of creation, e.g. more than a thousand comic snooze dr. Seuss, caricatures of Nazism in Garm Tove Jansson, allusions to "Tantalizing Adolf" in Pika Nogavric, puppet game Jutrče and three bandits Alenka Gerlovič, 1944 etc.

¹⁸ https://d.cobiss.net/repository/si/files/39695104/21053/0039695104_001.JPG [Access 01. 01. 2021]

Curricula for Slovenian 1975, 1984, 1998, 2005, 2011

The social changes are also reflected in the changing of the curricula, especially for the so-called parent subject – Slovenian.

1. Curriculum from 1984, when Slovenia was part of the SFR (1945-1991)
2. Curriculum for Slovenian from 1998, when Slovenia was independent from 1991-2004
3. The 2019 Curriculum for Slovenian, when Slovenia is a member of the EU (since 2004-).

ZRC Publishing House

In 2018, the ZRC SAZU publishing house published the first professional monograph entitled Joškov children: escape and alija through Europe 1940-1943: report by Josef Inding (1917-1998). Josef Indigo, a 20-year-old, rescued 73 Jewish boys and girls from the Holocaust. He wrote the diary from 1941 to 1945. He and a group of young people fled through the then Yugoslavia. The book is accompanied by the words of Luthor, Irene Šumi, and along with the Slovenian translation, Helena Dobrovoljc and Jaša Drnovšek have written an accompanying word about a group of (Jewish) children fleeing Nazism through Europe and take them to Slovenia for a while.

The second book is Son's Diary: Escape and Ali in the writings of Sonja Borus from Berlin, 1941-1946, which she wrote on her way to Europe. Sonja Borus was one of the war refugees in the Group of The Children of The Borus. The accompanying words were written alongside Helena Dobrovoljc and Jaše Dernovška, also bella sagi entitled Process of maturation in the dark of terrible years.

The third monograph, which the ZRC SAZU intends to translate into, like the previous monograifji, is from German, entitled Leo Koffler, also one of the so-called Joško's children, who, like more than 100 children, fled the war.

The interesting thing about all three diaries or the mouths of young people is that they also hid in a villa on Lesno Brdo for a while.

Andreas Okopenko, "Kindernazi", 1984

The Literary Museum in Vienna is a permanent exhibition of Austrian literature and from 1939 to 1945. Other archives of Austrian writers include the writing of Andreas Okopenk, who was "Kindernazi" from the 9th to 15th. Okopenko is a well-known Austrian in Pisatelj. In 1984, he published an autobiographical novel, "Kindernazi," in which he presented the development of a 15-year-old nazi youth from April 1939 to April 1945. The Literat Museum in Vienna also exhibits works from the newspaper's okopenka, which recorded 62 stations from 1939 to 1945 from a 9-year-old to a 15-

year-old- culminating in a chapter on "catastrophe" and the rhetorical question "Papa, warum ...?" A. Okopenka's retrospective autobiographical novel is the subject of numerous research and goes beyond the purpose of this article.

Findings

Among those works dealing with the themes of The Second World War, from criticism of fascism, Nazism, especially the Holocaust, based on the theory of Prafažima U. Eca, stands out on the¹⁹ *topic of teaching and learning* about the victims of the Holocaust - a symbol for the 1.5 children who died between 2 and 2.5 and those who have survived the horrors of war, which continue to take place today and are intolerable.

The Diary of Ana Frank, according to Patrick Colm Hogan's theory, deals with the universal theme of a child in an extreme situation - war. Ana Frank as other children, also Slovenian - Justina Marolt, Pepca Medved, Slavko Preložnik or "Banditenkinder", Ilegalčki, Children with Petrička or Hidden Children in Europe - all are victims of war and in moments of great ordeal they turned to the evolutionary typical - homo narrans - the need to tell, write ... whether in the midst of war or after war (e.g. Miriam Steiner [Aviezir]: *Soldier with gold buttons*, 1964; 2015).

In a 2016 article on Art and the Brain, Z. Pirtošek says that art (diary, poem, memorial book, etc.) is a form of evolutionary adaptation and is Ana Frank and many other children writing during the war, was comforting. Anna, like all children, donned the top (essential qualities, essence). Pirtošek says that we are "neurobiologically created for the story" (Pirtošek 2016: 35), as previously confirmed by H.J. Uther, that we are "homo narrans" (Uther 2004). In her Diary, Anna put the temporal and spatial dimension of the self into an autobiographical meaningful construction. In addition, through individualized, unfortunately, tragic experience, he spelled out literary universality - child/ man in war or extreme situation.²⁰

Based on reading the Diary of Ana Frank, *Dnevnik Slavk Preložnik*, etc. about the troika diaries, it is clear that they wrote in extreme circumstances; focus on the essence, no confabulation.

But the children's diary allows for even more, reading subtext, opening the door to emotions, experiences, thoughts, sensory, perception of man and fellow human being. When readers, especially young readers, read and talk about the authentic experiences of Ana Frank and children during the war, when they read about social relationships and follow the thoughts of Ana Frank, they experience the experience of

¹⁹Eco, Umberto, Fortini, Franco, Milič, Jolka (2013). Prafažizem. *Journal of Science Criticism*, year 41, number 251. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-QUNNW51B from <http://www.dlib.si>

²⁰ Niles, John D.: *Homo Narrans. The Poetics and Anthropology of Oral Literature*. 2000.

empathy and theory of mind, in a diagnostic way, remember the thematics and find out how wars are pointless.

Shop

The Diary of Ana Frank, which is on the aforementioned UNESCO World Heritage List (2009-), as well as previously was part of the World Heritage Site, will have a special place, whereas it is an anti-war theme or the subject of the Holocaust, which must be treated at school, especially since it is authentic writing by the child or peers of Ana Frank from the age of 13-15 and, last but not least, it is a quality literary work by which the character of Anne Frank has become a symbol of the child and children's rights, especially in the war situations where more than 1.5 million children died.

Just as Pike Nogavička's character became a symbol of children's rights in the postwar period (1945-) and both literary documents promoted the creation of the initial Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959-) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989-). The Curriculum for Slovenian is a basic document for language and literature teaching, also co-financed by the European Social Fund 2007-2013.²¹

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and the Institute of Education and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia did not respond to general and concrete criticisms in changing the curricula for Slovenian, from 2015-2018, even after the 2018-2020 curriculum adopted on the 75th anniversary of the end of the 2nd century. The war was brought to the attention of *the Diary of Ana Frank* - the World Cultural Heritage - from the curriculum, which came into force on 01. 09. 2019, also on the 75th anniversary and 27th anniversary of the end of World War II. In January 2019, on World Holocaust Remembrance Day — The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport postponed responsibility for the Institute of Education and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia, which postponed responsibility to teachers who, if they wished, can deal with the Diary of ²²*Ana Frank*, which is thus excluded from the curriculum for Slovenian, endorsed by the Council of Experts of the Republic of Slovenia for General Education, appointed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. With this act of culling a key World Heritage Document, they bear full responsibility. It is illogical that the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education, at the same time promoting World Holocaust Remembrance Day (20. 01. 2020) and for primary schools, propose reading of the Diary of Ana Frank, which they have just eliminated themselves, which is illogical, which is why they also

²¹The updated curriculum for the subject Slovenian in primary school (2011) was prepared by the updating the curriculum for Slovenian. In the update, it stemmed from the curriculum for the subject English, set out at the 20th meeting of the Expert Council of the Republic of Slovenia for General Education in 1998. The updated curriculum is the Council of Experts for General Education of the Republic of Slovenia at its 114th meeting in 2008 and editorial corrections to this curriculum at the 140th meeting on 17 February 2011. When updating the flight curriculum 2018, members and members of the Slovenian Development Group participated in the Slovenian Institute of Education, 2014-2018. (New York 2018)

²² Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education (Poznanovič 2018: 1)

bear all the responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, as it names the responsible office operators.²³²⁴²⁵

The elimination of The Diary of Ana Frank from the Slovenian Curriculum for Slovenian, which is contradictory since Slovenia's entry into the EU and the renovation of the curricula, 2005, 2008, 2015 and definitive 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Advanced youth writers (T. Jansson, Dr. Seuss, A. Lindgren ...) also Slovene A. Gerlovič, N. Pirnat, L. Kovačič were critically responsive to 2nd St. war, fascism and Nazism. In addition to youth writers, special attention deserves children's writing (diaries, poems and commemorative books) because 1.5 million children were victims of the 2nd Century. St. John's War. The most authentic are the children's diaries, which are in museums and are still being discovered and have the highest value. The diary of 12-year-old Slavk Preložnik, or one of the 600 children stolen from Celje and its surroundings, kept by the Museum of Recent History in Celje, including Pepca Medved's memorial book in the same museum, Pesmarice Justine Marolt in NUK, are living documents that children suffered greatly during The Second World War in "Lebensborn". The most tragic stories are from the Holocaust because they ended tragically.

In modern times, children who survived The 2nd St. and/or the Holocaust, they can only discuss their experiences for many years to come (e.g. Miriam Steiner). Many children's stories are also in the form of documentaries (e.g. Banditenkinder, children stolen from the Slovenian people; Children from Petrička, 2007; Illegals: hidden children of occupied Ljubljana, 2004; Hidden children of World War II, 2015, ; Diary of a Diane Budisavljevic, 2019 etc.)

SS-Oberscharführer Karl Josef Silberbauer at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia in Ljubljana, 2019

On the website of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007, the Commission has⁶, 2019 news published, which is relevant to the article. In the spring of 1945, the family of Ana Frank was a senior sergeant of the SS Karl Josefl Silbeuer (1911-1972), namely the Vienna, an employee of the Gestapo and sicherheitsdient in the occupied Netherlands. How this chart of basic biographical podars and paintings found itself in Ljubljana goes beyond the purpose of this article, but wishes to inform the public of the documented material that is the subject of further research beyond youth literary sciences.²⁶

Postscript

²³ Expert Council of the Republic of Slovenia for General Education on 26 April 2018. (New York 2018)

²⁴ <https://www.gov.si/zbirke/delovna-telesa/strokovni-svet-republike-slovenije-za-splosno-izobrazevanje/> [Access 01. 01. 2021]

²⁵ <https://www.zrss.si/objava/svetovni-dan-spomina-na-zrtve-holokavsta> [Access 01. 01. 2021]

²⁶ <https://www.gov.si/novice/2019-06-01-usluzbenski-karton-ss-oberscharfuehrerja-karla-josefa-silberbauerja/> [Access 20. 08. 2021]

After presenting the themes of the Holocaust in education, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, many negative responses were made to the author of the article, mostly unfounded. He said that although there is no longer an Ane Frank diary in the new curriculum for Slovene, including in European, it is a reference to the auto-naneism of teachers, some of whom continue to deal with holocaust-themed students, especially through the Diary of an Ana Frank. The automatic education of teachers referred to by the responsible institution of the Institute of Education also has a second face in practice – many libraries, so they exclude The Diary of Ana Frank from libraries because they are "autonomous" and because "it is no longer in the curriculum for Slovenian".

The semantic debate over whether The Diary of Ana Frank is eliminated and/or no longer included in the English learning plans, from Template 2015, 2018 and 2019, and European for Slovenian, 2020, are inept. In fact, the Diary of Anne Frank, from 1975 to 2011 is no longer in the curriculum not as canon / compulsory / domestic / recommended reading is irrelevant. The Institute of Education of the Republic of Slovenia bears full responsibility for the fact that the Subject Commission for Slovenian is or has not included The Diary of Ana Frank in the teaching plans, despite the fact that within the Institute of Education itself there is also the Holocaust Teaching and Learning Commission, which places The Diary of Ana Frank on its reading lists, etc., relevant material on the Holocaust. It's also an example of how internally inconsistent within one institution, the station is public.

In the event of all these events, when 'willed ignorance has become a factor of irresponsible behaviour', the public has responded positively as a civil initiative. First, the form of THE LIVING BOOK – The Diary of Ana Frank with a message – hope and freedom, when 73 Slovenian artists and rationale read excerpts from The Diary of Ana Frank. Secondly, the academic painter Mojca Senegačnik created the virtual exhibition Images of Freedom alongside quotes from the Diary of Ana Frank and thirdly, academic painter Polona Lovšin, also made illustrations based on published quotes from The Diary of Ana Frank.²⁷²⁸²⁹

Anna Frank 12. 07. 1932 – 31. 03. 1945) on Tuesday, 4 April 1944, she wrote in the Diary:

²⁷<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GkgWDHRAIA> LIVE BOOK The Diary of Ana Frank, 1 March 2021 (editor Tjaša Zorc Smar-Team)[Access: 28. 04. 2021]

²⁸ Senegačnik, Mojca (2021). Images of freedom. Visual accompaniment, I mean from The Diary of Ana Frank. The author's photographs and details of the artworks of the academic painter Mojca Senegačnik created in 2018 – 2021 are used.

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/12CQ3wi5mpX84R6rno-jkRoRW12Ra5UwI9eQM7RUz0fw/edit?fbclid=IwAR0brxiyw31z8N0itBBXNo_wiEjNZObKuPsE32lhgE3x8ArUJCNgVBxi-tic#slide=id.p [Access: 28. 04. 2021]

²⁹<http://polonalovsin.squarespace.com/> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]

"I want to live after death. I am very pleased that I was born with a tendency to develop and write and reveal everything that is in me. (Frank 1972: 175).

Ana Frank as a victim of the Holocaust, a symbol of children in wars, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, will live on in the diary and the idea of humanism, enlightenment and solidarity among people as well. The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Slovenia, the Council of Experts of the Republic of Slovenia for General Education and thus the Government of the Republic of Slovenia bear full responsibility for the "willed information" and the redefining of the Holocaust, war and thus the dishonorable list of historical revisionism.

Reference

- Eco, Umberto, Fortini, Franco, Milič, Jolka (2013). It's great- the time. *Journal of Science Criticism*- year 41, number 251.URN:NBN:SI:DOC-QUNNW51B from <http://www.dlib.si>
- Frank, Anna (1972). The Diary of Ane Frank. Translation by Albert Broad. Ljubljana: Youth Book.
- Frank, Anna (1994). The Diary of Ana Frank. Translation by Polonca Kovač. Ljubljana: Youth Book.
- Frank, Anne, (1994). Ana Frank'https://d.cobiss.net/repository/si/files/39695104/21053/0039695104_001.JPG [Access 01. 01 2021]
- <https://www.antikvariatalef.si/izdelek/anne-frank-dnevnik-iz-skrivali%C2%9Aea/> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- <https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- <https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- <https://www.mini-teater.si/si/index.php?formID=153&articleID=3105>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GkgWDHRAIA> LIVE BOOK The Diary of Ana Frank, 1 March 2021 (editor Tjaša Zorc Smar-Team) [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Kunaver, Vojko etc. (2021) World Holocaust Remembrance Day. <https://www.zrss.si/objava/svetovni-dan-spomina-na-zrtve-holokavsta> [Access 01. 01. 2021]
- Jansson, Tove (2017) https://www.huffpost.com/entry/tove-jansson-moomins-cartoon_n_59b94115e4b086432b0361c3?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlMnVbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAK0UQFaLMkVtkBVEOSjkJUmufmB5bL08DKgzwcVFdTtXSuL4HmI_bsp95I7QQzsajMUTmuQgABITikPDSxx2sAY9IVivhZZSGTlxmy0yMbEZ37uZPgj2ZgOyJX2MedzgG0AE2IKq0QxnfSxa_FhH45cD3NPNB8-LPhOuQ_Y9G6LI. [Access 28. 04. 2021]

- King, Vladimir (1958). Theatre - Two stagings of the Ljubljana drama - The Diary of Ana Frank. *Our modernity*, year 60, number 2.URN:NBN:SI:DOC-13I9ZZZJN from <http://www.dlib.si> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- King, Vladimir (1958). Theatre - Two stagings of the Ljubljana drama - The Diary of Ana Frank. *Our modernity*, year 60, number 2.URN: NBN: SI: DOC-13I9ZZZJN from <http://www.dlib.si> S. 190[Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Musek Lešnik, Kristian etc. The Council of Experts of the Republic of <https://www.gov.si/zbirke/delovna-telesa/strokovni-svet-republike-slovenije-za-splosno-izobrazevanje/> education in [Access 19. 08. 2021]
- Lovšin, Polona (2021). <http://polonalovsin.squarespace.com/> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Niles, John D.: Homo Narrans. The Poetics and Anthropolgy of Oral Literature. 2000.
- Pirnat, Nikolai (1933). Songs. *Ljubljana Bell*, volume 53, number 6.[Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Pirnat, Nikolai (1944). Deutsche Soldaten! <http://www.dlib.si>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Pirnat, Nikolai (1944). Sieg heil 1944! <http://www.dlib.si>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Pirnat, Nikolai (1944). Death to the occupiers and traitors! <http://www.dlib.si.c> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Poznanovič, Mojca (2008). It's a syllae. Slovenian. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-VO3JOZDR from <http://www.dlib.si> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Poznanovič, Mojca (2009). It's a syllae. Slovenian. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-QTNCXJ4Y from <http://www.dlib.si> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Poznanovič, Mojca, Cestnik, Mojca, Strange, Milena, Gomivnik Thuma, Vida, Honzak, Mojca, Križaj, Martina, Rosc-Leskovec, Darinka, Žveglič, Marica, Ahačič, Kozma (2018). It's a syllae. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-H8NPQKST from <http://www.dlib.si> [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Senegačnik, Mojca (2021). Images of freedom. Visual accompaniment, I mean from The Diary of Ana Frank. The author's photographs and details of the artworks of the academic painter Mojca Senegačnik created in 2018 – 2021. https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/12CQ3wi5mpX84R6rno-jkRoRW12Ra5UwI9eQM7RUz0fw/edit?fbclid=IwAR0brxiyw31z8N0itBBXNo_wiEjNZObKuPsE32IhgE3x8ArUJCNgVBxitic#slide=id.p [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Seuss, Dr. (1941) <https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/object/bb4642496p>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]
- Seuss, Dr. (1941) <https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/object/bb9250047q>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]c
- Seuss, dr. (1942) <https://library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/#ark:bb43353276>. [Access: 28. 04. 2021]

Tove, Jansson (1944) <https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1944-2.jpg?x10447>.

[Access: 28. 04. 2021]

Tove, Jansson (1944) <https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1944.jpg?x10447>.

[Access: 28. 04. 2021]

Tove, Jansson (1945) <https://glasstire.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Garm-Cover-1945.jpg?x10447>. [Dostop: 28. 04. 2021]

Blažič, Milena Mileva (2021). Deleted Anna Frank. Zgodovina.si the Occupation Border from 1941 to 1945. Interview: Božidar Flajšman. March 24, 2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9NdnOQXuzA> [Access: 28.04. 2021]