

воєнних злочинів в Україні. Різні держави та міжнародні інституції також оголосили про санкції проти росії та підтримали зусилля України щодо збору доказів порушень прав людини для можливих судових процесів.

Під час воєнних конфліктів права людини часто порушуються, однак завдяки міжнародним угодам і організаціям вдається частково захистити постраждалих і притягнути винних до відповідальності. Після завершення воєнних конфліктів також важливу роль відіграє міжнародне правосуддя. Це включає процеси розслідування злочинів, примирення та забезпечення відшкодування постраждалим. Міжнародні трибунали або національні суди повинні розглянути випадки порушень прав людини, щоб забезпечити справедливість і недопущення повторення таких злочинів у майбутньому.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CONDITIONS**

#### **OF THE 1ST WORLD WAR**

The First World War (1914–1918) marked a pivotal moment in the history of psychological research. The unprecedented scale of the conflict, combined with the intensity of trench warfare and the widespread psychological trauma experienced by soldiers, catalyzed significant developments in the field of psychology. This article explores the emergence and evolution of psychological research during World War I, focusing on key areas such as the study of shell shock (now recognized as post-traumatic stress disorder), the development of intelligence testing, and the role of psychology in military training and rehabilitation. The research highlights the dual role of psychology in both understanding and addressing the mental health needs of soldiers, as well as in supporting military efficiency through the selection and training of personnel.

World War I, often referred to as «The Great War», presented unprecedented challenges, not only on the battlefield but also in the realm of mental health. It was a conflict of unprecedented scale and intensity, with soldiers facing conditions that often resulted in severe psychological distress. The scale and intensity of the war led to widespread psychological disturbances among soldiers, most notably manifesting as «shell shock». This phenomenon, characterized by severe anxiety, tremors, and other symptoms, necessitated the development of new psychological theories and treatment methods. Simultaneously, the war effort spurred advancements in intelligence testing and the application of psychological principles to military training and personnel selection. Additionally, the war accelerated the use of psychological testing, particularly in the form of intelligence assessments, and highlighted the importance of psychological principles in military training and rehabilitation [1].

As it was mentioned before, one of the most spreader had to be the Shell Shock as the Birth of Combat Psychology. The term «shell shock» was coined to describe the psychological and physical symptoms observed in soldiers exposed to the stresses of trench warfare. Symptoms included tremors, paralysis, anxiety, and an inability to function in combat. Early in the war, shell shock was often misunderstood as a physical injury caused by the concussive effects of shell blasts. However, as the war progressed, it became clear that these symptoms were largely psychological in origin.

Pioneers like W.H.R. Rivers and Sigmund Freud made significant contributions to understanding shell shock. Rivers, working with British soldiers, emphasized the role of repressed memories and trauma in the condition [2]. Freud's psychoanalytic theories, although controversial, provided a framework for understanding the unconscious processes that contributed to the symptoms of shell shock [3].

The treatment of shell shock varied widely, from rest and supportive care to more extreme measures like electric shock therapy. The war's end saw an increased recognition of the psychological toll of combat, leading to a more humane approach to treating war-induced psychological disorders.

One of the newest at that moment was Intelligence Testing and Psychological Assessment. World War I marked the first large-scale use of intelligence testing, primarily in the United States. Psychologists such as Robert Yerkes developed the Army Alpha and Beta tests to assess the intellectual capabilities of recruits. These tests aimed to place soldiers in roles that matched their cognitive abilities, thereby improving military efficiency. While intelligence testing was a significant advancement, it also had its drawbacks. Critics pointed out the cultural biases inherent in the tests and the ethical implications of categorizing individuals based on test scores. Despite these concerns, the success of intelligence testing during the war established its use in both military and civilian contexts in the years that followed [4].

Psychology in Military Training and Rehabilitation usually have an integral part in the war and post-war period. We can see this on the examples of previous wars, and especially on the example of timeliness during the Russo-Ukrainian war, when more and more soldiers need the psychological help and rehabilitation.

The application of psychological principles extended beyond the battlefield to the training and rehabilitation of soldiers. Psychological research during World War I contributed to the development of training programs designed to enhance soldiers' resilience, motivation, and overall effectiveness. Techniques such as conditioning and psychological preparation became integral parts of military training.

Rehabilitation programs for wounded soldiers also benefited from psychological insights. Psychologists and psychiatrists worked to address not only the physical injuries of soldiers but also their mental health needs. The integration of psychological support into rehabilitation efforts represented a significant shift in the treatment of war injuries.

During World War I, the unprecedented scale and nature of the conflict necessitated a reevaluation of traditional military practices, including the training and rehabilitation of soldiers. The emerging field of psychology played a crucial role in both preparing soldiers for the psychological challenges of combat and aiding in their recovery from the mental and physical trauma they experienced. It delves deeper into the application of psychological principles in military training and rehabilitation, highlighting the innovations and long-term impacts of these practices.

One of the key contributions of psychology to military training was the emphasis on mental preparation and resilience. Psychologists recognized that soldiers needed not only physical training but also psychological conditioning to withstand the stresses of warfare. Training programs were developed to help soldiers manage fear, stress, and the emotional toll of combat. Techniques such as desensitization and exposure to simulated combat scenarios were used to prepare soldiers mentally for the realities of the battlefield. Understanding the psychological factors that influenced soldiers' motivation and morale became a priority. Psychologists worked with military leaders to develop strategies that would boost morale, such as fostering unit cohesion, promoting a sense of purpose, and ensuring that soldiers felt supported by their comrades and commanders. These efforts were crucial in maintaining soldiers' psychological well-being and combat effectiveness.

Psychological Support in Rehabilitation plays an important role. As the war progressed, the need for effective rehabilitation for soldiers suffering from «shell shock» became increasingly apparent. Shell shock, which we now understand as a form

of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), presented with a range of psychological symptoms, including anxiety, depression, nightmares, and emotional numbness. Early treatments varied widely, from rest and talk therapy to more controversial methods like electroshock therapy. Pioneers in military psychiatry, such as W.H.R. Rivers, advocated for more humane and scientifically grounded approaches to treatment, emphasizing the importance of understanding the psychological roots of the disorder. Another British psychologist Charles S. Myers, who was one of the first to recognize the psychological impact of warfare on soldiers, advocated for better understanding and treatment of war-related psychological disorders, and his work laid the foundation for modern approaches to PTSD.

Popular at that time were rehabilitation centers were established to provide soldiers with a safe environment where they could recover from the mental and physical strains of war. These centers offered a combination of rest, physical therapy, and psychological counseling. The focus was on reintegrating soldiers into civilian life or preparing them to return to duty, depending on their condition.

For soldiers who were physically or psychologically unable to return to combat, vocational rehabilitation became an important aspect of their recovery. Psychologists and educators worked together to develop programs that provided soldiers with new skills, enabling them to find employment in civilian life. This approach not only helped soldiers regain a sense of purpose but also addressed the psychological impact of losing their military identity and the camaraderie of their units.

Reintegration into Civilian Life as it was hundred years ago still is one of the most difficult thing for psychologists to do. The transition from military to civilian life posed significant psychological challenges, especially for those who had sustained injuries or trauma. Rehabilitation programs aimed to ease this transition by providing psychological support, job training, and social services. The goal was to help veterans rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society, reducing the risk of long-term psychological issues such as depression and social isolation.

The psychological innovations in military training and rehabilitation during World War I had far-reaching effects on both military practices and the broader field of psychology. The war demonstrated the critical importance of psychological resilience in military effectiveness and highlighted the need for comprehensive mental health support for soldiers [5]. The experiences of World War I also paved the way for the development of military psychology as a distinct discipline, with a focus on both the mental preparation of soldiers and their recovery from the psychological wounds of war.

Moreover, the war's lessons in psychological rehabilitation influenced post-war approaches to mental health care, particularly in understanding and treating trauma. The establishment of veterans' hospitals and the integration of psychological care into rehabilitation programs for war veterans were direct outcomes of the advancements made during this period. These developments also contributed to the evolution of clinical psychology, particularly in the areas of trauma therapy and the treatment of PTSD [6].

In conclusion, the integration of psychological principles into military training and rehabilitation during World War I not only enhanced the effectiveness of soldiers during the conflict but also laid the foundation for modern practices in military and clinical psychology. The war highlighted the complex interplay between mental and physical health in the context of extreme stress and trauma, leading to a deeper understanding of the psychological needs of both soldiers and civilians.

Moreover, the experiences of World War I underscored the importance of psychological care in military contexts, leading to the establishment of military psychology as a distinct field. The war also demonstrated the potential for psychology to contribute to broader societal goals, such as improving mental health care and understanding human behavior under extreme stress.

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### ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА

## ВПЛИВУ ПЕРШОЇ СВІТОВОЇ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВНОМАСШТАБНОГО ВТОРГНЕННЯ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ АРМІЇ НА ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ МУЗЕЙНИХ ПАМ'ЯТОК УКРАЇНИ

Тема збереження культурної спадщини в умовах війни є надзвичайно актуальною для України як під час Першої світової війни, так і в умовах повномасштабного вторгнення російської Федерації. Обидві війни стали випробуванням для музейних інституцій, що опинилися під загрозою знищення, грабунків або втрати культурних артефактів. Важливо також зазначити відмінності в контексті міжнародних механізмів охорони культурних цінностей, які були відсутні під час Першої світової війни та стали важливою частиною сучасної практики захисту музейних пам'яток.

Під час Першої світової війни Україна, будучи частиною різних імперій, зіткнулася з хаосом та руйнуваннями, які вплинули на культурні об'єкти та музейні колекції. Через відсутність єдиного державного органу, який би координував зусилля щодо їх збереження, чимало артефактів були втрачені або переміщені. Військові дії, окупація і безконтрольне переміщення матеріальних цінностей поставили під загрозу значну частину національного надбання.

У випадку повномасштабного вторгнення російської федерації, ситуація виявилася дещо іншою, хоча загрози для музейних пам'яток залишилися високими. З одного боку, Україна вже мала досвід збереження культурних цінностей з 2014 р., що дозволило частково підготуватися до нових викликів. З іншого боку, сучасні технології, а також міжнародна підтримка і правові механізми надали більше можливостей для захисту культурної спадщини.

Порівняльний аналіз також дозволяє визначити, як змінювалася стратегія збереження музейних артефактів під час обох конфліктів. У Першій світовій війні музеї часто не мали структурованого плану дій у надзвичайних ситуаціях, оскільки сучасні концепції охорони культурної спадщини ще не були розроблені. Після завершення війни міжнародні інституції, як-от: Ліга Націй, почали приділяти більше уваги питанням захисту культурних цінностей під час збройних конфліктів.

Повномасштабне вторгнення росії у 2022 р. відбулося на тлі вже наявної системи міжнародного законодавства, скерованої на охорону культурної спадщини в умовах війни, включно з Гаазькою конвенцією 1954 р. про захист культурних цінностей під час збройних конфліктів [1].

Це дозволило українським музеям розробляти плани евакуації колекцій, а також активніше співпрацювати з міжнародними організаціями. Водночас, війна супроводжується масованими обстрілами, окупацією територій і навмисним