

Summary

The main goal of the doctoral thesis "Warfare in 1941 in the area of the 8th Przemyśl Fortified Region. Operation Barbarossa on the San River" is the presentation of events near the San River, where fights were fought as part of the Barbarossa Operation in late June and early July 1941. This work focuses on the areas around Przemyśl and Sanok. These towns were at that time in the border zone between the Third Reich and the USSR, and as a result, traces of both occupations have remained to this day. Among such remains are the Soviet border fortifications known as the Molotov line.

This work aims to present the latest research results on this topic. In the absence of complete studies, the sources obtained during the query in German and Soviet resources play a key role. An important part of the work is also field research done by the author, allowing to verify the sources of both sides of the conflict.

The work has been divided into four chapters. The first chapter presents the plans of both sides for the future war. The analysis of the plans helps to understand the assumptions of the Third Reich and the USSR during the fights of 1941 on the whole line, detailing the units and plans on the San line. The second chapter presents the state of research on the USSR border fortifications. The most important part are the southern fortifications with the specification of the 8th Przemyśl Fortified Region. The third chapter "The military forces of the Third Reich and the USSR before June 22, 1941 - a comparative analysis", presents a summary of both sides of the conflict. This part of the work completes the whole dissertation to explain what weaponry and equipment were used by infantry, armored forces and artillery during Fall Barbarossa. The last chapter is a presentation of the results of research undertaken by the author over the fighting along the San River in 1941. The first part of the chapter presents the struggles in Przemyśl, where the headquarters of the Soviet troops in this area was located. The second part of the chapter are fights in the broadly understood areas of Sanok. This applies to Lesko, Załuże and the present Sanok.

The culmination of the work is Epilogue, which presents the 8th Przemyśl Fortified Region after the German offensive in 1941, to the present day. The dissertation was supported by a collection of photographs. In addition, the work includes illustrations, maps, tables and graphs that enrich the whole of the research developed here.

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