

## HISTORY

**Mariia Huk**

*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine*

### THE STATUS OF REFUGEE WOMAN DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR: ESSAYS TO THE CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

The article aims to assess the status of refugee woman during the First World War in Ukrainian historiography. This article describes the state of contemporary development of the topic by researchers, highlights issues that are of interest to Ukrainian researchers studying the refugee movement in the First World War and analyzes the role that women play in these studies. We have found that the study of refugee history is gaining its momentum. Ukrainian scientists have written several monographs and explorations which are directly or indirectly related to the fates of women who were forced to change their lives. For the first time Europe faced the large-scale phenomenon of refugees in the years of the First World War. At that time, the movement of people forced to relocate in the territory of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires gained extraordinary power. Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, and other nationalities were massively evacuated or expelled from Western Ukraine.

**Keywords:** woman, First World War, refugees, displaced persons, camps, historiography

Every year in June, the whole world celebrates World Refugee Day. Today, this problem has become urgent for most of the countries. In 2018, 70 million IDPs were registered in the world. Every refugee has their own story and their own lost and broken life.

For the first time Europe faced the large-scale phenomenon of refugees in the years of the First World War. At that time, the movement of people forced to relocate in the territory of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires gained extraordinary power. Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, and other nationalities were massively evacuated or expelled from Western Ukraine.

Quite a long time, the social side of the war has been ignored by scientists because they have considered just political or military aspects. Gradually, the study of refugee history during the First World War suffered the "social turn". In this article, we have decided to explore the place of refugee women in contemporary Ukrainian historiography.

The territorial boundaries of the study are eastern and western Ukrainian lands that were part of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires.

With the outbreak of war, the Austrian police regime was established in Galicia. It provided the neutralization of the Russian Empire's supporters. Thousands of Ukrainians were executed, arrested or moved to concentration camps with their families. The prisoners were sent to Thalerhof in Styria and Terezin to Ogryn in northern Bohemia.

The number of the victims and the amount of people who had suffered from the Austrian repression still remains the matter of dispute. According to Ivano-Frankivsk historian V. S. Velykochii the main reason for the uncertainty is "that a number of contemporary authors, not only in historical syntheses but in special generalizing studies, prefer to rely on their predecessors rather than on source-analysis"<sup>1</sup>. Some scholars continue to rely on V. Osechynskyi's assertion that more than 60,000 people were victims of the fight with mass espionage and sabotage, and another 100,000 have died in the camps. The historian O. Mazur, correcting views of his predecessors, based on his own calculations proves that there were about 7,000 people in Thalerhof from Galicia and more than 1 thousand from other regions. According to S. Popyk, the number of innocently executed Ukrainians is not countable. Some resources may give

<sup>1</sup> Великочій, В. (2010). Австро-Угорська політика в Галичині періоду Першої світової війни: штрихи до аналізу української історіографії. *Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX ст.*, 17, 382.

the actual number of victims, for example, by the inscription on the tombstone at the Thalerhof cemetery, about the deaths of 1767 people from Galicia and Bukovina. As well as a deputy statement in the Austrian parliament says it could be about two thousand Ukrainian victims<sup>1</sup>. I. R. Berest conclusions are based on the memories of V. Makovskyi and the appeal of Ambassadors K. Levytskyi and V. Singalevych to his Excellency the Prime Minister in the case of the death penalty and internment in Eastern Galicia: "at the end of September 1914 there were up to five thousand interned persons, and at the beginning of November of the same year there were more than eight thousand"<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately, the researchers do not determine the number of women separately from the general number of prisoners and refugees.

It should be noted that contemporary Ukrainian historiography has several works dedicated specifically to concentration camps. I. Berest, V. Surnin<sup>3</sup>, V. Burdiak<sup>4</sup> are engaged in the development of this issue. The researchers use and supplement the works of their predecessors, including V. Makovskyi, V. Vavryk, V. Osechynskyi. Unfortunately, the life of women in the camps is not specifically considered by researchers. But witnesses testify that people often came to the camp with their families, so the work of these authors are important for understanding the conditions for women in these camps. After analyzing the memories of the prisoners themselves and periodical press releases, the researchers note horrible circumstances of life, absence of not only elementary life conditions at the beginning, but also the absence of housing, sanitary facilities, epidemic diseases and inhumane abuse by Austrian military.

Refugee movement has also become very powerful. The Austrian authorities had opened the refugee camps as well. Lviv researcher I. Berest divided such camps into mono-national and mixed camps. The mono-national camps are the Gmind (the largest camp in Lower Austria), the Wolfsberg (Carinthia) for Galician Ukrainians, and the Grödig (near Salzburg) for expatriates from Volyn. The mixed camps are the Ukrainian-Romanian camp Auberholabrun (Lower Austria), the Ukrainian-Polish camp Hotsen (Czech Republic), Gaya, Nicholsburg, Moravian Tribov, Moravia Ostrava (Moravia), Bruke (Vltava) and others. The researcher also used archival data for the other refugee camps. According to the Imperial Ministry of Interior, there were 7450 Galician refugees in Gmind at the end of July 1917. In addition, according to the same report, there were 7913 people in Gredig in 1917. In the Auberholabrun camp there were 1806 Ukrainian refugees from Galicia and Bukovina. There were also small temporary camps, such as Gaya in Moravia (530 Ukrainians in 1917), Nicholsburg in Moravia (283 Ukrainian refugees in 1917), Moravian Tribov, Bruke on Vltava, Moravia Ostrava, and others<sup>5</sup>. Unfortunately, a separate number of women is not identified among the numbers of prisoners and refugees. S. Popyk has provided some information about the number of women there. Based on V. Makovskyi's testimony, he claims that there were 16,800 women who voluntarily or involuntarily left Gmind for work in 1915, 8675 in 1916, and 6880 in 1917<sup>6</sup>.

I. Berest, S. Popyk, O. Bezhuk are modern Ukrainian researchers who study the problems of life in the refugee camps of Galicia and Volhynia.

The researcher from Lviv O. Bezhuk has fully devoted two of her articles to the problems of women, namely their cultural and educational activities in the Gmind camp. Through her research, we get to know the names of women who in difficult conditions of the camp were able to organize education for the children and the young people, as well as theatrical and educational life. These were Olha Tyshynska-Bachynska, Katrya Grynevychyeva, Ivanna Vitoshynska, Kateryna Navrotska, Maria Nazarukivna, Maria and Elysaveta Protsivny, Stefania Tsipanovska, Evheniya Kalytovska, Evdokia Stakhova, Maria Dombrovska<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Великочій, В. (2010). Австро-Угорська політика в Галичині періоду Першої світової війни: штрихи до аналізу української історіографії. *Проблеми історії України XIX-початку XX ст.*, 17, 382.

<sup>2</sup> Берест, І. (2006). Виселенці та біженці з Галичини й Волині в роки Першої світової війни. *Вісн. Нац. ун-ту Львів. політехніка*, 571, 202.

<sup>3</sup> Сурнін, В. (2014). Терезин і Талергоф – табори смерті Першої світової війни. *Науковий вісник Ужгородського університету, серія Історія*, 1 (32), 79-89.

<sup>4</sup> Бурдяк, В. (2000). Становище галицьких українців на початку Першої світової війни: соціологічний ракурс. *Перша світова війна: історичні долі народів Центральної та Східної Європи*. Чернівці, 286-291.

<sup>5</sup> Берест, І. (2006). Виселенці та біженці з Галичини й Волині в роки Першої світової війни. *Вісн. Нац. ун-ту Львів. політехніка*, 571, 202.

<sup>6</sup> Попик, С. (1999). *Українці в Австрії 1914-1918. Австрійська політика в українському питанні періоду Великої війни*. Київ; Чернівці: Золоті литаври, 83.

<sup>7</sup> Бижук, О. (2013). Культурно-освітня праця "жіночого комітету" у таборі українських біженців та виселенців м. Гмінд (1916–1918 рр.). *Науковий вісник Львівського національного університету ветеринарної медицини та біотехнологій ім. Гжицького*, 15, 1 (3), 63.

The researcher presented a general description of women's life and publicized the diverse activities of the Women's Committee, which was founded in 1916. She was the first person who paid attention to the physical and psychological suffering of these women: "The most affected were the women which were forcibly separated from their families. They were losing their own children in the camp due to illness and malnutrition; they could not claim proper living or working conditions. Those women who were shouldered the overwhelming burden of physical and psychological strain became the organizers of the spiritual life of their countrymen at the camps"<sup>1</sup>. The researcher identified the following activities of the Women's Committee: elimination of illiteracy, fundraising and purchase of textbooks and literature; reading the history paper with the aim of promoting the formation of national consciousness in the expat community; commemoration of historical events and persons; the organization of concerts and theatrical performances. The researcher found in the archival documents that this committee was initiated the joining the young men to the ranks of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen<sup>2</sup>. According to O. Bezhuk, the women were also involved in medical services at the camp. In addition, a Samaritan Aid workshop was created there. This group consisted of women and young girls from the committee. They led courses on sanitary hygiene in the barracks, helped the sick and the weak people there. The committee had set up the special kindergartens (child protection) to take care of orphans<sup>3</sup>. Particular attention in the article was paid to the main activities of the Women's Committee, such as – school education for all children and embroidery courses for the women and girls. According to the researcher, the committee has successfully developed a program of study: subjects in the program, as well as practical classes "of crafts and baking, metalwork, joinery, tailoring, blacksmithing". The life out of school was actively organized: workouts, walking, concerts, dancing and singing. To overcome the psychological distress, more than 300 women in the barracks were involved in embroidery, they created patterns of their native lands. That embroidery was so masterful that "about 1000 embroideries from the Gmind camp were exhibited in Vienna and Stryi at the agricultural exhibitions"<sup>4</sup>. O. Bezhuk found that the committee women raised money and prepared to open a monument and a chapel in honor of those killed in the camp. However, the camp was liberated and the residents had returned to their homes, so this plan was not realized.

S. Popyk and I. Berest have also examined in more detail the mode of life and living conditions of the Ukrainians in Austro-Hungarian camps. Unfortunately, they mentioned the women only occasionally and in some camps. For example, in I. Berest's article, we find information about the women when he mentioned school education in the camps and the opening of Women's workshop there<sup>5</sup>. S. Popyk noted the education of 85 women who had attended special tailoring and sewing courses in Wolfsburg<sup>6</sup>.

The number of refugees from the territories of Galicia, Volyn, the Kingdom of Poland to the Russian Empire was significantly high. This was facilitated by the deportation measures of the Russian command and the voluntary evacuation. In 1915-1917 years approximately 6 010 928 to 6 560 009 refugees (according to various sources) were in the Ukrainian territory. In October 1918, approximately 1.4 million refugees were located in the Kharkiv and Katerynoslav Railway Nodes<sup>7</sup>. For a long time, the First World War was considered by the researchers as the first and foremost "factor of revolution". Only recently the Ukrainian researchers have focused their attention on the significance of this war for all inhabitants of Ukraine. The scientists note the real boom "in the field of research on various social aspects of the First World War in Ukraine..., where the problem

<sup>1</sup> Бижук, О. (2013). Культурно-освітня праця "жіночого комітету" у таборі українських біженців та виселенців м.Гмінд (1916–1918 рр.) *Науковий вісник Львівського національного університету ветеринарної медицини та біотехнологій ім. Гжицького*, 15, 1 (3), 62.

<sup>2</sup> Бижук, О. (2013). Культурно-освітня праця "жіночого комітету" у таборі українських біженців та виселенців м.Гмінд (1916-1918 рр.). *Науковий вісник Львівського національного університету ветеринарної медицини та біотехнологій ім. Гжицького*, 15, 1 (3), 64-65.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, 65.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Берест, І. (2006). Виселенці та біженці з Галичини й Волині в роки Першої світової війни. *Вісн. Нац. ун-ту "Львів. політехніка"*, 571, 203.

<sup>6</sup> Попик, С. (1999). *Українці в Австрії 1914-1918. Австрійська політика в українському питанні періоду Великої війни*. Київ;Чернівці: Золоті литаври, 71.

<sup>7</sup> Жванко, Л. (2008). Біженство Першої світової війни: історіографія проблеми чи проблеми історіографії? *Історіографічні дослідження в Україні: Зб. Наук*, 18, 381.

of refugees in this context has become one of the main topics"<sup>1</sup>. Our task was to determine is there the same boom in the history of the refugee women.

The issues of displaced persons in Ukraine were studied by L. M. Zhvanko, T. I. Lykhachova<sup>2</sup>, T. I. Lazanska<sup>3</sup>, O. V. Serdiuk<sup>4</sup>; at regional levels – L. Bagas<sup>5</sup>, O. V. Oliynyk<sup>6</sup>, S. V. Gvozdyk<sup>7</sup>, V. A. Parkhomenko<sup>8</sup>. The activities of charitable organizations on refugee issues are being studied by O. M. Donik<sup>9</sup>, N. Zagrebelska, and I. Koliada<sup>10</sup>.

A significant range of issues and conclusions on this subject are formulated in L. Zhvanko's research. She had grouped the information about women to the separate study, when she prepared a monumental monograph on refugees. For the first time, the researcher shows a complete picture of the refugees' everyday life, their living conditions, psychological insecurity and the tragedy of displaced women. The author noted that, based on the data from the Tetiana's Committee for the three provinces (Katerynoslavska, Podilska and Poltavska) the women made up 56% of the total number of refugees, and even 71% in Katerynoslavska province. She determined that 30% of all women were between 15 and 60 years old<sup>11</sup>.

T. I. Lazanska, using data collected by the PZF Committee, also concluded that the majority of the refugees were women, children and the elderly – 70%, including 26,9% were women. "Among these 11,800 families, there were 11.3% that had no adult men at all. Single people accounted for 9,7%. As the refugee movement intensified, the percentage of families living without men (i.e. without able-bodied persons) increased, as well as the number of orphans. In September 1915, there were 17.8% per 100 families without men, 25.4% in October and 32.7% in December".

Quite interesting, from the point of view of the statistical material, is the article by Khmelnytsky historian L. Bagas, who explored the lives of refugees in the Podillia region. She is one of the few to mention some specific data of numbers of refugee women. Of course, her data refer to only one Yampilskyi district. "On January 3, 1915, the disposer of Yampil reported to the governor of Podillia that as of January 1, 1915, the district had 237 refugees, of whom 81 were women and 132 were children. By nationality: 58 people – Malorussians, 125 people – Poles, 5 people – Latvians, 13 people – Rusyns, 36 people – Jews"<sup>12</sup>. However, this gives the possibility to suggest that statistics about women were given and, thus, can be searched and researched in regional archives.

Kharkiv researcher T.M. Lykhachova focuses on Polish refugees. In her dissertation, she determined that women, children and the elderly were also predominant among the refugees from Poland since the Poles

<sup>1</sup> Реєнт, О., Янишин, Б. (2005). Україна у Великій війні 1914–1918 рр.: основні дослідницькі напрямки в сучасній українській історіографії. *Історичний журнал*, 1, 48.

<sup>2</sup> Лихачова, Т. (2015). Допомога біженцям у Російській імперії за часів Першої світової війни: законодавчий аспект. *Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія». Серія: Історичні науки*, 24, 153-158.

<sup>3</sup> Лазанська, Т. (2009). Становище біженців України в роки Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX ст.*, 16, 196-240.

<sup>4</sup> Сердюк, О. (2002). Біженство в Україні під час Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX-поч. XXст.*, 4, 111-132.

<sup>5</sup> Багас, Л. (2007). Вирішення проблем біженців у Подільській губернії під час Першої світової війни. *Наук. зап. Сер.: Історія / ВДПУ ім. М. Коцюбинського*, 12, 171-174.

<sup>6</sup> Олійник, О. (2016). Галицькі біженці на Поділлі періоду Першої світової війни (1914–1916 рр.). *Освіта, наука і культура на Поділлі*, 23, 270-278.

<sup>7</sup> Гвоздик, В. (2012). Становище біженців в Олександрівському повіті Катеринославської губернії в умовах Першої світової війни (1915-1916 рр.). *Наукові праці історичного факультету Запорізького національного університету*, XXXIV, 70-74.

<sup>8</sup> Донік, О. (2005) Громадська благодійність в роки Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX*, 9, 61-87.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Загребельна, Н., Коляда, І. (2006). Велика Війна: Українство і благодійність (1914-1917 рр.): монографія. Київ: Нац. пед. ун-т ім. М.П. Драгоманова. Ін-т Історії України НАН України, 194.

<sup>11</sup> Жванко, Л. (2012). *Біженці Першої світової війни: український вимір (1914-1918 рр.)*. Харків.: Віровець А. П. «Апостроф», 54.

<sup>12</sup> Багас, Л. (2007). Вирішення проблем біженців у Подільській губернії під час Першої світової війни. *Наук. зап. Сер.: Історія / ВДПУ ім. М. Коцюбинського*, 12, 172.



also filled up the ranks of the army<sup>1</sup>. Most of the women comprised 75% of the disabled, who needed both financial support, work, housing and everything needed. Considering cultural and educational work among Pole refugees, the author noted that the issue of education for refugee Poles was in the first place, so many educational institutions, including women, were opened to various organizations and individuals.

The First World War opened the door for a broad public initiative – the creation of charitable organizations for the benefit of the mobilized and their families, the wounded, and refugees. The topic of charity is quite popular among a number of Ukrainian researchers such as O.M. Donik, N.I. Zagrebelna, F. Stupak. They study the work of various organizations, such as the Princess Tetiana Mykolaivna Foundation, the Committees of VZS and VSM of the Southwest Front, and others for the benefit of refugees. Although researchers are more interested in the history of the foundation, the directions, and results of the work, however, their works are of value for the study of the fate of refugees, since they can find factual information about the opening of hostels, financial aid, employment of refugee women. "In addition, in order to provide the population with earnings, in the mid-summer of 1916, the VZS PZF Committee organized 18 small workshops – repair, sewing, footwear making, embroidery, and needlework, which were scattered throughout the Southwest Front"<sup>2</sup>.

Historians who study everyday life during the war, including Yu. Dzhumyga<sup>3</sup>, T. Herasimov<sup>4</sup>, E. Kyriyenko<sup>5</sup>, include consideration of deviant behavior, including refugee women, in their studies. The researchers have linked the rise in urban prostitution with the advent of a large number of women who lacked protection, jobs, housing, the opportunity to feed themselves and their children.

Analyzing some particular features of research, we can say that among historians there is an increasing interest in the study of social relations at the micro-level. There are studies about life, emotions, psychological stress, the everyday worries of women who were forced to change their daily lives. It should be noted that there is still not enough of such works. However, the existing achievements of Ukrainian researchers in these issues create a favorable ground for search work and actualize the need to create a complex study of the lives of refugee women during the First World War.

#### References:

1. Bahas, L. (2007). Vyryshennya problem bizhentsiv u Podilskiy huberniyi pid chas Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny [A decision of problems of refugees is in the Podolsk province in the First world war-time]. *Naukovi zapyski Seria: Istorya. VDPU im. M. Kotsyubynskoho* [Science notes Series: History. VDPU them. M. Kotsyubynskono], 12, 172. [in Ukrainian].
2. Bezruk, O. (2015). Kulturno-osvitnya pratsya "zhinochoho komitetu" u tabori ukrayins'kykh bizhentsiv ta vyselentsivm. Hmind (1916-1918 rr.) [Cultural and educational labour of "woman committee" in the camp of the Ukrainian refugees of Gmind (1916-1918)]. *Naukovyy visnyk Lvivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu veterynarnoyi medytsyny ta biotekhnolohiy im. Gzhytskoh* [The Scientific announcer of the Lviv national university of veterinary medicine and biotechnologies], 1 (3), 65. [in Ukrainian].
3. Burdyak, V. (2000). Stanovyshche halytskykh ukrayintiv na pochatku Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny: sotsiologichnyy rakurs [Position of Galychina Ukrainians at the beginning of First world war: sociological foreshortening.]. *Persha svitova viyna: istorychni doli narodiv Tsentralnoyi ta Skhidnoyi Yevropy* [First world war: historical fates of people of Central and East Europe]. Chernivtsi, 286-291. [in Ukrainian].
4. Velykochiy, V. (2010). Avstro-Uhorska polityka v Halychyni periodu Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny: shtrykhy do analizu ukrayinskoyi istoriografii [Austro-Hungarian politics in Galychina of period of First world war: strokes to the analysis of Ukrainian historiography]. *Problemy istoriyi Ukrayiny XIX-pochatku XX st.*, [Problem of history of Ukraine XIX-beginning of XX of century], 17, 382. [in Ukrainian].

<sup>1</sup> Лихачова, Т. (2015). Допомога біженцям у Російській імперії за часів Першої світової війни: законодавчий аспект. *Наукові записки Національного університету "Острозька академія". Серія: Історичні науки*, 24, 138.

<sup>2</sup> Донік, О. (2005) Громадська благодійність в роки Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX-початку XX*, 9, с. 81.

<sup>3</sup> Джумиґа, Є. Ю. (2011). Вплив Першої світової війни на криміногенну ситуацію в Одесі (липень 1914-лютий 1917 рр.). *Записки історичного факультету*, 22, 96-106. <[http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/zif\\_2011\\_22\\_12](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/zif_2011_22_12)> (2019, November, 17).

<sup>4</sup> Герасимов, Т. (2018). Повсякденне життя міського населення Правобережної України в роки Першої світової війни (1914-лютий 1917 рр.): дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня доктора історичних наук. Вінниця: Вінницький державний педагогічний університет імені Михайла Коцюбинського, 489

<sup>5</sup> Кирієнко, О. (2013) *Маргіналізація суспільства. Становище жінок, дітей, військовополонених. Велика війна 1914-1918 рр. і Україна*. Київ: ТОВ Видавництво КЛІО, 467-481.

5. Berest, I. (2006). Vyselentsi ta bizhentsi z Halychyny y Volyni v roky Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny [Refugees is from Galychyna and Volyn in the years of First world war.]. *Visn. Nats. un-tu Lviv. Politekhnika* [Visnyk Lviv Polytechnic National University], 571, 202. [in Ukrainian].
6. Herasymov, T. (2018). Povsiakdenne zhyttia miskoho naseleння Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy v roky Pershoi svitovoi viiny (1914-liutyi 1917 rr.): *dysertatsiya na zdobuttya naukovoho stupenya kandidata istorychnykh nauk* [Everyday Life of Urban Population of Right-Bank Ukraine during the First World War (1914-February 1917): the dissertation for the degree PhD of History]. Kamianets-Podilskyi. [in Ukrainian].
7. Hvozdyk, V. (2012). Stanovyshche bizhentsiv v Oleksandrivskomu poviti Katerynoslavskoyi huberniyi v umovakh Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny (1915-1916 rr.) [The situation of refugees in the Alexander district of Katerynoslav province during the First World War (1915-1916)]. *Naukovi pratsi istorychnoho fakultetu Zaporizkoho natsionalnoho universytetu* [Scientific works of historical faculty of the Zaporizhzhya national university], XXXIV, 70-74. [in Ukrainian].
8. Dzhumyha, Y. (2011). Vplyv Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny na kryminohennu sytuaciyu v Odesi (lypen 1914-lyutyj 1917 rr.). [Influence of the First World War on Criminogenic Situation in Odesa]. *Zapysky istorychnoho fakultetu* [Notes of the Faculty of History], 22, 96-106. [in Ukrainian].
9. Donik, O. (2005). Gromadska blagodijnist v roky Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny [Public Charity in the First World War]. *Problemy istoriyi Ukrayiny XIX-pochatku XX* [Problems of Ukrainian history of the XIX-beginning of XX centuries], 9, 61-87. [in Ukrainian].
10. Zahrebelna, N., Kolyada, I. (2006). *Velyka Viyna: Ukrayinstvo i blahodijnist (1914-1917 rr.): monohrafiya* [War: Ukrainianness and Charity (1914-1917): monograph]. Kyiv: In-t Istoriyi Ukrayiny NAN Ukrayiny. [in Ukrainian].
11. Zhvanko, L. (2012). *Bizhentsi Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny: ukrayinskyy vymir (1914-1918 pp.)* [Refugees of First world war: the Ukrainian measuring (1914-1918 pp.)]. Kharkiv: Apostrof. [in Ukrainian].
12. Lazanska, T. (2009). Stanovyshche bizhentsiv Ukrayiny v roky Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny [Position of refugees of Ukraine is in the years of First world war]. *Problemy istoriyi Ukrayiny XIX – pochatku XX st.* [Problem of history of Ukraine XIX – beginning of XX of century], 16, 196-240. [in Ukrainian].
13. *Lykhachova, T. (2015). Dopomoha bizhentsyam u Rosiyskiy imperiyi za chasiv Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny: zakonodavchyy aspekt* [Help to the refugees in the Russian empire in the days of First world war: legislative aspect.]. *Naukovi zapysky Natsionalnoho universytetu Ostrozhka akademiya. Seriya: Istorychni nauky* [Scientific messages of the National university of "Ostroh Academy"], 24, 153-158. [in Ukrainian].
14. Oliynyk, O. (2016). Halytski bizhentsi na Podilli periodu Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny (1914-1916 rr.) [The Galychyna refugees are on Podillya region of period of First world war (1914-1916)]. *Osvita, nauka i kul'tura na Podilli* [Education, science and culture, is on Podillya], 23, 270-278. [in Ukrainian].
15. Popyk, S. (1999). *Ukrayintsi v Avstriyi 1914-1918. Avstriyska polityka v ukrayinskomu pytanni periodu Velykoyi viyny* [Ukrainians in Austria 1914-1918. Austrian politics is in the Ukrainian question of period of Large war]. Kyiv: Chernivtsi: Zoloti lytavry. [in Ukrainian].
16. Reyent, O., Yanyshyn, B. (2005). Ukrayina u Velykiy viyni 1914-1918 rr.: osnovni doslidnytski napryamky v suchasniy ukrayinskyy istoriografii [Ukraine in Large war 1914-1918: basic research directions in modern Ukrainian historiography]. *Istorychnyy zhurnal* [Historical magazine], 1, 48. [in Ukrainian].
17. Serdiuk, O. (2002). Bizhenstvo v Ukraini pid chas Pershoi svitovoi viiny [A refugee is in Ukraine in the First world war-time]. *Problemy istorii Ukrainy XIX-poch. XX* [Problem of history of Ukraine XIX-beginning of XX of century], 4, 111-132.
18. Sumin, V. (2014). Terezyn i Talerhof – tabory smerti Pershoyi svitovoyi viyny [Terezin and Tellerhof are annihilation of First world war camps]. *Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorodskoho universytetu, seriya Istoryia* [Scientific announcer of the Uzhhorod university, series History], 1 (32), 79-89. [in Ukrainian].