

DIDACTIC UNIT 1

# Peter Pavol Gojdič

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## Resistance

Gymnázium Angely Merici, Trnava, Slovakia

2014-2017

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# INTRODUCTION

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## Title

Peter Pavol Gojdič: Resistance.

## Age

Secondary School students (15 – 17 years old).

## Duration

90 minutes.

## Sources

Documents:

- **Activity 1.** Sentence of Martin Niemöller:

[https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Martin\\_Niem%C3%B6ller](https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Martin_Niem%C3%B6ller)

- **Activity 3.**

Memories: SALNER, Peter: *Prežili holocaust*. Bratislava: Veda, 1997, s. 40 – 43. ISBN 80-224-0507-8

Regulation No. 198/1941 Sl. c. (of 9<sup>th</sup> September 1941) on legal position of Jews:

[http://www.upn.gov.sk/data/pdf/vlada\\_198-1941.pdf](http://www.upn.gov.sk/data/pdf/vlada_198-1941.pdf)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

<http://www.youthforhumanrights.org/what-are-human-rights/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/introduction.html>

- **Activity 4.** Interview with Rabbi Jossi Steiner in “Pravda” by Vladimir Jancura. Pravda 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2008:

<http://spravy.pravda.sk/domace/clanok/156495-rabin-biskup-gojdic-preukazal-odvahu/>

▪ **Activity 5.**

Pastoral letter of Bishop Gojdič No 400/1939 of 25<sup>th</sup> January 1939:

[http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf\\_doc/borza.pdf](http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf_doc/borza.pdf)

Letter of Bishop Gojdič dated 16<sup>th</sup> May 1942 to the Vatican chargé d'affaires Giovanni Burzio in Bratislava:

<https://www.postoj.sk/1493/list-biskupa-gojdica-vatikanu>

Convict Gojdič's letter sent to the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia Antonín Zápotocký:

<http://www.rusin.sk/co-napisal-biskup-gojdic-prezidentovi-z-vazenia/>

▪ **Activity 7.** Memories of Smuel Givoni: <http://edah.sk/family/smuel-givoni/138/>

Videos:

▪ **Activity 6.** Video of a political show trial:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ueWKBtYrS08>

PowerPoint presentations:

- Slovakia and Holocaust.
- Slovakia and Resistance.
- Slovakia after 1945.

Pictures:

▪ **Activity 8.** Caricatures:

Caricature 1: <http://www.obnova.sk/diskusia/vznik-slovenskeho-statu>

Caricature 2:

<http://www.moderni-dejiny.cz/clanek/proticirkevni-propaganda-v-dobe-komunismu-pracovni-list/>

- **Activity 8.** Pictures of Auschwitz:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auschwitz\\_concentration\\_camp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auschwitz_concentration_camp)

<https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/seventy-years-after-liberation-remembering-auschwi/>

- **Activity 8.** Pictures of Vojna:

<http://www.studentpoint.cz/175-po-cesku/14503-pracovni-tabor-vojna-smutny-kus-nasi-istorie#.VZ6l8vntmko>

- **Activity 8.** War in Syria:

<http://aktualne.atlas.sk/syria-zostala-odrezana-od-svetoveho-internetu/zahranicie/azia/foto/1>

- **Activity 8.** Kurds fleeing from the terror of Islamic State:

<http://zurnal.pravda.sk/spolocnost/clanok/331856-co-je-islamsky-stat-zatial-len-vyborne-zvoleny-nazov/>

- **Activity 8.** Demonstrations caused by the influx of refugees (against refugees and against neo-Nazis):

<http://www.webnoviny.sk/slovensko/clanok/965522-obrazom-slovensko-slovakom-krical-dav-v-bratislave/>

## Aims

1. Define the term "resistance" against the totalitarian regime and against violence,
2. Understand the position of the oppressed, find ways how to help the oppressed,
3. Analyse historical documents and on their basis pronounce a moral judgment on the conduct of a person,
4. Recognize the importance of moral principles,
5. Compare and find the common features of totalitarian regimes,
6. Understand the parallels between the past and the present,

7. Take a moral stance on current issues.

## Other aspects

- **Classroom arrangements.** Ordinary classroom, preferably indoors.
- **Groups.** Ideally minimum 20, maximum 30, possible with any number of students.
- **Equipment.** Handouts of texts and photos or computer, projector and electronic versions of photos and texts, ideally with internet connection.

## **BIOGRAPHY RATIONALE**

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Slovakia had the **experience of two totalitarian regimes**. The first was the **undemocratic regime of the Slovak State** in 1939 -1945. The Slovak State was an ally of Nazi Germany. The government consisted of only one party. The regime persecuted its political opponents and also people on racial grounds. Nearly 70,000 Slovak Jews were transported into concentration camps.

The second was the totalitarian regime in **communist Czechoslovakia** 1948 -1989. Communist Czechoslovakia became part of the Soviet bloc. The communist regime persecuted its so-called class enemies - real or imaginary opponents of the regime. Mass arrests, imprisonment, violation of human and civil rights were common. Inconvenient people were being sent to labour camps.

**Facing this** undemocratic regime, **people reacted in different ways**. Some collaborated with the regime, either out of conviction or because of career prospects. Many people were indifferent. They did not cooperate with the regime, but did not actively oppose it. Many people **resisted actively against both regimes** – through protests or helping victims. They **risked their personal freedom, job, career or even their lives**. This was also the case of **Bishop Peter Pavol Gojdič**. With great courage **he protested against the treatment of Jews** during the Slovak State. **He defended the Greek Catholic Church from the communist regime**, for which he was imprisoned for life.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

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See PowerPoint presentations: *Slovakia and Holocaust*, *Slovakia and Resistance* and *Slovakia after 1945*.

## BIOGRAPHY

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Peter Pavol Gojdič was a Greek Catholic priest, religious and since 1927 bishop of the Greek Catholic Church. In 1940 he became the eparchial bishop of Prešov in eastern Slovakia. Gojdič expressed his **negative attitude towards the Nazi ideology** in a **pastoral letter** in January 1939. This happened as Slovakia adopted anti-Jewish laws. He and other Slovak bishops protested in a separate **memorandum against racist laws**. Bishop Gojdič did not protest only verbally, but was **personally involved in saving** Jews. He urged the Greek Catholic clergy to follow his personal example and help the persecuted. The religious institutions and orphanages **hid Jewish children** and gave them **fake birth certificates**.

As the communist regime has risen to power he **defended the very existence of the Greek Catholic Church**. In September 1950 he **was arrested** and in January 1951 sentenced **to life imprisonment in a show trial**. In 1960 at the age of 72, he **died in prison**. After the fall of the communist regime he was **exculpated**. In 2001 he was **beatified** by Pope John Paul II. In 2007 he was awarded the title **Righteous among the Nations** for rescuing Jews during WW2. Posthumously, President of the Slovak Republic awarded him a high state award.

## ACTIVITIES

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### Activity 1

- Read both statements and explain how you understand them.

a) Sentence of Martin Niemöller

*When the Nazis came for the communists,*

*I remained silent;*

*I was not a communist.*

*When they locked up the social democrats,*

*I remained silent;*

*I was not a social democrat.*

*When they came for the trade unionists,*

*I did not speak out;*

*I was not a trade unionist.*

*When they came for the Jews,*

*I remained silent;*

*I wasn't a Jew.*

*When they came for me,*

*there was no one left to speak out.*

*Retrieved 10.7.2015 from*

[https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Martin\\_Niem%C3%B6ller](https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Martin_Niem%C3%B6ller)

b) *'Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.'* Matthew 25:34-36

*"The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'" Matthew 25:40*

▪ **Questions for discussion:**

Think of the moral lesson implied in these texts. (Students shall discuss the meaning of both texts. They shall think about why one should speak up against evil, why one should help those who are in need. They shall give specific examples.

## Activity 2

- **Watch the PowerPoint Presentation “Slovakia and Holocaust”**
- **Questions for Discussion:**

*State basic facts (due to what you have just seen):*

1. What kind of regime was there in Slovakia in the years 1939 – 1945?
2. What kind of relationship was there between the Slovak State and Nazi Germany?
3. Was there any persecution based on race? Which documents say so?
4. What was the fate of more than 70,000 Slovak Jews?
5. Was there any kind of resistance against the regime?

## Activity 3

### Empathise with the persecuted Jews

- **Read the memoirs of the persecuted and some parts of the Jewish Code:**

*Mrs. R. R., born 1929: The first of such cruel intervention in my life, except the fact that we were not allowed to go to the movies, we were not allowed to go to the park, for example there was a sign in the park saying 'No Jews and no dogs allowed.'* (SALNER, p.42)

*Mrs. M.R., born 1924: You know, we were all displaced, we could not go anywhere. We were a group of athletes and I couldn't have skis, I couldn't have a bike, I couldn't have ski boots. We had to hand over literally everything. We were not allowed to have a radio ... Another such intervention in everyday life was that we had to move out of the apartment because the windows opened into the main square ...* (SALNER, p. 42)

*Mr. M.F., born 1921: There was such a period, when every day there was a new decree ... one hadn't been able to stomach one and there were already new ones. The worst thing was that we were cut off...* (SALNER, p. 43)

*Mrs. R.P., born 1926: What really struck me ... when they took our things and it all went to public auction ... and when the boy from across the street ... when he arrived and made a list of my clothes, my blouses, skirts, there was this one blouse I wanted so much, I did humbly beg him to let me keep it...* (SALNER, p. 40)

Memories from SALNER, Peter: *Prežili holocaust*. Bratislava: Veda, 1997, 189 s. ISBN 80-224-0507-8

**Regulation No. 198/1941 Sl. c. (of 9<sup>th</sup> September 1941) on legal position of Jews**

**Restrictions on residence**

**29** - (1) *The Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate offices of government may restrict or prohibit Jews residence in certain communes (towns) or in certain parts thereof (squares, streets, parks, swimming pools etc.) As well as restrict or prohibit entering certain establishments (spas, pubs, cafes, exhibitions, etc.).*

**Restriction of press freedom and the issuance of literary and other artistic products**

**35** - (1) *In the Slovak Republic, any spiritual (scientific, literary, musical, artistic, etc.) product of a Jew, even under somebody else's name (code name), cannot be printed or otherwise reproduced or put into circulation (perform). This does not preclude the use of a product for scientific purposes.*

**Restrictions on education**

**38** - (1) *Jews are excluded from studies at all schools and educational institutions except elementary schools and courses specially set up for them.*

**Ineligibility to hold some items**

**78** - (1) *Jews shall not possess paintings, sculptures, busts of prominent national and state personalities. They also shall not own national emblems, flags and banners.*

(2) *It is prohibited for Jews to possess cameras, telescopes; the possession of gramophone records with national songs (melodies) is also prohibited.*

Retrieved 10.7.2015 from [http://www.upn.gov.sk/data/pdf/vlada\\_198-1941.pdf](http://www.upn.gov.sk/data/pdf/vlada_198-1941.pdf)

▪ **Questions for discussion:**

1. What kind of feeling prevailed in them?
2. Have you ever experienced the feeling of powerlessness and exclusion?
3. Which human and civil rights have been violated?

- The teacher steers the attention of students towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

*Look at website:* <http://www.youthforhumanrights.org/what-are-human-rights/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/introduction.html>

## Activity 4

### Text analysis – the attitude of Bishop Gojdič

Read text and answer the questions under the text:

- **Interview with Rabbi Jossi Steiner in “Pravda”**

Rabbi Jossi Steiner filed a petition to award Bishop Gojdič the Title Righteous among the Nations. The Rabbi himself and his family were saved from deportation by the Mozolák family who hid them.

*Retrieved 10.7.2015 from*

<http://spravy.pravda.sk/domace/clanok/156495-rabin-biskup-gojdic-preukazal-odvahu/>

- **Interview with Rabbi Jossi Steiner about Bishop Gojdič - an excerpt**

*Rabbi Jossi Steiner filed a petition to award Bishop Gojdič the title Righteous among the Nations. The Rabbi himself and his family were saved from deportation by the Mozolák family who hid them.*

*Jancura V.: Rabbi- Bishop Gojdič demonstrated courage. Pravda, 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2008.*

***What led to the submission of your proposal?***

*Bishop Gojdič deserved this honour for a long time ... On my next trip to Israel I took the material to the Commission for the Designation of the Righteous at Yad Vashem.*

***So how can the unusual speed of decision-making in the case of Gojdič be explained?***

*The only thing that could have convinced the members of the Commission are the presented facts. Hear, these are the testimonies of people saved. “Bishop Gojdič baptised my grandparents - Herman and Maria Grün - and this deed helped save their lives.” Judith Kellner, nee Grün, writes this. She had been also baptised by Gojdič and in the summer of 1942 he hid her in a Greek-Catholic monastery. Juliána Filová collected testimonies which show that Gojdič saved at least 27 Jews like this.*

*In addition, he instructed priests in the Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Prešov to provide assistance according to their possibilities to the racially persecuted.*

***Did everyone help?***

*Some hesitated. For example, the Greek Catholic priest in Olšavica, Spiš informed his bishop that many Jews approached him with the request to provide shelter for them. However, the parish priest was concerned that though that he would put his parishioners under risk. He got a clear answer from Gojdič: It is his duty to help the persecuted avoid transportation, based on the commandment to love thy neighbour. And I know from my own experience, what hiding Jews meant at that time.*

***Bishop Gojdič also publicly protested against the deportations of Jews. This probably also required great courage ...***

*What a courage indeed! He did not hesitate to go further and openly say and write, that the head of the State, in which such inhuman things happen, shall not be a priest.*

***It is true that Slovakia is among the states with the most holders of the title Righteous among the Nations?***

*Decide for yourself: By 2007, almost 21,300 of these awards were granted, of which 465 to saviours from Slovakia. On Sunday nine more Slovaks, will be added. Unfortunately, all posthumously – in memoriam.*

▪ **Questions for discussion:**

1. What attitude towards the persecuted did Bishop Gojdič have?

▪ **Watch the PowerPoint Presentation on Bishop Gojdič “Slovakia and Resistance” and find some interesting information about him.**

1. Where did he belong within the hierarchy of the church?

2. How did he react facing anti-Jewish laws, violence and deportation?

## Activity 5

Divide into 3 groups. Each group reads extract from one of Gojdič's letters. Then answer the questions below.

- **Gojdič's pastoral letter dated 1939 - excerpts**

First Bishop Gojdič openly expressed his negative attitude towards the Nazi ideology in the pastoral letter No 400/1939 of 25th January 1939. This was a time, when anti-Jewish laws were being adopted in Slovakia.

The pastoral letter drew attention to criminal character of an ideology that would condemn a man because of his race or nationality.

National Socialism was according to the Bishop a new and dangerous delusion.

He urged priests to avoid cooperation and engagement within the purview of harmful ideology.

*"I want to strongly remind all priests, especially shepherds who [spiritually] lead believers of various nationalities and political orientations, not to fanatically side with any direction, because this would distance them from believers of other directions. [...]. The true shepherd sincerely sympathizes with his flock, rejoices with them and shares their grief. Those, who are not capable of this, should know that their conduct is vicious and unfair. (...)*

*"The current, conscious nationalist cannot accept the idea that everyone, whether white or black, Tatar or Turk, is the same creature of God, and therefore has the same right to life and to everything that is dear to him: his mother tongue, dear ancient customs and traditions. (...) To love my own, that does not mean hating what is alien to me, it does not give anyone the right to do injustice, damage, annoy or enslave his neighbour. (...)"*

Retrieved 10.7.2015 from [http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf\\_doc/borza.pdf](http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf_doc/borza.pdf)

▪ **Gojdič's letter to Giovanni Burzio**

Bishop Gojdič wrote a letter dated 16th May 1942 to the Vatican chargé d'affaires Giovanni Burzio in Bratislava. In it he describes the atrocities during the Jewish transports and asks the Holy See to call upon President Jozef Tiso (a Catholic priest) to resign.

*"We are deeply grieved by the atrocities committed during deportations of Jews in Eastern Slovakia by members of the so-called Hlinka Guard, who is in charge of carrying out the decree on deportation of the poor Jewish people.*

*Barbarism against those poor people exceeds inhumanity and reminds us of acts of Communist-Bolshevik Russia, Spain and Mexico. (...)*

*That is why I consider it my duty to send the noble Apostolic Nunciature a most sincere and civil report on this matter, which sickens the Catholic clergy greatly; I humbly beg you to kindly intervene so that the Holy See would graciously make our most Reverent President, who himself is a catholic priest, stop the above-mentioned atrocities.*

*Wherever possible, to right the wrong, to grant full freedom and human rights to Jews in Slovakia, who have been baptised, no matter when, or even will be baptise in the future;*

*Those who persevere in Judaism and would be deported shall be spared any cruelty, which opposes the Christian beliefs.(...)"*

Retrieved 10.7.2015 from <https://www.postoj.sk/1493/list-biskupa-gojdica-vatikanu>

- **Convict Gojdič's letter sent to the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia Antonín Zápotocký**

*Ilava 18th May 1956*

*Convict Gojdič Pavel*

*z. č. 1273 t. č. NPT č. 1. Ilava*

*Re: Revision of criminal case through clemency*

*Chancellery of the President of the Republic, Prague-Castle*

*Undersigned convict humbly pleads to review the criminal case terminated by the judgment of the State Court in Bratislava via clemency of the President of the Republic and to issue a new just decision on his guilt and penalty based on new investigation.*

*...*

*In the seventh year of my imprisonment I have finally got the opportunity to ask the President for revision of my criminal case thanks to generous decision of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Government.*

*On 28th April 1950 I was escorted from my episcopal residence in Prešov to the penitentiary institute of Valdice – Kartúzy,*

*... on 15th January 1951 I was convicted by the State Court in Bratislava to the heaviest penalty of life time imprisonment and other secondary penalties. I was said to had committed high treason by alleged cooperation with Bandera supporters and allegedly there was a centre of the Bandera movement at my episcopal residence. I was said to had committed espionage by allegedly providing spy messages to Vatican.*

*It is true, indeed, that mostly in 1944 I was approached by priests of Poland, refugees, that run away from the frontline to Slovakia, where there was relative peace, in order to be settled.*

*It is also true that as the competent bishop I welcomed these Greek Catholic priests-refugees and allocated them to vacant parishes and also I was happy to assign a priest to believers that were pleading very much for it. The whole of my diocese, Prešov particularly, can confirm that there was not a single case, in which I wouldn't have helped with whatever was needed, as far I was able to do so, and not only towards*

*my believers but towards everybody. During the German occupation Jews came to me in herds, not only from Prešov, but also from other towns, from Spišské Podhradie, Humenné, etc., and I haven't refused to help to anyone, I allocated their children in our diocesan institutes, I hid their money and gold in order to protect it against confiscation, I wrote plenty of recommendation letters to my acquaintances who had free approach to President Dr. Tiso asking for "exemption" for those who were pleading for it.*

*I made all this purely out of love to my neighbour, without any reward, although it took a considerable amount of work and trouble and it took a lot of time.*

*Having helped people that were strangers to me, I considered myself to be even more obliged to help my altar brethren – Greek-Catholic priests who came to me in their tragedy.*

...

*Any collaboration with Germans is out of the question. This is utmost persuasively proven by my attitude to the Jewish question, my support and protection of Jews in all possible ways as described above, can be testified, if necessary, by Jews in Prešov, e.g. the Fleischer family, the Grúň family - merchant, Dr. Gutmann - physician, Dr. Hirschfeld - physician, Dr. Grosmann - attorney at law, Spitzer-Lukáč - merchant in Poprad and a lot of others.*

Retrieved 10.7.2015 from <http://www.rusin.sk/co-napisal-biskup-gojdic-prezidentovi-z-vazenia/>

**Questions for discussion:**

- What was his motivation to act like this?
- What kind of example did he set others?
- Did he stay true to his beliefs?

## Activity 6

- **Watch the PowerPoint Presentation “Slovakia after 1945”**
- **Questions for discussion:**
  1. Which groups of people were persecuted during the communist regime?
  2. Why was the Church persecuted?
  3. Watch a video of a **political show trial**: Retrieved 10.7.2015 from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ueWKbtYrS08>. How does it make you feel?

## Activity 7

According to what you have learnt in the previous activities fill in the following worksheet:

Task 1:

### AUSCHWITZ



### PŘÍBRAM



Work Camp „Vojna“, near the city of Přebram, former Czechoslovakia.

The inscription saying “Freedom through work”

- Find five similarities of the two camps.
- What feelings do these photos evoke in you?

Task 2



(Written in the picture: *Get away from Slovakia! Judaism*)



- Compare the caricatures and answer the questions:

	Caricature 1	Caricature 2
Who does it ridicule?		
What is the aim of the author?		

### Task 3

***Šmuel Givoni (1923) has been the last person to be deported from the concentration camp in Sered'.***

„The second group were sadists. I remember a certain member of the Hlinka Guard, named Straka, who administered punishments. He, a former boxer, enjoyed punishing people physically. Commander Vozár used to shoot people and birds with his air gun.”

Retrieved 10. 7. 2015 from  
<http://edah.sk/family/smuel-givoni/138/>

***In 1948, one of the prisoners, V. Petřík, talks about his time with Bishop Gojdič.***

He describes, how one of the guards came up with an “improvement”– The guard harnessed Bishop Gojdič, Bishop Buzalka, the priest Schreiber and himself like horses in a yoke to plough fields. The ploughman was also a prisoner... Hard work, no sleep and hunger were tools to inflict suffering.

POTAŠ, M.: *Dar Lásky*. Prešov: Vydavateľstvo USPO, 1999, s. 247. ISBN80-88717-36-1

- **Read the memoirs of a prisoner in a concentration camp and one from a communist prison. Can you...**
  1. find any similarities?
  2. name methods used by the guards?

## Activity 8

### Present Situation

**Brainstorming** – Name any of the conflicts that are troubling the world nowadays. If you need help, look at the pictures.



War in Syria



Kurds fleeing from the terror of Islamic State



Demonstrations against refugees



Demonstrations against neo-Nazis

## Activity 9

### **A summary of the lesson**

1. What do totalitarian regimes have in common?
2. Is it possible to resist a totalitarian regime?
3. What possibilities does an individual fighting a totalitarian regime have?
4. Is saving the persecuted a form of resistance?
5. Should the saviours be remembered by the next generations? Why?

## REFERENCES

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### Bibliography and other resources

#### BOOKS

KOVÁČ, Dušan: Kronika Slovenska. Praha: Fortuna Print, 1999, s. 240 – 302. ISBN 80-88980-08-9

MEŠŤAN, Pavol a kolektív: Riešenie židovskej otázky na Slovensku v rokoch 1938 – 1945. EDAH o.z. 2013, 63 s. ISBN 978-80-971425-1-3

POTAŠ, Marián: Dar lásky. Prešov: Vydavateľstvo USPO, 1999, 380 s. ISBN 80-88717-36-1

SALNER, Peter: Prežili holocaust. Bratislava: Veda, 1997, 189 s. ISBN 80-224-0507-8

#### OTHER RESOURCES

<http://martinsabo.blog.sme.sk/c/86510/Protesty-biskupov-proti-zidovskemu-kodexu-a-deportaciam-zidov.html>

[http://postoy.sk/gojdic\\_vatikanu](http://postoy.sk/gojdic_vatikanu)

[http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf\\_doc/borza.pdf](http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Pekar2/pdf_doc/borza.pdf)

<http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/righteous/stories/gojdic.asp>

<http://www.moderne-dejiny.sk/>

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