UKRAINE AND THE UKRAINIANS

A Handbook of Concise Information Regarding the Country, People, History and Industry of Ukraine

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Ukraine and the Ukrainians

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.

2. UKRAINE'S SITUATION.

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 Pripet in the north to the Black Sea in the south.

3. UKRAINE'S NEIGHBORS.

Ukraine borders in the southwest on the masses of the Roumanians and Magyars; in the west on the ethno-graphic 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.

4. 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 southwestern 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 prov-
inces 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 south-eastern 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.
8. 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.

9. 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. UKRAINE'S 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 bureaucrats are Poles. In the towns, in 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. These non-Ukrainian nationalities living in Ukraine number about 12 millions.

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 Encyclopedic (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 Russian. 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 Ukrainian 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" (caravan 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.

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 of 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,
Ukraine

AREA: 330,000 square miles.

POPULATION 45,000,000.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Republic.

ESTABLISHED: 1917.

CAPITAL CITY: Kiev.
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 V. Samiilenko, 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. In Hungary, the Magyars did their best to deprive the Uhro-Russins of any cultural expression.

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 Kовалевский. The scientific labors of "The Scientific Society of Taras Shevchenko" in Lemberg, have gained world-wide recognition for 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. Stretsenko, and S. Ludkevich. The roll of statesmen and military leaders contains such names as P. Konashevich, B. Khmelnitsky, 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 Polovtzes. 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 Khmelnitsky, 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 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 same policy of Magyarization which they employed against all the other non-Magyar nationalities.

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 pre-
cisely similar circumstances by Roumania. Thus Ukraine, invaded by Bolsheviki and hard pressed by the Central Powers, made peace with the latter at Brest Litovsk.

But the Germans turned out to be a remedy hardly less deadly than the disease itself. They came ostensibly to drive away the Bolsheviki, but they behaved no differently from Bolsheviki themselves. They exploited Ukraine economically, by requisitioning bread, cattle and grain from the farmers. They also tried to rule the country politically and, to this end, they overthrew the Ukrainian government, a democratic regime deriving its powers from the will of the people, only to place in its stead a military dictator subservient to German commands, to whom was given the historic Ukrainian title of "hetman." This individual, General Skoropadsky, was acceptable to the Teutons because he was a militarist, a large landholder, a conservative, and a willing tool in the German scheme, which was to make Ukraine the centre and nucleus in a reconstruction of the old centralized Russian empire, every part of which the Germans intended to control, both politically and economically.

The result was foreseeable. The Ukrainians rose in a mass rebellion, destroyed the German plans in the east, and interfered considerably with their progress in the west. At a time when Poland, Roumania and Russia had all seceded from the struggle, against German expansion, the Ukrainian insurgents stood in battle alone, without material or moral support from the western powers, and conducted against the Germans a sanguinary guerrilla warfare which obliged them to maintain in the east an army of a million soldiers, who were seriously needed by their generals in the west.

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, drove the Germans out of the country and 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, up to the Teutonic defeat, 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 precentage 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. The struggle with them is not yet over.

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 degredation of the Ukrainians carried on by the czarist regime. The centralist policies were seen to survive even under the liberals, Lvov and Kerensky, and were actively revived by such men as Skoropadsky, Kolchak and Denikin, and by the poorly masked Russian nationalism of the Bolsheviki. 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.

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 possess 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 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 or 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 in-
dustry 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 perenially 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, Germans 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-operative movement was enhanced by conditions which came into being during and after the war.

A characteristic feature of Ukrainian internal commerce has been the importance of the annual fair. These fairs
have been held at many of the most important cities; e. g., Kiev, Kharkov, Romny and Poltava.

6. INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

International trade relations are even less developed than internal commerce. It can be safely said that so far Ukraine has supplied for export only raw materials and received manufactured goods in exchange. She exported grain, live stock, poultry, eggs, butter, sugar, lumber, oil, iron ore, manganese, salt, coal, hemp and flax, and imported all kinds of metal goods, especially agricultural machinery and manufactured tools. She also bought cotton and woolen goods abroad.

The future will see a considerable development in Ukraine's commerce with the world. Until now the backwardness of the land's industrial development, a series of political oppressions and economic exploitations have prevented Ukraine from occupying that position in world trade which she ought to enjoy because of her immense natural resources, her position in the proximity of Asia and the Mediterranean Sea, and the industrious quality of the Ukrainian people.