

LANGUAGE, CULTURE, COMMUNICATION**ACTIVITIES OF THE UKRAINIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR AID TO REFUGEES IN LVIV (1916–1917)****Vasyl Bosak**

Postgraduate Student, Assistant at the Department of Local History Studies,
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine
e-mail: Vasyl.Bosak@lnu.edu.ua, orcid.org/0009-0002-8350-0205

Summary

The article examines the activities of the Ukrainian Committee for Refugee Relief in Lviv during 1916–1917 as a significant example of civic self-organization in wartime conditions. It explores the development of the committee's administrative structure, its cooperation with the Governor's Office, local authorities, and charitable institutions. The organizational structure of the committee became increasingly complex – evolving from a small initiative group into a multi-branch system with separate sections for food supply, refugee assistance, record keeping, address tracing, and employment mediation. The main areas of work included providing refugees with essential supplies, organizing food distribution, producing clothing and footwear, offering pastoral care, and facilitating the repatriation of displaced persons to Galicia. The study highlights difficulties caused by bureaucratic obstacles, financial delays, and the overall exhaustion of Austro-Hungarian resources in the final years of the war. Despite these challenges, the committee fulfilled an important mediating role between the authorities and the population, exemplifying social solidarity and civic initiative. Its activities reflected the growing social maturity of the Ukrainian community in Lviv and contributed to the emergence of a tradition of public service and responsibility under crisis conditions.

Key words: World War I, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Eastern Galicia, occupation, Greek Catholic Church, Ukrainian intellectuals, volunteers, Ukrainian Sich Riflemen.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.23856/7201>

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the Russian–Ukrainian war in Donbas in 2014, and especially after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the issue of forced displacement and refugees has become one of the most urgent humanitarian challenges of our time. Ukrainian society has once again faced massive flows of internally displaced persons, loss of housing, and the need to rebuild social structures in new conditions. In this context, analyzing the experiences of previous generations – in particular, the refugee movement in Galicia during World War I – becomes highly relevant. Studying historical practices of survival, self-organization, aid, and state response helps to understand the continuity of social processes and provides a foundation for modern humanitarian policy development.

The aim of the article is to analyze the activities of the Ukrainian Committee for Refugee Relief in Lviv in 1916–1917, to identify its main directions of work, relations with governmental institutions, challenges in implementation, and its broader significance for Ukrainian public life during the war.

Research objectives:

1. To examine the organizational structure and membership of the committee.
2. To characterize the main areas of its work – material, educational, spiritual, and administrative assistance to refugees.
3. To analyze the committee’s cooperation with government authorities and other charitable organizations.
4. To identify the main difficulties faced by the committee and the means used to overcome them.
5. To assess the social significance of the committee’s activity in the context of the development of Ukrainian civic life in Galicia.

Scientific novelty lies in the fact that the activities of the Ukrainian Committee for Refugee Relief in Lviv are for the first time the subject of a separate scholarly study. In previous historiography, this issue remained on the margins of broader research on the socio-economic life of Lviv and wartime charity. Addressing it provides a deeper understanding of Ukrainian civic engagement during World War I.

The First World War, which unfolded in the territory of Galicia, caused a series of serious humanitarian problems, including the spread of epidemics, large-scale destruction, and the displacement of a significant number of refugees. Researchers estimate that during the First World War, the total number of refugees from Eastern Galicia and Bukovina reached approximately 1,1 million people (*Kondratiuk, 2006: 619*). In 1915–1916, between 224 000 and 321 000 inhabitants of the region were forced to leave their homes (*Kargol, 2012: 25*).

In the context of Lviv, the number of refugees amounted to at least 14 000 (*Shchodra & Petrii, 2015: 360*) to 30 000 people, representing 6,6–14,1% of the city’s prewar population – 212 000 (*Bosak, 2025: 59*). However, the actual figures may have been considerably higher, as among the 200 000 registered in the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (*Kramarz, 1994: 37*), about 10 000 were natives of Lviv (*Powrot uchodźców, 1916: 3*). At the beginning of the war, Lviv itself received approximately 30 000 displaced persons (*Holubets, 2023: 319*), and by 1917 their number had increased to nearly 71 000 individuals (*TsDIAL-1: 1–3*).

The issue of providing assistance and accommodation for displaced persons fell upon the Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish national communities, which undertook organizational measures to address it. For this purpose, both communities established special committees tasked with coordinating and delivering aid to those affected by the hostilities. This article examines the activities of the Ukrainian Regional Committee for Aid to Refugees in Lviv, which played an important role in providing support to the population during the years 1916–1917.

2. Idea and reasons for the establishment

The idea of establishing the Ukrainian Committee for Aid to Refugees emerged after the beginning of the second wave of displacement in July–August 1916, when Lviv, as a major railway hub, became a transit point for refugees (*Mick, 2016: 97*). The displaced persons were temporarily accommodated in the Yaniv (*TsDIAL-2: 1*) and in the barracks near the main station (*TsDIAL-3: 17*) suburb before continuing their journey to the rear regions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This situation created a number of logistical challenges – the need to register

people, provide them with food, clothing, and medical assistance, as well as to maintain proper sanitary conditions.

The initial initiative to establish the committee came from Andrii Biletskyi (1847–1926), the Vicar General of the Lviv Metropolis of the Greek Catholic Church, who acted in place of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi during his arrest and exile by the Russian occupation authorities (*Uska, 2011: 134*). On August 21, 1916, Biletskyi convened the first meeting of a small initiative group of public figures, which included Kyrylo Studynskyi, Sydir Holubovych, Denys Korenets, priest Yulian Dzerovych, and Oleksandr and Mariia Kmitykevych. The group's main task was to involve a broader circle of Ukrainian public representatives in the creation and development of the new committee, as well as to raise funds to support refugees (*TsDIAL–2: 1*). The Greek Catholic Church became the first financial donor, transferring 4000 crowns to the committee under the patronage of Andrii Biletskyi (*TsDIAL–2: 2*).

3. Executives and personnel composition of the committee

At the committee's founding meeting on October 9, 1916, five individuals were unanimously elected as executives. The committee was headed by Oleksandr Kmitykevych (1859–1944), a lawyer and public figure. He began his career as a district judge in Obertyn, later serving as a councillor of the Regional Court in Lviv, and from 1911 as a councillor of the Higher Regional Court. Subsequently, he worked as a judge at the Court of Appeal in Lviv (*Mysak, 2020: 38*). The head of the city branch was Daria Navrotska (Bilynska) (1893–1984), an active public activist and the wife of Osyp Navrotskyi, an officer of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (*Dariiia Bilynska (Navrotska)*). After graduating from the Faculty of Philosophy of Lviv University, she worked as a teacher at the practice school affiliated with the Teacher Training Seminary of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society. The position of secretary was held by Oleksandra Holubets (Bachynska) – the first wife of Mykola Holubets, a historian, art critic, and unter-officer of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. A little later, Kyrylo Studynsky (1868–1941) – a prominent linguist, writer, and professor at Lviv University – joined the committee's activities.

In total, the committee comprised 73 members, including 45 women and 28 men – representatives of the Ukrainian intellectuals of that time. Among them were several notable figures (*TsDIAL–3: 1–2*). One of these was Yevhen Levytskyi (1870–1925), a well-known lawyer and publicist, one of the initiators of the Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical Party, and later a co-founder of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party. The committee also included Yulian Dzerovych, a prominent educator and theologian. Another member was Volodymyr Tselevych (1891–1943), who would later become the Secretary General of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance, the leading Ukrainian political organization in Eastern Galicia during the interwar period.

4. Areas of the Committee's Activity

To organize the committee's work effectively, it was first necessary to establish cooperation with the local authorities. For this purpose, Oleksandr Kmitykevych and Yulian Dzerovych held a meeting with the city commandant of Lviv, General Franz Rimmel, and the vice-commandant, Colonel Michel, as a result of which they received 12 passes allowing them to visit the barracks where refugees were temporarily accommodated (*TsDIAL–2: 2*). Despite these efforts, the municipal authorities regarded the presence of displaced persons in Lviv as only temporary, planning to relocate them soon to rural areas in the neighboring districts – Horodok, Zhovkva, Yavoriv, and Mostyska. An important area of activity was the care for orphans.

On the initiative of Oleksandr Kmitykewych, it was decided to place them directly in Lviv or its surroundings, which ensured proper supervision and care (*TsDIAL-2: 2*).

The second area of the committee's activity involved solving logistical problems, particularly improving living conditions in the temporary shelters for refugees and organizing their food supply. At major transportation hubs, it was necessary to establish a network of free dining facilities for those in transit. The model for organizing such dining facilities was adopted from the female volunteers of the Polish and Jewish Red Cross (*TsDIAL-2: 3*). At first, the committee did not plan to establish its own fully functioning kitchen (*TsDIAL-2: 2*) but intended instead to organize food assistance for refugees using the facilities of an already operating Jewish canteen at the main railway station (*TsDIAL-3: 4*). To this end, consultations were held with its director, Mrs. Meltzer (*TsDIAL-2: 4*). A particularly urgent issue was employment, since a large number of refugees (especially intellectual workers) had no opportunities to find work, leaving their families without stable financial support.

The third area of the committee's work was the engagement of volunteers and the mobilization of financial support within the Ukrainian community, primarily among the clergy and the secular intellectuals. To this end, a series of private meetings was first organized, followed by a media campaign launched in the local press (*TsDIAL-2: 3*). Particular attention was devoted to information work – the need for publications in the local press highlighting the difficult living conditions of the displaced population was emphasized (*TsDIAL-2: 9*). The public was also encouraged to join volunteer efforts at the canteen and take part in daily shifts at the railway station.

5. The Beginning of the Organization's Activities in 1916

The committee's direct activities began in mid-September 1916, when the first volunteers (mostly young women) responded and joined the work at the relief canteen (*TsDIAL-2: 5*). Members of the organization were on duty at the main railway station in Lviv, where trains carrying refugees arrived continuously. The shifts lasted from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and were divided into three rotations of two people each: 8:00–13:00, 13:00–16:00, and 16:00–22:00 (*TsDIAL-2: 7*). Soon after, it was decided to establish round-the-clock shifts (*TsDIAL-3: 14*) at the relief canteen in order to assist trains carrying wounded Ukrainian soldiers, particularly Sich Riflemens, who mostly arrived during the night.

The duties of the volunteers were not limited to kitchen work – they also maintained communication with incoming refugees and wounded soldiers. At the same time, its leadership continuously sought to improve working conditions for volunteers by reimbursing their tram fares to the railway station and providing chess and checkers for rest between shifts (*TsDIAL-2: 10*).

Based on these interactions, as well as on the experience of the Jewish relief stations, it became possible to identify areas for improvement. For instance, it was decided to provide transit wounded Ukrainian soldiers with cigarettes. The committee allocated 100 crowns per month for the purchase of tobacco products (*TsDIAL-3: 4; 10*).

The main expenditure item, especially during the autumn and winter seasons, was the provision of clothing, linen, and footwear for the refugees. Some of these items were purchased by the organization and distributed directly to those in need, while in other cases, funds were allocated to committee representatives or local community members for this purpose. By the committee's decision, individual refugees could receive personal financial aid upon request, usually ranging from 10 to 50 crowns.

As the committee's activities expanded and its membership increased, the need arose for a clearer organizational structure. Consequently, the committee was divided into several

sections (*TsDIAL-2: 2; 9-10*):

- 1) the food supply section (canteen service);
- 2) the refugee assistance section;
- 3) the address-tracing section, responsible for registering and counting refugees;
- 4) the employment and labor mediation section.

Alongside internal reorganization, the leadership emphasized the need to expand the committee's network by establishing district-level branches across the rear territories of the Galician Governorate where refugees were being resettled. One of the first district committees was established in Zhovkva in October 1916. The task of maintaining refugee statistics and records in localities was assigned to administrators of the Greek-Catholic parishes (*TsDIAL-2: 11*). This was a well-considered decision, as they maintained constant communication with their communities and were familiar with local conditions – including housing availability and employment opportunities for displaced persons.

In October 1916, the activities of the Refugee Relief Committee in Lviv came to the attention of the General Ukrainian Council, a political organization established in Vienna in 1915 to represent the interests of the Ukrainian nation before the military and political authorities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (*TsDIAL-2: 9; 11*). The Council's president, Kost Levytskyi, expressed gratitude to the committee members for their work and pledged to advocate for government support to secure at least partial funding. He also endorsed the view that Ukrainians should be evacuated from their homes only in the event of a direct threat from the front line and should be relocated nearby, within their home region (*TsDIAL-2: 9*).

The committee's primary funding came from quotas of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of the Interior (through the mediation of the General Ukrainian Council) and from the Galician Governor's Office. The expected allocation from the Governor's Office amounted to 100 000 crowns, prompting the Lviv Police Directorate to carefully audit the organization's financial records. Significant support also came from other Ukrainian public organizations. For example, the "Silskyi Hospodar" Society donated 1000 crowns to assist families in difficult financial circumstances (*TsDIAL-2: 10*). Some members of the society joined the committee's work directly, including priest Tyt Voynarovskyy (1856–1938), a priest and prominent public figure.

6. Expansion of Activities and Challenges of the Committee in 1917

In January 1917, monthly fundraising campaigns were introduced in the parishes of the Lviv and Peremyshl Eparchies of the Greek Catholic Church to support refugees (*TsDIAL-2: 17*). In February of the same year, the committee underwent a significant reorganization. Due to illness, Oleksandr Kmitsykevych finally withdrew from leadership, transferring his duties to his co-organizer – the general vicar, priest Andrii Biletskyi. At Kyrylo Studynsky's initiative, the internal structure of the organization was reformed: from then on, its work was coordinated by the newly established Administrative Council. Its composition included: Oleksandr Kmitsykevych (nominal chairman); deputies – Kyrylo Studynsky, Hermina Shukhevych; secretary – Yulian Dzerovych; treasurer – Mariia Kmitsykevych; members – Mechyslav Dnistriansky, Mykhailo Halushchynsky, Izidor Holubovych, Oleksandra Holubets, and Volodymyr Tselevych (*TsDIAL-2: 18-19*).

Not all members of the committee welcomed the establishment of the Administrative Council, which led to an internal conflict. Members of the society – Mykola Moroz, Ivan Makukh, and Ilarion Levytsky – expressed their protest in letters, provoking dissatisfaction from Kyrylo Studynsky, who, as deputy chairman, effectively assumed the role of leader (*TsDIAL-2:*

22–23). Oleksandr Kmityshevych, weakened by illness and disheartened by the conflict, submitted his resignation for the second time. The mediator between the Administrative Council and the “opposition” became Andrii Biletskyi. Yulian Dzerovych and other committee members persuaded Kmityshevych to remain, emphasizing the symbolic importance of his figure as one of the founders and ideological inspirers of the committee. Despite his discouragement, he agreed to continue participating in its work. The conflict was settled with an agreement to draft a statute for the Ukrainian Committee for Refugee Relief, ensure greater transparency in decision-making, and adopt the principle of unanimous approval (*TsDIAL–2: 23–24*).

A new stage in the committee’s activity began after a meeting between its representatives and the newly appointed Governor-General of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, Karl von Huyn (1857–1938). The Governor received a delegation consisting of the committee’s chairman Oleksandr Kmityshevych, his deputy Hermina Shukhevych, and activist Oleksandra Holubets (*TsDIAL–2: 25*). Given the urgency of the issue, Karl von Huyn attentively listened to the committee’s report and expressed interest in the situation of refugees in the province under his administration.

During the audience, the delegation presented a detailed report outlining the principal needs of the displaced population. In response, the Governor-General pledged to support the committee’s administrative work and to assist in securing financial aid for refugees in need, particularly for schoolchildren. Karl von Huyn made no distinction between the Ukrainian and Polish communities in matters of financial support (*TsDIAL–2: 33*), yet the Ukrainian side received its funding with considerable delay. As a result of persistent appeals from the Ukrainian public, the Austrian authorities allocated 100 000 crowns to aid refugees. In practice, the committee received the promised funds only at the beginning of October 1917 (*TsDIAL–2: 40*).

The Administrative Council sought to oversee the activities of all district committees, though their circumstances and efficiency varied considerably. In Yavoriv, for example, the Ukrainian Refugee Relief Committee cooperated with its Polish counterpart, ensuring that displaced persons received adequate assistance (*TsDIAL–2: 26*). In Sambir, the committee likewise worked jointly with the Poles, maintaining a feeding station but showing little initiative in protecting other interests of the refugees. In Przemyśl, there was an acute shortage of priests to provide spiritual care for the displaced population, prompting an official request to the Metropolitan Consistory for their assignment (*TsDIAL–2: 27; 28*). Meanwhile, the Ukrainian committee in Zhovkva was notably passive (*TsDIAL–2: 26*) and lacked financial resources (*TsDIAL–2: 28*), which negatively affected the condition of refugees. To remedy the situation, a fundraising campaign was organized through local Greek Catholic parishes.

Following the relative stabilization of the front in August 1917, the Austrian authorities permitted the return of refugees to their homes in several districts – including Bibrka, Zhydachiv, Stryi, Stanislaviv, and Bohorodchany. This led to a sharp increase in railway traffic and, consequently, a renewed intensification of the committee’s overall activities. Another initiative of the committee involved encouraging refugees to return to Galicia by offering them employment opportunities. In the Austrian town of Gmünd, where a large camp of Ukrainian refugees was located, an appeal was published in local Ukrainian newspapers (*TsDIAL–2: 27*) inviting them to resettle and work in the Lviv and Rava districts. The campaign was actively supported by Kost Levytsky, and approximately 500 refugees responded to the call (*TsDIAL–2: 29*). Despite the ambitious plan to accept a large number of refugees from the Gmünd camp, in practice the committee was unable to meet even their basic needs – particularly the provision of food at the relief station. Additional bureaucratic difficulties arose as well, including the issuance of travel documents and payment of transportation allowances (*TsDIAL–2: 36*).

In the spring of 1917, the Austro-Hungarian government launched a program to compensate farmers with 5 million crowns for purchasing livestock (*TsDIAL-2: 29*). The decision was welcomed by the public, as it promised to ease the situation of many displaced families. However, it also presented new challenges – ensuring fair distribution and control of the funds, as well as addressing the lack of pastures in villages where refugees had been resettled.

During this period, the committee also began supporting demobilized Ukrainian soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army whose homes remained in the occupied parts of Bukovina and Galicia. To provide for them, committee representatives appealed to the commandant of Lviv, Novotny, requesting the issuance of food vouchers (*TsDIAL-2: 33*).

With the onset of autumn, the organization began collecting data on the number of refugees, first in Lviv and later in other districts. The work was coordinated by the Police Directorate and aimed at providing refugees with warm clothing, footwear, mattresses (straw sacks), and blankets (*TsDIAL-2: 37*). For this purpose, the Austro-Hungarian government allocated 30 million crowns (*TsDIAL-2: 43*), although the Galician Governorship also encouraged the committee to organize additional public fundraising, which took place from December 16 to 23, 1917 (*TsDIAL-2: 45*). Oleksandr Kmicykevych personally took part in ministerial meetings in Lviv dedicated to providing refugees with winter clothing. He also appealed to the Raw Materials Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to obtain an initial batch of leather sufficient for the production of 100 pairs of shoes (*TsDIAL-2: 43*).

However, the actual distribution of clothing and footwear was delayed until December 1917, as the Austro-Hungarian Empire was entering a severe phase of the war of attrition, with most resources directed primarily to the front. Moreover, due to the drive to cut costs and simplify production, refugee shoes were made with wooden soles (*TsDIAL-2: 44*).

7. Conclusions

The activities of the Ukrainian Committee for Refugee Relief in Lviv during 1916–1917 represented one of the earliest large-scale efforts by the Ukrainian community to organize a humanitarian response to the challenges of World War I. The committee's main focus was on providing material, social, and moral assistance to refugees – primarily through food distribution, clothing, housing, and employment support. An essential aspect of its mission was the care for orphans and wounded soldiers, particularly members of the Ukrainian Sich Rifleman.

Over time, the organizational structure of the committee became increasingly complex – evolving from a small initiative group into a multi-branch system with separate sections for food supply, refugee assistance, record keeping, address tracing, and employment mediation. Its operations were marked by a high degree of self-organization and volunteer participation, involving primarily the Ukrainian intellectuals, clergy, and youth.

A key factor in the committee's effectiveness was its cooperation with state authorities – including the Galician Governorship, the Police Directorate, the Lviv Command, and the General Ukrainian Council in Vienna, which served as a mediator between Ukrainian organizations and the Austro-Hungarian government. Although government subsidies often arrived late and bureaucratic procedures impeded efficiency, the committee managed to provide essential aid to a significant number of refugees.

Despite its active efforts, the committee faced numerous challenges: lack of financial resources, administrative barriers, internal leadership conflicts, and the general exhaustion of imperial resources in the later stages of the war. Nevertheless, even under these constraints, the committee fulfilled an important social function – serving as a mediator between authorities and

Ukrainian refugees, fostering community-based relief mechanisms, and strengthening national solidarity among Ukrainians in Galicia.

References

1. Bosak, V. (2025). *Vplyv Pershoi svitovoi viiny na demografichni protsesy u Lvovi (lypen 1915 – zhovten 1918 r.) [The impact of World War I on demographic processes in Lviv (July 1915 – October 1918)]. Ukraina–Polshcha: Istorychna spadshchyna i suspilna svidomist, Vol. 18, 56–64 [in Ukrainian]. <https://doi.org/10.33402/up.2025-18-03>.*
2. Dariia Bilynska (Navrotska) (1893-1984) [Daria Bilynska (Navrotska) (1893–1984)]. *lviv.ua.museum-digital.org*. Retrieved from <https://lviv.ua.museum-digital.org/> [in Ukrainian].
3. Holubets, V. (2023). *Prodovolche zabezpechennia Lvova pid chas rosiiskoi okupatsii (veresen 1914 – cherven 1915 rr.) [Food supply in Lviv during the Russian occupation (September 1914 – June 1915)]. Naukovi zoshyty istorychnoho fakultetu Lvivskoho universytetu, Vol. 24, 318–332 [in Ukrainian]. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/fhi.2023.24.4031>.*
4. Kondratiuk, K. (2006). *Vtraty Skhidnoi Halychyny v roky Pershoi svitovoi viiny [Losses of Eastern Galicia during the First World War]. Ukraina: Kulturna spadshchyna, natsionalna svidomist, derzhavnist. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats, Vol. 15, 616–622 [in Ukrainian].*
5. Kramarz, H. (1994). *Samorząd Lwowa w czasie pierwszej wojny światowej i jego rola w życiu miasta. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe WSP [in Polish].*
6. Kargol, T. (2012). *Odbudowa Galicji ze zniszczeń wojennych 1914–1918. Kraków : Towarzystwo Wydawnicze «Historia Iagellonica» [in Polish].*
7. Mick, C. (2016). *Lemberg, Lwów, L'viv, 1914–1947: Violence and ethnicity in a contested city. West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press.*
8. Mysak, N. (2020). *Ukrainski suddi v Halychyni naprykintsi XIX – pochatku XX st.: sotsialno-profesiyni portret [Ukrainian judges in Halychyna in the late 19th – early 20th century: a socio-professional portrait]. Z istorii zakhidnoukrainskykh zemel, Vol. 16, 17–52 [in Ukrainian]. <https://doi.org/10.33402/zuz-2020-17-52>.*
9. *Powrót uchodźców do Lwowa. (1916, 8 kwietnia). Kurjer Lwowski, 179 [in Polish].*
10. Shchodra, O., & Petrii, I. (2015). *Povsiakdenne zhyttia Lvova pid chas rosiiskoi okupatsii 1914–1915 rr. [Everyday life of Lviv during the Russian occupation of 1914–1915]. In Lwów. Miasto, społeczeństwo, kultura, Vol. 9: Życie codzienne miasta, 354–378 [in Ukrainian].*
11. *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy u Lvovi (TsDIAL–1) [Central State Historical Archive in Lviv], F. 146, Op. 32, Spr. 182, 3.*
12. *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy u Lvovi (TsDIAL–2) [Central State Historical Archive in Lviv], F. 397, Op. 1, Spr. 4, 70.*
13. *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy u Lvovi (TsDIAL–3) [Central State Historical Archive in Lviv], F. 397, Op. 1, Spr. 5, 19.*
14. Uska, U. (2011). *Ukrainske natsionalne pytannia u vidnosynakh Avstro-Uhorshchyny ta Vatykanu v roky Pershoi svitovoi viiny [The Ukrainian national issue in context of relations Austria-Hungarian empire and Vatican during The World War I]. Visnyk Lvivskoho universytetu. Seria istorychna, Vol. 46, 131-151 [in Ukrainian].*