

DIDACTIC UNIT 2

# **The Shop on Main Street**

---

## **Collaboration**

**Gymnázium Angely Merici, Trnava, Slovakia**

**2014-2017**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. BIOGRAPHY RATIONALE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. BIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1. Tony Brtko.....	7
4.2. Ladislav Nižnanský .....	7
<b>5. ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1. ACTIVITY 1 .....	9
5.2. ACTIVITY 2 .....	10
5.3. ACTIVITY 3 .....	12
5.4. ACTIVITY 4.....	13
5.5. ACTIVITY 5 .....	14
5.6. ACTIVITY 6.....	15
5.7. ACTIVITY 7 .....	16
5.8. ACTIVITY 8.....	17
5.9. ACTIVITY 9 .....	19
5.10. ACTIVITY 10.....	22
<b>REFERENCES: .....</b>	<b>23</b>
Bibliography and other resources.....	23
<b>AUTHORS .....</b>	<b>24</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Title

The Shop on Main Street: Collaboration.

### Age

Secondary School students (15–17 years old).

### Duration

135 minutes (3 x 45 minutes) without the actual viewing of the film (film duration 2:02').

### Sources

#### ▪ Documents

MEŠŤAN, Pavol a kolektív: Riešenie židovskej otázky na Slovensku v rokoch 1938–1945.

SOKOLOVIČ, P. 2009. Hlinkova garda 1938-1945.

#### ▪ PowerPoint presentations

Hlinka Guard (PowerPoint presentation)

Shop on the Main Street (PowerPoint presentation)

#### ▪ Activity 2

KERNOVÁ, Mirka. 2005. Arizácia: Židovský majetok do slovenských rúk. Denník Sme, 31.8.2005.

<http://www.sme.sk/c/2361054/arizacia-zidovsky-majetok-do-slovenskych-ruk.html>

#### ▪ Activity 3

KERNOVÁ, Mirka. 2005. Pravda o arizácii. In: Slovenské dotyky, október 2005, č. 10, s. 4-5. Retrieved 15.2.16 from [http://www.czsk.net/dotyky/10\\_2005/arizacia.html](http://www.czsk.net/dotyky/10_2005/arizacia.html)

#### ▪ Activity 4

Film *Obchod na korze - The Shop on the Main Street*

#### ▪ Activity 5

Film reviews retrieved 15.2.16 from:

<http://www.fdb.cz/film/obchod-na-korze/14631>

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0059527/>

## ▪ Activity 6

Websites of Institute of National Remembrance:

<http://www.upn.gov.sk/arizacie/>

<http://www.upn.gov.sk/likvidacie/>

## ▪ Activity 7

Document 1942 - Hidden history of Slovakia Part 1.

Retrieved 15.2.16 from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2cQPyYp3PwM>

## ▪ Activity 8

Photos retrieved 15.2.16 from:

<https://www.postoj.sk/1978/rozhovor-slovensky-stat-a-jeho-gardisti>

<http://www.sme.sk/c/1971249/policia-uniformovanych-nemozeme-stihat.html#ixzz40UBoPgF3>

<http://www.pluska.sk/plus-7-dni/domov/slovenski-branci-pripominaju-hlinkovu-gardu-cvicia-bojkladli-vence-tisovi.html>

<http://www.parlamentnelisty.sk/spravy/socialhub/Polovojenska-Akcna-skupina-Vzdor-chce-naSlovensku-suplovat-pracu-policie-aj-armady-251059>

## ▪ Activity 9

SZILEOVÁ, Miriam. 2012. Veliteľ jednotky Edelweiss Nižňanský zomrel bez trestu. Denník Sme. 16.3.2012. Retrieved 15.2.16 from:

<http://domov.sme.sk/c/6302261/velitel-jednotky-edelweiss-niznansky-zomrel-bez-trestu.html>

## Aims

- To determine what collaboration is and define the term collaboration,
- To understand the reasons and motivation of people who collaborated with evil,
- To consider:

1. How and why collaborators failed morally?
  2. Are there any extenuating circumstances?
  3. Did they have a choice?
  4. What would have been the right way for them to behave?
- To take a moral stance on the question of justice and bearing the responsibility for one's deeds:
    1. Is it important for society to find actual culprits of crimes?
    2. Is it important for society to put collaborators to trial?
    3. Is it meaningful to highlight crimes of collaboration some 70 years after the war?

### 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, DVD or other visual of the film.

## 2. BIOGRAPHY RATIONALE

Art, especially movies are helpful for maintaining a fresh historical memory. The film, The Shop on Main Street shows the story of an ordinary man who became Aryanized. It also shows the different attitudes of the Slovak population towards the Jews. The film reflects the historical reality and has a deeper impact on contemporary people than dry facts. Its creators had a personal experience with the Holocaust. The director, Mr Kádár, lost his entire family in a concentration camp. It is the first Czechoslovak film to win the 1966 Oscar for best foreign language film.

## 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The History of each nation has both heroic and dark sides. In the history of Slovakia, such a dark chapter is the persecution and deportation of Slovak Jews to concentration camps. Slovak State, which was founded 14th March 1939, with the approval of Hitler, was an ally of Hitler's Germany.

Most people were rather happy since this was the first time in history that Slovakia gained its own independent State. For many Slovaks this meant a better social situation. What is more, the territory of Slovakia was mostly untouched by the horrors of war. President of the Slovak State was a catholic priest, enjoying great popularity and support by the mostly catholic Slovaks.

Anti-Jewish laws have not caused protests. Some consider the transfer of Jewish property into Slovak hands some kind of historical justice. Most people were not aware of what fate awaits the Jews in the concentration camps.

Part of the population collaborated with the regime out of greed or careerism. Some tried to be neutral –just wanting to survive the troubled times. The third group actively helped the persecuted or engaged in anti-fascist resistance, culminating in the Slovak National Uprising in August 1944. Post-war Czechoslovakia tried leading representatives of the Slovak State. The Slovak public, however, still tries to cope with this tragic chapter of history.

Immediately after the fall of communism, Slovak National Council issued a statement in which it expressed its deep regret of the persecution and deportation of Slovak Jews and apologized for it (December 1990). Since 2002, 9th September (the date when anti-Jewish Code was adopted) is the commemoration day of victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence.

In 2002, the Institute of National Remembrance was founded by the Parliament. It researches two totalitarian regimes: the Slovak State and the communist regime in Czechoslovakia in the period of 1948 -1989. It reveals names of people who have been persecuted or who for various reasons had collaborated with the totalitarian power. For some people it is difficult to come to terms with the past. Many are wondering, are my relatives on the list? However, it is important to know the truth, so that history would not be repeated again.

## 4. BIOGRAPHY

### 4.1. Tony Brtko

The story of film *The Shop on Main Street* takes place in a small town in Eastern Slovakia during the Slovak State. It depicts the fate of Jews, aryanisation of Jewish property, and transports.

The main character –Tony Brtko– is a carpenter. Unlike many others he refuses to make a career in the Hlinka Guard. Against his will and persuaded by his wife and brother-in-law, he became Aryanizator of a small shop owned by the Jewish widow Mrs. Lautman.

Mrs. Lautman does not understand what is happening and Tony is not able to explain. He is given money by the Jewish community to work in her shop. They want him to be the Aryanizator and not some cruel stranger. Mrs. Lautman is a bit deaf and senile, but a sort of friendship starts between her and Tony. When the transportations start, Tony puts Mrs. Lautman into a little storeroom. She falls and dies. Tormented by remorse, Tony commits suicide.

Tony finds himself in a difficult situation: he has two options: he can hand her over to be transported and send her to her death. If he helped her, society would call him a “white Jew” and that would destroy him. His suicide is the result of this tragic situation.

The film shows how the regime corrupts human values. The town’s citizens are simple, ordinary people, who go to church regularly. They got used to the regime and stand by to watch the persecutions of Jews. The Aryanisation and persecutions seem normal and ordinary to them.

### 4.2. Ladislav Nižnanský

The story of Ladislav Nižnanský is very interesting. He was Czechoslovak officer, then he served in the Slovak army. Nižnanský joined the Uprising and became officer of the Rebel Army. German troops had captured him in November 1944. He entered a new pro-Nazi unit – Slovak Labour Service and swore an oath to the Führer and the German Reich. He was assigned to the anti-partisan unit Abwehrgruppe 218 Edelweis. He was commander of the Slovak part of the unit. Edelweis massacred the villages Ostrý Grúň and Kl’ak in 1945 and made other war crimes.

After war Nižňanský was handed over to the Czechoslovak secret service, he was admitted to the Czechoslovak army again. A District Court freed him and in 1947, he fled to Austria and joined the US intelligence services. He worked as an investigator. Since February 1954, he worked for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. In 1962, the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica sentenced him in absentia to death for crimes committed during the uprising. German and US authorities did not recognize the legal process in communist Czechoslovakia, even though nowadays Slovak authorities claim that the process was well-prepared and many witnesses testified against Nižňanský.

Another lawsuit against Nižňanský started in 2004 in Germany. He died in 2011. The story of Ladislav Nižňanský is also a typical story of the Cold War. The Soviets and Western powers used former Nazi henchmen for their own interests, regardless of justice or the victims.

## 5. ACTIVITIES

### 5.1. ACTIVITY 1

▪ **Discuss with the class:**

1. Students try to explain the statement of Edmund Burke, Irish philosopher of the 18th century: *“The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”*
2. It is well known how the so called “big fish” were prosecuted and punished. (government officials, commanders of armed forces) Do you think it is necessary to draw attention to the “small fish” –the ordinary people who became collaborators?

▪ **Work in groups:**

Use the Internet to find out how the main representatives of the regime were punished:

1. Jozef Tiso –President and Catholic priest.
2. Vojtech Tuka –Prime Minister.
3. Alexander Mach –Interior.
4. Otomar Kubala –Commander of Hlinka Guard.

## 5.2. ACTIVITY 2

- **Read the text below and try to define the terms *Aryanisation* and *Aryanizator*.**

The concept of Aryanization is described as the process of expropriation and transfer of Jewish property into the hands of Non-Jews. Of the more than 12,300 Jewish enterprises, more than 220 enterprises were aryanised, the rest was disposed of.

Act No. 113/1940 –the first Aryanization law– defines what a Jewish business is, orders all Jewish businesses to bear an inscription that pinpoints it as a Jewish shop, it also determines how the transfer to the ownership of non-Jews should proceed.

Aryanizator –the one who took over Jewish property– had to be skilled in the given branch of business; he had to pay an amount equal to the liquidation value of the company to an account blocked by the State.

Aryanization could be forced or voluntary (by agreement with the original Jewish owners). Second Aryanization Act No. 210/1940 empowered the government to completely disable Jews in the economic life. It repealed voluntary Aryanization, Aryanizators did not have to be qualified in the given branch of business.

Aryanizators had to be Slovak or German and have a letter of recommendation by one of the following: the Slovak People's Party, the Deutsche Partei, the Hlinka Guard or the Freiwillige Schutz. The value of enterprises was underestimated. The money made by Aryanization was used for transports of Jews and to pay the German fee for transporting Jews.

Retrieved 15.2.2016 from <http://www.upn.gov.sk/arizacie/>

- **What was the atmosphere like in society at the time of Aryanization? Work with the texts below and try to explain the described situation.**

At the beginning of the war Jews constituted 4.11% of the Slovak population, but their assets made up almost 40% of the national wealth. *“Jews in Slovakia amounted to a traditional middle class, they were well represented also in the urban population. Slovaks represented mostly rural culture, which is why also in villages Jews ran many trades, taverns and so on. Because of this, Jews were often depicted as exploiters and usurers of the Slovaks,”* writes the historian Eduard Nižňanský in his analysis *The Jewish Community in Slovakia during the Years 1938-45*.

In the pre-war atmosphere, the Jewish property and influence became an eyesore first to the political representatives and later also the public opinion turned against them. This was mostly because of the massive anti-Jewish propaganda, which used slogans like "Jews are the cause of your misery." "Jewish property into Slovak hands." "The Jew is not a man, but the devil..."

Retrieved 15.2.2016 from <http://www.sme.sk/c/2361054/arizacia-zidovsky-majetok-do-slovenskych-ruk.html>

## 5.3. ACTIVITY 3

**Read and answer: How did the Aryanization actually take place? Work with the text and try to express how it makes you feel?**

The interest was so great that those who wanted to become Aryanizers accused each other of being "anti-government" or "Jew helpers". Many Jews knew their Aryanizers well. "He was from our town. He used to live on the floor above us. He was a member of Hlinka Guard," remembers a person from Bratislava. "First he defamed us in the street, then he made us slaves in our own store, and finally fired us." However, some Aryanizers were people chosen by the owners of Jewish companies themselves. They made an agreement that once everything was over, they would return the property to the original owners. But only a few really got their property back after the war. This was also the fact because some 90% of the Jewish population did not return from the concentration camps. Those interested in taking over Jewish property could report to the Central Economic Office, which was set up specifically to liquidate Jewish property. "Aryanizers came to our bakery. They had no idea what they were doing," recalls a former bakery owner. Although at the beginning, they had an agreement with the Aryanizer –he agreed to take over their home and live there together. However, very soon he showed the entire family into one small room. Finally, the presence of "strangers" in the house began to interfere with him and he drove them out completely.

Retrieved 15.2.2016 from [http://www.czsk.net/dotyky/10\\_2005/arizacia.html](http://www.czsk.net/dotyky/10_2005/arizacia.html)

## 5.4. ACTIVITY 4

- **Before doing this lesson either watch the film and presentation together with the students or assign it for homework.**
- **Watch selected sequences from the film and answer the questions:**

**35':** How does Tono justify the fact that he aryanised? Is widow Lautmann's shop profitable? Is Tono aware of the fact that truly lucrative Jewish businesses have been divided among influential people a long time ago?

**1:06':** What is the Aryanization of Mrs Lautmann's shops actually?

**1:08'40":** What attitude does Tono's wife show? Does she realize that it is an injustice towards the Jews? Why does she force Tono into action? What kind of behaviour does she expect of him?

**51':** According to what his brother-in-law tells Tono, who is a "white Jew"?

**1:21'50":** How did the Hlinka Guard treat "white Jews"?

**1:46'-1:50':** How does Tono behave during the transport of Jews? How does he justify his actions towards Mrs Lautmann and before his own conscience?

## 5.5. ACTIVITY 5

- **Read some User Reviews of the film and answer: Do you agree with them?**
- **Write a short review of your own.**
- **Was the film helpful for a better understanding of the tragedy of Aryanization?**

A flawless film. Jozef Kroner gives a stunning performance. His hero-antihero, a decent man, is shitting bricks. On one hand, he is fighting his fear and normal human selfishness, on the other hand, he is fighting with his conscience. This is totally realistic and credible.

Rating 7/10, Added: 19th July 2009

The plot is really tough, at first seems almost stagnant, at times almost boring, but ... it is necessary to endure and dive into the story. I was surprised how much the theme of this work impressed me. After watching it you have a strong emotional experience and you are forced to think about the cruel fate of Jews during war. Written by Petra.Barbie, Rating 9/10. Added: 21st December 2008

<http://www.fdb.cz/film/obchod-na-korze/14631>

A masterly wrought film that is potent, profound, and forever relevant.

3rd March 2006 by hh-10 (San Francisco, California)

This is one of the most elegantly crafted and powerful movies relating to the Holocaust that I have ever seen. As the editor and publisher of the memoir of a Jewish Holocaust survivor from Slovakia, I can aver that this movie is achingly true to life. The film's setting could be this woman's hometown. Like Mrs. Lautmann in the movie, this woman had lived behind one of the family's shops on her hometown's Main Street and her family's properties were seized during the Aryanization depicted in this movie. How the writer, director, and actors of this seemingly small film were able to condense and convey so much of the socio-economic and political tenor of that time and place, with such acumen, dark humor, and pathos is astounding.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0059527/>

## 5.6. ACTIVITY 6

- **Search through the website of the Institute of National Remembrance and find facts about Aryanization in Trnava.**
  1. How many Jewish businesses were aryanised in Trnava?  
<http://www.upn.gov.sk/arizacie/>
  2. What types of businesses were aryanised? What kind of businesses were liquidated?  
<http://www.upn.gov.sk/likvidacie/>
  3. Use a web translator to help you with the language. Do you have a similar institution like the Institute of National Remembrance in your country?

## 5.7. ACTIVITY 7

- **Watch a short presentation (6 slides) about the Hlinka Guard and try to answer the following questions.**

1. What was the purpose/the tasks of the Hlinka Guard?
2. Were these tasks in accordance with moral principles?

- **Watch parts of a documentary about the Hlinka Guard (8'04")**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2cQPyYp3PwM>

**2'00''-2'20''**: a former member of HG talking about Aryanization

**5'28''-5'55''**: a Jewish woman remembers the behaviour of Guardsmen

**5'55''-6'50''**: a former Guardsman speaks about deportations

**Try to answer the following questions:**

1. How does he respond to the question of the journalist: *"How could you have done this"*?
2. Does he regret his actions?
3. Does he try to justify himself?

## 5.8. ACTIVITY 8

Compare the uniforms of the Hlinka Guard and the uniforms of current extremist groups

**Picture 1** – Hlinka Guard



<https://www.postoj.sk/1978/rozhovor-slovensky-stat-a-jeho-gardisti>

**Picture 2** - Slovenská pospolitosť (Slovak Togetherness)



Civic association Slovak Togetherness wants to defend the Nation and considers the European Union evil

<http://www.sme.sk/c/1971249/policia-uniformovanych-nemoze-Stihat.html#ixzz40UBoPgF3>

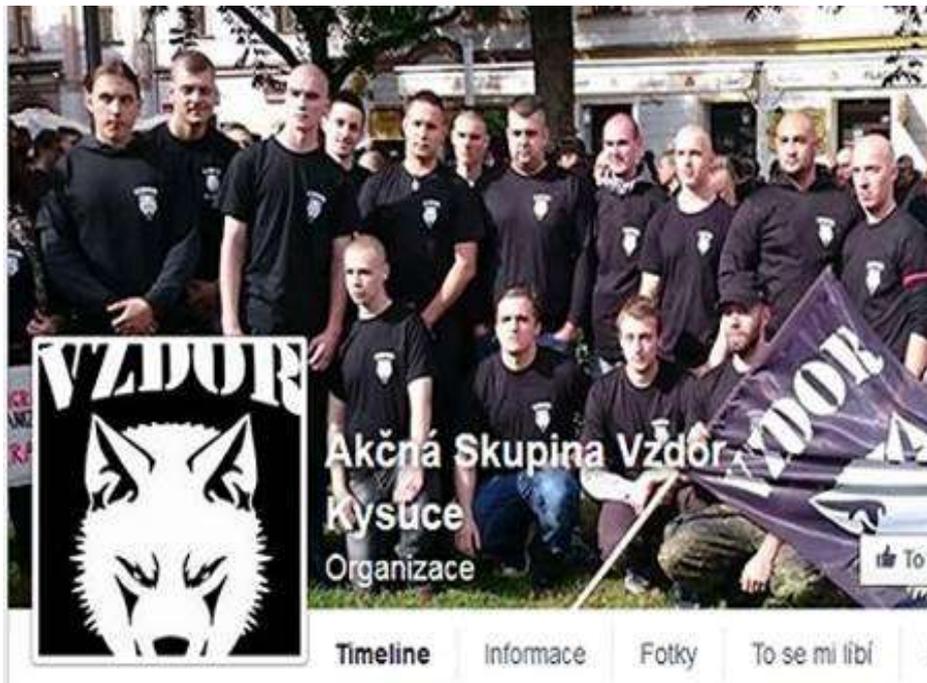
**Picture 3** - Slovenskí branci (Slovak recruits)



“Personally I lacked discipline, something that would teach me responsibility towards the nation and the people. That is what today's youth is missing,” President of the Slovak recruits, Peter Švrček, told ČTK

<http://www.pluska.sk/plus-7-dni/domov/slovenskibranci-pripominaju-hlinkovu-gardu-cvicia-boji-kladlivence-tisovi.html>

**Picture 4** - Vzdor (Resistance)



Extremist group wants to substitute the police and army

<http://www.parlamentnelisty.sk/spravy/socialhub/Polovojenska-Akcna-skupina-Vzdor-chce-na-Slovensku-suplovat-pracu-policie-aj-armady-251059>

## 5.9. ACTIVITY 9

Read the profile of Ladislav Nižňanský. Discuss and answer the following questions:

- How many regimes did Nižňanský serve? List them.
- Is it moral to use criminals for the purposes of intelligence?
- Does it matter to try a person suspected of war crimes after more than 70 years? Give reasons for your opinion.

Staff Captain Ladislav Nižňanský (1917) was a graduate of the prestigious Czechoslovak Military Academy. After the establishment of the Slovak State, he began to serve in the Slovak army, which was allied with the German army. He participated in the military campaign in Poland and the Soviet Union. For his service he was awarded a medal for bravery and was awarded the German Iron Cross I. class. From October 1942 to July 1943 he was on the eastern front again. He received honours from President Tiso and was promoted to intelligence officer.

Slovak National Uprising broke out on 29th August 1944. Nižňanský joined the Uprising with the troops from Žilina and became chief of staff of the 5th Tactical Group of the Rebel Army. He was exceptionally promoted to the rank of Staff Captain. German troops had captured him in November 1944.

In December 1944 Nižňanský entered a new pro-Nazi unit – Slovak Labour Service. Together with 131 men, he was assigned to the anti-partisan unit Abwehrgruppe 218 Edelweis, commanded by Major Erwin Count Thun Hohenstein. This unit killed more than 300 people and more than 600 people were handed over to the German authorities. Nižňanský swore an oath to the Führer and the German Reich. He was commander of the Slovak part of the unit.

On 26th December 1944, they captured 12 members of the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and three members of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE). They were deported to the Mauthausen concentration camp, where they were executed in January 1945. 21st January 1945, members of the unit Edelweis massacred the villages Ostrý Grúň and Kľak: they killed 146 people. The Slovak part of the unit surrounded the villages so that the victims would not escape. In February 1945, in the village of Kšiná, Nižňanský ordered the execution of 18 Jewish civilians, who were hiding there.

Nižňanský and Thun Hohenstein were captured on 9th May 1945. Major Thun Hohenstein was later sentenced to death for war crimes by Soviet authorities. Nižňanský was handed over to the Czechoslovak secret service (National Security) by the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs - a law enforcement agency of the Soviet Union).

In October 1945, he was admitted to the Czechoslovak army again. In January 1946, a warrant was issued against him for his involvement in the anti-partisan unit. A District Court freed him for lack of evidence in July 1946. In October 1947 he fled to Austria and joined the IIS

intelligence services. Until 1954 he worked as an investigator. In December 1948, in a retrial, he was sentenced in absentia for five years by a Court in Bratislava.

Since February 1954, he worked for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. He retired in 1983.

In 1962, the Regional Court in Banská Bystrica sentenced him in absentia to death for crimes committed during the uprising. German and US authorities did not recognize the legal process in communist Czechoslovakia, even though nowadays Slovak authorities claim that the process was well-prepared and many witnesses testified against Nižňanský.

Another lawsuit against Nižňanský started in 2004 in Germany. Nižňanský admitted he was a member of the unit Edelweiss, because he was afraid that otherwise he would have been send to a concentration camp. The German prosecutor demanded life imprisonment. He pointed out that Nižňanský issued the order that no one was to escape from the village alive and he was even awarded the Iron Cross I. class for his actions. In 2005, the German court dropped the charges against him, because his direct involvement in the murders has not been clearly established. Many witnesses have died and the remaining ones could not remember exactly. The prosecutor called for a review of the process.

In 2006, a Slovak court changed Nižňanský's death penalty to life imprisonment. In 2011, a European arrest warrant was issued. Nižňanský died 23th December 2011.

The story of Ladislav Nižňanský is also a typical story of the Cold War. The Soviets and Western powers used former Nazi henchmen for their own interests, regardless of justice or the victims.

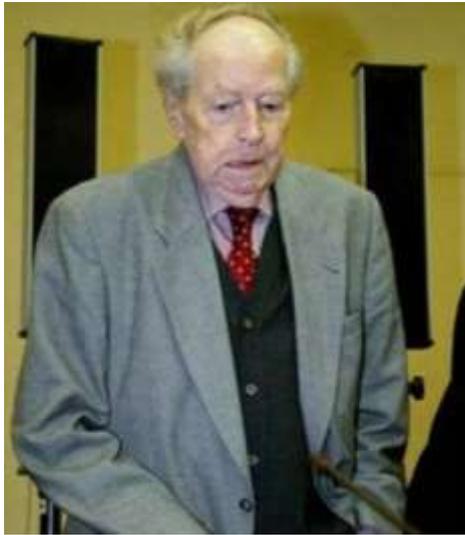
Newspaper Pravda, 16th March 2012

Retrieved 15.2.2016 from <http://domov.sme.sk/c/6302261/velitel-jednotky-edelweiss-niznansky-zomrel-beztrestu.html#ixzz40Rbfsq7g>

Nižňanský and Abwehrgruppe 218 Edelweis (1945)



Nižňanský (2004)



Newspaper Pravda, 16th March 2012. Retrieved 15. 2. 2016 from

<http://domov.sme.sk/c/6302261/velitel-jednotky-edelweiss-niznansky-zomrel-beztrestu.html#ixzz40Rbfsq7g>

## 5.10. ACTIVITY 10

**Summary. Answer these questions:**

- What makes a person collaborate with evil? Choose reason that you think are particularly despicable:  
Career? profit? believing the nationalist ideology is right? not to get fired from one's job? trying to save one's own life? Trying to protect one's family? desire for power?
- Is it important for society to find actual culprits of crimes?
- Is it important for society to put collaborators to trial?

## REFERENCES:

### Bibliography and other resources

MEŠŤAN, Pavol a kolektív: Riešenie židovskej otázky na Slovensku v rokoch 1938 – 1945.

SOKOLOVIČ, P. 2009. Hlinkova garda 1938 -1945.

KERNOVÁ, Mirka. 2005. Arizácia: Židovský majetok do slovenských rúk. Denník Sme, 31.8.2005.

KERNOVÁ, Mirka. 2005. Pravda o arizácii. In: Slovenské dotyky, október 2005, č. 10, s. 4 -5.

SZILEOVÁ, Miriam. 2012. Veliteľ jednotky Edelweiss Nižňanský zomrel bez trestu. Denník Sme. 16.3.2012.

The Shop on the Main Street

Document 1942 - Hidden history of Slovakia Part 1

<http://www.fdb.cz/film/obchod-na-korze/14631>

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0059527/>

<http://www.upn.gov.sk/arizacie/>

<http://www.upn.gov.sk/likvidacie/>

## **AUTHORS**

Mgr. Štefánia Nádaská

Mgr. Sabína Blažová