

SUMMARY

Alexander Astashov. *“Atrocities” of anti-Russian coalition troops in 1914–1918: military experience and propaganda*

This article looks at the correspondence of Russian “propaganda of atrocities” to the realities of the war. It studies the causes, content, structure, and activities of the Extraordinary Investigative Commission as well the effectiveness of its work and analyses different acts of brutality on “the Russian front”. It also describes the influence of the “propaganda of atrocities” on the Russian society and the army.

Alexandra Bakhturina. *The Slavic unity: The idea and practical realization in Eastern Galicia during the First World War*

The propaganda of Slavic unity played an important role in Russian discourse during the First World War. This idea was supported by politicians and government officials. Its practical realization is considered by the example of Eastern Galicia from the summer of 1914 to the beginning of 1915 and in autumn of 1916. The analysis of confessional, cultural, and educational policy of Russian authorities shows that the Poles, the Ukrainians, and the Rusyns were treated differently. Russian foreign policy did not presuppose joint approach to various Slavic nations and the Slavic unity had thus become just a political declaration.

Artem Barynkin. *The influence of the “German factor” on the development of military-political confrontation between Poland and Soviet Russia*

The article is devoted to the poorly studied episode in the formation of the Soviet-Polish and Soviet-German relations in 1918–1919. Relying on the materials from the Archive of New Acts (the city of Warsaw) as well as on published documents of the Major command of the Red Army, the author describes the scope and forms of the Soviet-German interaction on the Polish-Lithuanian-Belarusian border. The author argues that during this period Soviet-German relations did not raise up to the intergovernmental level, as they were experimental. However, studied materials allowed to conclude that at the turn of 1918–1919 the formation of the independent Polish state determined a rapprochement of the Soviet Russia and Germany on the anti-Polish basis.

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Vladimir Burkov. *The Russian state symbols on the eve and during the First World War*

The article is devoted to the state Russian symbols on the eve and during the First World War. It briefly describes the history of the Russian arms, flag, hymn, awards in the second decade of the twentieth century. This history brightly reflects changes in the life of the Russian society.

Anna Dudina. *Russian committee for support of POWs in Stockholm*

This article examines the functioning of the Russian committee for support of prisoners of war (POWs) in Sweden and the ways it contributed into helping to ease the situation with POWs. The main focus is on the different ways the Committee sought to assist the Russian POWs, both those being transported via Sweden and ones in the German camps. Special focus is on the role of Russian legation in organizing the Committee's work and on its non-related with POWs activities. The author also attempts to give an outline for the future investigation, such as the beginning of formation of Russian diaspora in Sweden during the period in question.

Viktor Durov. *Transformation of Irish nationalist tactics during the First World War*

The paper deals with the changes of Irish nationalist tactics ("moral-" and "physical-force") during the First World War. The author argues that tactics of the revolutionaries was more flexible than the program of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The revolutionaries took leading positions among Irish nationalists and got support of the Irish people owing to the influence of the Great War and the Easter Rising.

Matthias Egger. *Diplomacy of captivity on the Eastern front – the example of the four Red Cross Conferences at Stockholm 1915–1917*

By analyzing the materials of four Red Cross Conferences at Stockholm, this article seeks to make three contributions to the research of international relations pertaining to the First World War on the Eastern front.

Firstly, it demonstrates the importance of the national Red Cross Societies, which maintained close ties to their government, concerning the diplomacy of captivity between Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia. Secondly, it points out that – contrary to the developments on the Western

Front — the aristocratic bonds still worked to some extent, and that those ties were significant in initiating these conferences. Thirdly, it shows that during these conferences the delegates substantially refined the provisions of the Hague Conventions regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

Vladimir Fokin. *“Appeasement policy” as a consequence of the Versailles system’s decline*

The article reviews the development of appeasement policy between two world wars. It reveals the origins of the pacifist doctrine, which actually admitted the inevitability of military conflicts and allowed conspiracies between the Great European powers aiming to prevent another great war at the expense of small countries. Special attention is given to the League of Nations experts’ regarding the impracticability of Soviet proposals on collective security in Europe.

Alexander Fomin. *U.S. and the League of Nations mandates system in the Middle East: 1920–1924*

Refused to accept political obligations imposed by the Covenant of the League of Nations in 1920, the United States however sought to obtain its share in the economic “fruits of victory”. The Middle Eastern countries, which passed under the British and French administration under the League of Nations mandates system, looked particularly attractive in this sense. Appealing to the “open door” principle the United States managed to achieve the guarantee of equal access to Middle Eastern markets and sources of raw materials, as well as secured a freedom of action for American educational, religious, charitable and medical organizations and institutions. At the request of the United States the terms of mandates were also amended by inserting the clause of renewal of the pre-war capitulations immediately after the termination of the mandatory regime. Conditions for the US recognition the mandatory regime were stipulated in bilateral conventions with Great Britain and France signed in 1924. The American position was one of the reasons for the long delay in the formal approval of the “A” mandates. The United States, although not a member of the League of Nations, became a full member of the regional subsystem of international relations in the Middle East, but their interests were only limited to the economic and legal issues.

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Daria Gorlova. *The establishment of the British-Russian naval relations on the eve of the First World War*

This article describes two main events that were indicators of the Anglo-Russian naval convergence on the eve of the First World War. One of them is the development of the naval convention between Great Britain and Russia. However, despite the lack of a formal practical result (the convention was not signed), the fact of its development in the summer of 1914 demonstrated a willingness of the United Kingdom and Russia to “stand shoulder to shoulder” in the impending disaster. The second indicator of the Russian-British naval convergence was the visit of the British squadron of battle cruisers commanded by Admiral David Beatty in Russia, when friendly relations between the two countries were finally established.

Igor Grebenkin. *Russia on the eve of the Great testing time: Contemporaries' expectations, projections and prophecies*

In the years preceding the World War I, many prominent Russian politicians and public figures were clearly conscious of the coming global war threats. Their private and public statements reflect the views on both the country's readiness for the War and the challenges for the Imperial Russia, considering the levels of its political, social and economic development. The article quotes P.A. Stolypin, P.N. Durnovo, P.B. Struve, L.A. Tikhomirov. The quotations give evidence that conservative philosophers and statesmen were extremely worried about Russia's possible participation in a military conflict against powerful European states. Closer attention is paid to V.S. Kotchubei's book, in which the author points out Russian Army's poor readiness for a war, as well as a coup d'état threat.

Alexander Gronskiy. *Events of the initial period of the First World War in reflection of Belorussian nationalistic print media*

Based on the materials of the newspaper “Nasha Niva” (“Our Field”) this study explores the origins of Belorussian-language periodicals and their close ties to Belorussian nationalism in its cultural dimension. It provides a detailed analysis of the articles in the above-named newspaper printed in 1914–1915 and focuses on the peculiar ways the editors reflected upon the events preceding to beginning of the war and the aspirations they had. Special

attention is dedicated to the way of the war has given a stimulus to the development of the Belorussian nationalism.

Olga Khoroshilova. *Russian squads of special service in the First World War*

The article is dedicated to the topic which wasn't well-researched before. On the basis of archives and memories the author studies the process of their formation and analyses their military activity from spring 1915 to autumn of 1917. Due to the recently discovered documents, it was possible to detect that the first squads were formed much earlier than their official date of birth. The author focuses on the most successful raids made by the large cavalry squads of special service.

Dmitry Klochkov. *The appearance of the Russian Imperial Army's soldier: Myths and reality*

The main point of the article is an attempt to dispel various myths concerning the Russian soldier's munition and to disprove the diffused opinion on the technical backwardness of Russian army during the First World War. The author claims that those myths have an ideological background and therefore the issue should be revised. Basing on various sources including memoirs, the article provides a detailed description of equipment (both uniform and arm) of Russian Imperial Army's average soldier, proving that it was up-to-date and developing further during the wartime.

Ruslan Kostiuk. *The crises of the Versailles system and the international social democracy in the 1930s*

The presented article is devoted to the reaction of the international social democracy to the crises of the Versailles system in the 1930s. The particular attention is paid to the positions of the Socialist International. The author pays attention to the attitude of the social democracy towards the arms race, international conflicts and the foreign policy of aggressive powers. The author's attention is also focused on the international anti-fascist strategy of the socialist movement.

Elena Kolyshevskaya. *The concepts of "common enemy" and "common sacrifice" and Irish national project during the First World War*

The article deals with the questions of the Irish national identity development and the history of Irish national project during the First World War.

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These issues are studied through the prism of “common enemy” and “common sacrifice” concepts. The concepts of “common enemy” and “common sacrifice” in the framework of the Irish national project in 1914–1918 are interpreted by the author according to their perception by those British and Irish politicians who lived at that time and were the ideologists of Irish national project.

Vladimir Kotenev. *The question of war reparations in the Paris Peace Conference 1919–1920*

The problem of reparations was one of the most important sources of disagreement between Entente powers during the Paris conference. The article describes the positions of the major actors and the result of the negotiations concerning the problem.

Tatyana Kotyukova. *The history of baron von Hauk's Turkestan captivity*

During the First World War in the Russian captivity in Tashkent there were three generals prisoners of war with lieutenant-general baron von Hauk among them. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire had plans of baron von Hauk's exchanging for former Warsaw governor-general baron von Korff, who was in the German captivity. However, the exchange did not happen. By absurd accident von Hauk died in Tashkent in May 20, 1915.

Svetlana Krupskaya. *The crisis of Versailles and Nazi propaganda (Czechoslovak problem, 1938)*

The article considers the propaganda campaign in Nazi Germany (1938) in the context of the preparation for the capture of the Sudetenland. The goals, means, methods and forms of its influence on the formation of public opinion in Czechoslovakia are identified. The external vector of the national-socialist propaganda's evolution is studied.

Irina Kukushkina. *The Ukrainian national idea in the First World War (on an example of Ukrainian art references)*

The article discusses the impact of the First World War on the development of the Ukrainian national idea. As a historical source Ukrainian literature, mainly prose and poetry, is used. During the Great War the role

of literature increased substantially, as the Ukrainian periodical press was almost totally prohibited at that time. Ukrainian land, divided between the two empires was separated between two hostile blocs and Ukrainians, against their will, were engaged in a war against each other. The war was a tragedy for the Ukrainian nation, but at the same time helped to strengthen the sense of national unity. It increased the motivation to establish their own independent state. On the eve of the war the Ukrainian nation was formed as a “cultural community”, but even after the war, the Ukrainians failed either to create their statehood or become a political nation.

Matti Lackman. *Finland and Sweden in Germany's politics and warfare against Russia in 1914–1918*

Germany tried to draw Sweden to its side at the beginning of the Great War by promising it Eland and perhaps all of Finland. The Swedish speaking Finns were lured with a promise of a buffer state if they were to help it win. This is why there were so many joining a war against Russia. Most of the Finns trained by Germany fought in the Royal Prussian 27th Jaeger battalion on the Eastern front. However Germany ordered few dozens of them to do intelligence and sabotage operations from Sweden. Germany sought to hinder Russian maintenance supplies and also ordered them to aid the German and Austrian prisoners of war fleeing the Murman railway site. The strategists had envisioned that Russia could be defeated by supporting its minority nations and revolutionary movements. This was why Germany sent V.I. Lenin in April 1917 via Haparanda–Tornio to St.Petersburg. His actions were more effective than was expected. New revolution swept over Russia and would soon bring down many West European countries including Germany.

Leontiy Lannik. *On the eve of the “Stab in the back”:* German army in the autumn 1918

The myth about crucial role played by the German October 1918 revolution in the defeat of Germany was very popular in this country during the interwar period. Later, for a long time it became a hot topic in historians' disputes about the causes of Entente's victory. The author analyses the situation in the German officer corps as one of the aspects of the German Army's deep crisis.

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Dmitry Likharev. *British Naval Command and the escape of the “Goeben” and “Breslau” to Constantinople*

The escape of the “Goeben” and “Breslau” to Constantinople at the beginning of August 1914 belongs to the most dramatic episodes of the World War I. The author analyses decisions of the British Naval Command and the movements of British warships in the Mediterranean from 2 to 10 August 1914, which led to an unmitigated disaster. British and American historians traditionally put the blame equally on E.C. Troubridge and the Admiralty, with A.B. Milne in the third place. The author is the first to raise the question of responsibility of Fowcet Wray, Flag-Captain of Admiral Troubridge.

Sergey Listikov. *Versailles and the “Russian Question”: Evolution of the Idea of Encirclement of Russia*

Destabilization of the situation on the territory of the former Russian Empire presented a very serious problem for the post-war Europe. The victorious powers attempted to elaborate a common policy to resolve the problem. The article examines the various approaches used by major powers and influential politicians to resolve the problem.

Meighen McCrae. *Negotiating an allied policy in Macedonia.*

Discussions over the war in Macedonia illustrates the complicated nature of policy making between allies. While the Russian Revolution negatively altered the strategic situation for the allies and the Americans, the French army strikes, the Italian rout at Caporetto and the failure of the Flanders offensive convinced the allies that the war would not be won until 1919 or even 1920. It is within this context that the following paper considers how, through the Supreme War Council, the British, French and American governments negotiated a policy in the Balkans despite their competing interests. It does so while illuminating the relationship between immediate and future needs, as well as the inter-dependence of the various theatres of war.

Vera Malay. *International conference of the End of the 1930s, in the context of the crisis of Versailles (Nyon, 1937)*

Nyon conference (1937), caused by problems of safety of shipping in the Mediterranean sea in the connection with Civil war in Spain (1936–1939) was designed to demonstrate the possibility of a collective solution of international problems on the eve of the Second World War. Analysis of published

and archival sources indicates acute diplomatic struggle between European powers before and during the conference. Nyon agreement did not ease the international tension and could not become the basis for the rapprochement of countries, which wanted to stop the war. Instead of settling the problem of collective security, this partial agreement just complicated this issue.

Rajnhard Nahtigal. *Austro-Hungarian monarchy in the First World War*

The article considers how the Great War influences Austro-Hungarian domestic and foreign policy. At the same time the author describes how the dual structure of Austro-Hungarian statehood affected the performance of Austro-Hungarian armed forces during the First World War. Although Austro-Hungarian army had a very complicated structure, it didn't cause its ineffectiveness on the battle field. However the war worsened social and economic problems that led to the crisis of Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Mustafa Ozturk. *Sarikamish operation: Turkish view*

This article is devoted to the most important battle of the Caucasus front in the First World War. Using Turkish and some Russian materials the author tried to research this war event from the Turkish point of view. The author especially discussed the role of Enver Pasha in Sarikamish tragedy as well as the strategic mistakes of the officers. The article considers the difficult position of Turkish soldiers on the Caucasus front during the winter of 1914–1915 and analyses the factors of Turkish army defeat.

Konstantin Pakhalyuk. *Ideological reasons of the de-legitimation of the tsarist government in Russia (1914–1917)*

This article explores the process of de-legitimation of the tsarist government during the First World War. The author describes five main mistakes that were made in ideological policy that failed to provide framework that would structure public opinion by explaining the effectiveness of the official policy and could integrate the society. These mistakes referred to the images of enemy and tsar Nicholas II, interpretation of war targets, relations with allies and military operations.

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Elena Polyakova. *The Irish perception of the First World War*

The article presents Thomas Kettle's attitude to the war. He was one of the famous Irish nationalist of the beginning of the XX century and heroically died in the battle of the Somme. It is showed through the analysis of a collection of his war-related articles under the title "The Ways of War". It is seen how changed the author's opinion from idealistic perception of the war events and their support to denunciation it as the threat to human civilization. The article shows the complicated attitude to the participation of the Irish people in the Great War in the Irish Republic.

Alexander Prokopov. *British workers and their organizations during the First World War*

The author examines the conditions of British proletariat and analyses the government policy towards workers in 1914–1918. During the war the authorities could obtain support of the workers for military efforts of the state and it was caused by a complex of reasons and circumstances. The great efforts of the British workers, flexible policy of the government towards proletariat, the readiness of trade-union leaders to make concessions and to cooperate with the government — all this became the fundament for successful cooperation of the state and the workers.

Vladimir Romanov. *"Academic" internationalism: the problem of supranational political institutions in T. Veblen's and F. Turner's projects on the eve of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919*

The article is devoted to the projects of supranational political institutions developed by prominent American scientists T. Veblen and F. Turner on the eve of the Paris Peace Conference. Their judgments regarding the establishment of an international organization significantly expanded U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's program of the League of Nations. The author examines Veblen's views on the prospects for a new international community, which could be implemented with ultimate rejection of national distinction. Turner's considerations about "political infrastructure" of the League of Nations, as showed in the article, is based on the idea of the establishment of international political parties.

Natalia Rostislavleva. *Values of Max Weber in the years of the First World War*

On the eve of the First World War Weber's key values were nation, power and culture. According to Weber, Germany had to become a powerful state (*Machtstaat*) and would exercise its influence in the future of the world. When the war started he shared the national mood of August 1914 with all his heart. At the same time Weber wished that the war remained defensive and that it would be ended as soon as possible. Though Weber was not against annexations in general, he did not suggest annexations in the framework of the First World War. Weber considered United States joining the war as a great disaster for Germany but for the reasons of political discipline he supported the government's position. Weber supported the idea Poland's independence and suggested complete revision of the Prussian policy concerning the Polish question. Weber saw historical significance of the Great War for the Germany's advance to the status of a great power which it sought by virtue of Germany's responsibility before history.

Alexandra Sagalova. *"Great adventure" or "Great experiment": British labour about the Failure of the League of Nations as a system of collective security*

The article contains the comparative analyses of the views of the Labour intellectuals concerning the failure of the League of Nations to bring into being the first global system of collective security. The so called "internationalists" supposed national sovereignty to be the principle cause of war and the so called "socialists" believed that the capitalist system was the source of the conflicts. This difference produced the different opinions about the reason why the League had failed.

Tatyana Troshina. *"Shadow" of the Treaty of Versailles: the impact of the events of the Soviet-Polish war to the social life of post-war Germany (august 1920 – june 1921)*

The article, based on the materials from archives, personal memories and publications in European Russian-language press in 1920–1921, examines the ambiguous attitude of the German public to the events of the Soviet-Polish war and, in particular, to the interned Red Army soldiers. Hopes for the revision of some terms of the Treaty of Versailles were combined with an anxiety of export of revolution from Soviet Russia .

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Marina Vituhnovskaja-Kauppalä. *Russian military mission in Italy: 1914–1918*

The author identifies five periods of activities of Russian military mission in Italy in 1914–1918. The first period was from the arrival of the military agent Colonel Oscar Enckell till the beginning of the war, when there was an accumulation and analysis of information about the army of Italy, and the political and economic condition of the country. The second period, from the beginning of the war till Italy's entry into the war (May 23, 1915), was devoted to the creation of intelligence networks in Germany and Austria-Hungary. In the third period (from Italy's entry into the war until the February Revolution) the military mission collected information and transferred intelligence information to Russia. In the fourth period, from the February Revolution to the October coup, accruing crisis of power in Russia negatively affected the work of the military mission. In the fifth period, after the October coup, the mission interrupted contacts with the General Headquarter, and departed from the Italian front in February–March, 1918.

Natalia Zhukovskaya. *“Diplomatic sovereignty” or “common diplomatic front of British Empire”: to the question about transformation of the foreign political status of Canada in the years of creation of the Versailles-Washington system*

In the years of the First World War the relationships within the British Empire underwent significant transformation. The principle of “common diplomatic front” remain the cornerstone of Imperial ideology. However, dominions economically and politically strengthened during the war required under the leadership of Canada a significant expansion of their rights in the sphere of foreign policy. The article reveals the problem of transformation of foreign status of Canada during the First World War and the postwar settlement.

Ljubov Zhvanko. *Ukrainian prisoners of war in the Fourfold Union: the problems of returning home (1918)*

In a paper prepared on original archival sources and materials of periodicals of 1918, a complex problem of the return of Ukrainian prisoners of the concentration camps of the Fourfold Union is considered. The process of returning the Ukrainians, who fought in the armies of the Russian Empire, is considered as an integral part of the social policy of the Ukrainian State. In

short lines Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskiy had yielded a significant number of institutions to assist prisoners who were scheduled to return home. To resolve these problems special Ukrainian commissions were sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary. But, unfortunately, the return of prisoners of war was hindered because of the reluctance of the Central Powers, and later - the change of power in Ukraine itself. Yet, Ukraine in 1918 succeeded to some extent to return home a significant amount of Ukrainians who were prisoners of war.

Victor Zubachevsky. *Soviet Russia and the beginning of the Middle-East Europe geopolitical transformation (1918–1919)*

The article deals with the policy of Soviet Russia in relation to the ethnical aspirations of the nations in the Middle-East Europe, as well as with the beginning of this region's geopolitical transformation in 1918–1919.