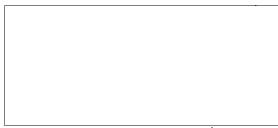


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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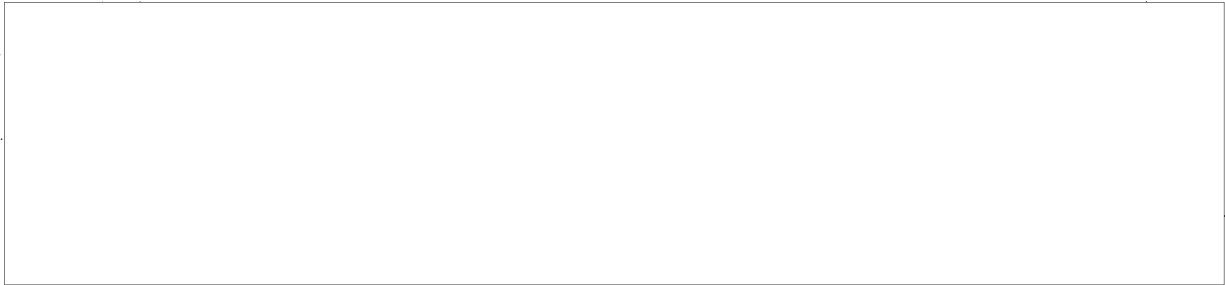
SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. The Svishtov Machine Tractor Station 2. Personalities in Karamanovo Village, 3. Collection of State Grain Quotas	DATE DISTR.	18 August 1953
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The Svishtov Machine Tractor Station

1. The Machine Tractor Station in Svishtov is located approximately 1,500 meters east of the city on the highway leading to Polski Trumbesh. It has the following equipments:
 - a. Eighteen DT 54 horsepower Soviet tractors, from the Kharkov Tractor Plant;
 - b. One Universal 20 horsepower tractor from the Vladimirov Tractor Plant;
 - c. Three 22 and 30 horsepower Fordson American tractors;
 - d. Four Lants-Boldog 12 horsepower German tractors;
 - e. Three 25 horsepower Lants-Boldog German tractors;
 - f. One 30 horsepower Lants-Boldog German tractor;
 - g. Twenty-five different types of pressure drills;
 - h. Twenty-five Soviet and Bulgarian seed drills;
 - i. Five Bulgarian plows;

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- j. Seven cultivators;
 - k. Thirty-five harrows;
 - l. Fifteen Soviet Rostelmash plows;
 - m. One S-4 KKZ self-propelled combine (cutting head four meters long);
 - n. Three S-6 Rostelmash tractor-drawn combines (cutting head six meters long);
 - o. Ten German and American reapers; and
 - p. Five Soviet binders.
2. According to the plan, the machine tractor station is supposed to have 120 workers, but it usually employs between 180 and 190 workers. Salaries are as follows (the first figure shows the salaries in new currency, and the figure in parenthesis shows the salaries in old currency):
- a. First year apprentice, 180 leva (4,500 leva);
 - b. Second year apprentice, 220 leva (5,500 leva);
 - c. First year assistant, 300 leva (7,500 leva);
 - d. Second year assistant, 340 leva (8,500 leva);
 - e. Third year assistant, 380 leva (9,500 leva);
 - f. Third class specialist, 440 leva (11,000 leva);
 - g. Second class specialist, 480 leva (12,000 leva); and
 - h. First class specialist, 540 leva (13,500 leva).
3. By means of the most diligent work and by specializing, a worker or specialist can fulfill his plan up to 120 percent, which means that the salary of a first class specialist can be 640 leva (16,000 leva). However, an average of approximately 2,500 leva (old currency) is deducted and the specialist will receive about 13,500 leva (old currency). Workers are not paid for overtime.
4. The administrative personnel force consists of about 25 workers, most of whom are Party members. According to the law, there are 10 administrative workers for each 100 workers. Salaries are as follows:
- a. MTS director, 22,000 leva plus 5,000-6,000 leva as a bonus for holding a command position, for a total of approximately 28,000 leva (old currency);
 - b. Technical manager, 18,000 leva plus command position bonus;
 - c. Chief of the political department, 18,000 leva plus command position bonus;
 - d. Deputy chief of the political department, 15,000 leva plus command position bonus;
 - e. Member of the political department (agitator) in charge of liaison between the MTS and the TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Cooperative Farm), 13,000 leva plus command position bonus;

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- f. Agronomist, 19,000 leva plus command position bonus;
- g. Chief accountant, 17,000 leva;
- h. Accountant, 15,000 leva; and
- i. Chief of the workshop, 16,000 leva.

5. From the above lists, it can be seen that the lowest administrative worker receives more salary than the highest-paid MTS laborer. 50X1-HUM
6. The MTS has a political department, attached to the administrative staff, which consists of five persons: A chief, an assistant chief, and three members who are in full authority in the station. The MTS has a party organization of approximately 15 members. In 1950, the DSNM (Dimitrovski Sŭyuz na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth) organization had 37 members. 50X1-HUM
7. [redacted] the following administrative personnel: 50X1-HUM

- a. Velichko Getev, [redacted] is the director of the MTS;
- b. Vasil Monev, chief of the political department [redacted]
- c. Gencho Gŭrkov, [redacted] he is leader of the youth section and is in charge of the DSNM at the MTS; he is also a member of the bureau of the DSNM of Svishtov Okoliya; and
- d. Petŭr Rusev Petrov, [redacted] he is the technical manager of the MTS. 50X1-HUM

Personalities in Karamanovo Village

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8. [redacted] the following personalities of Karamanovo village (N 43-33, E 25-31), Svishtov Okoliya: 50X1-HUM
- a. Atanas Stanev Atanasov, [redacted] chairman of the Village People's Council; he takes an active part in the forceful collection of State grain deliveries; in 1949 he received a reward of 30,000 leva for on-time collection and fulfillment of delivery quotas [redacted]
 - b. Nikolay Filipov, [redacted] secretary of the Village People's Council; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - c. Lyuben Tsvyatkov "Dulgiya," [redacted] member of the Village People's Council, member of the administrative council of the TKZS, chief instigator of foreseeable collection of State grain quotas;
 - d. Neyko Genov, [redacted] member of the administrative council of the TKZS; 50X1-HUM

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- e. Kosta Bozhinkin, [redacted] member of the administrative council of the TKZS;
- f. Petrush Ivanov Kopchev, [redacted] member of the administrative council of the TKZS;
- g. Nikola Bozhinov, [redacted] chairman of the TKZS;
- h. Ivan Patev, [redacted] former chairman of the TKZS and now vice-chairman;
- i. Dimitŭr Kŭrov, [redacted]
- j. Asen Petrushev Kopchev, [redacted] chairman of the DSNM in Karamanovo;
- k. Lambi Bushkov, [redacted] was expelled from the TKZS; from the TKZS;
- l. Todor Trifonov K'osov, [redacted] expelled from the TKZS; from the TKZS;
- m. Litso Drumev, [redacted] tried for failure to meet his State grain delivery quota and sent to Belene Prison Camp;
- n. Ancho K'osov, [redacted] expelled from the TKZS; from the TKZS;
- o. Ancho Tanev, [redacted] expelled from the TKZS; from the TKZS;
- p. Ivan Bozhinkin, [redacted]
- q. Iliya Nikolaev Yankov, [redacted] member of the TKZS;
- r. Mincho Nikolov Yankov, [redacted] member of the TKZS;
- s. Todor Danev, [redacted]

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t. Damyan "Dochkina," [redacted]

u. Ivan Georgiev Naydenov, [redacted]

v. Nikolay Vladimirov Stoychev, [redacted]

w. Yanko Tachev Peshev, [redacted]

x. Angel Ganchev, [redacted]

y. Petür and Panteley Ivanov Pantaleev, [redacted]

z. Strakhil Lashkov, [redacted]

aa. Atanas Mandzharov, [redacted]

formerly owned a soft drink bottling factory which was nationalized; 50X1-HUM

bb. Moni Peshev, [redacted]
[redacted] expelled from the TKZS; from the TKZS;

cc. Peti Bilev Petev, [redacted]

dd. Todor Misov Trüpshev, [redacted]

ee. Angel Anchev Bilev, [redacted]
[redacted] member of the TKZS; 50X1-HUM

ff. Petür Petkov Naydenov, [redacted]

gg. Blazho Spiridonov Blazhev [redacted]

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Collection of State Grain Quotas

9. Karamanovo village has about 900 houses and a population of approximately 4,500. It has a Village People's Council. The Party organization in the village consists of approximately 120 members. The DSNM has 140 members, and the BZNS (Bulgariski Narodni Zemedelski Suyuz; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union) has no more than 50 members. All but 30 families in the village are members of the TKZS; fifteen of these families were expelled on 9 September 1951. The TKZS was founded in 1948 by 30 members, most of whom were Party members. The other villagers joined later, after pressure, especially with regard to paying the State grain quotas. At present the cooperative holds about 30,000 decares of land. During 1951, about 12,500 decares were sown with wheat. 50X1-HUM
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10. The collection of State grain quotas is made in a brutal and forceful way. [redacted] many times a commission of men from the Village People's Council and the agricultural council of the TKZS arrived in person at a farmer's house with a tractor-drawn trailer and took out everything in the house (without weighing it, and despite the protests of the owner), leaving only five or six 15-kilogram pails of food. On the following day, the commission would send the farmer money through the State grain delivery agency, without specifying how much grain had been taken or how much he was being paid. This happened about 15 times during 1950 and two or three times during 1951. Deliveries were collected in this fashion from Litso Drumev, Blazho Spiridonov, Blazhev, Dimo Boyarov, Kiril Mirchev, Lambi Bozhkov, Ivan Bozhinkin, Ivan Bozhanov Ivanov, and others.
11. In other instances persons were called to the Village People's Council where they were forced to sign statements for the delivery of a certain amount of grain. If they refused to sign they were tried for sabotage. Usually the villagers who signed these declarations brought in the required grain at the required time. If the amount available to them was insufficient to meet the quota, they had to buy the extra grain at the State storehouse at free market prices (45 leva per kilogram) and to pay this amount at the State delivery price (20 leva per kilogram). This grain would be put back into the State warehouse where it could be sold again for 45 leva and bought again for 20 leva. Through this system, the Communists made a considerable profit in collecting grain quotas.
12. Those who did not make State grain deliveries on time or refused to sign the declarations were put on trial for sabotage. This was the case with Blazho Spiridonov, Blazhev, Tsvyatko Bilev Petev, and Litso Drumev. The first two bought the necessary grain at the last moment and thus succeeded in changing their fate. Drumev was tried in Plevan and sentenced to six months imprisonment; for two months he was in the Plevan Okrug Prison and for the remaining four months he was at the Belene Concentration Camp. 50X1-HUM

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