

HANDBOOK

OF CONCISE INFORMATIONS ON UKRAINIA
AND UKRAINIAN STUDENTS.

PUBLISHED BY UKRAINIAN STUDENTS.

PRAGUE, AUGUST 1926.

EDITORIAL.

We have been asked very often by foreign comrades to issue a short Handbook on Ukrainia and Ukrainian students. The Ukrainian student comes often in touch with his foreign fellows, but not always knows the foreign student all necessary informations on Ukrainia and hence cannot understand the life and wishes of the Ukrainian student. On the other hand, the importance of Ukrainia counting more than 40,000.000 Ukrainians is, from day to day, greater and no solution of the Eastern European crisis will be possible without Ukrainia.

That is why we decided to publish this short Handbook for our foreign colleagues. We wish to express briefly on a few pages the necessary informations on that country which up to recent days has not been marked on official maps of Europe, but now has become the most important factor in Eastern Europe and soon, we believe it, will be heard in Europe and in the whole world with the greatest attention.

Giving these informations we must point out, that informations published in the book „Ukraine and Ukrainians“ by Friends of Ukraine“ in 1920, in New-York, have been of a very great use for our Handbook and we have used them.

We hope that this short book will contribute to the better mutual understanding between Ukrainian and foreign students and with this hope we pass it into the hands of the rising generation of the world.

I. The Country.

1. WHAT IS UKRAINE?

Ukraine is the country populated by a compact mass of the Ukrainians: that territory in which the Ukrainians constitute the majority of the population.

Ukraine occupies the southern part of Eastern Europe, and constitutes the hinterland of the Black Sea. It stretches, roughly speaking, from the river San in the west to the river Don in the east, and from the river Pripiet in the north to the Black Sea in the south.

2. UKRAINE'S NEIGHBORS.

Ukraine borders in the southwest on the masses of the Roumanians and Magyars; in the west on the ethnographic territories of the Slovaks and Poles; in the north on the White Ruthenians and Great Russians; in the east on the Great Russians and one of the smaller Mongolian tribes; in the south on the Crimean Tartars.

3. UKRAINE'S POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS BEFORE THE WAR.

Before the World War, the Ukrainians were split up politically between the empires of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

They occupy, in what was Austria-Hungary, the south-western part of Western Galicia, the whole of Eastern Galicia; the northern and the northwestern part of the province of Bukovina; and the northeastern portion of Hungary, on the slopes of the Carpathians, where they were known as Uhro-Rusins (Uhro-Rusinia).

In the former Russian empire, the Ukrainians inhabit the province of Kholm; the southern parts of the provinces of Grodno and Minsk; the southern districts of the provinces of Kursk and Voronezh; the entire provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, Chernihiv, Kiev, Poltava, Kharkov, Katerinoslav, Kherson and Tauria; the northern and southeastern districts of the province of Bessarabia; the western part of the province of the Don Cossacks; the entire province of the Kuban Cossacks; the southern portions of the province of Stavropol; the northern portion of the Terek region; and the northern part of the Black Sea province.

4. UKRAINE'S TOTAL AREA.

Ukraine's total area amounts to about 330,000 square miles, of which 300,000 were included in former Russia and 30,000 in former Austria-Hungary.

This is approximately the same as the area of New England together with all of the Atlantic seaboard as far south as Georgia.



Woman from the country. — Paysanne. — Bäuerin.

5. UKRAINE'S TOPOGRAPHY.

Across the southwestern corner of the Ukrainian territory pass the ridges of the Carpathians, while in Crimea Ukraine touches the Yaila Mountains, and in the Kuban region the Caucasus. Outside of this, the land is flat. In the central and eastern portions are the famous plateaus known as the steppes. The rare charm of the Ukrainian landscape has had a profound effect upon the minds and life of the people.

The principal rivers drain toward the Black Sea. These are: the Dnieper; the Dniester; the Bug; the Pruth (which flows into the Danube); the Don, with the Donetz (which empties into the Sea of Azov), and the Kuban. The only stream of size included in another drainage-area is the river San (in Central Galicia), a tributary of the Vistula.

6. UKRAINE'S CLIMATE.

The climate is classed as temperate and salubrious, though it shows considerable seasonal variations. The winters are often severe, while the summers are very hot. There is a relatively slight precipitation. The cold weather is considerably milder than that of Great Russia.

7. UKRAINE'S SOIL AND MINERALS.

Almost three-fourths of Ukraine lies within the Eastern European black-earth zone, the most fertile soil on the globe.

Ukraine is rich in mineral resources. She possesses in abundance coal, iron, salt, and petroleum.

8. UKRAINE'S PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

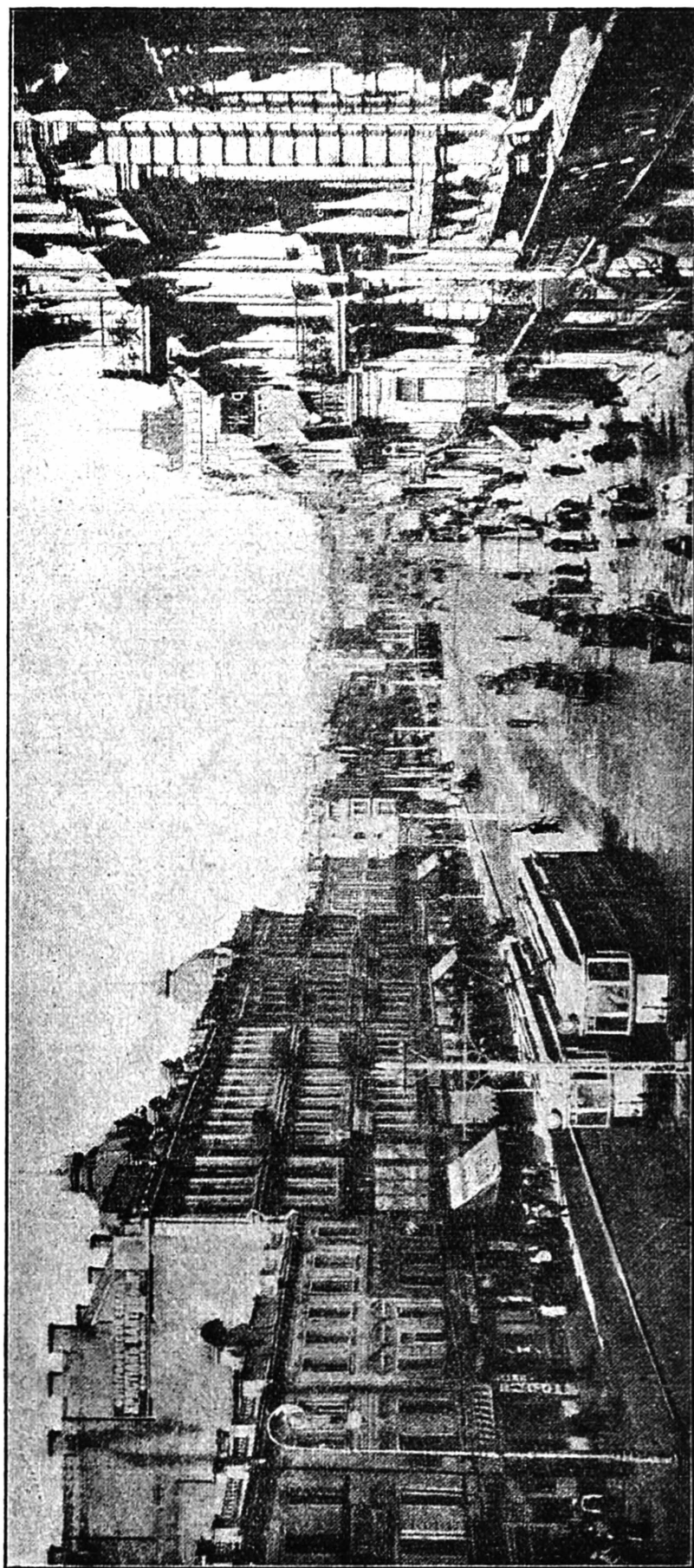
The forest region occupies barely one-eighth of Ukraine, chiefly in the northwest and in the border lands of the north. The remainder is steppe, with a flora and fauna typical of the Eastern European lands, but characterized by somewhat greater variety.

II. The People.

1. UKRAINES POPULATION.

The population of Ukraine is estimated at 45,000,000. The Polish scholar, Mr. Leon Wasileski estimates that at least 35,000,000 of these were Ukrainians.

Among the Ukrainians there are scattered colonies of other nationalities. In Eastern Galicia the land-owning nobles and the



Kyiv capitale de l'Ukraine. Rue Krechtchatyk. — Kyiv, Ukrainian capital. Kreshtchatyk street.
Kyiv. Hauptstadt der Ukraine. Kreschtschatik-Strasse.

bureaucrats are Poles. In the towns of Eastern Galicia, the Jews predominate.

In Uhro-Rusinia, the bureaucracy and aristocracy were Magyars.

In the part of Ukraine formerly under Russian control, the Russians constituted the bulk of officialdom. On the right bank of the Dnieper, the nobility were mostly Polish; on the left bank they were chiefly Russian. Most of the Jews in Ukraine live west of the Dnieper. There are besides scattered colonies of Tatars, Greeks, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and others.

2. EMIGRATION FROM UKRAINE.

Outside of Ukraine millions of Ukrainian people are living in colonies in various parts of European Russia (Astrakhan, Samara, Saratov, Orenburg) and in Asia (Turkestan and Siberia). Although the Ukrainian immigration to America is of comparatively recent date and comes mostly from the western provinces of Ukraine, there are already more than 500,000 persons of Ukrainian extraction in the United States. These figures are somewhat conjectural, for the immigration reports have classified Ukrainians frequently as Russians or Poles. The Ukrainians in this country are for the most part employed as miners and steel workers in Pennsylvania, as factory laborers in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and as farmers in the middle west. There are about 200,000 Ukrainian immigrants in Canada, and over 50,000 in Brazil.

3. PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

Anthropologists regard the Ukrainians as typical Slavs. The respects in which they differ from some of the other branches of the Slavic family are described by the Russian Encyclopedia (Petrograd, 1896) as follows:

»Physically, the Ukrainians differ from the Russians and the White Ruthenians of Central Russia first of all by their stature, which on the average is 1 to 4 centimeters higher, according to the official military census of the Russian Empire, 1874-1883. . . . A populace of small stature nowhere occupies large stretches in Ukraine. Further characteristics are a large percentage of persons with dark hair, dark eyes and with complexions darker than is usual among the White Ruthenians, Russians, and especially the Poles; they also have somewhat longer legs. The head, both absolutely and as compared with the size of the body, is not large; this is true also of the cranial capacity. The nose and forehead are not large, while the lower third of the face has comparatively larger dimensions. As to the form, the short and broad head (brachycephalic) predominates among the Ukrainians to a much greater degree than among the Poles or Russians. High cheekbones and a wide space between the eyes are also characteristic.«

4. SOCIAL AND MORAL ASPECTS.

The Ukrainian social and moral life is distinctive. The Ukrainian community, called »hromada« has no economic functions, as is the case with the Russian community or »mir«. The Ukrainian is a convinced individualist, as opposed to the communistic Rus-



K y i v.

L'église de S-te Sophia. — Church of St. Sophia. — Sophien-Dom.
(Sofijskyj Sobor).

sian. The same individualism characterizes the Ukrainian family life, in which the woman occupies a position very much more independent than that of the Russian woman. Even in appearance, the Ukrainians settlements are unlike those of Russia or Poland; it is possible to tell the nationality of a village at the very first glance.

5. RELIGIOUS ASPECTS.

The bulk of the Ukrainians belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church, to the so-called Shtunda or to the Greek Catholic Church.

The Shtundists are a variety of Baptists. The Greek Catholic Church, which is strongest in Eastern Galicia and among the Uhro-Rusins, is Roman Catholic in her dogma and allegiance, but Orthodox in her rites. Since the revolution, the Orthodox Ukrainians have organized independently of the Orthodox Russians.

6. UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE.

The Ukrainian language is Slavic, like that of the Czechs, Poles, Russians and Serbs. From earliest times, it has preserved its status as a separate and independent tongue. It has been in literary use for about one thousand years, though it was used first in an archaic form. Its chief characteristic is its musical quality.

7. UKRAINIAN CULTURE.

In the opinion of Professor F. Bujak, the Polish economist, the Ukrainian popular culture is richer, more homogeneous, and better crystallized than that of the Poles. In his opinion, which is supported by other scholars, the Ukrainians and Serbs, are the most gifted artistically of the Slavic family. A Ukrainian household can be distinguished from a Polish or Russian home by the pains with which the Ukrainian cultivates flowers around it. His costume is ornamented with rich embroidery. The pottery work done in the central Ukrainian provinces is famous for its opulence of design and fineness of execution. Equally famous are the woodcarvings of the Ukrainian mountaineers in the Carpathians. The idealistic conception of life entertained by the Ukrainian, who inclines to peaceful enjoyment rather than the strenuous expansion of vital forces, testifies to the great age of Ukrainian popular culture.

8. UKRAINIAN FOLK LITERATURE.

The fullest expression of the spirit of Ukraine is to be found in her folk literature. »The song is the diary into which the Ukrainian enters everything he feels, thinks or does.« The unwritten literature has preserved to us a record of the entire cultural evolution of the people, from the pre-Christian era to the present day. It has reflected the life of every class: the prince and his suite, the Cossack, the »Chumak« (karavan merchant), the peasant, the recruit; each has a cycle of his own, expressive of his sorrows, joys, and struggles. Reclus, the famous French geographer, in his *Universal Geography*, praises the Ukrainian Cossack songs for their love of freedom; the Ukrainian ballads for their breadth of thought, strength of language, and wealth of details; the love songs for their sweetness and vigor, combined with warmth and delicacy. He emphasizes, too, in their chronicle-songs the spirit of anger and revenge toward the oppressors. He concludes: »The national poetry of few languages excels that of the Ukrainians in energy of expression and depth of feeling.«

10. UKRAINIAN WRITTEN LITERATURE.

The ever growing parallelism between the folk literature and the written literature of Ukraine is the chief characteristic of the nation's literary history.

The ancient period, corresponding to the era of political independence of the country, produced chronicle-songs and the famous heroic poem, »The Song of Ihor's Campaign«, the oldest monument of belles lettres in any Slavonic language. This piece dates from the twelfth century. It was written in a mixture of Ukrainian with the so-called Church-Slavonic.



Etudiants—Bandouristes. — Students—Bandurists. — Studenten—Banduristen.

The middle period, which is chronologically identical with the period of political dependence, first upon Lithuania, then Poland, and finally Russia, was prolific only in religious literature, especially the polemic works that came into being because of the religious strife between the Orthodox and the Catholic churches. From this period, too, date the first extant efforts to use in writing the pure Ukrainian idiom of the people, e. g., the Bible od Peresop, written in the sixteenth century.

About the end of the eighteenth century, popular literature finally merged with the written literature, and the modern period began. The foundations were laid for a genuine revival of Ukrainian letters, based upon the pure Ukrainian vernacular, and secular in character. Ivan Kotliarevsky's Travesty of the Aeneid (1798) is

usually considered the starting point of modern Ukrainian literature. Its form is classic, but it is written in a romantic mood. This generation produced, beside Kotliarevsky, who was both poet and playwright: the satirist Petro Artemovsky-Hulak; the poet E. Hrebinka; the novelist H. Kvitka, who wrote stories of peasant life. The next generation produced Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, and a number of prominent writers: the poet P. Kulish, who translated the Bible and Shakespeare; the poet S. Rudansky; the fabulist L. Hlibiv; and novelists and short-story writers like O. Storozhenko and Mrs. Marko Vovchok. Because of the hostile attitude of the Russian government toward the development of Ukrainian literature, there sprang up in Austria a school of Ukrainian writers rather larger and more prolific than might have been expected, in view of the size of the Ruthenian population in Eastern Galicia. There were poets like O. Fedkovich and B. Lepky, and short-story writers like S. Kovaliv, V. Stefanik, L. Martovich and I. Semanyuk. But the greatest genius among them was Ivan Franko (1856-1916), the distinguished creator of realism in Ukrainian letters. Franko was not merely poet, short-story writer and novelist, but was a scholar as well.

Ukrainian literature in former Russia also continued to develop in spite of the severe restrictions placed upon it, and the more recent years have given us: the novelist I. N. Levitsky; the short-story writers P. Mirny, M. Kotsyubinsky, and V. Vinnichenko; the poets Samiylenko, Lesya Ukrainka (the pen-name of Mrs. Larissa Kosach), O. Oles, and A. Krimsky; and the playwrights M. Staritsky, M. Kropivnitsky, I. Tobilevich, Lesya Ukrainka and V. Vinnichenko.

Particularly in modern times, the Russian authorities deliberately persecuted the Ukrainian writers, and obliged them to accomplish that which they could in the face of official threats. In 1876, the Czar issued his ukase forbidding the publication of works written in Ukrainian, with a few exceptions. The field of literary endeavor was therefore shifted to Eastern Galicia, but here too the enmity of the ruling class had to be combated.

11. OTHER CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

A number of important personages whom the outside world regards as Russians have in reality been Ukrainians. N. Gogol, called »the creator of Russian prose«, though he wrote in Russian, was a Ukrainian by race, and so was V. Korolenko, one of the foremost writers of contemporary Russia. The Ukrainian sociologist Michael Drahomanov has been called by Professor P. Struve »the first real liberal in Russia«. Michael Tuhan-Baranovsky, whose writings on economics have been translated into many languages, was considered abroad as the foremost economist of Russia. Others

who, because of the restrictions imposed by the Russian government on the Ukrainian language, found it expedient to write in Russian, were the great philologist P. Potebnya and the sociologist Maxim Kovalevsky. The scientific labors of »The Scientific Society of Taras Shevchenko« in Lemberg, have gained world-wide recognition for



Ivan Kotliarevskyj (1766—1838)

le premier écrivain qui écrivait en langue populaire ukrainienne.
the father of the Ukrainian modern literature.
der erste Schriftsteller der ukr. modernen Litteratur.

Ukrainian scholarship, especially in the realms of ethnography, philology and history.

In art, Ukraine gave to the world Taras Shevchenko, also a great poet, who was the first etcher in Russia, Vassilkovsky, and I. Trush. In music the list includes N. Lissenko, I. Bortnyansky, N. Stetsenko, and S. Ludkevich. The roll of statesmen and military leaders contains such names as P. Konashevich, B. Khmel'nitsky, who led the great Ukrainian uprising against Poland, in the time of Cromwell, I. Vihovsky, I. Orlik and I. Mazeppa.

III. History.

1. BEGINNINGS.

The Ukrainians have inhabited their homeland since the dawn of history. In the ninth century, Kiev was the capital of a Ukrainian state which also organized the Russians and the White Ruthenians into a federative union. The power of this government commanded the respect of Byzantium, Bulgaria, Poland and the Asiatic Nomads in the east and south. Its splendor was the object of admiration of West European, Greek and Arabian merchants. It had gained a paramount commercial importance such that Poland, as a Polish historian observes, was merely regarded by the West Europeans as the passage to Kiev. Its culture, in which local elements combined with the influences of Constantinople, the Orient and the South Slavs, produced admirable monuments in literature, religious and secular, in architecture, and in education.

2. THE INVASIONS.

But Ukraine lay on the threshold of Europe, through which the migratory tribes of Asia now began to sweep, and was therefore obliged to bear the brunt of continuous invasions. Straining her resistance to the utmost, she contended successfully with Magyars, Khazars, Pechenihi and Polovtses. Then, in the thirteenth century, she broke down defending herself against the most terrible of all invaders, the Tartar Khans. The weakened remnants of Northern Ukraine were united with Lithuania. Only the western principalities preserved their independence, such as the province (then the kingdom) of Galicia.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, Galicia was forcibly occupied by Polish kings. About the end of that century, Lithuania entered into a union with Poland, bringing other Ukrainian lands under Polish dominion. Ever since that period the Ukrainians have suffered religious, national and social oppression at the hands of the Polish rulers.

3. UNION WITH RUSSIA.

After a series of uprisings, the Ukrainians succeeded, in 1648, in liberating the central part of Ukraine from the Polish rule, and establishing, under Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a Ukrainian democratic republic.

Threatened by Poland in the west and Turkey in the south, the young republic in 1654 entered into a voluntary union with Russia, which was looked upon as a menace, on the condition that the Ukrainians should be accorded a full measure of self-government. The czars, however, began curtailing Ukraine's privileges, one after another, until the Ukrainians became, after several unsuccessful

uprisings, a subject race. The partitions of Poland (1772, 1792 and 1795) brought under Russia's domination all of the Ukrainian lands except the westernmost part, the ancient principality of Galicia, which was ceded to Austria.

4. RECENT HISTORY.

Under each of these dominions the Ukrainians suffered oppression. Russia wanted to russify them, in order to get permanent



Taras Chevtchenko (1814—1861),
le plus grand poète de l'ukraine — the greatest ukrainian poet,
der größte ukrainische Dichter.

free access to the Black Sea. Austria delivered the Ruthenians of Eastern Galicia into the hands of the Poles, so that she might retain the Poles as a support for the Hapsburg monarchy and for the German element in the Empire. The Magyars who, in the fourteenth century, had conquered the Ukrainians living beyond the Carpathians, applied to them the policy of Magyarization.

The crisis created by the World War brought a change in the fortunes of Ukraine. The downfall of the czars in the revolution of

March, 1917, and the defeat of Austria-Hungary were the signals for the resurrection of Ukrainian independence. When the Provisional Government was set up in Russia, the Ukrainians organized an autonomous government of their own. But after both the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviki had shown themselves unable to govern except on the old centralistic basis, the Ukrainian Parliament (Rada) proclaimed, on January 7, 1918, the independence of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

From the start, the new republic found itself in a critical position. Threatened by Bolshevist armies in the north and east and by Teutonic forces in the west, it was at the same time cut off from all outside help. The dilemma was therefore solved by making peace with one enemy, a decision similar to that which was arrived at under precisely similar circumstances by Roumania. Thus Ukraine, invaded by Bolsheviki and hard pressed by the Central Powers, made peace with the latter at Brest Litovsk.

When the Teutonic forces finally collapsed in the west, the Ukrainians, led by an insurgent body called the Ukrainian National Union and composed of the representatives of all the Ukrainian parties, organized a new government, the so-called Directorate. This coalition was recognized by the National Congress held at Kiev at the end of January, 1919, and also by that part of Ukraine which, had remained under Austrian control, but immediately after the Austrian breakdown, had organized itself into an independent nation called the Western Ukrainian Republic.

The Directorate found itself surrounded by enemies. Roumania wanted to seize the former Austrian province of Bukovina, including that part which was peopled by Ukrainians. The Poles wanted to conquer the Western Ukrainian provinces of Kholm, Volhynia and Podolia, which have a considerable percentage of Poles among the landed aristocracy and in the bureaucracy. They also wanted to retain Eastern Galicia, where Austrian favoritism had already made them supreme. The Bolsheviki came marching down from the north in order to introduce the soviet form of rule instead of the Ukrainian republic and also to acquire grain for Russia, where everything was at sixes and sevens because of the communistic experiment. From the east came the Russian centralists led by General Denikin. All these enemies of Ukrainian independence denounced the self-determination of the Ukrainian people under various pretexts, and some of them even gained the support of more than one Allied power.

5. UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

Since the downfall of the ancient Ukrainian empire of Kiev, down through the struggles against the Tartars, Poles and Russians, Ukrainian history displays a continual tradition of heroic endeavors to re-establish the political independence of the country. This remains the ideal of the Ukrainian people at the present time.

The idea of a possible federation with Russia, which has been advanced by some Ukrainian leaders, has gradually died out because of the economic exploitation, political disfranchisement and cultural degradation of the Ukrainians carried on by the czarist regime. The question of economic relations between Ukraine and Russia must be settled, in the opinion of the Ukrainian people, as an international question between two independent nations.



Bohdan Chmelnyckyï, le grand hetman de l'Ukraine.
Bohdan Chmelnyckyï, the great Ukrainian hetman.
Bohdan Chmelnyckyï, der große ukrainische Hetman.

The same may be said of the federations suggested for Ukraine with some of her other neighbors. Ukraine does not want such federations. She wants independence. As to the various racial minorities living in Ukraine, successive national assemblies have repeatedly declared themselves unreservedly in favor of granting these minorities the right of proportional suffrage, national-personal autonomy, and the right of representation in all departments of the government.

IV. Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture has always been the chief industry of Ukraine. About 85% of the population are employed in it. Indeed, Ukraine has been called »the granary of Europe«. The principal agricultural product is wheat, the average annual yield of which amounted in pre-war days to 7,716,000 short tons. The average yearly yield of rye was 4,630,000 tons, and that of barley 5,512,000 tons. Of relatively smaller importance are other products: potatoes (over 11,023,000 tons), oats (about 3,638,000 tons), maize (over 550,000 tons), and millet (over 550,000 tons). The cultivation of hemp, flax, sunflower and poppy has never reached its full capacity of development, but sugar-beets are grown in great quantities, the total annual pre-war yield being about 5,500,000 tons. The annual production of tobacco amounted in 1908 to over 77,000 tons, that of hops to about 33,000 tons. Vegetables are not raised as extensively as they could be, although southern Ukraine possesses big plantations of watermelons, pumpkins and cucumbers. Fruit-culture is better developed. Bee-culture is very popular. Live stock raising is an industry of the greatest importance, especially the raising of hoof-cattle and hogs.

Improvement of agricultural methods was attended with great difficulties during the reign of the czars. Among the causes of the backward state of Ukrainian agriculture were the extent of the great landed estates centered in the hands of the inefficient nobility, the scantiness of the land in the hands of the peasantry, and the scarcity of working capital, due to excessive taxation and a corrupt bureaucracy. In order to reconstruct Ukrainian agriculture, the farmer will need capital for various purposes of amelioration, such as the purchase of labor-saving machinery and the replacing of his herds of live stock, many of which were virtually exterminated during the war.

2. MINING.

The chief Ukrainian mining districts are the basin of the Donetz, the slopes of the Carpathians, the regions of Terek and Kuban, and the Caucasus.

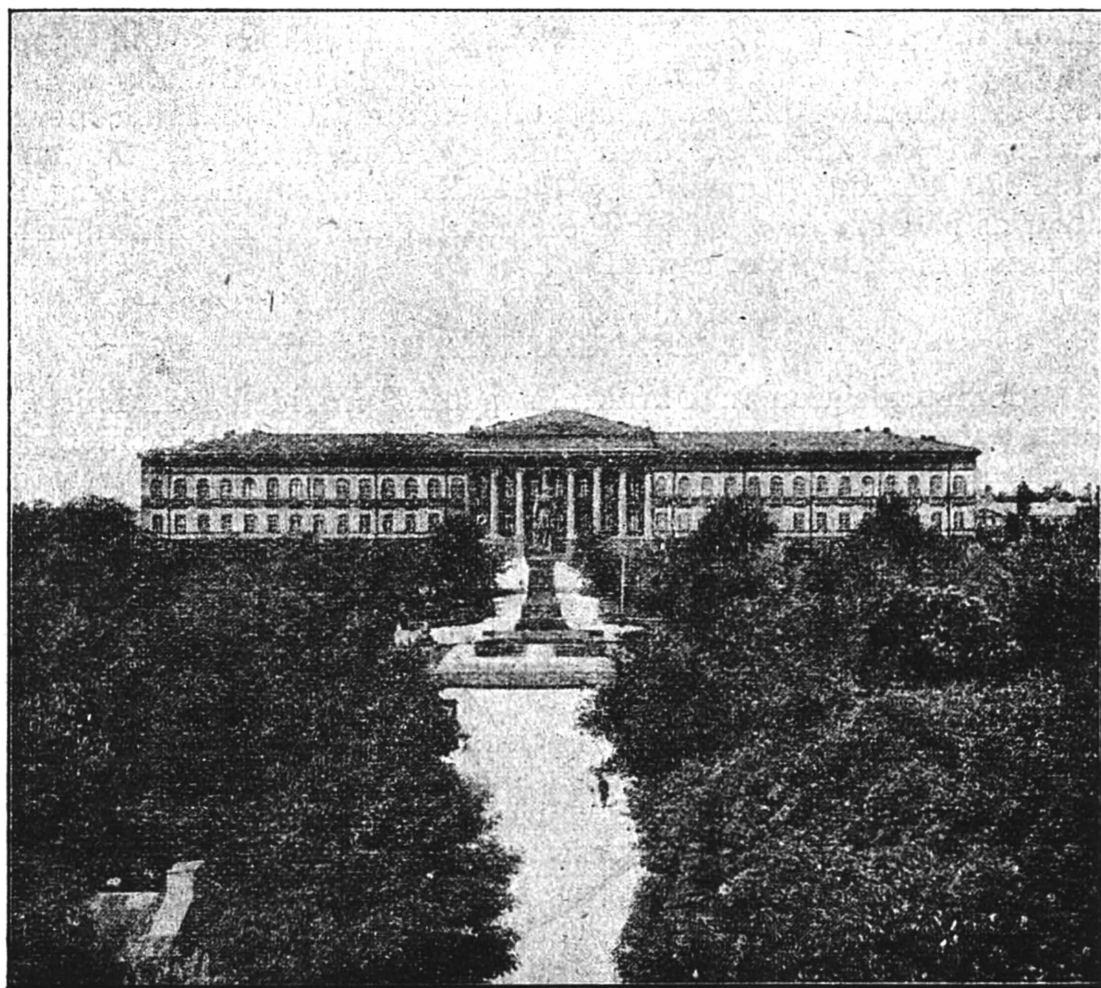
Iron ores are found in great quantities all over Ukraine, the most important centers of iron production being in the province of Kherson, in the Donetz basin, in the Caucasus, and in Volhynia. In 1911, the iron output of Ukraine amounted to over 5,500,000 tons.

Ukraine possesses rich deposits of manganese, in the district of Nicopol, on the Dnieper, and in Eastern Podolia. In the Donetz basin there are important mercury mines.

The coal fields of the Donetz basin are among the richest in Europe. In 1911 they produced nearly 3,300,000 tons of anthracite

and 3,610,000 tons of coke. In spite of this large showing, the Ukrainian coal industry is still in its infancy.

Ukrainian Galicia possesses rich pockets of petroleum and deposits of ozokerite, or natural paraffin. Galicia's total yield of oil in 1911 amounted to almost 1,948,000 tons, an output exceeded only by that of the United States and of the Caucasus. Ozokerite is found in Eastern Galicia and in the Ukrainian sub-Caucasian districts, the



Kyiv. Université. — University. — Universität.

former containing the richest deposits of that mineral in the world.

Ukraine's total salt production in 1907 amounted to 1,100,000 tons. She possesses excellent pottery clays, rich deposits of kaolin, graphite, chalk, sulphur and a good deal of peat. The want of capital and unfavorable political conditions have prevented a full exploitation of these very great natural resources.

3. Manufacturing.

Ukraine's industry is now in a transitional stage, from the status of home-industry to that of large scale factory production.

Ukrainian home-industry is distinguished by the durability,

solidity and especially the clever ornamentation of its products. Cooperage, wagon-making, ship-building, basket-weaving, pottery, metal-working, rope-making and tanning are pursued in this fashion.

Factory organization is of recent introduction in Ukraine, but its progress before the war had been encouraging. The most important factories were the sugar establishments, which produced in 1914 over 1,500,000 tons of raw sugar and about 1,000,000 tons of refined sugar. Next in significance are flour-milling, liquor distillation, oil-pressing, tobacco products, match industry, and paper-making. Although the Russian government tried artificially to protect the Moscow district in its competition with Ukraine, nevertheless the Ukrainian cast-iron industry reached, in 1917, the mark of 3,000,000 tons yearly. Like the mines, the manufacturing industries of Ukraine need for their development free political institutions and a supply of capital.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

Communication in Ukraine is poorly provided for. This has been partly due to unfavorable natural conditions, but chiefly to the inefficiency of the government officials. Particularly was this the case of the roads, the construction of which was perennially neglected by both: Poles and Russians.

The Ukrainian railroads are inadequately developed. Galicia's mileage amounts to 5 miles for every 100 square miles. That of the rest of Ukraine amounts to only 1 mile for a similar area. The railroads were built with strategic objects in view. If ever economic interests were taken into consideration, they were the economic interests of the foreign centers: in Austria, those of Vienna and the Germans; in Russia, those of Moscow, Petrograd and the Baltic ports. The chief railroad center in Galicia is Lemberg (Lviv). Outside of Galicia, the chief junctions are at Brest and Kharkov.

The chief waterways are the rivers Dnieper, Don, Bug, Dniester and Kuban. The Dnieper is navigable throughout its entire course within Ukraine except for a stretch below the city of Katerinoslav, where it is made useless because of rapids. Ukraine possesses very few artificial waterways.

5. INTERNAL COMMERCE.

The trade between different portions of Ukraine is comparatively insignificant. There is in Ukraine no large commercial class, and that which existed was composed largely of Russians or other foreigners, who used their influence with the bureaucracy to freeze out all Ukrainians. At the same time, the co-operative societies have had a great growth. Eastern Galicia was covered with a network of co-operative organizations, and the co-operatives in the Russian part of Ukraine amounted to 47% of those of the entire Russian empire. The significance of the co-

La première âme

Quand j'étais parmi les vivants
Je m'appelais Priscilla.
C'est ici que je suis née,
Que je grandissais,
Que je m'amusais avec d'autres
 enfants

Et que je jouais au colin-maillard
Avec Georges, le fils de

l'Hetman.²⁾

Le Hetman apparaissait au seuil
Et nous appelait au château...

Voilà la grange: c'est là qu'elle
m'apportait

Des figues et des raisins secs
Et me prenait ensuite dans ses

bras...
Et quand, chez le Hetman.

De Czyhiryn,⁸⁾ ses amis,

On m'envoyait chercher alors,
On m'habillait, on me chaussait.

Et le Hetman m'enlevait dans ses bras.

Me portait et m'embrassait...
C'est ainsi qu'à Soukhbotov⁴⁾

Je poussais, je m'épanouissais
Comme une fleur et tout le

M'affectionnait et m'aimait.

Et jamais je n'ai fait de mal
à personne.

Jamais une vilaine parole
Je n'ai prononcé. J'étais jolie

Et mes sourcils étaient bien noirs!

Beaucoup me faisaient la cour
Et demandaient ma main,
Je me préparais au mariage
Mais le malheur survint.

De grand matin
— C'était justement un dimanche —

Je suis allé chercher de l'eau
(Ce puits depuis

S'est effondré et desséché,
Et moi, dans les airs, je vole
 toujours!)

Mais voici que je vois: l'Hétman
avec sa suite!...

Je puisais de l'eau
Et avec mes seaux remplis je

traversais la route.
Je ne pouvais donc pas savoir

Que c'est à Perësaſlav⁵⁾ qu'il
allait

Prêter serment à Moscou.
Et c'est avec grande peine

Que je portai jusqu'à la maison
Cette eau. Oh! que ne l'ai-je
pas renversée

Et que ne brisai-je les seaux? . . .
Mon père, ma mère, mon frère,

Moi-même et les chiens
Furent empoisonnés

Par cette eau maudite!
Voilà pourquoi je suis châtiée

Voilà pourquoi, O mes
soeurette,

On ne me laisse pas entrer au paradis.

La deuxième âme

Et moi, mes soeurs,
On ne me laisse pas entrer au paradis

Parce que j'ai donné à boire
au cheval

Du Tsar de Moscou⁶⁾

A Batouryn.⁷⁾ quand il rentrait

A Moscou de Poltava.⁸⁾

Je n'étais qu'une adolescente
Quand le glorieux Batouryn
Fut incendié une nuit

Par les Moscovites,
Quand ils ont tué Tchetchel

Et novèrent dans le Seïm

Les enfants et les vieillards.

Je roulais parmi les cadavres

cheval, —
Et j'ai abreuvé son cheval.
Ah! je ne savais pas
Que je péchais mortellement.

Sas doute, parce que, servant
Chacun et les contentant
Du Tsar moscovite
J'ai abreuvé le cheval?

La troisième âme

Ma mère me portait dans ses bras,

Où si j'éprouvais quelque
douleur.

le Dniéper

sur la galère

Ma mère expira aussi! Dans
la même fosse

[ennemie féroce de l'Ukraine.
Une louve affamée? ...

Le soir tombe. Elle s'en vont
coucher à Tchouta.

Volèrent jusqu'à la forêt

Pour reposer la nuit.

Traduction de KIEVIENNE.

(France-Ukraine, Paris, Mars-Avril 1926.)

- *) Taras Chevtchenko (1814—1861) — le plus grand poète de l'Ukraine.
- ¹) *Moscovite* = les Ukrainiens appellent les Russes — *Moscovites*.
- ²) *Le Hetman* = souverain ukrainien. Ici il s'agit du Hetman Bogdan Khmelnytskyj (17. e siècle).
- ³) *Czihiryn* = résidence des Hetmans, actuellement petite ville en Ukraine.
- ⁴) *À. Soubotiv* avait été enterré le Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyj.
- ⁵) *Pereiaslav* = ville en Ukraine, où Khmelnytskyj conclut une union libre et temporaire avec les Russes, en 1654, ne prévoyant pas, quel désastre pour l'Ukraine aura cette union.
- ⁶) *Tsar de Moscou* — Pierre le Grand.
- ⁷) *Batouryn* = résidence bien-aimée du Hetman Mazepa.
- ⁸) *Près de Poltava* ont été battu les armées unies ukrainienne et suédoise par Pierre le grand, tsar de Russie, en 1709.
- ⁹) *Kyiv (Kiev)* = capitale d'Ukraine.
- ¹⁰) *Catherine II.*, l'impératrice russe qui avait détruit la dernière organisation militaire ukrainienne «*Sitch*», en 1775, dans le voisinage de Katerynoslav.

Ukrainian Students.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF UKRAINIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS „CESUS“.

The conditions for a closer collaboration among the Ukrainian students were always very bad. Before the world war Ukraina was divided between Russia and Austria-Hungary. After the great war and the struggle for Ukraina's independance our native country has been divided under more countries than it was even before the world war. That is why a union of all Ukrainian students in one student body was and is so difficult.

But nevertheless the Ukrainian students tried always to organize their central student body, in spite of artificial political boundaries and different repressions. We should like to begin with recent days.

In 1908 Ukrainian student delegates from Ukrainian territories under Russia came to Lviv (Lemberg), in order to organize here a Ukrainian student Congress and to create the National Union of Ukrainian students, with the headquarters in Lviv, under Austria at that time. But after 6 years there came the great war and Ukrainian students have been imprisoned by Russian victorious armies and sent to the northern Russia and Siberia, while all Ukrainian cultural life ceased to flourish, as the Russians have forbidden the printing of Ukrainian books also in this part, temporarily occupied by Russian armies. That is why the National Union of Ukrainian students ceased to exist during the war. After the world war and 3 years long struggle for Ukraina's independance the first Congress of Ukrainian students took place in Prague, in 1921. Ukrainian students — emigrants and those of Western Ukraina participated at it. In such a way the National Union of Ukrainian students has been renewed in 1921. A few weeks after this Congress our National Union has been admitted to the CIE (Confédération Internationale des Etudiants) and since that time the Ukrainian students collaborate with their foreign colleagues for the common student tasks and ideas. The second Congress of the National Union took place in Poděbrady, the third in Dantzig, the 4th in Příbram, the 5th in Prague.

Temporary headquarters of the National Union is Prague. There are following departments: Präsidium, Secretariat, economic, foreign and cultural departments, Pressbureau, Control Commission and court of justice.

At last we wish to point out that Ukrainian students appreciate the collaboration with foreign colleagues and wish to renew the relations with the academic youth of Europe, which have been interrupted in the XIX. century. For this purpose the Foreign Department has been organized since the beginning of the Ukrainian National Union.

LES HAUTES ÉCOLES UKRAINIENNES À L'ÉTRANGER.

Nous ne voulons pas traiter ici les hautes écoles en Ukraine Soviétique ni celles en Ukraine Occidentale. Nous nous bornerons aux écoles supérieures ukrainiennes à l'étranger.

Indépendamment de sa tâche politique, l'émigration ukrainienne a la mission de sauver la civilisation nationale. A l'étranger ont émigré non seulement ceux qui ont combattu les bolchéviques avec les armes, mais aussi beaucoup d'intellectuels, ceux qui étaient le cerveau de la nation. Ils ont cherché à l'étranger le terrain favorable pour le travail intellectuel en général et le travail scientifique en particulier. Ce terrain favorable, ils l'ont trouvé surtout en Tchécoslovaquie, qui dans les circonstances actuelles difficiles est devenue protectrice de la civilisation pour tous les éléments nationaux qui font partie de U. S. S. R.

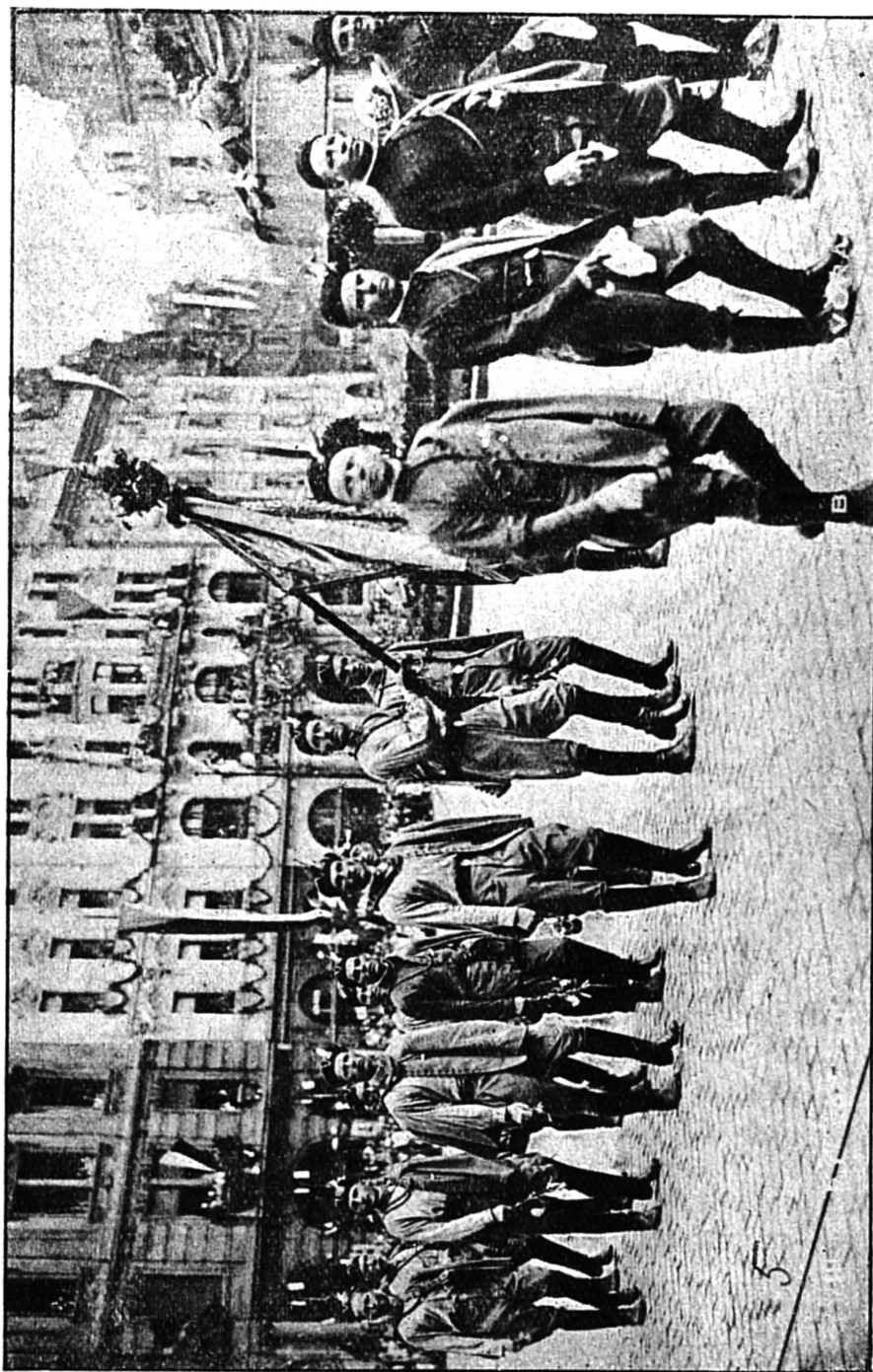
Sur le territoire de Tchéco-slovaquie existent actuellement quatre hautes écoles pour les émigrés ukrainiens — l'Université, l'Académie Agronomique, l'Institut Pédagogique et le Studio Artistique.

L'Université a été fondée en 1920 à Vienne, mais elle n'y avait pas trouvé le terrain favorable. Ce ne fut qu'à Prague que les professeurs ukrainiens ont trouvé de la part du gouvernement et des savants tchécoslovaques le plus grand intérêt et sympathie. L'Université Ukrainienne a deux facultés — la faculté de droit et la faculté des lettres. A cette dernière sont enseignées quelques matières scientifiques qui forment l'embryon de la faculté des sciences. Le corps enseignant se compose de 30 personnes, le nombre des étudiants est plus de cinq cents.

L'Académie Agronomique à Podêbrady, non loin de Prague, a trois facultés: la faculté agronomique, la faculté de génie rural et la faculté économique. L'Académie possède plus de 30 laboratoires et cabinets scientifiques, le corps enseignant compte ici plus de 50 personnes et le nombre d'étudiants atteint six cents. De fait l'Académie est l'institution scientifique la plus importante en émigration. Les circonstances lui imposent la grande tâche de la reconstruction économique de l'Ukraine. L'Académie se trouvant à l'étranger a la possibilité d'utiliser la grande expérience et les ressources scientifiques européennes, la ressemblance des conditions de production entre la Tchécoslovaquie et l'Ukraine facilite encore cette tâche. La durée d'études à l'Académie est de quatre ans et dans un an une partie d'étudiants vont terminer leurs études et pourront utiliser leurs forces dans une profession pratique favorable et sur le sol ukrainien. L'Académie Agronomique pourra facilement se développer et former trois hautes écoles: l'Académie Agronomique, Ecole Polytechnique et l'Ecole des Etudes Commerciales.

L'Institut Pédagogique à Prague prépare des cadres des travailleurs intellectuels pour la nouvelle Ukraine en utilisant l'expérience scientifique. Le rôle civilisateur de cet Institut sera très important dans l'avenir, surtout si l'on considère qu'il faudra revoir les méthodes

et les fondements même de l'école actuelle bolcheviste en Ukraine. L'Institut a plusieurs sections qui correspondent aux différentes branches de pédagogie, notons la section musicale et vocale — embryon d'un Conservatoire National.



Les étudiants ukrainiens—Sokols pendant les fêtes des Sokols à Prague, juillet 1926. Devant le monument de Hus.
 The Ukrainian Students—Sokols during the Sokol-festivals in Prague, July 1926. Before the Hus-Monument.
 Ukrainische Studenten—Sokolen während der Sokolfeier in Prag, Juli 1926. Vor dem Husdenkmal.

Le Studio Artistique a été créé pour développer les problèmes artistiques, il jouera sans doute dans l'avenir, un grand rôle dans le développement de l'art national ukrainien, car l'Académie Ukrainienne des Arts à Kiev, comme d'ailleurs toutes les institutions analogues sur le territoire de l'U. S. S. R., est complètement isolée du monde et de ses influences vivifiantes.

L'activité des sociétés scientifiques qui existent auprès des hautes écoles ou indépendamment d'elles est assez signifiante. Les plus actives des ces sociétés sont: la société d'histoire et de philosophie qui organisé les conférences tous les huit jours qui sont imprimées ensuite, la société médicale qui imprime les ouvrages de ses membres. La société juridique, la société technique, deux sociétés économiques à Poděbrady, la société pédagogique etc. Il faut encore mentionner les sociétés scientifiques et d'autres créés par les étudiants avec ou sans le concours des professeurs. Toutes ces sociétés deviennent de véritables laboratoires de la pensée scientifique des émigrés, ici sont résolues des questions concrètes dans les différentes branches de la science et sont posés des problèmes pour l'avenir. Au moment actuel on travaille pour convoquer le congrès scientifique ukrainien qui couronnerait le travail intellectuel et scientifique des émigrés ukrainiens.

L'Université Ukrainienne édite les „Recueils Scientifiques“ et les ouvrages de ses professeurs (25 volumes). L'Académie Agronomique et l'Institut Pédagogique éditent les conférences de leurs professeurs.

Pour unifier le travail scientifique des émigrés ukrainiens un comité spécial — „le Comité Académique“ a été créé qui a pour but d'entrer en relations avec des institutions scientifiques européennes (par l'intermédiaire de l'Office du Travail Intellectuel) et d'organiser des congrès scientifiques ukrainiens.

AUS DEM SPORTSLEBEN DER UKRAINISCHEN STUDENTENSCHAFT.

Es ist nicht so leicht dem ausländischen Student über das gegenwärtige Sportleben der ukrainischen Studentenschaft zu berichten und ihm dasselbe verständlich zu machen.

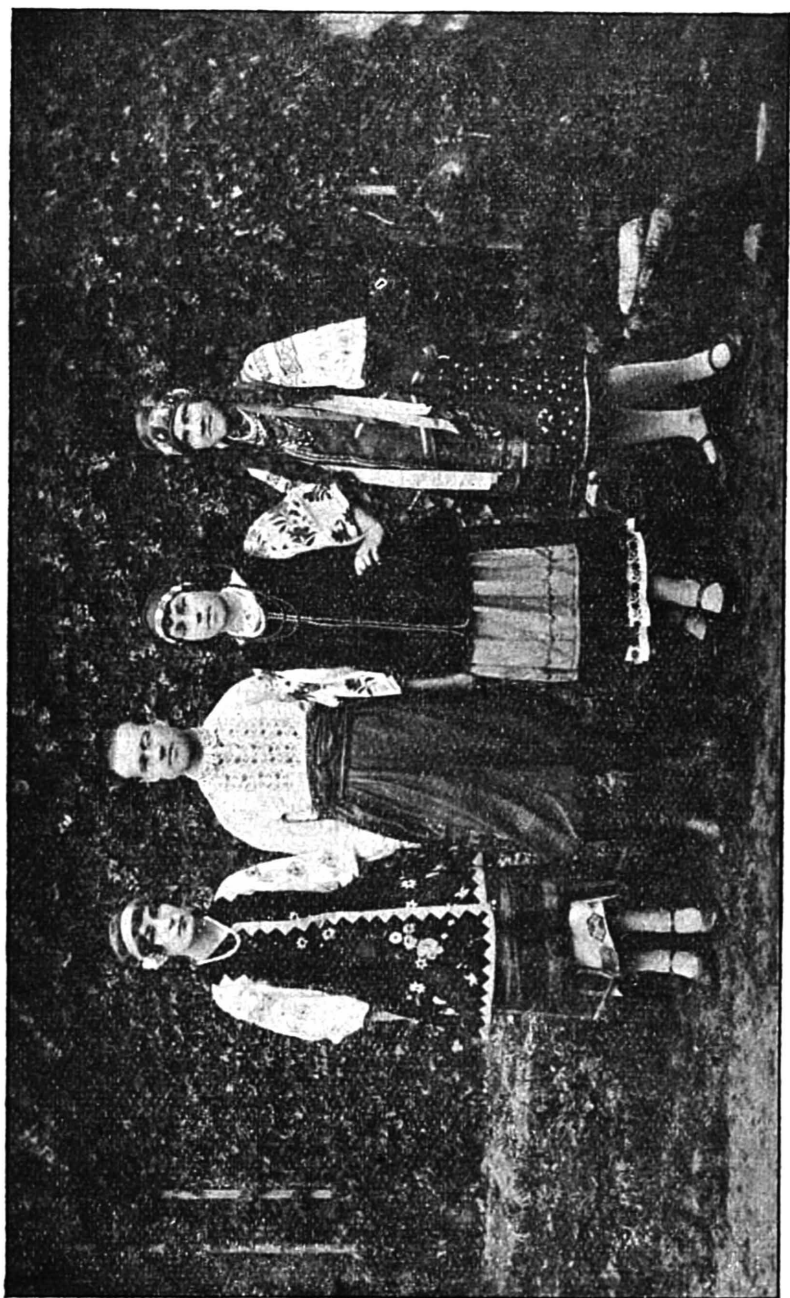
99% der ukrainischen Studenten befinden sich zur Zeit in der Heimat in solchen Verhältnissen, die dem Sport durchaus nicht günstig sind. Einerseits die ständige Wirtschaftskrise in der Sowjet-Ukraina zwingt den ukrainischen Studenten in seiner freien Zeit Arbeit zu suchen, um Brot zu verdienen, andererseits das Sowjetregime lässt keine Bildung von freien Gruppen und Sportvereinen zu, sondern zwingt alle den offiziellen Sportvereinen beizutreten.

Aus diesem Grunde ist das Sportsleben der ukrainischen Studentenschaft nach dem Kriege zurückgegangen und wir können hier grösstenteils vom Sport aus der Vorkriegszeit reden.

Nebenbei sei bemerkt, daß die ukrainischen Studenten in Galizien, das unter Polen sich befindet, und der Bukowina (unter Rumänien) in der letzten Zeit eine bemerkenswerte Sporttätigkeit entfallen: die Sportvereine „Ukraina“ in Lwiv (Lemberg) und anderen Städten Galiziens, „Dowbusch“ in Czernivtzi (Czernowitz) in der Bukowina, lassen sehr oft von sich hören. Trotzdem sind das noch die ersten Anfänge.

Die Anfänge der ukrainischen Studentensportes sind in den ersten Jahren dieses Jahrhunderts zu suchen, als in allen grösseren Städten

der Ukraine Sokolvereine gegründet wurden, die neue Ideale und Methoden aus dem Westen mit sich brachten. Um diese Vereine gruppierte sich die ukrainische Studentenschaft, die anfangs 1905 zur Gründung von selbstständigen Organisationen, besonders solchen die der Leichtathletik, dem Fussball und Tennis gewidmet, waren, schreitet. Hier muß bemerkt werden, daß in der Ukraina, wo grosse



Academie Ukrainienne des Sciences Economiques à Poděbrady. Costume national.
National dress. — Nationaltracht.

Flüsse sich befinden, der Flußsport sich immer auf hoher Stufe befand und der ukrainische Student konnte in diesem Zweige sich immer mit seinem ausländischen Kollegen mit Erfolg messen. So z. B. im Jahre 1908 haben die jungen Kyiwer Sportsleute an dem internationalen Sportsfest in Hamburg zum ersten Male teilgenommen und den ersten Preis im Skif gewonnen.

In den ersten Entwicklungsjahren des ukrainischen Sportes haben die ukrainischen Studenten sehr oft an Sokolfesten, die alle 4—5 Jahre in Prag stattfanden, teilgenommen und errangen dort im Jahre 1907 in der Gymnastik den ersten Preis, im Jahre 1912 den ersten Preis im Hoch — und Weitsprung, den zweiten im Sperm u. a. gewonnen.

Auf der Kyiwer Olympiade im Jahre 1913, an der Sportleute aus ganz Russland, einschliesslich Finland, teilnahmen, gewannen die ukrainischen Studenten die ersten Preise im Diskos-werfen, im Laufe mit Hindernissen und im Rudern.

Nach der erwähnten Olympiade begann der ukrainische Studentensport sich rasch zu entwickeln. Knapp vor dem Kriege gab es an jeder ukrainischen Hochschule Sportvereine. — Durch den Krieg und die Revolution wurde alles zerstört und man kann heutzutage vom Sport der ukrainischen Studenten nur in Galizien und im Auslande sprechen.

Allgemein bekannte Umstände haben Tausende von ukrainischen Studenten auszuwandern genötigt, die sich in der Tschechoslowakei, Polen, Deutschland und Österreich niederliessen und dort auch ihre Sportvereine gründeten.

Diese Sportvereine haben ihre Zentrale in der Tschechoslowakei und zählten am 1. Jänner 1926 über 500 Mitglieder.

Jedes Jahr werden Sportfeste veranstaltet, die entweder in Prag oder in Poděbrady stattfinden. Man pflegt: Leichtathletik, Fussball, Volley-ball u. a., daneben auch Gymnastik.

Auch an nicht ukrainischen Sportfesten nehmen die ukrainischen Studenten teil, w. wie z. B. an der letzten 8. Sokololympiade in Prag.

Es ist nicht die Aufgabe ukrainischer Studenten Champions unter ihren Mitgliedern gegenwärtig zu suchen, sondern hauptsächlich den Sport in Zentral- und West-Europa zu studieren, um die neuen Ideen in die Ukraina zu bringen und als gebildete Sportinstruktoren später in der Heimat tätig zu sein.

UKRAINIAN STUDENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (Some figures.)

Czechoslovakia is one of the most important centres of the Ukrainian studying youth. That is why we wish to publish some facts, from the life of Ukrainian students in Czechoslovakia, which will be, perhaps, interesting for foreign fellows.

High schools:

I. Special schools:

		from Great Ukraina		Galicia & Bukovina	
men	women	men	women	men	women
984	36	479	26	375	9
62,3%	23,4%	79,7%	33,7%	48,1%	19,2%

II. University type:

587	113	119	50	402	35
37,0%	74%	19,8%	65,0%	65%	74,4%

III. Art Schools:

10	4	5	1	5	3
0,7%	2,6%	0,8%	1,3%	0,6	6,4%



Les étudiants ukrainiens de l'Académie Ukrainienne
des Sciences Economiques à Poděbrady en costume
de cosaques des XVI.—XVII. siècles.

Cossac uniforms from the XVI.—XVII. centuries.

Kosakentracht aus den XVI. und XVII. Jahrhunderten.

Hence $\frac{2}{3}$ (62,3%) of all students-men have chosen the special technical high education, while $\frac{3}{4}$ of students-women are at schools of a general university type.

After the branches the scheme is as follows: Great Ukraina: agronomy 28,2%, mechanics 24%, economy 20,6%, forestry 11,8%, then technology, miners — 4,4%, veterinary 1,3%.

Branches of the second type: Great Ukraina: pedagogy, natural sciences & philosophy — 60,5% men and 64,0% women, then medicine 35,2% men & 36,0%, law — 4,2%.

Galicia: economy 20,0%, forestry — 18,2%, miners — 17,2%, agronomy — 12,6%, mechanics 12,4%, technology — 10,1%, veterinary 9,5%. Type II. law — 35%, medicine — 34,0%, pedagogy — 31,0%.

Knowledge of foreign languages.

Great Ukraina (1)

one	two	three	four	no European language
115	41	2	—	541
16,4%	5,8%	0,3%	—	77,5%

Galicia (2) & Bukovina (3):

657	103	18	1	44
79,9%	12,4%	2,2%	0,1%	5,4%

Volhynia, Kholm & Pidliachia (4)

8	1	—	—	53
12,9%	1,6%	—	—	85,5%

Kuban (5)

8	—	—	—	24
24,5	2,9	—	—	72,6%

Generally we must emphasize, that these students who studied in the former Russia don't speak, in their majority, not even one language, but also those of the former Austria-Hungary don't speak more languages than the Austrian official language (German).

Knowledge of principal European languages:

Great Ukraina

French		English		German		Italian	
full	not full	full	not full	full	not full	full	not full
71	261	8	23	125	295	4	11

Galicia & Bukovina

57	62	52	67	777	37	40	30
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Volhynia, Kholm & Pidliasha

2	21	1	1	7	23	—	—
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Kuban

4	13	1	2	5	13	—	—
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We see that the knowledge of French & English languages is almost equal, while that of English less and still less Italian.

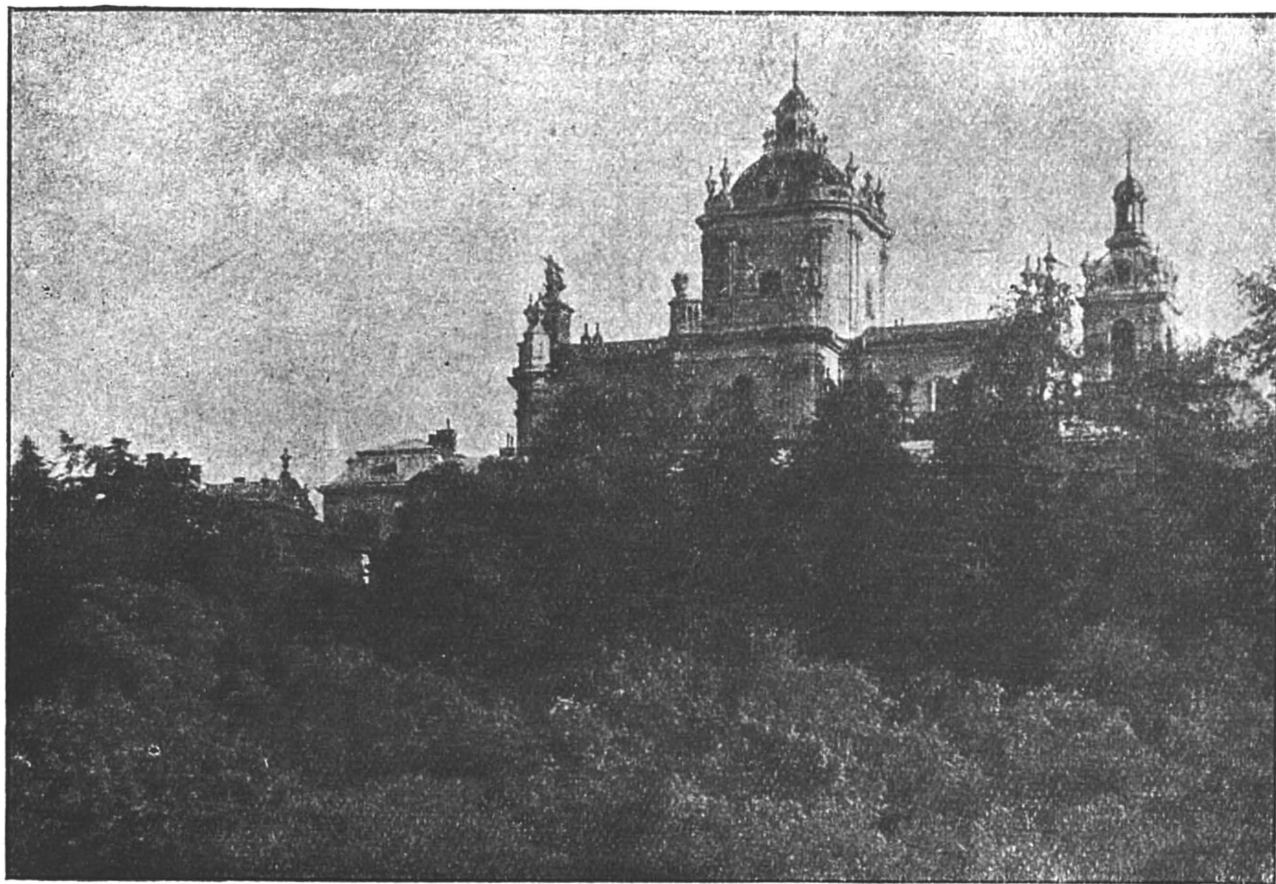
The knowledge of Slavonic languages:

The Czech, Russian & Polish are the principal languages, spoken enough well. Czech — 1349, Russian — 1188, Polish — 1026, while Bulgarian speak only — 4% and Serbian 2%.

The living conditions. Most students live (1663 persons, it is 91,2%) in private houses, 155 (8%) in boarding houses.

Bad lodgings — 23.4%, especially in Poděbrady. Light in rooms: 50% naphta, 50% electricity.

In the room are two students 59%, one student — 11,1%.



Lviv (Lemberg). L'église de St. George.

Lviv (Lemberg). The church of St. George.

Lviv (Lemberg). Georgskirche.

Meals.

	Ukrainien	Student	Mensa	at home	restaurant
Prague	825			201	152
	70,0%			17,2%	12,8 %
Poděbrady	240			81	11
	72,2%			24,5%	3,3%
Brno	95				
	60,5%			28,7%	10,8%
Příbram	6			35	36
	16,7%			41,5	41,8
Bratislava	1			2	1
	25,0%			50,0%	25,0%

One dinner costs 3.5 Kč — 5 Kč.

2/3 take only their dinners (Prague — 42,7%, Brno 32,0%), others have not all days their dinners.

The same can be said concerning the supper. This cannot satisfy the Ukrainian student, especially if we realise that he lived a long time in need in concentration camps etc. after the struggle for Ukraina's independence and the great war.

Health.

Good state of health	satisfied	ill
445	146	947
28,9%	9,5%	61,6

Hence 61,6% of students are menaced by diseases. Here are 48% Galicians, then those from Bukovina. The worst conditions are at Příbram & Bratislava, then Prague.

The tableau is following: catarrh of the lungs — 19%, tuberculosis 17%, undernourishment — 14,5%, diseases of the heart — 8,7%, Nervos — 8,30%, rheumatism — 8,2%, catarrh of the inner organs 6,5%, wounds of war — 3,5%, chronical bronchit — 1,4%, Malaria — 0,75%, eye diseases — 0,75%, other deseases.

One sees that most students suffer from these diseases which demand good accomodation and food. The Ukrainian student has not just this. The budget of a Ukrainian student in Prague is devided as follows: room — 132,72 (17,3%), heating — 8,7%, light — 1,4%, meals — 229,43 (30%), clothes — 9,4%, laundry — 3,4%, studying manuels — 5,4% transportation — 3,9%, cure — 5,2%, hygienic needs — 2,5%, pays to the organization — 2,4%, for amusement — 1,8%, gifts — 1,0%, tobacco — 5,5%, ale — 1,8%.

Participation at the organized social life.

Cultural, professional & social activity — 90,6%, no participation — 9,4%.

Are active in one organization — 25,9%, in two — 41,8%, in three — 21,6%, four and more — 10,7%.

Professional organizations count: 1,196 members, student organisations — 1,038, sporting associations — 372, cultural — 363, economy and cooperatives — 263, litterature — 253.

After the territories we have the following tableau: Kuban — 54,8%, Great Ukraina and Volhynia — 36,5%, Galicia — 28,8%.

1. Great Ukraina — the present Ukrainian Soviet Republic.
2. Galicia — Ukrainian territory formerly under Austria, since 1923 under Poland.
3. Bukovina — Ukrainian territory, formerly under Austria, at present under Rumania.
4. Volhynia, Kholm and Pidliacha — Ukrainian lands, formerly under Russia, now under Poland.
5. Kuban — formerly under Russia, at present under the Russian Soviet Republic.

»LEGIOGRAFIE«, Praha-Vršovice, Sámova 665.