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**TO THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE ISSUE OF THE  
ACTIVITIES OF HUNGARIAN INTELLIGENCE AND  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE BODIES IN THE OCCUPIED  
UKRAINIAN TERRITORIES IN 1941–1944**

The Second World War was a period of intensified activity for the intelligence and counterintelligence services of all its participants. Hungary, as an ally of Nazi Germany, actively took part in the occupation of Soviet territories, deploying its own network of special services to maintain control over the occupied lands and to counter the partisan movement. In the context of modern hybrid wars, where intelligence and counterintelligence instruments play a key role, studying the historical experience of the special services of the Third Reich's satellite states acquires particular praxeological significance. Analyzing their methods and objectives provides valuable lessons for contemporary national security theory and practice, revealing the historical roots of geopolitical strategies. For the international scholarly community, this research is of interest within the broader study of the policies of Germany's satellite states in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe. A detailed analysis of the Hungarian presence in Ukraine will help refine the understanding of the multivector nature of occupation regimes and the interaction of various Axis special services. This, in turn, will contribute to the decolonization of historical memory and the accurate positioning of the Ukrainian experience within the broader European context.

Moreover, despite the considerable number of publications on the history of the Second World War, a comprehensive analysis of the functioning of the Hungarian special services in Ukrainian territories remains insufficiently covered in historiography. This creates a historiographical gap, the filling of which is a scholarly necessity. Therefore, the publication holds significant academic value for both the domestic and the international scholarly community.

The purpose of the article is to examine the genesis of the organizational structure of the central apparatus and regional branches of the Hungarian intelligence and counterintelligence agencies, as well as to identify the forms and methods of their operational and service activities in the context of military operations in the territory of present-day Ukraine in 1941–1944, using documents of the Soviet special services.

The issue of the functioning of Hungarian intelligence and counterintelligence agencies in the territory of Ukraine during the Second World War is quite specific and is generally examined in the context of broader studies on the activities of special services in Eastern Europe during the war, the Ukrainian liberation movement and its interaction with various foreign forces, including the Hungarian ones, or in research related to Hungarian-Ukrainian relations and the history of Transcarpathia. This applies equally to foreign historiography. In particular, studies examining the structure and operations of German intelligence and counterintelligence agencies (such as the Abwehr or the SD) often contain references to cooperation with their Hungarian counterparts. The works of authors such as David Kahn, who carried out an in-depth analysis of German military intelligence [10], or Heinz Höhne, who covered the activities of the SS [5], provide a broad context within which auxiliary structures, including the Hungarian ones, can be considered. I. Barinov was among the first to focus attention on Hungarian activities in Eastern Ukraine during the Second World War [1]. It is also important to mention the works of Dmytro Vedenev [13; 14], a well-known Ukrainian researcher of the history of special services. Although his main focus is on the Soviet state security agencies, his studies devoted to the “secret front” of the Second World War in Ukraine contain fragmentary references to the activities of other intelligence agencies, including the Hungarian one, in the context of counteracting them. Within the above-mentioned context, one should also note the contributions of Andrii Bolianovskyy [2], Mykola Derzhaliuk [3; 4], Volodymyr Kosyk [11], Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Mykola Haliv, and Vitalii Telvak (6; 7; 8; 9), as well as Yurii Slavik [12].

The historiography of the activities of Hungarian intelligence and counterintelligence units during World War II in the occupied territory of Ukraine, despite its small number, is of great importance for a holistic study of one of the most difficult periods of Ukrainian national history. At the same time, the works of predecessors with unknown and

little-known sources from archival institutions of Ukraine make it possible to prepare a holistic scientific study.

## ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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