

Participation and Activities of the Slovak Rapid Units in Operation Barbarossa in 1941

PhD THESIS' MAIN STATEMENT

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1. Definition of the topic, justification of the choice of topic

The subject of my doctoral thesis deals with the organisation of the Slovak army and the activities of its rapid units in Operation Barbarossa. After the formation of the Slovak state on 14 March 1939, the Slovak leadership had a number of tasks to deal with in organising the newly created state. The various governmental, administrative and other bodies had important work to accomplish, and this was certainly the case with establishing of the Slovak armed forces. The Slovak state de facto entered the Second World War as early as September 1939, when Slovak troops took part in the German campaign against Poland. Almost two years later, on 22 June 1941, the German command launched Operation Barbarossa, during which Nazi Germany (and its allies) attacked the Soviet Union. The Slovak Republic was one of the first to join Germany in the war against the Soviet Union, and the first to deploy a 1.910-strong force, the Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina). Slovak military participation was gradually increased thereafter.

When specifying the topic of my doctoral thesis, I tried to choose a military history subject that is not discussed at all in Hungary. I initially wanted to write about the combat and other activities of the Slovak 11th Artillery Regiment (delostrelecký pluk 11) in the Eastern Front, but the professors of the Doctoral School of History declared the topic too partial and suggested a broader one. The reason - rightly so, in fact - was that the participation of Slovak forces in the Second World War is completely unexplored in Hungary, so it is not practical to write my doctoral thesis on the activities of a small Slovak corps on the Eastern Front. In Hungarian historiography, this topic would thus be 'in the air' – one might say –, in contrast to the fact that no scientific literature, in particular, has been published on the Slovak units, a sentence or two at the longest.

Therefore, accepting the advice and arguments of my professors, my specific goal was to make the activities of the Slovak Rapid Units in 1941 known to Hungarian historiography on the basis of the broadest possible source base. Thus, my doctoral thesis can be of most help in comparing the participation of the Hungarian Rapid Corps in the war of 1941 with the organisational structure of the Royal Hungarian Army.

2. Objectives of the research

In preparing my doctoral dissertation, I was assisted – as a primary source – by Slovak and, to a lesser extent, Czech and Hungarian archival documents, as well as – as a secondary source – by the Slovak and Czech literature. My primary goal in writing this dissertation was to build on and go beyond the Slovak-language literature, and to create a more complex, nuanced, detailed and accurate work on the subject. Thus, I not only wanted to go beyond the Slovak literature on the subject but also to present – at long last – the organisation process of the Slovak armed forces in our neighbouring country between 1939 and 1941, as well as the participation and activities of its rapid units in Operation Barbarossa in Hungarian language.

Another aim was to identify the difficulties in the organisation of the Slovak state's armed forces that caused problems in the development of the organizational structure of the armed forces.

My aim was also to present the combat and other activities of the Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina) first deployed on the Eastern Front by the Slovak side and the Rapid Brigade (Rýchla brigáda) formed from this group, and also to analyse the results, successes and failures of each combat action, as well as the significance of each battle. In July and August 1941, the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) and the Insurance Division (Zaisťovacia divízia) were organised and established from the Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina) and the remnants of the Rapid Brigade (Rýchla brigáda), which had already suffered significant losses in the battle of 22 and 23 July 1941 at Lipovec, and the corps of the „Armádna skupina” that had arrived in the Sambor area in early July 1941. Thus, my further objective was to explore, analyse and evaluate in detail the activities of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) in the fighting around Kiev, both in the role of a supply and support division, its crossing of the Dnieper River and its advance to the south-southeast, as well as its defensive activities on the coast of the Sea of Azov and later on the west bank of the Mius River.

Another aim was to use tables and diagrams to make the structure of the different military units as transparent and comprehensible as possible.

In my dissertation, I sought answers to issues such as the role of the relatively small Slovak Rapid Reaction Force in the war against the Soviet Union, the suitability of the force for its tasks, the effectiveness of its weaponry, and, as Colonel Turanec, the commander of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia), repeatedly questioned the Slovak Minister of National Defence as to why the corps was not properly equipped (lack of light tanks, lack of adequate

transport capacity for crews and weapons, lack of equipment for soldiers) to be a truly effective, fast-moving division in name.

3. Sources and methodology

The sources of my research were mainly the archival material of the Vojenský Historický Archív (VHA) - the Military Historical Archives of the Slovak Republic - in Bratislava, as well as the memoirs of the officers and soldiers involved in the Second World War. I have also consulted the archival material of the Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Hungarian Army (VKF) in the Military Historical Archives of Hungary.

The fonds containing the military records of the Slovak state during the Second World War includes the secret (tajné) and confidential (dôverné) documents (spisy) of the Slovak Ministry of National Defence (Ministerstvo národnej obrany), arranged by year. One of the groups of fonds of the Slovak Armed Forces that operated between 1939 and 1945 is the higher headquarters (vyššie veliteľstvá) that includes the records of the Armed Forces Headquarters (Veliteľstvo armády), the Bernolák Headquarters (Veliteľstvo Bernolák), the Rapid Division and its subordinate units (Rýchla divízia a jej podriadené jednotky), the Insurance Division and its subordinate units (Zaisťovacia divízia podriadené jednotky), etc. The largest amount of material I needed for my research originated from the documents of the Slovak Rapid Division and its subordinate units (Rýchla divízia a jej podriadené jednotky). Among the documents that were tracked down and studied, the most important were war diaries, individual orders, lists, statements and descriptions of events. Among the war diaries, a serious and largely reliable documentary record is the war diary of General Jozef Turanec (vojnový denník generála Jozefa Turanca), the commander of the Rapid Division, which covers the events from 20 June to 20 November 1941 (Colonel Turanec was in his home in Slovakia, from the end of November 1941 to April 1942) and from 10 April to 21 September 1942. In any case, the study of this source is indispensable for research on the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia). The war diary of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) was based on the diary of Colonel Turanec.

In the course of my research, I also reviewed and used the handwritten war diary of the Slovak 1st Division (1. divízia), which contains events from 21 June to 15 August 1941. This archival material was primarily of assistance in connection with the creation and organisation of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) in August 1941.

The war diary of the 2nd Artillery Battalion (2. delostrelecká batéria) of the 1st Artillery Barrage (I. delostrelecký oddiel) of the 2nd Artillery Battery (2. delostrelecká batéria) of the 11th Artillery Regiment (delostrelecký pluk 11) of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) covers the events (military training, combat action, armament repair, advance, etc.) between 13 July 1941 and 16 April 1942. During the study of this handwritten text, I encountered serious difficulties, especially when reading the names of the individual settlements. During the first and second Czechoslovak Republic, especially in military terminology, the influence of the Czech language was also noticeable, and took root among officers. Thus, knowledge of the Czech language was necessary to interpret certain military terms.

This fonds called the Quick Reaction Division and its subordinate units contains - along with the war diaries - the orders issued by the commanders of the corps and its units. In addition to the individual orders, it also contains secret (tajné), confidential (dôverné), personal (osobitné) orders (rozkazy) and documents (spisy). These orders not only concerned with the advance or the performance of specific combat tasks but also the discipline, daily life, armament, equipment and health of the soldiers and officers of the division. The documents of the main units of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia) (20th Infantry Regiment [peší pluk 20] and 21st Infantry Regiment [peší pluk 21], 11th Artillery Regiment [delostrelecký pluk 11], 2nd Battalion of the Fire Brigade [spojovací prápor 2] etc.) therefore belong to this fonds, regardless of whether these units were reorganised, renamed or were subordinate to the division for a shorter period of time.

The Army Headquarters (Veliteľstvo armády) fonds contains military archive records from 1941 to 1944. The individual files include "Ladislav" (Headquarters of the Slovak Armed Forces [Veliteľstvo slovenskej armády]), "Rudolf" (Headquarters of the Rapid Brigade [Veliteľstvo rýchlej brigády]), "Štefan" (the 1st Division Headquarters [Veliteľstvo 1. divízie]), "Martin" (Headquarters of the 2nd Division [Veliteľstvo 2. divízie]) and other codenamed subordinate units of the command, passwords, secret, confidential, general documents and orders, situation reports, issued orders. These documents help to interpret the description of events.

The fonds "55" contains the archival documents of the Slovak Ministry of National Defence (Ministerstvo národnej obrany), Department II. These materials were mainly useful in the study of the events of the Rapid Group in late June and early July 1941, especially in the description and interpretation of the fighting around Wojtkowa, Załuż and Sadkowiec-Koniuzski. I also obtained valuable information from the individual reports based on the

accounts of Slovak soldiers who were captured by the Soviets during the battle of Lipovec, escaped from captivity and returned to their own units.

In the archives of the Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Hungarian Army (VKF), I have found the summary situation reports, which also dealt with the armed forces of the neighbouring countries (including Slovakia), to be of particular help. Particular emphasis was placed on the study of the armed forces of the Slovak and Romanian states, which were officially allies, but at the same time there were hostile political relations between these states and Hungary. The records of Department 2 of the VKF include matters relating to intelligence, counter-intelligence and foreign affairs, i.e. the observation of foreign and domestic policy from a higher military point of view, the management of intelligence activities, the keeping of records of the military preparedness of certain foreign states, the preparation of reports and briefings on these, etc.

In addition to archival sources, personal recollections and memoirs written after the Second World War are of great importance. These memoirs also fill, or may fill gaps of information in the archive records. In using them, we can apply a historiographical method that focuses on individual and collective experiences.

From the memoirs of I. H. Bagramjan and M. G. Padžev, I mainly used valuable information about the NKVD border guard divisions and the border battles. In my thesis, I also used the recollections of G. I. Penyezsko, who was the commander of a Soviet tank regiment, and witnessed the events at close quarters and personally participated in the border battles.. Obviously, I evaluated these memoirs and recollections with serious source criticism, and I used comparative analysis to assess their credibility and claims. One of the foundations of source criticism is the comparison of sources.

The most significant of the memoirs related to the subject of my dissertation is the one of Jozef Turanec (*Pramene obrany. Pamäti generála Jozefa Turanca*) written in Ilawa prison before the trials, and parts of which show great similarities with his diary. Unlike his diary, the dates of some of the events are no longer entirely accurate, that is understandable, of course, since it is a memoir, and therefore it was necessary to check the dates. Among the memoirs of Slovak officers and soldiers, I also used the writing of Lieutenant Anton Hirner, who was the commander of one of sapper units of the Rapid Brigade (*Rýchla brigáda*). The lieutenant, who was captured by the Soviets during the battle of Lipovec on 22-23 July 1941, chronicles the fighting and the years he spent in captivity. Motorist J. Belko, who was the personal driver of Major Hrabec, commander of the 6/II Infantry Battalion (*II/6 peší prápor*) and later of the Motorized Infantry Group (*Motorizovaná pechotná skupina*) for a time, describes the witnessed

events in his memoirs, which I also made use of. In my dissertation, I included parts of the memoirs and recollections that I considered relevant, mainly in the form of quotations.

By synthesising the previously presented sources and the knowledge and information found in the literature, I aimed to present a more complex picture of the topic. In preparing my dissertation, I also made qualitative and quantitative comparisons, the latter, for example, when presenting the number of armaments.

As the volume of data increased, I developed a systematic system for managing the information collected, separate from the master text.

4. Structure of the dissertation

The thesis consists of 11 chapters, the most extensive of which are the chapters on the dynamics of the Slovak Rapid Units on the Eastern Front.

The first chapter contains the topic of the doctoral dissertation, a historiographical overview of the subject, the literature, archival and published sources with brief reviews and opinions.

The next chapter deals briefly with the Slovak state, which was established in March 1939, and in more detail with the organisation, armament, officers and men of the emerging Slovak armed forces. The successive reorganisations certainly show that the Slovak military leadership sought to solve the officer shortage and to create the best military organisation within the bounds of possibility.

The third chapter presents the circumstances and arguments of the Slovak Republic's entry into the war against the Soviet Union, the involvement of the Slovak state's armed forces in Operation Barbarossa, the ordering and execution of the "covert" mobilisation, as well as the reasons for the entry into the war and the role of war propaganda.

The next chapter of the thesis deals with the plan of Operation Barbarossa, the presentation and tasks of the German and allied forces, and the location of the Soviet forces facing the attacking German army groups and the main subordinate corps, with special emphasis on the German higher units important for the Slovak Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina).

Chapter 5 of the dissertation deals with the organisational structure and armament of the Slovak Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina), which was formed in June 1941, the fighting in the Wojtkowa, Załuż and Sadkowice-Koniuzski areas, and the results of the Slovak corps'

activities. The Slovak military leadership drew conclusions after the completion of the Rapid Group's (Rýchla skupina) mission and sought to reinforce this corps on that basis.

Chapter 6 describes the regimentation and armament of the larger Rapid Brigade (Rýchla brigáda), which was formed from the Slovak Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina), and the events of the Battle of Lipovec on 22 and 23 July 1941, which ended in a draw. After an evaluation of the battle, during which the Slovak troops suffered the greatest losses on the Eastern Front, the Slovak military leadership reflected on the events and drew conclusions, pointing out shortcomings and problems that were only partially remedied.

The next chapter covers the creation of the Slovak Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia), its advance into the Kiev area and its participation in the fighting around Kiev. The Slovak Army Corps was not directly involved in the occupation of Kiev, but was assigned the defence of a coastal strip along the Dnieper River. Its task was to transfer German troops to the east bank of the river and to prevent enemy Soviet troops from crossing the river. The Slovak division succeeded in doing so.

Chapter 8 deals primarily with the continuous advance of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia), specifically to the Kremenchuk region, and then across the Dnieper River in a south-southeastern direction to the Azov Sea. The division's subsequent task was to prevent Soviet forces from counterattacking in the Mius River area where they established defensive positions along the river. During the advance, the vehicles of the corps suffered damage, first from dusty roads and then from the heavy mud during the autumn rains. With the onset of winter, the soldiers, who were lacking suitable warm clothing, were faced with severe cold, which in several cases led to frostbite.

In Chapter 9 of the dissertation I summarise the findings of the thesis with special reference to the activities, successes and failures of the Rapid Units, the experiences of the Slovak soldiers, their situation and their relations with their allies. Thus, in this chapter I summarise the new research findings, problems, difficulties and opinions encountered during the writing of the dissertation.

The dissertation concludes with the list of sources and literature used and the annexes. The tables and diagrams in the annexes are based on data and information available in the literature and in archival documents in order to make the organisational structure of the Slovak army and the rapid units, the technical data and numbers of individual weapons, the number of officers and crew, and the losses more comprehensible. The diagrams make it easier to understand the organisational structure of the Slovak state army in 1940-1941, as well as the hierarchy of the units of the Rapid Group (Rýchla skupina), Rapid Brigade (Rýchla brigáda)

and Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia). The maps provide information on the location of the front lines, the position of the German and Soviet forces in the Uman' region and the fighting for Kiev, and the advance of the Slovak rapid troops. The pictures represent the Slovak, German and Soviet commanders who played the most important and significant roles in the dissertation, certain weapons (tanks, guns, etc.) and their operators, the vehicles used for equipment, photographs of Slovak soldiers captured in a particular combat or other situation, as well as the memorial to the fallen at Lipovec, etc.

5. Thesis-style list of new research findings

I identified the new findings after exploring and analysing the sources and synthesising the information for the objectives described earlier. In preparing my thesis, I made use of the individual sources, as well as Slovak and other foreign (Czech, German, English) literature.

1. In the course of my research in the archives, I have uncovered new information and data, and have taken new approaches to the events that have come to light, thus expanding and, in some cases, clarifying the facts and content of previously published studies and books. As an example, five officers from the Slovak 1st Division were sent to reinforce the Rapid Brigade's officer corps, three of whom were assigned to the infantry, one to the machine-gun and one to the mountain gun units. In addition, at 6 am on 16 September, the 1st Artillery Division commander ordered the 2nd Artillery Battalion's first gun to be moved forward by about 1.5 km to allow it to be used against targets farther away from the artillery's range. At 3:35 pm, the 2nd Artillery had already opened fire on an enemy gun positioned at the edge of the forest. Furthermore, at about 10 pm in the evening of 2 September, the sentry opened fire in the area of the 3rd Battery's accommodation. Some rifle fire was followed by machine gun fire, also fired by soldiers of the 3rd Artillery Battalion. Given the number of rifle shots and machine gun fire, it was assumed that not only the security of the guards but also the security of the accommodation was at risk, therefore the 1st Artillery Barrage ordered an alert. The consolidated outposts and the machine guns in front of the accommodation were moved into defensive positions. Crews armed with rifles and grenades also formed a defensive line. In several cases, the names and statistics changed. There are also differences between the research of certain historians, for which I made a comparative analysis, especially with regard to the number of troops and their armament that I already included and clarified in the section where I published the data. From the study of individual commands, I was also able to gain a great

deal of information on the morale of the soldiers. More than 98 % of the archival sources consulted in the process of writing my doctoral thesis and more than 90 % of the scientific literature used were in Slovak and, to a lesser extent, Czech.

2. The participation and activities of Slovak troops on the Eastern Front were, as I mentioned earlier, more extensively dealt with in the works of Slovak historian-war historian Pavel Mičianik. My dissertation presents more recent information, facts and conclusions than those described in Mičianik's work published in 2007, as I have also used more than 30 later publications, books and studies that the Slovak historian could not yet have had the opportunity to make use of. As regards archival sources, I have also identified documents that Mičianik did not refer to at all. These included the handwritten war diary of the 2nd Artillery Battery (2. delostrelecká batéria) of the 1st Artillery Barrage (I. delostrelecký oddiel) of the 11th Artillery Regiment (delostrelecký pluk 11) and the archive records of the Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Hungarian Army (VKF) in the Military Historical Archives of Hungary.

3. The war diaries of Colonel Turanec and the 1st Division (1. divízia), as well as part of the documents of the 55th fonds were also used by the Slovak historian mentioned above, but in my doctoral thesis I also included parts of these archival documents (training of the units of the Rapid Division [Rýchla divízia], etc.) that Mičianik did not. In the case of the Slovak rapid units, it became clear during the first deployment that there were shortcomings, particularly in training, which became apparent not only during combat operations but also during the advance. In my dissertation, therefore, referring to the documents found in the war diaries, I – unlike Mičianik – focused more on the training of the soldiers of the Rapid Division (Rýchla divízia), which, in addition to the basics, included, e.g. the mobilisation of motorised infantry, the forging of units to ensure the advance of the units and the aversion of possible enemy raids from any direction.

4. Furthermore, the author's work published in 2007 lacks a presentation of the Slovak Rapid Forces from a German perspective, as it does not make use of German documents. Moreover, the source publication published by Nižňanský et al. in 2011 and Baka's work of 2019 could not have been available. Mičianik presents the activity of the Slovak rapid units in a favourable light than it was in reality, because the German leadership and the German Army Mission (Deutsche Heeresmission - DHM) had already in 1941 gave not only positive but also negative criticisms of the Slovakian Rapid Troops' soldiers and officers, especially after the battle of Lipovets. The Slovak-German relationship was not as good as the Slovak historian makes it out to be but rather a friendship of arms. I have also added new approaches and

perspectives to my dissertation by presenting the views of the German political and military leadership and the DHM.

5. In Hungary, the activities of Slovak troops during the Second World War have not been studied in depth. Therefore, the new information provided by my research can enrich the deeper understanding of the events in the Eastern theatre of the Second World War, and at the same time provide an opportunity for comparison with the Hungarian units that fought in the Second World War and those that carried out other activities (technical, security, etc.). The differences and similarities are clearly illustrated, for example, by comparing the numbers, organisation, quantity and quality of armament, etc. of a Slovakian division with a Hungarian division. My dissertation may even be an initiative in establishing the research of the activities of the Slovak forces in the Second World War in Hungarian historiography.

To summarize what I have described so far, in the course of my research I also used Slovak archival materials (mentioned above) that even Slovak historians and military historians have not referred to in their works. The records of the Rapid Division (*Rýchla divízia*) cover a large amount of material, of which I have used only those relating to the year 1941 due to the limitations of space.

6. Publication list

6.1. Publications in connection with thesis topic

1. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A lipoveci ütközet (1941. július 22.). (The Battle of Lipovec [22 July 1941].) *KRE-Dit (KRE-DOK online scientific journal)*, (2018) no. 1. <http://www.kre-dit.hu/tanulmanyok/cservenka-ferdinand-a-lipoveci-utkoz-1941-julius-22/>
2. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A lipoveci ütközet első szakasza. A szlovák Gyorsdandár támadása Lipovec ellen. (The first stage of the battle of Lipovec. The attack of the Slovak Rapid Brigade against Lipovec.) *KRE-Dit (The KRE-DOK online scientific journal)*, (2019) No. 2, p. 1-23. <http://www.kre-dit.hu/tanulmanyok/cservenka-ferdinand-a-lipoveci-utkoz-első-szakasza/>
3. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A lipoveci ütközet második, befejező szakasza. A szovjet 44. hegyi lövészadosztály ellenlökése, és Lipovec német kézre kerülése. (The second and final stage of the battle of Lipovec. The counter-attack of the Soviet 44th Mountain Rifle Division and the capture of Lipovec by the Germans.) *KRE-Dit (The KRE-DOK online scientific*

- journal*), (2019) Vol. 2, p. 1-16. www.kre-dit.hu/tanulmanyok/cservenka-ferdinand-a-lipoveci-utkozet-masodik-befejezo-szakasza/
4. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák Gyorscsoport első harci bevetése a „Barbarossa“ hadműveletben: A Wojtkowa környéki harcok. (The first combat mission of the Slovak Rapid Group in Operation "Barbarossa": the fighting around Wojtkowa.) *Honvédségi Szemle*, 147 (2019) No. 4, p. 134-145.
 5. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák Gyorscsoport Zaľuž környéki harcai. (The battles of the Slovak Rapid Group around Zaľuž.) *Honvédségi Szemle*, 147 (2019) No. 6, p. 127-138.
 6. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák Gyorsdandár harci tevékenysége 1941. július 7-től 21-ig. (The combat activities of the Slovak Rapid Brigade from 7 to 21 July 1941.) *KRE-Dit (KRE-DOK online scientific journal)*, (2019) No. 1. <http://www.kre-dit.hu/tanulmanyok/cservenka-ferdinand-a-szlovak-gyorsdandar-harci-tevekenysege-1941-julius-7-tol-21-ig/>
 7. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák Gyorsadosztály létrehozása és részvétele a Kijev környéki harcokban. (The creation of the Slovak Rapid Division and its participation in the fighting around Kiev.) *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*, 133 (2020) No. 2, p. 275-300.
 8. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák haderő helyzete a Szovjetunió elleni hadba lépés előtt. (The situation of the Slovak armed forces before the entry into the war against the Soviet Union.) *Honvédségi Szemle*, 149 (2021) No. 1, p. 116-132.
 9. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A szlovák haderő kiépítése és előkészületei a Lengyelország elleni hadjáratra. (The building up of the Slovak forces and preparations for the campaign against Poland.) *KRE-Dit (KRE-DOK online scientific journal)*, (2020) No. 1. <http://www.kre-dit.hu/tanulmanyok/cservenka-ferdinand-a-szlovak-hadero-kiemite-se-es-elokeszuletei-a-lengyelorszag-elleni-hadjaratra/>
 10. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A Szlovák Köztársaság hadba lépése a Szovjetunió ellen. (The Slovak Republic's entry into the war against the Soviet Union.) *Hitel*, XXXIII (2020) No 8, p. 81-90.

6.2. Further publications (studies, reviews)

1. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: Az 1956-os történések a felvidéki sajtó és a csehszlovák levéltári források tükrében. (The events of 1956 in the light of the Highland press and Czechoslovak archival sources.) In. *A vidék forradalma – 1956 (The Rural Revolution – 1956)* (eds. Péter Gaganetz – István Galambos) Budapest, 2012, p. 137-151.

2. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: Kálmán Lajos emlékirata. (Memoirs of Lajos Kálmán.) *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* 132 (2019) No. 1, p. 362-381.
3. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd - TÖRZSÖK, András - LUKÁCS, Jordán: History and tourism use of the castles of Alsókorompa, Gidrafa (Pudmeric), Mosóc and Fél. In. *Hunncastle II* (ed. Wirth, Gábor – Köbli, Ádám) Budapest, 2020, p. 153-161.
4. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: A föld mélyén egyenlők – Bányamunkatáborok. (Marschal Adrienn: Elítéltek szénbányákban. Táborok Csolnokon, Oroszlányban és Tatabányán. Budapest, 2019). (Review of Marschal, Adrienn: Equals in the depths of the earth - Mining labour camps. Camps in Csolnok, Oroszlány and Tatabánya. Budapest, 2019) *Ujkor.hu* <https://ujkor.hu/content/a-fold-melyen-egyenlok-banyamunkataborok>
5. CSERVENKA, Ferdinánd: Antant-ellenőrzés Magyarországon – ismertetés. (Antant-ellenőrzés Magyarországon. Rapaich Richárd naplója. Közreadja: Juhász Balázs. Szeged, 2019). (Entente-control in Hungary – Review [Entant-control in Hungary. Diary of Richárd Rapaich. Published by Juhász, Balázs. Szeged, 2019].) *Ujkor.hu* <https://ujkor.hu/content/antant-ellenorzes-magyarorszagon-ismertetes>
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