

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FOR DISABLED VETERANS IN 1914–1921 (EVIDENCE FROM YENISSEYSKAYA PROVINCE IN RUSSIA)*

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Abstract. *The article explores the interactions between the Russian government and public institutions at a time when social policies to support disabled veterans of the First World War (1914–1918) and the Civil War (1917–1921) were being developed and implemented. The research focuses on the territory of Yenisseyskaya Province, situated within the borders of the province Krasnoyarskiy Krai in modern Russia. The information presented draws on contemporary historiography and a number of primary sources to show how social assistance for disabled war veterans – in the form of pensions, living allowances, care homes and retraining workshops – developed against a challenging backdrop of repeated shifts in power, resource shortages, and rapid changes in ideology, societal values and key actors.*

Keywords: *Siberia, First World War, Civil War, disabled veterans, rehabilitation, social assistance, charity organizations.*

Introduction

The World War of 1914–1918 was one of key events in the development of European civilization in the early twentieth century: within four years, economies, communications, the organization of nations, and international social systems had undergone significant changes. During the war in Russia, power changed hands twice, the Civil War (1917–1921) started, and the country found itself at the epicentre of “great headwinds.” In the contemporary historiography of the Russian revolution, D. Beyrau’s point of view is worthy of special attention. According to him, October 1917 should no longer be defined as a critical stage, but considered as a part of a whole series of catastrophes and policy errors caused by the First World War.¹

As it joined the armed conflict, the Russian state had to mobilise its economy and population to oppose its military adversaries, as well as set out

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¹ Beyrau 2001, p. 7.

a system of measures to mitigate the consequences of a massive increase in social mobility. The years of defence economy were characterised by the appearance of new focus areas of social assistance. This sphere went through a considerable modification of its conceptual basis, ideology and basic values, redistribution of client groups and actors (subjects) of social policy.

The consequences of war with regards to the rehabilitation of those disabled on the battlefield have not yet been widely discussed or studied in the historiological literature.² At the same time, the treatment and social integration of this cohort is a sensitive topic in any country. It becomes particularly urgent in time of war and is connected with issues such as personal wellbeing, the safety of society and the accessibility of the social environment. The solutions differ between socio-political systems, even down to the level of individual regions and cities.

The present article attempts the analytical reconstruction of interactions between governmental and public institutions in the process of developing and realising social policies to support disabled veterans, from the beginning of the First World War until the end of the Civil War, when the regime Yenisseykaya Province stabilised. The period when anti-Bolshevist governments were active (June 1918 – December 1919) occupies a special place in the history of the province. The governments in question were the Temporary Siberian Government and the Temporary Russian Government of Supreme Governor of Russia Admiral Kolchak, which claimed the status of sole legitimate government of the Russian state.

The social history of anti-Bolshevist governments in Ural, Siberia and the Far East has been studied by V. M. Rynkov.³ He analysed the combination of particular solutions connected with the regulation of property rights, social labour, and social aid to the poor, founded on the legal frameworks that underpinned their realization. However, it is reasonable to assert that successful realization of socially targeted measures by any government depends not only on the forethought that went into defining their parameters, but also on their consistent performance under particular conditions, on the coordinated actions of all the welfare service suppliers, and on the resources committed to their enactment.

Sources and research methods

A general survey of the basic features and the special nature of social assistance to disabled veterans in 1914–1921 was conducted based on government documents. The department which generated the papers had a

² Muraveva 2012, p. 151; Stepanov 2013, p. 4.

³ Rynkov 2008.

significant influence on the character of the information within. For this reason, we found the bulk of the responses to the measures undertaken in non-governmental sources (periodicals). Our basic methodology was centred around social philosophy (social justice, the social contract, and so on).

Results

The search for mechanisms to provide social assistance to disabled veterans

By 1 October 1917, the number of disabled veterans had reached 700,000,⁴ equivalent to 4.5% of the 15.4 million people called to arms, or 10% of the overall strength of the army at that time.⁵ Disabled veterans were defined as those who had been discharged from service because of an injury, chronic disease or neurological disorder following concussion. It also included some who had maimed themselves, since it was too complicated to prove whether an injury was self-inflicted or not.⁶ The injuries were often welcomed at the time, as they allowed soldiers and officers to leave the battle front, but they also complicated veterans' return to a peaceful, civilian life. In some cases, men went from being breadwinners to becoming a burden on their family, if, indeed, they managed to salvage their marriage in the first place.⁷

For these reasons, interest in the problem of rehabilitating disabled veterans grew significantly. Rehabilitation measures aimed at improving disabled veterans' health, helping them to readjust to society, and creating the appropriate conditions for them to return to work after developing skills appropriate to the specific character of their disability. The functions of some pre-war charitable societies and institutions were extended; for example, the Skobelev Committee for the granting of benefits to disabled veterans, named after the general adjutant M. D. Skobelev, began arranging homes, trade shops and schools for the people it served.

Rehabilitation activities for the disabled were developed by committees newly formed under the aegis of the imperial family. For instance, Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Elisabeth Fedorovna's committee on charitable support for the families of men who had been called to arms (the Elizabethan Committee) had a special department which supplied disabled veterans with artificial limbs, prostheses and mechanical devices. The committee had a wide network of branches. By the end of 1915, in Yenisseykaya Province alone, it had united more than 100 local

⁴ Golovin 1939, p. 173.

⁵ Counted in Shilovskiy 2015, p. 153.

⁶ Astashov 2012, p. 55–56.

⁷ Zumpf 2014, p. 59.

departments with similar clients and tasks, including small charity associations.⁸

The Supreme Soviet committee, founded in August 1914, provided maintenance for the families of men who had been called to arms, as well as the families of those wounded or fallen in action. One of its tasks was to coordinate all governmental, public and private organizations working in this sphere. Unlike the committees connected to the imperial family, Supreme Soviet did not have any local branches. On 8 January 1915, a special committee focused on caring for army rank-and-file and others who had suffered as a result of war, such as their families, was incorporated into the structure of Supreme Soviet. It was headed by Grand Duchess Kseniya Aleksandrovna. The committee's activities were focused on the development of labour assistance (that is, help in getting jobs and the acquisition of technical and professional knowledge) for disabled veterans, as well as developing or restoring their ability to function in society after returning from war. Nevertheless, as I. P. Pavlova notes, during the imperial period, no central body was established to coordinate assistance to the disabled.⁹

According to K. A. Tishkina, the establishment of branches of the Siberian Association for assistance to sick and wounded soldiers and those who have suffered in military action (Siberian Association) contributed to the development of the integrated system of support for Siberian soldiers.¹⁰ The association itself was founded in September 1914, in Petrograd. Within a year it had formed 34 branch offices, including 29 in Siberia. In Yenisseyevskaya Province, five branches of the association were situated in towns (Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk, Kansk, Yenisseyevsk and Minusinsk) and three in villages (Tashtypskoye, Ust-Abakanskoye and Askyzskoye).¹¹ M. V. Shilovskiy suggests that the Siberian Association became "the main regional public organization working with wounded and sick soldiers."¹² However, it directed almost 75% of its means to the needs of those on the frontline.¹³

In keeping with the aims stipulated in its charter, the Siberian Association established food stations to provide meals for wounded and maimed soldiers in the recovery areas. It had already started doing so by December 1914. In Yenisseyevskaya Province, food stations were opened in the towns of Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk and Kansk adjacent to the public railway tracks. Temporary reception camps were organised along the road

⁸ Pavlova et al. 2016, p. 66.

⁹ Pavlova 2013, p. 18.

¹⁰ Tishkina 2015, p. 172.

¹¹ Kattsina 2014, p. 141.

¹² Shilovskiy 2015, p. 154.

¹³ Kattsina 2014, p. 142, 145.

between Achinsk and Minusinsk, which was almost 400 km long. In these camps, wounded soldiers received a cash allowance (50 kopeks for each 50 km of the road) and in winter – a set of warm clothing. A 100-person capacity health resort for wounded and sick soldiers was opened at Lake Shira, which is famous for its curative properties. But the resort did not prove popular due to its location far from the railway tracks, a lack of belief among soldiers in its curative and restorative powers, and the desire of the wounded to return to their families as soon as possible. The legal support offered by the Committee of the Siberian Association's Krasnoyarsk branch played a much more significant role.¹⁴

The pre-war system of providing pensions for disabled veterans remained in effect. Allowances consisted of three basic components: pensions from Department of Treasury, payments from the Aleksandrovskiy Committee for the wounded, and money from additional pension funds. The allowance was determined according five categories corresponding to the degree of lost function and the individual's ability to live independently (from 10 to 100%). Those in the first category – the most disabled – received a pension of 216 rubles per year; those in the fifth disability category were given 30 rubles per year.¹⁵ According to estimates by academic specialists, the value of the pensions offered to disabled veterans was not high.¹⁶

On 14–15 July 1916, a joint conference of district councils and towns union doctors took place, where it was noted that there was still much to be done with regards to assistance for disabled soldiers. At the same conference, the idea of “labour assistance” to allow disabled veterans to sustain themselves and their families, was proposed.¹⁷

The first home for disabled First World War veterans in Yenisseyskaya Province was founded by the Krasnoyarsk Committee of the All-Russian Union of Cities for Assistance to Sick and Wounded Soldiers in March 1916. In this institution, disabled veterans were put to work in the shoe trade. In September 1916, the newspaper *Yenisseyskiye Gubernskkiye Vedomosti* reported that a branch of the Elizabethan Committee had opened two eparchial homes for the asylum of sick, wounded and maimed soldiers: one affiliated with Uspenskiy Monastery, the other with Znamenskiy Priory. Both homes were established at the same time, before the war ended, and each could house 20 persons. The plan was to occupy the disabled with farming and bee-keeping, and to encourage them to develop other forms of

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 143–144.

¹⁵ Pavlova et al. 2016, p. 28.

¹⁶ Shcherbinin 2005, p. 231; Toropkin 2015, p. 66.

¹⁷ Shcherbinin 2005, p. 231.

cooperation and undertake other branches of learning that were “available to the crippled and could provide them their bread and butter.”¹⁸

The revolutionary period gave impetus to the development of a union for the disabled. From 15 to 27 June 1917, Petrograd hosted the All-Russian Conference of Disabled Veterans I, to which 34 organizations sent representatives. Disabled soldiers who had lost their only source of capital – their health – reported of a total absence of attention and care for their needs, bureaucratic delays in handling their cases, and scanty pensions which bore no relation to their real needs and the rising costs of living. According to these delegates, they did not intend to give up on getting the help required to meet their needs and avoid insolvency, considering this support to be their long-awaited right, “earned by blood” after being wounded on the battlefield.¹⁹

The Temporary Government of March to October 1917 set out plans for state provision for disabled veterans that included means of assistance already tested by the tsarist government: financial, curative, labour, social, legal and other types of assistance. All the arrangements with regards to this assistance were carried out by local government bodies. In places that did not have such bodies, assistance was arranged by temporary committees for helping disabled veterans. On 29 June 1917, a decree was issued on the foundation of a Temporary National Committee for Assistance to Disabled Veterans, affiliated with the Ministry of State Care. This body consisted of representatives of the All-Russian Union of the Disabled, the All-Russian Union of Cities for Assistance to Sick and Wounded Soldiers, the All-Russian County Union, Soviet of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Deputies, and delegates from central government and all the ministries, as well as from various institutions and associations offering help to war victims (Main Military and Health Directorate, Central Medical and Health Soviet, Russian Red Cross Society, Siberian Society of War Victims’ Support, Caucasian Society of War Victims’ Support, Russian Technical Society, Committee of Military Technical Assistance).²⁰ Creation of local committees at the level of towns, districts, and volosts took shape.

The work on social integration for disabled veterans continued. Thus, Minusinsk Union of Disabled Veterans, which was founded during the revolution and already existed on 15 June 1917, arranged short-term secretarial and record keeping courses for its cohort. It satisfied the requirements of the time in connection with the introduction of volost zemstvo (elected parish-level government) and the reorganisation of rural

¹⁸ *Ot Yeniseyskogo otdeleniya* 1916, p. 1.

¹⁹ SARF, fund A-3931, opis 1, delo 8, fol. 65.

²⁰ *Sbornik ukazov* 1918, p. 62–63.

administration. But progress in this direction was complicated by the “strong belief” of most rural people that the acquisition “of any knowledge or skills by the disabled and their entry into work, even in private institutions, would deprive them of their pension.” So endeavours were made to explain to the population how the system actually worked.²¹ However, care for the disabled became increasingly characterised by bold declarations, rather than real support to those who needed it.

Social crisis in action

After the Bolsheviks took power, the sphere of social assistance was declared to be state-centred. The state wanted to “break everything old” and organise provision for the disabled and the poor on a socialistic basis instead.

Modern academics refer to the formative years of Soviet social policy, from 1917 to 1921, as “utopian.”²² The lack of resources needed for the almost ceaseless war between 1917 and 1920 became a premise for the set of discriminative and paternalistic measures that formed the basis of social policy after the October Revolution.²³ A lack of institutional integration and the absence of unified legislation resulted in renunciation of the medical, social, socio-psychological, socio-pedagogical and legal assistance that had developed in the social system during the imperial period.²⁴

On 3 December 1917, the People’s Commissar of Government Care, A. M. Kollontai, signed an order abolishing the charitable institutions and associations that were providing assistance to the disabled, handing over their responsibilities and funds to the Temporary National Committee for Assistance of Disabled Veterans for redistribution between the committee’s local departments.²⁵ Over the course of 1918, the following pre-revolutionary organizations involved in supporting disabled veterans and their families were abolished: the Aleksandrovskiy Committee on the Wounded, the Association of All-round Assistance to low-ranking soldiers who had suffered in war their families, and the Skobelev Committee. According to a decree from the Council of People’s Commissars dated 26 April 1918, the People’s Commissariat of Government Care was renamed the People’s Commissariat of Social Care. Provincial and district departments of social care became its local bodies.

²¹ Schneider 1917, p. 11–12, 15.

²² Lebina et al. 2007, p. 21.

²³ Fedorov 2010, p. 70–71.

²⁴ Tevlina 2008, p. 402.

²⁵ SARF, fund A-413, opis 2, delo 151, fol. 1v.

In March 1918, Yenisseykaya Province underwent a reorganization of all care departments affiliated with provincial and district Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. The care departments were ordered to immediately take all the social institutions under their supervision and bring them up to the appropriate functional level. The Yenisseykiy Provincial Union of Disabled Veterans remained as an independent organization and had the support of the care department. In the same month, the Provincial Peasant Congress of Soviets, together with representatives of the Union of Disabled Veterans, worked out a project to provide assistance to disabled veterans of the war and the revolution and their families. To cover the scarcity of funds, a stamp duty of 20% on tickets, programmes and posters for the theatre and entertainments was proposed. Other suggestions included imposing interest reductions on loan companies, introducing penalties for bootlegging and other misdemeanours, establishing a "Disabled Veterans Day", and organising a fundraising benefit event for the disabled on this day across the whole of Yenisseykaya Province.²⁶

During the short period of Bolshevik regime, the actual conditions for disabled people became worse.

The evolution of social policy under anti-Bolshevist governments

From the summer of 1918 (from the moment the Soviet regime fell in the east of the country), regional-level social legislation was determined by the Temporary Siberian Government from June to November 1918 and the Temporary Russian Government of the Supreme Governor of Russia Admiral Kolchak from November 1918 to January 1920). They relied on the democratic basis of the Temporary Government's social legislation, which followed the principle of the systematic character of the social reforms they introduced. Their policies differed significantly from those of Bolsheviks, whose social and economic reforms during that period took the path of acceleration under the influence of revolutionary impatience and extremism, which became the basis upon which the unique ideology of "war communism" was formed. Nevertheless, the realisation of a strategy of gradual reform was complicated by problems connected with the hardships of the Civil War, society's unwillingness to accept changes, and insufficient development of its institutional elements.

Members of Temporary Siberian Government supported private and public charity in every possible way. Due to the absence of state financing, most of the committees and associations that had functioned previously ceased to exist, although initiatives driven by committed individuals, such as

²⁶ Ibid., fund P-258, opis 1, delo 55, fol. 41–44.

members of ladies' committees, organised support for disabled and wounded veterans through local grassroots fundraising and collections.²⁷ The Siberian Society's Krasnoyarsk Department was restored, and resumed its role organising health-restoring treatment for disabled and wounded veterans at Lake Shira. In the summer of 1919, the district medical department in Irkutsk granted the department 50,000 rubles to set up a health centre. The administrative body of the Siberian Society's Krasnoyarsk Department decided to immediately transport all disabled veterans from nursing homes to the society's health resort at Lake Shira.²⁸ Charity events were supported by a wide range of the population, proving that during the Civil War, despite its destructive character and the ensuing marginalization of society, people still held true to the social traditions of sympathy and compassion for the downtrodden.

In the social policy of Admiral Kolchak's Temporary Russian Government, great attention was given to the protection of service families. The disabled veterans' benefit was preserved, and a statute of care for disabled veterans and their families (May 1919) stipulated various other types of social assistance, all financed from governmental budgets. This included pensions and allowances; the provision of food for the disabled in public assistance facilities, resorts and health centres; and training workshops for those who wanted to learn a trade or acquire applicative knowledge. Disabled veterans received a supplementary pension for children and a temporary 100% cost-of-living allowance.²⁹ However, there were record keeping issues with regards to those who required government support and assistance (financial, material or provisional), and delays in awarding pensions due to inefficient evaluation procedures.³⁰

The Siberian Military and Charity Committee named after the Supreme Governor Admiral Kolchak was founded in April 1919. The money raised through charity events was collected in the Joint Committee of Public Associations. Donations continued to come in, although they were not very large. In general, the position of the disabled in Yenisseyskaya Province left much to be desired.

Social partnership practice

After the Soviet regime was restored in Yenisseyskaya Province (January 1920), the arrangement of social assistance departments began in the region. In early December 1920, during the restructuring, a subdivision for the

²⁷ SAKT, fund P-258, opis 1, delo 29, fol. 91.

²⁸ SARF, fund 3850, opis 1, delo 12, fol. 96–97.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, delo 13, fol. 3.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, delo 1, fol. 27.

disabled was formed. Its responsibilities included commissioning a report on the situation regarding disabled people in the province, as well as opening new residential facilities and professional training workshops for this segment of the population. This early period in the establishment of social assistance systems in the province was marked by numerous difficulties: poor financing and a lack of experienced staff made it impossible to organise the management, accounting and statistical reporting to the appropriate professional level. In 1920, assistance for the disabled had the character of providing basic subsistence: it mainly focused on handing out daily essentials, such as food, firewood, textiles and matches.³¹

By the beginning of 1921, Yenisseykiy's Provincial Social Assistance Department managed four homes for disabled adults (with a capacity of 127) and a camp for disabled former prisoners of war (1999 capacity). The department possessed two central depots (a food store and a clothing store with distribution points), a large garden to provide those living in social institutions with vegetables, and professional training workshops in shoe-making, tailoring, sewing linen and hosiery, which aimed to teach disabled people a trade and also supplied provisions for the residents of these care homes.³²

According to the managers of Yenisseykiy provincial social assistance department, about 70% of the disabled population were in the second disability category and were advanced in years. The monthly allowance for this category was set at 4 rubles in the city of Krasnoyarsk and 3 rubles, 44 kopeks in the surrounding districts. Differential payments depending on recipients' place of residence also applied to other disability categories. Payments in districts were delayed for three months due to the lack of funds.³³ A. Sumpf provides data showing that the pension for severely disabled veterans of the Red Army was almost 33% higher than that for First World War veterans.³⁴

Due to the absence of reliable statistics, disabled veteran numbers can only be estimated. It is thought that in Krasnoyarsk alone, there would have been about 1,000 beneficiaries, with more than 10,000 across the whole province. 615 of them lived in care homes for the disabled, including 121 people in Krasnoyarsk. A significant proportion were cared for by their relatives and only received a pension from the government. Due to the very limited finances the state apportioned for running the care homes, those living there had an acute need for clothing and suffered from malnutrition.

³¹ Kattsina, Mezit 2018, p. 54–55.

³² *Polgoda* 1920, p. 195–197.

³³ *Otchet* 1924, p. 39, 170.

³⁴ Zumpf 2014, p. 77.

There were cases of illness due to undernourishment in Krasnoyarsk's home for the disabled.³⁵

Due to the lack of funds and the absence of a well-established network of government social institutions, the young state had to seek the most efficient methods to realise its social policy. One of the methods used was the organisation of social campaigns to stimulate public initiatives and attract extra finance.

The format for most of the events held during a social campaign was taken from the working experience of pre-revolutionary charity associations and district councils, and included activities such as "passing the hat", subscription lists, at tax on tickets for entertainment events, and holding fundraising concerts and performances.

The campaigns were not particularly efficient, mainly because the finances of the provincial population were dire following the Civil War, and the authority of the new government was still insignificant. Following a severe crop failure in 1921, peasants lost trust in the newly-initiated changes, so giving back even a part of their income was perceived as a calamity that threatened the existence of their own families. Komsomol members and activists in labour unions and other organizations became the main participants of social campaigns. As the Soviet regime became stronger, the necessity for such public events decreased.

In 1923, the country became more politically stable, and the widescale restructuring of the state machinery was completed. The principles and mechanisms underpinning social assistance for the disabled were established: the state improved on the material resources available to the care homes and extended the Cooperative Union of the Disabled, as well as the network of associations for the disabled. Social welfare for the disabled was established on a regular footing, with strict allocation of functions to the various state bodies involved in its provision.

Conclusions

During the "great headwinds" years (1914–1921), the number of disabled veterans who needed support and care increased significantly. A dramatic shift in ideas about the government's role in social assistance took place, expressed through the transition from public assistance (in the form of charity) to state-supported social care for disabled veterans and their families, as well as for other segments of the population included in the government's list of those eligible for support.

In this case, therefore, it is not possible to agree with Andrey Medushevskiy's assertion that "every new regime in Russia cardinally denies

³⁵ Kattsina, Mezit 2018, p. 57.

the previous regime, breaking the continuity of legal guarantees.”³⁶ As exemplified in Yenisseyskaya Province, we can see continuity and similarities between the social policies of the tsarist, Temporary and anti-Bolshevist governments. The Soviet regime declared and realised the legal guarantees for disabled veterans (and other needy segments of the population) that were finally established in the region only in January 1920.

Under harsh social, political and economic conditions, the government, local authorities and public organizations all tried their best to solve the issues of social welfare for the population. But in practice, the measures undertaken to provide social assistance were not enacted to their full extent and did not conform to the stated aims of the programme.

Despite the failings and limitations of the various attempts to provide support, the situation for disabled veterans did eventually improve over this period, and commitment of those involved to the idea of establishing a strong social safety net never wavered.

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³⁶ Medushevskiy 2017, p. 101.

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- Stepanov 2013 – Sergey Stepanov, *Vstupitel'noe slovo*, in S. S. Stepanov, E. Y. Sergeev (eds), *Invalidy Pervoy mirovoy voyny. Istoricheskie i nraustvennye uroki: doklady i vystupleniya uchastnikov II*

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- Tevlina 2008 – Viktoriya Tevlina, *Sistema sotsial'noy pomoshchi naseleniyu v period formirovaniya sovetskogo gosudarstva (1918–1930-e gg.)*, in L. A. Bulgakova (ed.), *Blagotvoritel'nost' v istorii Rossii: Noveye dokumenty i issledovaniya*, Saint Petersburg, 2008, p. 397–414.
- Tishkina 2015 – Kseniya Tishkina, *Organizatsiya raboty v 1914–1918 godakh regional'nykh otdelov Sibirskogo obschestva podachi pomoshchi bol'nym i ranenym voynam (na primere Altayskogo okruga)*, in *Problemy istorii*, 3, 2015, p. 168–172.
- Toropkin 2015 – Sergey Toropkin, *Pensii po invalidnosti v samoderzhavnoy Rossii*, in *Yuridicheskaya nauka i praktika*, in *Vestnik Nizhgorodskoy*, 32, 2015, 4, p. 62–69.
- Zumpf 2014 – Aleksandr Zumpf, *Invalidnost' i ekspertiza vo vremya Pervoy mirovoy voyny v Rossii*, in Katya Bruish, Nikolaus Katzer (eds), *Bol'shaya voyna Rossii: sotsial'nyy poryadok, publichnaya kommunikatsiya i nasilie na rubezhe tsarskoy i sovetskoy epokh: sbornik statey*, Moscow, 2014, p. 58–80.

LISTA ABREVIERILOR DE PERIODICE

- AAH** – Acta Archaeologica Hungarica (actualmente Acta Archaeologica). Budapesta.
- ABLR** – Archäologische Berichte des Landkreises Rotenburg. Wümme.
- ACMI** – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj-Napoca.
- Acta** – Acta (Siculica). Muzeul Național Secuiesc. Sfântu Gheorghe.
- ActaArch** – Acta Archaeologica. Budapesta.
- ActaMN** – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
- ActaMP** – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.
- Acta Theriologica** – Acta Theriologica. Mammal Research Institute PAS.
- AÉ** – Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művészettörténeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapesta.
- AIHAI/AIIX** – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).
- AIICCMER** – Anuarul Institutului de Investigare a Crimelor Comunismului și Memoria Exilului Românesc. Institutul de Investigare a Crimelor Comunismului și Memoria Exilului Românesc. București.
- AIIGB** – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu”. Series Historica. Institutul de Istorie „George Barițiu” din Cluj-Napoca.
- AIP** – Arheološki institut Posebna izdanja. Belgrad.
- AISC** – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
- Altertum** – Das Altertum. Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.
- Alt-Thüringen** – Alt-Thüringen. Museum of Prehistory and Early History of Thuringia.
- AM** – Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
- AMET** – Anuarul Muzeului Etnografic al Transilvaniei. Muzeul Etnografic al Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
- AMM** – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis. Muzeul Județean Vaslui.
- AnA** – Analele Aradului. Societatea Culturală „Asociația Națională Arădeană pentru cultura poporului român”. Arad.

AnB	– Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Muzeul Național al Banatului. Timișoara.
AnBr	– Analele Brăilei. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”. Brăila.
AnD	– Analele Dobrogei. Revista Societății Culturale Dobrogene. Constanța (1920-1923). Cernăuți (1924-1938). Din 1995, seria nouă a publicației este editată de Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța.
Angustia	– Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.
Antiquity	– Antiquity. A Quartely Review of World Archaeology. York.
AO	– Arhivele Olteniei (serie nouă). Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Craiova.
Apulum	– Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
ArcheoSciences	– ArcheoSciences, revue d'archéométrie. Groupe des Méthodes Pluridisciplinaires Contribuant à l'Archéologie.
ArchHist	– Archaeologia historica. Masarykova univerzita, Filozofická fakulta. Brno.
Argesis	– Argesis. Studii și comunicări. Seria Istorie. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești.
ArhMed	– Arheologia Medievală. Reșița, Cluj-Napoca.
ArhSom	– Arhiva Someșeană. Muzeul Nășăudean. Nășăud.
ASC	– Archeologie ve středních Čechách. Praga.
Astra Salvensis	– Astra Salvensis. Cercul Salva al ASTRA. Salva.
ASUAIC	– Annales Scientifiques de l'Université „Al. I. Cuza”. Iași.
ATS	– Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
AUASH	– Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
AUASJ	– Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Jurisprudentia. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
AUDJG	– Analele Universității „Dunărea de Jos” Galați. Seria Istorie. Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos” Galați.
AVSL	– Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Sibiu.
BAM	– Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae. Iași.
Banatica	– Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
BAR	– British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
BB	– Bibliotheca Brukenthal. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BCȘS	– Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.

Bergbaukunde	– Bergbaukunde. Leipzig.
BHAUT	– Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Universitatea de Vest. Timișoara.
BMA	– Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii. Alba Iulia.
BMB	– Berliner Münzblätter. Berlin.
BMJT	– Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman – seria Arheologie. Alexandria.
BMN	– Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
BMÖ	– Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich. Österreichische Gesellschaft für Mittelalterarchäologie. Viena.
BMP	– Bibliotheca Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.
BMS	– Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
Brukenthal	– Brukenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BS	– Bibliotheca Septemcastrensis, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu.
BSNR	– Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. București.
BTh	– Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
BUA	– Bibliotheca Universitatis Apulensis. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
BudRég	– Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum. Budapesta.
Bulletin	– Bulletin de l'Association Pro Aventico. Lausanne.
Bylye Gody	– Bylye Gody. International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research. Washington.
CA	– Cercetări arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
Caietele ARA	– Caietele ARA: arhitectură, restaurare, arheologie. București.
Caietele CNSAS	– Caietele CNSAS. Consiliul Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securității. București.
CAH	– Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapesta.
Carpica	– Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău.
Carinthia I	– Carinthia I. Zeitschrift für geschichtliche Landeskunde von Kärnten. Verlag des Geschichtsvereines für Kärnten. Klagenfurt.
CCA	– Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. cIMeC. București.

- Celticum** – Celticum. Supplément à OGAM-Tradition celtique. Rennes.
- CMA** – Concilium mediæ aevi. Zeitschrift für Geschichte, Kunst und Kultur des Mittelalters und der Frühen Neuzeit.
- CNRS** – Centre national de la recherche scientifique. Paris.
- CollMed** – Collegium Mediense. Comunicări științifice. Colegiul Tehnic „Medienseis” Mediaș.
- Cumania** – Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Önkormányzat Múzeumi Szervezetének Évkönyve. Kecskemét.
- Cumidava** – Cumidava. Muzeul Județean de Istorie Brașov.
- Dacia** – Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) - XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. București.
- Dacia Magazin** – Dacia magazin. Dacia Revival International Society. New York.
- DAMN.SRD** – Din activitatea muzeelor noastre. Studii, referate, documente. Sfatul Popular al Regiunii Ploiești. Muzeul Regional de Istorie Ploiești.
- Danubius** – Danubius. Muzeul de Istorie. Galați.
- DR** – Dacoromania. Institutul de Lingvistică și Istorie Literară „Sextil Pușcariu” din Cluj-Napoca al Academiei Române. Cluj-Napoca
- EJA** – European Journal of Archaeology. European Association of Archaeologists.
- EphNap** – Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca.
- FI** – Fișe de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie Bistrița (continuată de *Revista Bistriței*).
- FolArch** – Folia Archaeologica. Magyar Történeti Múzeum. Budapesta.
- FVL** – Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
- Gând românesc** – Gând românesc. Asociația culturală „Gând Românesc, Gând European”. Alba Iulia.
- Germania** – Germania, Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt pe Main.
- Godišnjak** – Godišnjak grada Beograda. Beograd.
- Hierasus** – Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani.
- Hileya** – Hileya: naukovyy visnyk. Natsional'nyy pedahohichnyy universytet imeni M. P. Drahomanov. Kiev.
- HU** – Historia Urbana. Academia Română. Comisia de Istorie a Orașelor din România. București.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

- IJMP** – International Journal of Modern Physics: Conference Series.
- Istros** – Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
- JAS** – Journal of Archaeological Science. Elsevier.
- JASREP** – Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports. Elsevier.
- JKK** – Jahrbuch der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale. Viena.
- JRA** – Journal of Roman Archaeology. Editorial Committee of the Journal of Roman Archaeology.
- JRLS** – Journal of Romanian Literary Studies. ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies. Târgu Mureș.
- JSKV** – Jahrbuch des siebenbürgischen Karpathen-Vereins. Hermannstadt (Sibiu), I-XXX (1881-1922).
- JSRI** – Journal for the Study of Religions & Ideologies. The Academic Society for the Research of Religions and Ideologies. Cluj-Napoca.
- Közlemények** – Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtarából. Cluj-Napoca.
- Kühn-Archiv** – Kühn-Archiv. Berlin.
- LIUGC** – Lucrările Institutului de Geografie al Universității din Cluj. Institutul de Geografie al Universității din Cluj. Cluj-Napoca.
- Limba română** – Limba română. Institutul de Lingvistică al Academiei Române „Iorgu Iordan - Al. Rosetti”. București.
- LSCMIB** – Lucrările Stațiunii de Cercetări Marine „prof. Ioan Borcea” Agigea. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iași.
- Marisia** – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Târgu Mureș.
- MAQ** – Medium Aevum Quotidianum. Krems.
- MCA** – Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
- MI** – Magazin istoric. București.
- MKKCC** – Mittheilungen der K. K. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale. Viena.
- Mousaios** – Mousaios. Muzeul Județean Buzău.
- MN** – Muzeul Național. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
- Münzen Revue** – Münzen Revue. International Coin Trend Journal.
- NAC** – Numismatica e Antichità Classiche - Quaderni Ticinesi. Lugano.
- Naukovi zapysky** – Naukovi zapysky Ternopilskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu im. V. Hnatiuka. Ser. Istoriia. Ternopil's'kyy natsional'nyy pedahohichnyy universytet imeni V. Hnatiuka. Ternopil'.

NIMPR	– Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms. Elsevier.
Notae Numismaticae	– Notae Numismaticae. Zapiski numizmatyczne. Cracovia.
NZ	– Numismatische Zeitung: Blätter für Münz-, Wappen- und Siegel-Kunde. Weissensee.
ONS	– Obshchestvennye nauki i sovremennost'. Rossiyskaya Akademiya Nauk. Moscova.
PA	– Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba. Alba Iulia.
PB	– Patrimonium Banaticum. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Timiș. Timișoara.
Pferdeheilkunde	– Pferdeheilkunde. Equine Medicine. Official Organ of the German Veterinary Association, Section – Equine Medicine. Baden-Baden.
PHN. Istoriia	– Problemy humanitarnykh nauk. Ser. Istoriia. Drohobych State Pedagogical University named after Ivan Franko. Drohobîci.
Plural	– Plural. Revista Departamentului de Istorie și Geografie a Universității Pedagogice de Stat „Ion Creangă” Chișinău.
PRA	– Proceedings of the Romanian Academy, Series A: Mathematics, Physics, Technical Sciences Information Science. Academia Română.
Prilozi	– Prilozi. Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu. Zagreb.
Problemy istorii	– Problemy istorii i istoriografii. Sbornik dokladov mezhvuzovskoy nauchnoy konferentsii. Federal'noye gosudarstvennoye avtonomnoye obrazovatel'noye uchrezhdeniye vysshego obrazovaniya Sankt-Peterburgskiy gosudarstvennyy elektrotekhnicheskiy universitet LETI imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina). Sankt Petersburg.
QFA	– Quaderni Friulani di Archeologia. Società Friulana di Archeologia onlus. Udine.
RA	– Revista arhivelor. Arhivele Naționale ale României. București.
RAE	– Revue Archéologique de l'Est. Société archéologique de l'Est. Dijon.
RAN	– Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise. Paris.
RAP	– Revue Archéologique de Picardie. Societe des antiquaires de Picardie.
RB	– Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

REF	– Revista de Etnografie și Folclor. Institutul de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu”. Academia Română. București.
RevArh	– Revista Arheologică. Centrul de Arheologie al Institutului Patrimoniului Cultural al Academiei de Științe a Moldovei. Chișinău.
RHSEE/RESEE	– Revue historique du sud-est européen. Academia Română. București, Paris (din 1963 Revue des études sud-est européennes).
RI	– Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
RITL	– Revista de Istorie și Teorie Literară. Academia Română. Institutul de Istorie și Teorie Literară „G. Călinescu”. București.
RJP	– Romanian Journal of Physics. București.
RMNK	– Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Kielcach. Kielce.
RMV	– Rad Muzeja Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
RN	– Revue Numismatique. Société française de numismatique. Paris.
ROB	– ROB. Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek. Amersfoort.
RP	– Revista pădurilor. Societatea „Progresul silvic”.
RRH	– Revue Roumaine d’Histoire. Academia Română. București.
RRS	– Revista Română de Sociologie. Institutul de Sociologie al Academiei Române. București.
Rusin	– Rusin. Ob’yednannyya “rus”. Toms’kyy derzhavnyy universytet. Kyshyniv. Tomsk.
SAI	– Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice a RPR. București.
Sargetia	– Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
SCA	– Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie. Institutul de Antropologie „Francisc I. Rainer”. Academia Română. București.
SCIV(A)	– Studii și cercetări de istoria veche (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie). București.
SCN	– Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” București.
Skhid	– Skhid. Ukrainian Cultural Centre. Institute of Industrial Economics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Institute of Philosophy named after G. S. Skovoroda of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Zaporizhzhya National University.
SlovArch	– Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.

- SP** – Studii de Preistorie. Asociația Română de Arheologie. București.
- SprArch** – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne. Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN, Ośrodek Archeologii Gór i Wyzyn w Krakowie. Cracovia.
- SS** – Siebenbürgische Semesterblätter. Arbeitskreis für siebenbürgische Landeskunde. München.
- Studii Clasice** – Studii Clasice. Societatea de Studii Clasice din R.S.R. București.
- ST** – Studii teologice. Revista Facultăților de Teologie din Patriarhia Română. București.
- StComCaransebeș** – Studii și Cercetări de Etnografie și Istorie Caransebeș. Muzeul Județean de Etnografie și al Regimentului de Graniță Caransebeș.
- StComSibiu** – Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
- StComSM** – Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
- SUCSH** – Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu.
- SympThrac** – Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
- Terra Sebus** – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
- TMNHN** – Travaux du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle. Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală Grigore Antipa. București.
- Transilvania** – Transilvania. Complexul Național Muzeal ASTRA. Sibiu.
- Universul Juridic** – Universul Juridic. Revistă lunară de doctrină și jurisprudență. București.
- VAH** – Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapesta.
- Vestnik Nizhegorodskoy** – Vestnik Nizhegorodskoy akademii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del Rossii. Nizhegorodskaya akademiya Ministerstva vnutrennikh del Rossiyskoy Federatsii. Nizhniy Novgorod.
- Vestnik Voronezhskogo** – Vestnik Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya Gumanitarnye nauki. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Voronej.
- Vestnik Tomskogo** – Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya Istoriya. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Tomsk.
- Vestnik Tverskogo** – Vestnik Tverskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya Istoriya. Tver.
- Veterinarski glasnik Br** – Veterinarski Glasnik Br. University of Belgrade. Belgrad.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

- Visnyk** – Visnyk Kyyivs'koho natsional'noho linhvistychnoho universytetu. Seriya: Istoriya, ekonomika, filosofiya. Kyyivs'kyy natsional'nyy movnyy universytet. Kiev.
- Vjesnik** – Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku. Arheološki muzej Split.
- VTT** – Veszprémi Történelmi Tá. Veszprém.
- WA** – Wiadomości Archeologiczne. Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne w Warszawie. Varşovia.
- ZfAM** – Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters. Bonn.
- ZfTZ** – Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie: Organ der Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Tierzucht im Forschungsdienst (continuă: Zeitschrift für Züchtung. Reihe B, Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie). Berlin, Hamburg.
- Ziridava** – Ziridava. Muzeul Judeţean Arad.
- ZISP** – Zhurnal issledovaniy sotsial'noy politiki. Natsional'nyy issledovatel'skiy universitet “Vysshaya shkola ekonomiki”. Moscova.
- ZSL** – Zeitschrift für siebenbürgische Landeskunde. (Arbeitskreis für siebenbürgische Landeskunde). Heidelberg.
- ZVHGL** – Zeitschrift des Vereins für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde, Neue Folge. Kassel.