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## **INTERPRETATION OF THE "WOMEN'S ISSUE" IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BY THE CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

The article is devoted to the consideration of the "women's issue" during the First World War in Ukrainian historiography. The state of the modern development of the outlined topic by historians was investigated in the article. It also highlights the areas and issues of interest for Ukrainian researchers studying World War I and the role women play in research. It has been found that researchers either in individual intelligence or indirectly start to involve in the areas of their scientific interest social aspects related to women. There are a number of young Ukrainian scholars who study particularly women in different spheres of contemporary life of that time, both at the level of society and Individuum. The researchers who focus exclusively on the issue of women during the war appear.

**Keywords:** woman, World War I, everyday life, historiography.

The Western historical science has been using gender methodology in the study of the First World War history since the 1970s. These were the times when under the influence of the "new social history" women's topics began to be explored. However, in Ukrainian historical science, the study of gender issues is only beginning. Most Western researchers came to the conclusion that without "women studies" it was impossible to explore the history of everyday life of the war, to understand the transformation of society in the post-war time. Therefore, modern Ukrainian historians, taking as an example the methodology of their Western colleagues, are beginning to investigate the role of women in the events of the First World War, to study the peculiarities of woman's life in the rear and on the frontline territories, to determine the impact of the war on the position of women in society, etc.

Thus, Ukrainian historiography starts going beyond the traditional formula of "the war is the history of men". The woman is no longer perceived as a passive actor of history who silently waited for the solution of her destiny. On the contrary, she becomes a full-fledged object of attention of historical science.

The first plane in which a woman appears and without which the issue will not be fully disclosed is women's work in the war years. The popularity of the topic is connected with the study of the economic component of war, as large numbers of women began to work in the manufacturing, heavy and light industries, and began to learn new activities. Statistical data on the number of women involved in production is given by O. Reynt and O. Serdyuk in the monograph "The First World War and Ukraine". The authors were interested in the reasons for the decrease in the volume and quality of production. Therefore, in the context of one of the reasons, they state an increase in the percentage of female and child labor in the coal industry (in 1916 it was 6.04%)<sup>1</sup>, in metallurgical plants<sup>2</sup>, in factories that worked for the war needs (in Odessa region by 30%), which also influenced the quality of the original product. The number of women at the enterprises of Katerynoslav region was calculated by K. Svitych and V. Burmyha. On the basis of archival lists of factory workers, they determined that in 1915 the number of women involved in the industry had increased by 1.5 thousand. At Kryvyi Rih mines in 1916, 24.86% of employees were female. M. Voronina<sup>3</sup> drew attention to the Donetsk region, and V. Kachmala<sup>4</sup> explored

<sup>1</sup> Реєнт, О., Сердюк, О. (2004). Перша світова війна і Україна. *Національна академія наук України, Інститут історії України*. Київ: Генеза, 30.

<sup>2</sup> Реєнт, О., Сердюк, О. (2004). Перша світова війна і Україна. *Національна академія наук України, Інститут історії України*. Київ: Генеза, 47.

<sup>3</sup> Вороніна, М. (2015). Гендерно-ментальні особливості розвитку Донбасу в 20–30-ті роки 20-го століття. *Гендерні дослідження, проект «Донбаські студії»*. Київ: Фонд ІЗОЛЯЦІЯ, 22-29.

<sup>4</sup> Качмала, В. (2014) Соціально-економічні проблеми Лівобережжя в період Першої світової війни. *Науковий часопис НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова. Серія 6 : Історичні науки, 12*, 118-130.

the history of the Left Bank Ukraine. In their studies, the researchers disclose information about difficult working conditions, low wages for women at enterprises.

An increase in the number of women occupying positions of various “male professions” was investigated by Y. Dzhumyha in the article “Labor Mobilization of Women and the Working Conditions of Women in the Pre-Revolutionary Period of the First World War 1914-1916”<sup>1</sup> and in the dissertation of T. Herasymov “Everyday Life of Urban Population of Right-Bank Ukraine during the First World War (1914 – February 1917)”<sup>2</sup>. They not only note that women began to work as carriage drivers, conductors, security guards and railway workers, but also examine the public perceptions of female workers who had replaced men in some areas of professional activity.

M. Bajdak became interested in the issues of women’s employment in the then Lviv. She writes about it in her study “Lviv during the First World War: Spaces of Women’s Opportunities, Conflicts and Compromises”<sup>3</sup>. Based on the then newspaper vacancies and offers advertisements, the author proves that in Lviv, the division of spheres of employment by gender was still preserved. Women were offered the job of maids, cooks, cleaners, housekeepers, babysitters, laundresses, saleswomen, and teachers. There was a need in women in the field of medicine and in sewing. The “novelties” were women entrepreneurs who rented out houses or operated coffee shops.

O. Kyriyenko, exploring the topic “Marginalization of Society. The Situation of Women, Children, and Prisoners of War”<sup>4</sup> found out that women held the positions of censors and translators.

O. Onishhenko, in her dissertation “Women in the Socio-Political Life of Ukraine”<sup>5</sup>, drew attention to the work of women on the railway. She analyzed the press reports of that time and determined that 18 – 40 years-old women were allowed to occupy the positions of machinists, conductors, stokers, railway guards, the chiefs of stations, roadblocks or posts; the women were completely equal with men.

The representatives of the nobility and intellectuals could use public activity and charity work in various associations, organizations, etc. as an opportunity to show their abilities, to contribute to the war and not to violate the “traditional” order. This issue was investigated in the works of N. Zahrebelna, F. Stupak, O. Donik, L. Zhvanko, Y. Dzhumyha, N. Seiko, O. Vilshanska, and Zh. Titovska. The researchers analyze areas of activity, the amount of material assistance provided, etc.

The most “popular” and the most studied charity organization for the researchers is the “Committee of Her Imperial Majesty Grand Duchess Tatiana Mykolaivna for the provision of temporary assistance to victims of hostilities”. The scientific research of the committee was started by N. Zahrebelna. She calls it one of the largest humanitarian organizations in which they dealt with refugee problems: provided financial assistance, assisted in finding work for refugees, arranged shelters and almshouses for the disabled, and collected donations. Unfortunately, not all researchers aim to determine the role of women in the committees of the time and the number of women in them. But the information the researchers collected about childcare, shelters, dining rooms of the committees, and charity events demonstrates prospects for exploring the topic of women’s employment. The authors provide many examples of women’s organizations. For instance, L. Zhvanko mentions about Kharkiv Department of the Tetianyn Committee<sup>6</sup>, O. Vilshanska – about Y. Trepova Women’s Committee and Lukianiv Ladies’ Guardianship<sup>7</sup>; O. Donik writes about participation of women in the Ukrainian Society for Assistance to the Population of the South

<sup>1</sup> Джуми́га, Є. (2012). Трудова мобілізація та умови праці жінок Одеси у передреволюційний період Першої світової війни (1914-1916 рр). *Гуржіївські історичні читання*, 5, 117-119.

<sup>2</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>3</sup> Байдак, М. (2017). Львів у роки Першої світової війни: простори жіночих можливостей, конфліктів та компромісів. *Вісник Львівського університету. Серія історична. Спеціальний випуск 2017. Львів: місто-суспільство-культура*, 329-356.

<sup>4</sup> Кирієнко, О. (2013) Маргіналізація суспільства. Становище жінок, дітей, військовополонених. *Велика війна 1914-1918 рр. і Україна*. Київ: ТОВ Видавництво КЛІО, 467-481.

<sup>5</sup> Оніщенко, О. (2008). Жінки в суспільно-політичному житті України. 1917 рік: *дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата історичних наук*. Київ: Інститут історії України, 60-61.

<sup>6</sup> Жванко, Л. (2005). Діяльність Харківського губерньського відділу Тетянинського комітету. *Історичний журнал*, 106-109.

<sup>7</sup> Вільшанська, О. (2003). Повсякденне життя і суспільні настрої населення. *Велика війна і Україна*. Київ: Інститут історії України, 445.

of Russia, in the Kyiv Department of the Tetianyn Committee and in the All-Russian Union of the Cities of the Southwest Front<sup>1</sup>; L. Smoliar describes Kyiv Society for the Defense of Women<sup>2</sup>; Zh. Titovska – All-Russian Society for the Protection of Women, Union of Assistance to Fatherland, Union of Sisters of Mercy, Society of Assistance to Victims of War in Little Russia, Women's Community, Ukrainian Women's Union, Ukrainian Catholic Union, Chernihiv Women's Union, Luhansk Union of Democratic Housewives, Sumy Union of Women's Labor, Katerynoslav Society of Women's Equal Rights, Kharkiv Ukrainian Women's Union<sup>3</sup>; M. Baidak – Red Cross Society and the Committee on Assistance to Widows and Orphans, Victims of War in Lviv<sup>4</sup>.

The charity activity of the nobles of Kyiv province and Cherkasy region is being studied by Kyiv researcher T. Issa<sup>5</sup> and Cherkasy historian T. Kurinna<sup>6</sup>. They do not limit to the general characteristics and consider the work of women at the micro level: their direct participation in the work of hospitals, the amount of allocated estates and funds, contribution to the provision of military and wounded essentials, the work of women as nurses of mercy. They bring to the forefront of history the names of women who were quite active figures: Princess M. Sviatopolk-Myrska, Countess Y. Tolstaya, Princess O. Demydova San Donato, M. Branytska, Princesses Yelyzaveta and Vira Lopukhina-Demydova, Princess M. Davydova, Countess S. Bobrynska, etc.

The war gave rise to a wide social initiative of women. Many of them subordinated their work to the needs of the front and rear. The movement of Sisters of Mercy became popular. Women's organizations created training courses.

A military nurse became a symbol of the patriot who wanted to serve her native country. The topic of women's charity work at the front, in the rear, in hospitals, has recently been gaining popularity among Ukrainian researchers. The experience of the Sisters of Mercy in Ukraine is being explored in the Russian Empire by V. Orikhovskiy<sup>7</sup>, I. Krukovska<sup>8</sup>, T. Moiseyeva<sup>9</sup>, K. Svitych<sup>10</sup>, and partially by K. Nedria<sup>11</sup>. In Western Ukraine and in emigration, "the hospital" charity activity of women is considered by M. Baidak<sup>12</sup>, O. Bezhuk<sup>13</sup>. Since the topic is new and only developing, historians accumulate factual material and research common issues: the emergence and development of the nursing movement, the conditions and activities of the communities of Sisters of Mercy in peace and wartime, and the help of women's medical

<sup>1</sup> Донік, О. (2005) Громадська благодійність в роки Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX*, 9, 61-87.

<sup>2</sup> Смоляр, Л. (1998). Київське товариство оборони жінок: історія створення та діяльності (1905-1916 рр.) *Український історичний журнал*, 3, 92-100.

<sup>3</sup> Тітовська, Ж. (2011). Діяльність жіночих громадських об'єднань у роки Першої світової війни (1914-1917). *Збірник наукових праць. Серія Історія та географія*, 40, 23.

<sup>4</sup> Байдак, М. (2017). Львів у роки Першої світової війни: простори жіночих можливостей, конфліктів та компромісів. *Вісник Львівського університету. Серія історична. Спеціальний випуск 2017. Львів: місто-суспільство-культура*, 342.

<sup>5</sup> Ісса, Т. (2017). Благодійна діяльність дворянства Київської губернії під час Першої світової війни: дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата історичних наук. Київ: Київський університет ім. Б. Грінченка, 217.

<sup>6</sup> Курінна, Т. (2003). Благодійницька діяльність на Черкащині в I період першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX-початку XX ст.*, 6, 280-291.

<sup>7</sup> Оріховський, В. (1997). Діяльність Російського Товариства Червоного Хреста у роки Першої світової війни (1914-1917 рр.): дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата історичних наук. Чернівці: Київський державний торговельно-економічний університет. Чернівецький факультет, 247.

<sup>8</sup> Круковська, І. (2011). Медична освіта на Волині. Велика Волинь: історія освіти і культури: монографія. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І.Франка, 376-418.

<sup>9</sup> Моїсєєва, Т. (2013). Громади сестер милосердя: критерії формування сестринського персоналу (за матеріалами статутів). *Інтелекція і влада. Серія Історія*, 29, 165-175.

<sup>10</sup> Світлич, К. (2017). Особливості праці сестер милосердя всеросійського земського союзу в період першої світової війни. *Наукові праці історичного факультету Запорізького національного університету*, 47, 96-98.

<sup>11</sup> Недря, К. (2009). Червоний Хрест. Катеринославський досвід (1908-1917). *Гуманітарний журнал*, 3-4, 137-144.

<sup>12</sup> Байдак, М. (2016). Жінка в Галичині в умовах Першої світової війни у світлі порівняльних студій. *Galicja i jej dziedzictwo. Kobieta w Galicji. Nowoczesność i tradycja*, 2, 496-509.

<sup>13</sup> Бежук, О. (2011). Благодійна діяльність самаритянської секції Українського горожанського комітету у Львові. *Держава та армія*. Львів: Львівська політехніка, 142-147.

units at the front. K. Svitych compared the lives of the Sisters of Mercy in the rear and at the front during the war in her article “Peculiarities of work of the Sisters of Mercy of the All-Russian Zemsky Union during the First World War”. She showed the lives of women at the front on the other hand: difficult working conditions, lack of normal housing, hygiene products, low wages, many hours of work that required strength and sacrifice – everything this caused the necessity of the treatment of women after returning from the front.

The First World War is rich in phenomena. One of them is the formation of women’s military formations. Unfortunately, for a long time this topic has not been in the view of national historians, but it has now come out of the shadows. More actively, women’s experience of war is studied in Lviv by historians M. Baidak and O. Bezhuk<sup>1</sup>. This is not surprising, since it is precisely Galicia that is associated with the formation of the female acting unit of the Second Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. Using a Western approach to social history, scientists do not describe but examine the histories of women at war. They delve into the inner world of girls who dare to go against traditions, to put on a uniform and to take all men’s responsibilities. The authors build their research in a versatile way: they look for the causes of an action, find out women’s perceptions of the realities of war, determine how women and men perceived “replenishment” in the army. Their investigation is about war through the eyes of a woman, the world of transformation of ideas about the role and place of a woman in the world, about her rights and obligations. Separate female representatives of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen are almost not studied. The most famous, both in the years of war and nowadays is a female soldier Olena Stepaniv. Her life and activities were studied by O. Knygynytska while preparing a dissertation “Public, Military, Scientific and Pedagogical Activities of Olena Stepaniv”, in which a separate section is devoted to her military activities. There are numerous published memoirs of Olena Stepaniv, her son Yaroslav Dashkevych, and her contemporaries: I. Wilde, O. Nazaruk, Hanna Dmyterko-Ratysh, Yaroslav Stepaniv and others<sup>2</sup>. There are also biographical works of A. Kos<sup>3</sup>, V. Kmet<sup>4</sup> that only describe but do not analyze the life of the famous woman whose name was known throughout Europe.

Unfortunately, there are no studies on other female members of the Second Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. Only separate articles written by O. Bezhuk, O. Knygynytska are devoted to Sofiia Halechko<sup>5</sup> and Katria Dmyterko<sup>6</sup>.

The formation of women’s combat units in the Ukrainian provinces of the Russian Empire is almost unexplored. T. Herasymov, in his doctoral dissertation, determined that with the outbreak of the war, both male and female patriotism grew. According to him, this is related to official propaganda. He discovered the facts of the girls’ escape to the front and proved that this phenomenon was quite widespread. The facts of arrests of the girls who were going to the front were mentioned by O. Vilshanska<sup>7</sup> in her research of everyday life of those times.

The topic of the formation and activities of military women’s battalions of Under-Russian Ukraine is also not disclosed. Attention to this issue was given only by two Ukrainian researchers – Zh. Titovska from Kharkiv and Kyiv researcher A. Onishchenko, who made more detailed investigation of this issue<sup>8</sup>. She determined that Ukrainian women responded to the announcement of recruitment for military service, reviewed the formation process, quantity, and social composition of newcomers. Describing the causes of women’s desire to fight, researchers are all unanimous. These were the escape from everyday reality, the desire to express themselves, as well as the motives of personal significance.

<sup>1</sup> Байдак М., Бежук О. (2017). Українське жіноцтво в роки Першої світової війни: спектр суспільних ролей. *Українські жінки у горнілі модернізації*. Харків, 78-105.

<sup>2</sup> Степанів О. (2003). Економічна географія українських земель. *Олена Степанів. Наукові праці. Есе. Спогади*. Львів:Видавничий центр НТШ, 244-287.

<sup>3</sup> Кос, А. (2005). *Героїня України Олена Степанів*. Львів: Спілка, 32.

<sup>4</sup> Кметь, В. (2015). Олена Степанів: школа боротьби та гідності. *Серія Будівничі державности, 1*.

<sup>5</sup> Бежук, О. (2017). Виклики Великої війни в епістолярії хорунжої Софії Галечко. *Україна: культурна спадщина, національна свідомість, державність, 30*, 44-52.

<sup>6</sup> Книгиницкая, О. В. (2017). Женщины в составе Украинских сечевых стрелцов: теоретико-исторические аспекты. *Leges viatae, 2*, 42.

<sup>7</sup> Вільшанська, О. (2003). Повсякденне життя і суспільні настрої населення. *Велика війна і Україна. Інститут історії України НАН України*. Київ, 442.

<sup>8</sup> Оніщенко, О. (2009). Жіночі батальйони у 1917 р.: міф революції чи реалії воєнної доби? *Література та культура Полісся, 49*, 13-17.

The gender history of the war would be incomplete without exploring the so-called “social aspects” of everyday life: motherhood, sexuality, fashion, and other related issues. Some modern researchers are trying to cover this issue, but quite one-sidedly. Scientists tend to explore more deviant behavior of women, deviations from social and moral standards. This may be due to a lack of sources or to the particularity of the period when traditional lifestyles were destroyed, society underwent a radical transformation and part of the population was forced to survive in war. There was a large number of refugees on the territory of Under-Russian Ukraine, and Western Ukraine suffered from occupation regimes and the presence of the Russian and then Austrian army. The topic of prostitution is disclosed by researchers in urban history T. Herasymov<sup>1</sup>, Y. Kyriyenko<sup>2</sup>, Y. Dzhumyha<sup>3</sup>, O. Vynnyk<sup>4</sup>, O. Betlij<sup>5</sup>. Historians do not only state the fact of this phenomenon, but also focus on the reasons for its spread based on certain regional peculiarities. Researchers are interested in issues of the social origin of women and measures of the state administration to combat the shameful phenomenon.

The topic of motherhood, abortion, infanticide, and suicide among women in the military period was investigated by T. Herasymov. He explained the increase of such cases by the traditional outlook on life (in particular regarding illegitimate children), as well as by the socially unprotected status of women.

The modern stage of studying the history of everyday life in cities and villages during the First World War has included women’s history in the study space. For a long time, the history of female residents of cities and villages has been ignored. But social history researchers noted that it was the study of the life of the womankind during the war years that could reveal a layer of information and show the life of post-war cities from different angles. For example, based on newspaper reports and memoirs of contemporaries (in particular women), O. Vilshanska built her research “Changes in the Social Life of Kyiv during the First World War”<sup>6</sup> on urban everyday life. Women in her research are directly involved in such spheres as: social activity in cities, fashion, assistance to the wounded, fundraising, employing the wives of reservists.

Kyiv researcher O. Betlij<sup>7</sup> devoted the fundamental article to a special category of city residents – female soldiers of Kyiv. She focused on the survival conditions of women, the housing issue and the particularities of receiving financial aid by them. The examples of payments to the wives of military by the Austrian government is described in the article by O. Pavlyshyn<sup>8</sup>.

T. Herasymov considered the problems with apartments that city residents faced in his article “The Aggravation of the Housing Problem in Kyiv during the First World War (1914-1917)”<sup>9</sup>. Based on a series of reports from the local press, he concluded that the phenomenon of evictions of families of mobilized men had become widespread because the wives were unable to pay for the rented premises.

M. Baidak devoted her dissertation to everyday life of residents of Eastern Galicia in the hard times of war<sup>10</sup>. She compared the lives of urbanites and peasants and determined that women in the villages were sticking

<sup>1</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, 173.

<sup>2</sup> Кирієнко, О. (2013). Маргіналізація суспільства. Становище жінок, дітей, військовополонених. *Велика війна 1914-1918 рр. і Україна*. Київ: КЛІО, 474-475.

<sup>3</sup> Джуміга, Є. (2011). Вплив Першої світової війни на криміногенну ситуацію в Одесі (липень 1914-лютий 1917 рр.). *Записки історичного факультету*, 22, 101.

<sup>4</sup> Винник, О. (2010). Регламентация щоденних практик у публічному просторі Львова (1914-1918 рр.). *Магістеріум. Історичні студії. Національний університет Києво-Могилянська академія*, 41, 17.

<sup>5</sup> Бетлій, О. (2017). Культура доносів та винайдення "внутрішнього ворога" в Києві в роки Першої світової війни. *Наукові записки НаУКМА. Історичні науки*, 194, 65-72.

<sup>6</sup> Вільшанська, О. (2003). Зміни в громадському побуті населення Києва на початку Першої світової війни. *Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX ст.*, 6, 245-254.

<sup>7</sup> Бетлій, О. (2018). Залишені напризволяще: солдатки Києва на початку Першої світової війни. *Наукові записки НаУКМА. Історичні науки*, 1, 56-66.

<sup>8</sup> Павлишин, О. (2016). Емансипація жінки-селянки в роки Першої світової війни. «Бабська революція» 1918 р. у Східній Галичині. *Україна модерна*, 23, 156.

<sup>9</sup> Герасимов, Т. (2017). Загострення квартирної проблеми в Києві в роки Першої світової війни (1914-1917 рр.). *Уманська старовина: Науковий журнал. Умань: Видавничо-поліграфічний центр Візаві*, 3, 56-61.

<sup>10</sup> Байдак, М. (2018). Жінка в умовах війни у світлі повсякденних практик (на матеріалах Галичини 1914-1921 рр.): *дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата історичних наук*. Львів: Львів. нац. ун-т. ім. І. Франка, 308.

to their traditional occupation and lifestyle. They were keeping the farm and, in the absence of men, were planting the garden themselves, looking after animal and trading in the city. At the same time, the female citizens were forced to seek the opportunity to provide for themselves, children and even men in exile. The researcher came to the conclusion that during the war years a new woman “was born”, who became the head of the family, received the rights of social activity, destroyed the traditional formula “man, home, family”.

Considerable attention to the topics of life of a female peasant in Galicia was paid by O. Pavlyshyn in the article “Emancipation of a Female Peasant in the Years of the First World War. “The Women’s Revolution” in 1918 in Eastern Galicia”<sup>1</sup>. He focused on the main tasks of a woman in the absence of a man: “women... plowed the land, sowed grain, mowed hay, carried hay and sheaves of grain, threshed grain, and chopped wood”<sup>2</sup>. O. Pavlyshyn, V. Kachmala, V. Zapolovskyi state that additional duties were put on peasant women – these were excavation works. In Ukrainian provinces it was the order of the government, while in Bukovyna both the Austrian and Russian armies “forcefully drove women out for trench work, and those who refused were beaten”<sup>3</sup>.

Summarizing the above, it can be claimed that Ukrainian historiography is quite young and is on its way to accumulating information and absorbing the latest methodologies and tendencies. This also concerns the study of the history of the First World War. The research of women’s history in Ukraine during the First World War has its own peculiarity. For centuries, the people of Ukraine were divided between two empires, and since 1914 found themselves on two hostile fronts. That is why historians encounter significant differences, as one part of Ukrainian women found themselves in the territories “on fire” and the other lived in conditions of martial law. Therefore, most studies are dedicated separately to the Western or Eastern region. Unfortunately, we have to state that Ukrainian historiography has not got separate monographs on the issue of women at war yet. There is no work comparing women’s experiences of war in two hostile empires and finding out what is common and different about the life of womankind in wartime. However, the researchers either in individual studies, or indirectly begin to attract to their areas of scientific interest the social aspects associated with women. There is a number of Ukrainian young scientists who separately study women in various spheres of life at the level of society and an individual woman at the macro and micro levels. Scientists are trying to look at events through the eyes of a person who lived during the economic, cultural and social transformations. Therefore, we can quite confidently state that the study of women’s issues during the First World War is only gaining momentum, the existing scientific potential requires a comprehensive and specialized replenishment.

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<sup>2</sup> Там само, 155.

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