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developments in the Bolekhiv Rayon of Stanislavskaya Oblast [Ukrainian: Stanislaviv; Polish: Stanislawow; 48°55', 24°42'] for the first quarter of 1950.

2.

There are two collective farms in the rayon: one, by the name of "Voroshilov" in Bolekhiv, the other, known as "Victory", in the village of Hoshiv. Attempts were made to organize collective farms in the villages of Cholhany and Kniazholuka. When the peasants refused to join the collective farm in Cholhany, the Communist officials themselves signed for 210 farmers under various pretexts and claimed later on that the peasants "voluntarily" requested the establishment of a collective farm. When the farmers continued to boycott the farm, the Communists brought a tractor and tilled the soil themselves. But the farm lacks the equipment which the Communists promised to deliver. Meliorative work had been ordered for March and April, but it was not carried out.

3.

There is a railroad line which passes through Bolekhiv. The station is in charge of Pavel Rozumov, a Russian and a Party member. There is a railroad stop in the village of Tiapche. A forest railroad runs from Bolekhiv to Briaza, and from Bolekhiv to Lushky. There are four locomotives which haul wood loads twice a day.

4.

The Communists continue exploiting the forests in the most flagrant manner. The best wood is being cut regardless of the terrain or the age of the trees. The forest post at Polanytsia supplied 10,130 cubic meters of wood in the first quarter of 1950. Some 5,331 cubic meters of wood were loaded and taken away. The sawmill in Polanytsia delivered 320 cubic meters of planks which were shipped to the town of Dolyna.

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5. At the same time, the Communist administration makes much ado about the planting of "new forests", but so far less than 25 per cent of the acreage assigned for this purpose has been planted. The "Ukrainian Soviet Building Material" in Dolyna planned to cut 28,600 cubic meters of wood for the year 1950. Over 72 workers were employed by the Polanytsia sawmill, and 57 horse-drawn wagons were used to take the wood to the yards.
6. The wages of workers in the rayon are generally low. For instance, the average monthly wage of an industrial worker is from 200 to 500 rubles, and that of officials from 250 to 1,200 rubles. At the Polanytsia sawmill wages are as follows: 12 to 35 rubles a day for wood cutters, and 18 to 35 rubles a day for the drivers. From this wage 6 per cent is deducted for income tax, plus a 6 per cent tax imposed on those without children.
7. There are cattle ranches on the collective farms in Bolekhiv and Hoziyiv. These ranches were completed after the deportation in January and February. There is a general lack of cattle and horses, and no effort is being made to improve the situation. Despite this, the administration has ordered quotas of meats in increased proportions. For the year 1950 it ordered: for 1-2 hectares of land--125 pounds of meat; for 2-4 hectares--165 pounds; for over 4 hectares--210 pounds. A farmer who owns more than 4 hectares of land and 2 head of cattle is considered a kulak (karkul in Ukrainian) and is highly taxed. A superior quality of meat is required.
8. Sales decreased considerably in the period of time reported because of lack of consumers' goods. To illustrate the situation, here is what the village of Cholhany received for the consumption of its inhabitants:
- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Vodka | 30 bottles; | at 30 rubles a bottle |
| Candy | 60 klg; | at 14 rubles a klg |
| Matches | 3000 boxes; | at 0.20 rubles a box |
| Soap. | 125 pieces; | at 5.20 rubles a piece |
| Wine. | 20 bottles; | at 33 rubles a bottle |
| Cigarettes. . . . | 250 packages; | at 1.50 rubles a package ("Parachute") |
| Petroleum | 210 liters; | at 2.60 rubles a liter |
- In the month of February the store (cooperative) in Cholhany received goods worth 4,700 rubles and sold them for 4,103 rubles.
9. After the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party on 1 Mar, prices dropped 3-50 per cent; the biggest drop was on vodka, 40 to 50 per cent. Prices are calculated by the government but are very high, often higher than on the black market. For instance, bread in the store costs 24.50 for klg, but on the black market it is only 14.60 rubles; a jacket in the store costs 150.50, and on the black market it costs only 120-130 rubles.
10. Party members and the MVD and MGB personnel have privileges as far as purchase of goods is concerned: they are supplied with the best goods directly from the base in the rayon, while the rest is sent to the village cooperative.

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11. The Soviet Government collected in the time reported taxes due for the years 1948 and 1949, and fined the farmers for refusing to go to work. In the first quarter of 1950 the Soviet Government collected the following taxes in the rayon of Bolekhiv:

No.	Village	Agricultural Tax	Insurance	Loan	Without Children
1.	Tysiv	7,000 rubles	1,500 rbl	500 rbl	2,000 rbl
2.	Bubnyshche	1,500 "	300 "	200 "	1,000 "
3.	Polanytsia	1,000 "	450 "	700 "	1,500 "
4.	Kozakivka	2,000 "	700 "	-	1,000 "
5.	Sukil	700 "	500 "	-	600 "
6.	Taniava	300 "	-	200 "	1,200 "
7.	Hoziv	750 "	800 "	2,000 "	2,000 "
8.	Cholhany	7,000 "	1,200 "	6,000 "	3,000 "
9.	Pidberezhe	3,000 "	500 "	2,000 "	4,000 "
10.	Tiapche	2,500 "	400 "	800 "	3,000 "
11.	Hoshiv	7,000 "	1,200 "	800 "	5,000 "
12.	Gerynia	5,000 "	600 "	500 "	3,500 "
13.	Vytvytsia	2,500 "	1,000 "	2,000 "	5,000 "
14.	Kalna	1,000 "	700 "	-	2,500 "
15.	Roztichky	2,500 "	-	500 "	1,500 "
16.	Stankivtsi	800 "	500 "	-	500 "
17.	Tserkivna	4,000 "	1,000 "	1,000 "	1,500 "
18.	Sloboda Bol.	1,500 "	500 "	-	500 "
19.	Lypa	700 "	200 "	-	500 "
20.	Bolekhiv	90,000 "	2,500 "	21,000 "	65,000 "

In the town of Bolekhiv the Communists raised 2,108,000 rubles in the months of December 1949 and January and February 1950, although they had planned to raise 3,224,000 rubles. The Bolekhiv District Finance Department fulfilled its plan on incomes 94.4 per cent. Taxes were raised by force of armed Communist brigades. As no money can be raised, they take cattle and equipment.

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