

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE INHABITANTS OF STANISLAVOV DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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Abstract. Every war is a specific period in the area of social and economic life of people and cities. The ongoing fights always destroy both infrastructure and crops. This, in turn, translates into a reduction in the ability to conduct any business activity, as well as affects the increase in prices and impoverishment of the society. All of this in turn affects the public mood and the widely understood state of security in a given area. The Great War, as the World War I was then called, was the first global military clash between two significant military-political blocs. Its economic effects were extremely large for Europeans, regardless of the country. Everywhere, it triggered inflation, the rationing of basic necessities and the need to co-finance armaments by citizens. However, not everywhere, the course of the war and its economic consequences were identical, which resulted even from the fact of the existence or non-existence of the phenomenon of occupation. This article is intended to show what economic consequences are caused by war and occupation in micro-regional terms. The main re-search problem is the analysis of the social and economic life of the population of the third largest city in the province of Galicja, Stanislavov (Austro-Hungarian Empire), during the First World War. For this reason, the then state of industry, the level of development of trade and services, and the devastating impact of military activities on the economic progress of the city and its residents were analyzed. The article also draws attention to the process of gradual impoverishment of inhabitants resulting from the ongoing military operations, lasting for long periods of occupation and orders issued by the occupation administration that focused on plundering state assets belonging to the Habsburg Empire and charging the population with the costs of maintaining the occupation army. At the same time, the initiatives of the civil (autochthonous) city authorities, which sought to counteract all the negative effects of the occupation, were pointed out. The work is characterized by a chronological-problem approach to content. The initial conquest is the outbreak of World War I, and the final end of the war in November 1918. The source basis of the article are archival materials collected in the State Archives of the Ivano-Frankivsk Region in Ukraine, compact publications and articles, as well as materials posted on the Internet.

Keywords: First World War; Stanislavov; safety; defense; industrial enterprises; food-stuffs; trade establishments; services; speculation.

The First World War brought suffering and destruction to Stanislavov, which was in a whirlpool of world geopolitical changes. After that, the level of socio-economic life of the city was declined by destruction during military operations and by three Russian occupations (from September 3, 1914 to February 20, 1915, from March 4, 1915 to June 8 in 1915, from September 11, 1916 to July 24, 1917), and the safety of the inhabitants was under great threat. In the first days of the war, Austrian troops, which were constantly dislocated in Stanislavov, began to search for "traitors" of the empire and disclose the Russophile movement.

Austrian authorities did everything possible to ensure peace in the Habsburg Empire. Back in July 1914, Stanislavov, along with Lviv, served as a forward evacuation point (DAIFO, ф.п. 909.1.1186, p.4).

Immediately after the arrival of the Russian army in the city, the "Regulations of the Commandant of Stanislavov" dated September 5, 1914, were posted on the streets, determining the life of the city under Russian occupation. They also determined the timetable for the work of all enterprises of trade and services. Thus, grocery stores were supposed to open 6:00 am or 8:00 am, and closed at 8:00 pm. Restaurants and cafes could be opened until 10:00 pm. Certain permits were received only by the cafe "Under the Golden Eagle" P. Rubin and "Edison" P. Ferber, which could work until 2:00 am, as well as the restaurants of M. Gavbenshtok, A. Stigar, I. Shmid, P. Knizhat-ka, Ф. Malashinsky, K. Schweisser and the cafe: "Union" by V. Krovitsky and "Aus-tria" P. Belle, which could receive visitors (mostly Russian military) by 4:00 am. Such measures were connected with the institution of martial law, which was aimed to maintain order and protection in the city in time of war. All employees of trade were obliged to accept Russian money at the rate of one ruble to three silver Austri-an crowns. It was strictly forbidden to sell or let soldiers consume alcohol (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, p. 1). Also, the above-mentioned decisions prohibited thefts, the offenders were punished by a martial court, and in some cases were punishable by death penal-ty. The city's population had to fulfill its previous obligations, and refer it with "full respect and honor" to the Russian army.

Note that the prohibition on the sale of alcohol to the lower ranks of the Russian army was ignored by Jewish entrepreneurs, and already on October 5, 1914 the Rus-sian government was to post in the city announcements about the ban of Jews, through drunken soldiers, who sell alcohol (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, p.9).

In order to calm the local population September 11, 1914 the occupation authorities promised that trade and industrial will not be oppressed, but the sale of alcohols was banned, and the cost of the Austrian crown was set at 30 Russian kopecks (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, p.8).

Later, on October 23, 1914, the Russian army guaranteed the preservation of mone-tary savings in banks for citizens loyal to the occupation authorities (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, p.17). On December 15, 1914, residents of the city were forbidden to buy goods at the rankers of the Russian army by the decisions of the governor-general (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, pp.5-6).

However, occupation conditions did not contribute to economic prosperity and to the food security of the city. This is a natural result of military operation. So, at the end of 1914 the Russian authorities issued an official communication about the need to take into account the products and fuel within three days that were available from the sellers and the population. What was hidden, requisitioned free of charge and transferred to the city government for distribution to the poor inhabitants of the city (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.4, p.28).

In the tasks and military strategies of the Russian Empire, Stanislavov played a large role. The first important point was that the city was in the so-called "buffer zone", and

therefore served as an outpost for the protection of the empire as a conditional, cordon city. On the other hand, Galician in the eyes of then political leaders was a theatre of a possible military conflict with Austria-Hungary. Regardless of the imperial regime, Stanislavov was considered as the future territory of the Russian Empire.

The obligatory resolution of the Galician governor-general on January 26, 1915 forbade the export of money, securities, silver, gold and platinum beyond the borders of Galicia and Bukovina (except Russia) for an amount of more than 500 rubles per person. It also prohibited the payments, deliveries or transfers of any sums of money by Austrian, Hungarian, or German and Turkish nationals. At the request of the payer, payments could be contribution to a special fund formed in the Lviv field treasury (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.1).

From 7 to 20 February 1915 the city was under the control of the Austrian troops. The Burgomaster K. Fiedler immediately spread the proclamation about the need to follow the rule of law and the punishment for illegal actions. The city authorities prohibited the sale of alcoholic drinks, exceeding the maximum prices for goods, encroachments on property, resistance to law enforcement officers (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp. 6, 11).

As a result of escapes and migration of the population due to ongoing military operations in the city and its surroundings, in the city remained many empty apartments. According to reports of the Russian authorities, on the Lithuanian street had 52 vacant apartments, on the street. May 3 – 56 apartments, st. Sapizhinsky – 79 apartments, st. Goluchovskygo – 45 apartments, st. Petra Skarga – 30 apartments, etc. (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.21, pp.31-37).

However, there were cases where the homeowners returned. One such example is the Jew A. Brill, who had a building and trade shop on the Koliyova street. The Russian police, in the context of the struggle against Austrian intelligence service, could not understand why the businessman at the beginning of the war was wicked and mocked up the Russian prisoners, fled with his family during the retreat of the Austrians, but later returned and opened a store (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.58, p.59).

According to the report of the Stanislavov' police chief: "... in the city trade and crafts were very developed and were exclusively in Jewish hands...". Russian troops recorded the presence of such enterprises in the city: stearin candle and match factories, a yeast plant and a rectification plant, a wool factory, a vodka factory, a brewery, a basket factory, four leather, three brick and tile factories, a steam mill and two oil refineries (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.1, p.177).

The Russian occupation called the city's butchery, electric and gas plants, "sling-shots", city taxes and a cemetery as sources of incomes of city authorities (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.1, p.177).

As of 1913, there were 909 trade enterprises in the city, in particular Jewish ones – 843 (92, 7%), Polish – 50 (5.5%) and Ukrainian – 16 (1.7%) (Monolatiy, 2017, p. 76). It should be noted that private individuals actively applied for permits to open shopping agencies in the city. There were cases of opening a business in the city by foreigners. So, a Greek subject to Anastasius Kistinius in the Market Square opened a grocery store (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.58, p.91).

The occupation authorities tried to regulate and limit the consumption of food products in the conditions of war, one of which was the order of the governor of Galicia dated May 15, 1915 on restricting meat consumption – on Tuesday and Friday it was forbidden to sell meat or dishes from it (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.4).

The Russian army brought with it a significant number of uneducated and corrupt officials, who carried out numerous abuses. In April 1915, the police chief of Stanislavov noted that the "okolotochny" (an urban police officer-author) Karpenko, being drunk, burst in to the inhabitant of Knyagin-in-girki the Jew Leon Zilber and demanded a thousand rubles from him. Later it became clear that the Zilber helped the policeman in receiving bribes from other persons in the amount of 50 kopecks to 5 rubles (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.14, p.175).

In the circular of the Ternopil governor of March 3, 1915 it was reported that Russian officials often borrowed various goods and products and did not pay for them (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.58, p.80). Russian soldiers did not always behave in an exemplary manner.

Despite the war, the Russian police recorded the presence of prostitutes in restaurants, cafes and cinemas, and in Prokaty, Pasechnaya and Mikitintsy, "prostitution freely hidden" (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.16, pp.44-45. According to the Austrian police in 1907 in the city there were 198 registered prostitutes and 710 hidden, of which only 15 passed the medical examination in the spring of 1915). It should be noted that according to the order of the chief of the Russian garrison on April 14, 1915, restaurants for officers were open until 12:00 am, cinemas were up to 11:00 pm, and private persons were allowed to walk through the streets, visiting restaurants, etc. only up to 10:00 pm (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.58, p.80).

Since June 8, 1915 Stanislavov came under Austrian occupation. After the return of the Austrian authorities, the urgent issue was rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure again. On July 14, 1915, representatives of M. Stanislavov participated in the organization "Union of 30 cities of Galicia", which operated in Krakow. The organization decided on a large-scale action for the economic and technical reconstruction of cities. The ways for reconstruction would be mostly subventions and other resources. To receive assistance, it was necessary to assess the military damage to the economy and individuals. In order to analyze the losses suffered, magistrates had to open special bureaus, which consisted of architects, officials and members of the public. Work on damage assessment should be completed by August 10, 1915 (DAIFO, ф. 7.1.268, p.1).

In addition, on August 12, 1915, in the city was made an announcement about the possibility of declaring to the Magistrate about the damage caused by the war, and from August 19 it was possible to inform the Magistrate about the material losses from the flattening during the war of the military or the maintenance of horses in the buildings of citizens (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp. 31, 34).

In the conditions of military poverty, the Austrian authorities tried to avoid speculation in the food market and rigidly regulated social and economic life. June 12, 1915 was determined by the official course of the German mark – 1 crown 30 halerz. September 20, 1915 it was reported that payments on bank liabilities were not canceled, but only was delayed payment of certain obligations (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp. 15, 39).

The announcements of the city's Magistrate of June 8, 1915 allowed the merchants of flour and grain to keep their reserves untouched, and trade with private persons only after special permission of the city authorities (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.15.). On June 14, 1915, the Magistrate banned the sale of alcoholic beverages, the export of consumptive goods and cattle from the city without special permits, announced the acceptance of weapons and ammunition, as well as property that got to people by robbing the real owners. Public closed institutions could work from 9 pm to 6:00 am, restaurants to 11:00 pm (cafe "Union" and "Habsburg" to 12:00 am), and movement around the city was prohibited from 11 pm to 3.30 am (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp. 19, 20).

Warfare and the ultimate occupation always have a direct impact on the economic situation of the local population. The occupation authorities almost always pursue a policy of plunder against state and private property. In addition, residents often have to supply a number of different products to the professional army. This applies in particular to persons running a business and farmers. Reducing the amount of food products on the market, in turn, translates into higher prices and rationing of goods.

June 15, 1915 in the city was issued a warning to the Magistrate on the punishment of the population for concealing consumer goods, inflating prices for goods, speculation, give light weight (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.8). According to decisions of the magistrate on June 19, 1915 the work of food stores was mandatory. Besides, residents pledged to report on the availability of their livestock. Since September 23, 1915, began a mandatory census of foodstuffs among the population (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp. 21-22, 40).

According to the order of August 18, 1915, it was possible to bake only rounded buns in water weighing 35 grams and sell them at a price of 4 halerz per piece. Flour for biscuits to be only wheaten, and for baking bread – both wheaten and rye. Bread should be baked in loaves weighing not less than 280 grams, and its price should be 5 halers for 70 grams (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.5).

January 25, 1916 was introduced a number of rules and limitations for bakeries and confectionery. In particular, it was forbidden to bake bread from wheat flour, cookies from yeast pastry, confectionery products could not be baked from wheat and rye flour, and could only be sold two days a week, it was forbidden to put biscuits on tables in bakeries and confectioneries, bread sellers could sell it by pieces at the buyer's request (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, p.12).

February 5, 1916 Magistrate banned the manufacture and sale of cookies. Bread could only be baked in long and round loaves, which, with full cooling, should weigh 280 grams and the bread should also be refrigerated. The loaf should be easily divided into four pieces of 70 grams each. In addition, 20% of the potato mixture had to be forcibly added to the bread. The price of bread could not be more than 3-5 halerz for 70 grams and 7 halerz for every 140 grams (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, p.17).

As a result, the social and economic crisis forced the government to announce on November 3, 1915, the introduction of cards for bread and flour in the city, and from November 7 persons who were in Stanislavov for more than 24 hours were to receive special permits (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, pp.47-48).

By order of the imperial royal governor of the province of G. Kollard on January 11, 1916, the city set the maximum price for flour. Thus, wheat flour and rye flour should cost no more than 50 halercz per kilogram. In case of failure to fulfill these price requirements, the authorities and police warned about requisitions and punishment of fines up to 2000 crowns or arrest up to three months. The Magistrate banned the sale of bread and confectionery products in the absence of bread cards (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.6, pp. 1, 14).

In the end, on February 4, 1916, a restriction was imposed on the consumption of bread per person (for working people – 300 grams per person, for working families – 200 grams per person). The residents of the city were warned: "...if someone uses carelessly his stocks or otherwise gets rid of them, he will feel hunger because there will be no bread for him." On March 13, 1916, in order to prevent a deficit, it was announced that it was possible to buy bread and flour only in the gmina where the bread card was issued. Since March 16, inhabitants of the city had to decide on a trade institution (with 25 offered), where they would to receive their bread cards (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.6, pp. 15, 28, 31).

To deal with speculation and concealment of sugar stocks, the Magistrate on January 14, 1916, determined 17 sugar sellers who had the right to sell it at a fixed price – 1 crown and 6 halercz per kilogram. But on January 27, 1916, were announced the maximum prices for oil (1 liter of oil – 44 halercz). On February 5, 1916, the government demanded from all producers and sellers of sugar to report its stocks and warned that concealing sugar supplies would be punished with arrest from 1 month to 1 year (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.6, pp. 9, 13, 16.).

The order of the Austrian governor on March 6, 1916 prohibited the sale of milk and dairy products in establishments of catering from 02:00 to 07:00 pm. An exception was the dining room, where ate poor citizens. There, dairy products were sold from 02:00 to 03:00 pm and from 06:00 to 07:00 pm (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.6, p.2).

The socio-economic situation did not improve due to the ongoing war and prolonged occupation, during which the occupying authorities were still demanding the supply of further contingents, and imposed quantitative restrictions on the population in the purchase of basic necessities. So on March 20, 1916, sugar cards were introduced for those families who had sugar reserves of no more than 2.5 kg per person. Confectioneries, coffee houses, restaurants had to submit information about their needs for sugar to the authorities, and also to report on the available reserves of coffee. At the same time, agricultural producers, traders and entrepreneurs should report to the city on the state of potato stocks in the city (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.6, pp.34-36).

The Magistrate also initiated a number of actions in the city that should help Austria in the war. August 14, 1915, it was announced the beginning of the purchase in the population for military needs, "all sorts of metals." September 30, 1915 The city's magistrate appealed to the population with a request to help military with food, for-age and firewood, after that citizens should receive the compensation for expenses, and on October 1 was held in Stanislaw a "patriotic gathering" of metal for the needs of the army (DAIFO, ϕ . 636.1.5, pp. 32, 42-43).

October 5, 1915 in the city was circulated appeal of the imperial royal governor of the province G. Kollard on the need for participation of the population in a military loan

(DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p.42). April 21, 1916 "patriotic loan" for military needs was repeated. Possible patriotic appeals to the city's public did not have a significant effect, because on October 20, 1915, was announced the requisition of any metal dishes for the needs of the army, on 11 November, the collection of metals began, only industrial enterprises that had military orders received privileges (the declaration of January 25, 1916 established proportions for requisitions – 1/3 of metal items from manufacturers and industrialists and 1/2 from owners of restaurants, taverns, bakeries). November 12, 1915 there were announcements of collecting "for reward" items of gold and silver. December 5, 1915 and May 10, 1916 in the city again announced the purchase of metal dishes from the public, and December 9, 1915 began to purchase food (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.5, p. 46, 49-50, 52, 54; DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, pp. 11, 44).

Despite all the poverties of the war, the city continued to develop. By the decision of the Magistrate of May 5, 1916, permission was given to start work on laying sewer networks between the streets of Sapizhinska and Sobieski (DAIFO, ф. 7.1.269, pp.1-2). At the same time, the Magistrate on January 14, 1916, announced that the owners of agricultural land would agree to help with the spring field work. In addition, despite the war, the Austrian authorities made a transition to daylight saving time on the night of April 30 to May 1, 1916, in order to save costs for lighting (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, pp. 7, 43).

In the summer 1916 the "Brusilov Offensive" began, when Russian troops under the command of General A. Brusilov on a broad front line broke through the defense of the Austrians and rapidly began to move deeper into the territory of the enemy. On August 11, Stanislavov was captured by the Russian army (Первая мировая война. Брусиловский прорыв, 2018). Stanislavov found himself in the front-line zone and underwent considerable destruction. As a result, the town hall was damaged, many houses around were destroyed. The Armenian church and the building of the former Jesuit collegium received significant damage (Bondarev, 2007, p.25).

Immediately after the arrival of Russian troops, the chief of the garrison, Major-General Osipov and the commandant of the city, Lieutenant-Colonel Dolinsky announced the introduction of a curfew. Exit to the streets of the city was allowed from 6.00 am to 9.00 pm hours, restaurants should be closed at 6.00 pm, cafe at 8.00 pm (except for the restaurant and cafe at the hotel "Austria", which could be opened until 11.00 pm).

The notification of the Russian authorities on August 13, 1916 informed the population that it was forbidden to export copper, zinc and other metals from the city; skin; as well as food products. Note that on August 27-28, 1916 was made requisition of motorcycles and bicycles for army needs. In the city, had to be stopped the sale of alcoholic beverages, as well as the production and sale of publications, ridiculing the Russian Empire (booksellers should have been withdrawn from the sale of similar literature, otherwise the owners were threatened with exile to Siberia). In addition, residents of the city were forbidden to buy things into soldiers (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, pp. 47, 50).

The occupation regime began issuing new bread and sugar cards, and food trade was allowed. Stores that did not open were subject to requisition. Jews were given bread and sugar cards separately from Christians, which was a manifestation of national discrimination (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, pp. 49, 55, 57).

The following course was set for monetary circulation: the Austrian crown was 39 Russian kopecks, the German crown – 46 Russian kopecks (for a gold coin), the Austrian crown – 25 kopecks, the German crown – 30 Russian kopecks (for a silver coin), the Austrian crown – 15 Russian kopecks, 17 Russian kopecks (for banknotes) (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.6, p.47).

According to the data of the Magistrate of Stanislavov on September 3, 1916, there were about 28,000 inhabitants in the city (according to the registration cards of November 27, 1916, the police gave more accurate figures – 4,067 men, 10,521 women, 11,429 children), both permanent and evacuated from other gmins. Probably there were about 6,600 inhabitants in the Knyaginín town, about 3,000 in the Knyaginín' colony (these gmins were separate administrative units and had separate administrations) (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.36, pp. 2, 109).

For a weekly needs of the city, were necessary 1500 poods of wheat flour, 1500 poods of bread, 1500 poods of cereals, 400 poods of sugar, 20 poods of tea, 20 poods of yeast, 1500 poods of various fats, 400 poods of salt and 20 pigs (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.43, p.30). So, in January 1917 the city planned to spend 6,500 poods of wheat flour, 6,600 poods of rye flour, 6,600 poods of various cereals, 2,000 poods of sugar, 100 poods of tea, 100 poods of yeast, 6,000 poods of various fats, 2,000 poods of salt, 100 poods of wax candles, 2000 puds of kerosene (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.43, pp.73-74).

The statistical reports of the police department of the city contained data on factories, warehouses and workshops in the area of Stanislavov. Namely: 5 tanneries, 2 brick factories, a carpentry workshop, a cart factory, a liquor factory, a brewery, a yeast factory, a cast iron foundry, a weaving factory, an alcohol-cleaning plant, an alcohol factory, two mechanic workshops, a sawmill and forest warehouses (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.36, pp.59-60). Some of these enterprises at that time did not work, and most of their owners moved deeper into Austrian territory. Urban enterprises could also be stopped through requisitions, as it happened with the city butchery on the Golu-khovska street, which did not work through the requisition of machine belts from July 25, 1916 (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.46, p.8).

There were also data about a mill, a sausage factory, a city gas plant, a parquet factory, seven shoe shops, and seven pharmacies. The number of trade establishments was 171, in the city there were hotels – Habsburg (20 rooms), Union (34 rooms), Hübner (20 rooms), Austria (18 rooms), Central (18 rooms), European (16 rooms), Black Eagle (12 rooms) (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.36, pp. 64-67, 73-74, 81, 113-117). Despite the war, ten carriers operated in the city. The fiacre travel price ranged from 1 crown 20 halers to 4 crown, depending on the comfort and duration of the trip (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.43, pp.142-143). For the ramming and preservation of highways the city had only one tractor (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.51, p.134).

Even before the war, the city developed in the socio-cultural sphere. There were three printers in Stanislavov, four cinemas, a theater for them. Stanisław Moniuszko and seven shops with books and paper articles. They all existed almost continuously during the occupation, although the activity of printers, cinemas and theater was under the supervision of the Russian authorities.

As of November 20, 1916, in the inhabitants numbered 267 units of large and small cattle, 166 pigs, 102 working horses. However, not more than 1/3 of the harvest was collected, and the rest was destroyed in the course of military operations. The harvested crop was not enough for food provisions, and besides, winter wheat was sown with no more than 40% of the agricultural land (the rest was occupied with fighting positions) (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.36, pp. 51, 86).

In connection with these circumstances, food aid in the city required 10,480 people, of whom 19% (1,906 people) were intellectuals. The situation was partially solved with the assistance of charitable organizations. Thus, under the Magistrate, the Meshchansky Committee and the All-Russian Zemsky Union created two shops and a food point. 12 stores were organized by the Magistrate, 1 shop by the Union of Cities. In these shopping centers you could buy goods at a cost price, and the food point provided up to 200 free lunches. The city also had six shelters for the homeless, the infirm and the elderly (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.36, p.109).

At the same time, according to official government data, as of November 1916, rye bread of grade 1 in Stanislaviv county cost 47 kopecks per 1 kg, wheat bread 75 ko-pecks per kg. Flour rye (80 kg) of 1 grade could be purchased for 30 rubles, wheat flour – for 36 rubles. For veal and pork meat, the price was about 1 ruble per kg, the oil cost 4 rubles per kg, the egg was sold at a price of 60 kopecks per 1 piece, and 1 liter of milk could be purchased for 35 kopecks. Against the backdrop of the prices of food products, the possible earnings of the residents of the city looked scant. Thus, an unskilled worker for a day of work with food received 1 ruble of salary (a woman for the same job – 75 kopecks, and a teenager – 50 kopecks). Somewhat more was the salary for work in plasterers – 1 ruble 50 kopecks; at carpenters and locksmiths – 2 rubles 40 kopecks, a bricklayer and a smith received 3 rubles for labor (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.33, p. 21).

Police monitored that the sale of essential goods in the city was not carried out at inflated prices. Sellers, violators were subjected to administrative fines in the amount of 10 to 50 Russian rubles (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.38, pp. 39, 49, 77, 109). The fines were also imposed for the passage without the established passes, the illegal purchase of various things (15 rubles a penalty) from lower ranks of the Russian army, the increase in house prices, the sale of alcoholic beverages and their illegal drinking (100 rubles in fine), and the prostitutes who did not undergo medical examination, was arrested for three days (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.38, pp. 55, 132, 162, 165, 193). Only for October – December 1916, the fine collected for violation of mandatory regulations amounted to 2,975 rubles (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.41, p.27).

The Russian authorities also actively carried out requisition for the needs of the army of various products and goods – from washstands and toilets to sewing machines and dynamo machines. At the same time, money for goods was not paid, which in official documents was explained by the fact that the owners were absent during requisition (DAIFO, ф. 528.1.35, p. 110-160).

After the February revolution in Russia, the occupation authorities declared a radical change in attitude towards the population of the seized territories. Thus, in the appeal of the regional commissar of the Provisional Government in Galicia and Bukovina, D. Doroshenko to the population of the occupied territories of May 20, 1917 it was stated that " [...] the new government considers it fair to take all measures to facilitate the fate

of the inhabitants of the occupied territory, namely, to give the population freedom both in restoring old forms of self-government in rural and urban areas, and in restructuring them on new broader grounds, if that population wished [...]". Under the new conditions, the Russian government set itself the task of streamlining the food business and organizing councils in the counties and provincial commissars (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, p.1).

The city continued to operate restrictions on the work of trading establishments and institutions for recreation (according to the decree of February 20, 1917, trade was to be carried out from 8.00 am to 08.30 pm, cinemas, cafes, etc. should be closed at 08.30 pm.), and from 9.00 pm the started curfew (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, p.6).

July 8, 1917 began the last large-scale offensive of Russian troops. The army struck at the Galich – Stanislav section in the direction of Kalush, Bolekhov, and its offensive was successful (Zayonchkovskyy, 2002). However, demoralized by revolutionary events at home very quickly, Russian troops began to retreat and left Stanislav. At that time in the city massively destroyed factory equipment and occurred harassment the local population (Havryliv, Arsenych & Protsak, 1998, p.74).

In the center of the city many houses were burned and throughout the province the war left deep traces (Tsekler, 2007, p. 68). Then the house of Khana Landa burned down, which divided the modern Viche' Maidan into two parts. The passage of Gartenberg was completely destroyed and the houses were placed around it (Bondarev, 2011, p. 20). Broken by ammunitions, shattered by the bombing of the city, devoid of any conservation, the city hall was cracked and could collapse at any time (Bondarev, 2011, p.14). The greatest destruction took place along Karpinsky Street (now it is a segment of Galitska Street from its beginning to the Town Hall), along Kosciuszko Street (Sotnyk Martynets), the whole area of Franz Josef disappeared from the map of the city, etc. the Austrians even held a narrow-gauge railroad to the center, along which they removed construction debris (Bondarev, 2009, p.20).

In connection with the military actions, the city was in a difficult financial situation. Evidence of this is a loan received from the regional authorities in September 1918 (DAIFO, ф. 27.1.1, p.5). In the amount of 2 million 382, 281 crowns (Chernov, 1971, p.62). During the last two years of the war, prices for essential goods rose by 1,000 percent or more. For any stabilization of the socio-economic situation, the Magistrate attempted to distribute responsibilities among all residents of the city. In particular, it was decided to register all residents of the city with their addresses in order to evenly distribute apartment duties to all residents of the city (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.8, p.8).

The Austrian authorities tried to limit the growth of consumer prices in order to reduce social tension. Thus, by order of the mayor from August 26, 1917, those in need could claim food aid, whose monthly income for one member of the family did not exceed 75 crowns (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, p.16). But in pursuance of the order of the vicegerency in Galicia on November 20, 1917, the city determined the maximum prices for wholesale and retail trade in sugar. Thus, by order of the mayor from August 26, 1917, those in need could claim food aid, whose monthly income for one member of the family did not exceed 75 crowns (DAIFO, ф. 7.1.272, p.1).

For the impoverished population, in the city worked military cuisine (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, p.25). Furthermore, the government practiced overtime sales of bread. So, since

February 14, 1918 they sold half of the bread for each member of the family, besides that, it was possible to exchange flour cards for bread. But from 3 to 7 October 1918, they sold 1 loaf of bread for each member of the family. The resolution of January 28, 1918 permitted to increase the consumption of flour for those who work hard from 1150 to 1850 grams, also facilitated the life of the poorest (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.8, pp. 1, 5-7).

Simultaneously, the city suffered from the continuation of the war. Announcements of the imperial-royal stage team on August 4, 1917 provided for informing the inhabitants of the city about their food supplies. The commoners should keep with themselves 20 kg of flour, 10 kg of cereals, 10 kg of beans, 1 kg of sugar, salt, tea, a half kilo of soap, and the excess was pledged for military needs. In October 1917, conducted the requisition of horses from the population for the needs of the army (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, pp. 3, 15, 20). Authorities even banned the produce of moonshine from pears, plums and apples, except for vegetables that were not able to consume in raw form. Although for produce of moonshine, were needed special permits (DAIFO, ф. 636.1.7, p.19).

The Great War, which ended, did not bring a peaceful period for Stanisławów and its inhabitants. In addition to the Poles waiting for the reconstruction of the Polish statehood, Ukrainians became active in the town, who on October 21, 1918 created the National Council, which on the night of November 1, 1918 took power from the Austrians, proclaiming the establishment of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Although the situation in the city was not occupation-like, the residents were waiting for the full liberation and inclusion of the city in Poland until May 1919. However, this is a separate element of the history of the city and the region. (Grajny, 2016, pp. 131-132, 139-140).

Summarizing, it is worth noting that during the war the city was occupied several times, so the authorities and their priorities changed. This had a significant impact on residents, infrastructure and the city itself, including the economic and economic situation. As mentioned in the text, especially the occupation carries quite significant economic consequences. I am talking here specifically about the reduction of the amount of goods on the market and the resulting price increase for individual goods. The above situation is important in relation to sellers and intermediaries on the one hand, and buyers on the other. The former, often trying to seize the opportunity, artificially raise prices in order to get rich faster, which in turn affects the impoverishment of consumers and the rapid deterioration of social moods.

In the presented example, you can see that economic mechanisms are triggered during the war. Not for all people, the period of war and occupation only means financial losses, although it must be admitted that few are getting richer on this occasion, while most people are poor.

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