Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2014/05/27: CIA-RDP80T00246A072400150001-1 ORMATION 50X1-HUM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. 50X1-HUM C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-LNO FOREIGN DISSEM COUNTRY Bulgaria REPORT 50X1-HUM SUBJECT Tank Regiment in Yambol; DATE DISTR. 18 March 1964 Tank Units in the Sofia Area becefications of T-34 tanks, NO. PAGES AAA hoops, description of larracks, "REFERENCES Por depoten Gambal o repair base tank to DATE OF INFO. Dece PLACE & DATE ACQ. 50X1-HUM THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE Tank Regiment in Yambol - 11 pages with 50X1-HUM and legend. b. Tank unit, tank repair shop, and school near Sukhodol village, west of Sofia - 16 pages with sketch and legend. Military unit and tank repair shop east of Sukhodol village, west of Sofia - 3 pages with sketch and legend. Specifications of T/34 type tanks - 2 pages. Tank units in Bulgaria - 5 pages. Distribution of attachment: 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM Department of the Army: Retention C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-LNO FOREIGN DISSEM 50X1-HUM 4 3 X ARMY X NAVY X AIR 50X1-HUM (Note: Field distribution indicated by "#".) INFORMATION 50X1-HUM Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2014/05/27 : CIA-RDP80T00246A072400150001-1 1-HUM

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		50X1-HUM
Subject	Tank Regiment Yambol(4229N 2630E).	
A tank regiment reinforced by self- and signalling corps	is located in Yambol. The tank regimpropelled guns, anti-aircraft, engineering, swas disbanded in 1961.	ent 50X1-HUM
on this area in Yaml reinforced by the an	the units except the tanks were left bol after I96I, and these were probably nti-aircraft units dispatched from other	50X1-HUM
parts(from Yambol		50X1-HUM
·	· .	
		50X1-HUM
and Aytos (4242N 27 I)	this regiment were sent to Zvezdets(420 %N 275E) and senior sergeant Vasil Yordanov was	
dispatched to Zvezde	ets along with the tanks.	50X1-HUM
the tanks were dispa	Moreover, some of atched to Grudovo, too.	f
		50X1-HUM
-		
going to be disbande	was allegeed that this tank regiment was ad in Sept. 1960.	
ttewas of no use to units were located i	have the tanks stationed in Yambol when tar in Sliven and Elkhovo.	50X1-HUM
3 tank units were si	ituated on one line. On the other hand, the	3
tankswere scaree on	the area at the east of this line. Therefore	ore.

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- 2 -

a small number of tanks subjected to this tank regiment were joined into the anti-aircraft unit in Yambol thus moving the main strenght of the regiment to the east.

50X1-HUM

In addition to this, during a maneouver held before the representatives of the communist countries by the 3rd Bulgarian Army in April 1960, none of the Yambol regiment tanks were able to reach the target, neither to perform the assigned duties due to the defects which occured in the angines. Only two tanks could reach the maneouvering area in the vicinity of Kotel.

This failure has made a great effect, and partly has been a reson to disband the regiment.

50X1-HUM

I - Location:

The regiment is located north western section of Yambol and just on the east of Tunca River.

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over Yambol to
The bridge/which the highway from/Sliven eresaes
the Tunca River is about 30-40 m. south west of this
regiment. A park is found between the barracks-area
and the highway leading to Sliven, and west of the bridge.
The road joining Sliven highway from the western section
of the park leads to the barracks-area. There is also
another road from the town square leading to the barracksarea. A new road passes through the western part of the
barracks-area.

The barracks-area is surrounded by Tunca River from the west, gypsy district from the north, and by a pirt road leading to the private residencies from the east, and by a street with the private residencies and a park at the south.

A stone wall rises on the eastern front of the area, and gates are placed at two places. The southern and northern sections are surrounded with barbed-wire, and the main gate is situated on the southern front.

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The lenght of the area from north to south is IOOO m. The northern front is 400 m., and the southern front is 600 m. long. Some differences appear due to the curves made by Tunca River. The northern and western fronts of the area have a gradual downwards incline as compared with the center. Thus, the area represents a view of two spparate plains.

A cavalry regiment was stationed in this barracks-area before 1944.

Note: The sketch showing the barracks-area and the installations inside the barracks-area is attached.

2. Formation:

	this	e te	ank	regim	ent	is :	subj	ect ed	tot	he
Division Hdq.		in	Yal	mbol.	The	CO	of.	this	Divi	
is Col. Grincharov	and	he	is	usual	ly f	oun	d in	Sliv	en.	

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

the CO is Capt. Stan-Chev. The CO is Capt. Stan-Chev. The CO of the technical works in the regiment is Maj. Yordanov, and assistant CO of regulations is Maj. Kostov, and the assistant political CO is Maj. Ivanov.

The Hdq. chief of this regiment was Lieut. Col. Popov.

Units subordinated to this regiment:

I) Tank Companies:

There are five tank companies in this regiment. Each tank company is divided into 2 platoons, and each platoon is divided into 2 squads. Each squad has 2 tanks of T/34-85 type. There are 54 tanks in the regiment in all, and they are all of T/34-85 type.

There is no battalion formation constituted by the tanks in the regiment.

The tank company C6 is a captain, and the platoon COs are First Lieautements.

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- 4 -

2)	Self-propelle	ed ar	tillerv	Company:
-,				~ ~ ~ <u>~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ </u>

There is a company formed by the self-propelled guns of 84/IOO type of the regiment. This company is divided into two platoons, and each platoon is divided into two squads. Refugee does not know how many guns are stationed in one squad.

50X1-HUM

3) Anti-aircraft artillery battery:

The CO is Capt. Kolev. There are 5-6 anti-aircraft guns of 37 m.m. M 1939 model drivenby the trucks in this artillery battery.

no further information about this anti-aircraft battery.

50X1-HUM

4) Engineering Platoon:

no information about this platoon. The privates of this platoon were usually keeping duty within the barrakks-area. These were constituting a company along with the privates of the signalling corps.

50X1-HUM

5) Signalling platoon:

The CO is Lieaut. Boshkov. The privates of this platoon were forming a company along with the privates of the engineering platoon.

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6) Tank Repair House:

It was in the form of a company, and the CO was Capt. Traykov. The Repair house was under the command of the Assistant Technical Manager, Maj. Yordanov.

7) Drivers platoon - Transportation unit:

CO is First Lieaut. KHRISTOV.

4 5 **-**

8)	Supply	squad:

CO is Capt. Markov.

9) Provisions and supplies

CO is Capt. Cunakov.

10) Division Auto Repair House:

This auto repair house is directly subordinated to the

Division Hdq. in Yambol. The officers of the tank regiment

can not interfer with this repair house.

this auto repair house was subjected to the
tank regiment upon being located in the same area.

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3. Manpower:

Menpower in separate units:

I) Tank Companies:

There are 30-35 privates in each tank company.

Since there are 5 tank companies subordinated to the regiment, there are about I80 privates in all.

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The officers of the tank company: Company CO is usually a captain. Technical manager and assistant Company CO is First Lieaut. or Captain. The platoon CO s are Lieaut. or Second Lieaut.

The number of the non-commissioned officers in the tank company is not fixed

There is a senior sergeant in every company.

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

2) Self-propelled Company:

There are 30-35 privates and 4 officers and non-commissioned officers in this company.

3) Anti-aircraft artillery battery:

there are two officers(captain and lieautenant) 50X1-HUM two non-commissioned officers, 60-70 privates in this battery.

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- 6 -

4) Engineering platoon:

This platoon has a CO (lieautenant) and 8-IO privates. It is considered as a platoon although it has the strenght of a squad. This unit forms a company along with the signalmen. The CO is a captain, and is responsible of A.B.C. war protection in the regiment.

There is no non-commissioned officer in the engineering unit.

5) Signalling Platoon:

There are 8-IO privates and a lieautenant named Boshkov in the signalling platoon.

It was very difficult to distinguish the signalmenfrom the engineering privates in the regiment.

6) Tank Repair House:

There were two officers (both were captains.) and a non-commissioned officer, and I6 sergeants. Sergeants were undergone special trainings, and were skilled as radio repairman, motorist, welder, blacksmith, and turner.

There were 4 drivers subjected to this company which reald be called a company. Besides, a civilian blacksmith, an auto repairman, a welder and an electrician were employeed at this repair shop.

7) Drivers Platoon:

There were 15-20 privates, and two officers (captain and lieautemant) at this platoon.

8) Supply squad:

The duties of a courier, librarian, storehouse keeper, cart driver were assigned to IO privates, and a captain named Markov and other non-commissioned officers (number is unknown) were serving withthis squad.

civilian 2/tailors, a shoemaker, and accountants were employeed at this squad.

9) Division A uto Repair House:

There is no officer in this repair house directed by non-commissioned officers, and where privates and civilian repairmen were working.

It was allegeed that the number of soldiers at this unit was 280. there were more than 300 privates, 40 officers, and several non-commissioned officers (number is unknown) and IO civilian workers in the regiment.

4. Weapons, transportation and signalling equipments:

I) Tanks:

There were 54 tanks of T/34 type at this regiment. Most of them were not in proper condition, and defects were frenquently occuring. According to the instruction given to the tank crew, everyday every tank crew would dismantle the tank, and then install it, and would repeat it patiently in order to learn it well. While the privates were obeying this instruction, they were usually installing the parts of the tanks incorrectly, thus causing the defects .

2) Self-propelled guns:

These were of SU-IOO type there were about IO of them.

3) Anti-aircraft tuns:

these were guns of 37 m.m. M 1939 model, and were approximately 5-6 in number. They were sometimes driven by the privates with the purpose of training.

4) Infantry rifles:

These were carabines of SKS type. Engineering, signalling, repair house, drivers, and supply privates were armed by these rifles. This type of carabines were given to these of the repair house personnel, too.

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- .8 -

5) Pistols:

These were of 7.62 m.m. M 1933 type, and the privates of tank, unit, self-propelled unit, and some personnel of the tank repair house were armed with these.

6) Automatic infantry rifles of Kalashnikov, and PPSH type:

Privates of the anti-aircraft artillery unit were armed with these rifles.

7) Trucks:

a) At service:

- I Opel Blits
- 3 Ziz-I50
- I Zil-I5I
- I Fenomen Garant

These belong to the Driver's Fhatoon. There are also trucks. Molotovka, Ziz and Zil, belonging to the anti-aircraft battery. Molotovkas were sold in 1960, and ZILs replaced them. Refugee does not know their number.

b) Reserve:

4 Ziz-I50, and 2 Zil-I5I trucks were reserved in the garage for the driver's platoon. These trucks were never used in daily works.

There were also 5 more trucks belonging to the repairhouse: 2 were GAZ-ZA model, and were loaded with/implements, and spare parts of the tanks. During mobilization, they were to serve as mobile repair shop.

4 were of ZIL-T5I model, and were put into a mobile repairshop One of them wase used as electrical and radio repair shop, two were used for turning and welding, the third for crane and as depot of the tank spare parts, and the fourth is for the repairing of armaments, and they are all in constant combat readiness.

- 9 -

8) Jeeps:

There is a jeep at the disposal of the Regiment CO. A radio and a wireless is established in the jeep.

9) Mot or -cycle with a basket:

There is one in the regiment.

IO) Double harnessed cart:

There is a cart and two horses. One of the horses were shot accidentally, and when the next one died because it was not looked after well, the cart could no more be used.

II) Vehicle similar to a tank used for dredging tanks

(they are without a tower and gun.)
There is one in the regiment, and this is used for dragging the defected tanks from one place to another, or saving tanks which have fallen or sunk down. It has no crane. Since there is no steel standings the needed resistance to be fastened to the defected tank to pull it forward, this vehicle is never being used. Though the railroad line was also used to drag the tanks over, but it was soon noticed that the railway between the two tanks was crooked. Therefore, whenever a tank of the regiment got defected, it was left at the same place, and the repairing was done there, or it was loaded on the transportation vehicles coming from Sofia.

I2) Signalling devices:

There are portable radio-wireless set of Russian make **QRS** and IORT-26 type in the regiment. Most of the tanks have 9RS wireless sets. The wireless set in the **CO'S** jeep is of IORT-26 type.

Telephone set is used in communicating in the regiment.

the telephone lines are directly connected to the Division in the vicinity of Yambol, and from there to the Army Hdq. in Sliven.

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the telephone lines are Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2014/05/27 : CIA-RDP80T00246A072400150001-1

- IO -

laid underground.

Mastrid/Stanchev: He is the Regiment CO.	50X1-
Maj. Yordanov: He is the Assistant Technical Manager.	
Maj. Kostov : He is the Assistant CO of Regulations.	
Maj. Kondolov: He is the Assistant Political CO.	50X1-
	00/(1
	30/(1-
Maj. Ivanov: He is the Communist Party Secretary.	
	50X1-
Maj. Ivanov: He is the Communist Party Secretary.	50X1-
	50X1-
Maj. Ivanov: He is the Communist Party Secretary.	50X1-
Maj. Ivanov: He is the Communist Party Secretary.	

- II -

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Captain Markov: He is the chief of the supply works.	
Captain Cunakov: He is the chief of provisions and supplies.	50X1-HUN
Saptain Traykov: He is the chief of the tank repair house.	50V4 LILIN
	50X1-HUN
First Lieut. Boshkov: He is the chief of the signalmen.	50X1-HUN
Daptain Marinov: He is the Tank Company CO.	
Japtain Marinov: He is the Tank Company CO. First Lieaut. Khristov: He is the chief of the drivers.	50X1-HUM
First Lieaut. Khristov: He is the chief of the drivers.	50X1-HUM
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Legend of the Sketch

showing the barracks-area in Yambol:

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- I Single -floored building 60xIO m. large, the eastern part is an infirmary, the northern part is division auto repair house.
- 2 Single-floored building 40xIO large. The stationary radiowireless station of the tank regiment is on the north eastern section of the building, and the library is situated on the south western part of the building.

50X1-HUM

- 3 Two-storeyed building 60x20 m. large which was built in 1960. This was being used as the dining room.
- 4 Building 20xIO large used as the repair house of the tank regiment

50X1-HUM

5 - Single-floored building 300xIO large.

The canteen is at the south of the building, the tanks garage is north of the canteen, the turning work-shop or the weapons repair shop is on the north, the training tanks garage is down at the north, and the battery charge department is on the far north section.

- 6 Single-floored water motor-pump section 5x5 large, and the room for the officer on duty. The motor-pump operates with electricity.
- 7 Gasoline, and crude-oil depot.
- 8 Three-storeyed building IOOmI5 large.
 The first floor Dining room, store room, bathing room tailor's and shoemaking shops are placed.

Second floor - 2 offices and privates dormitories.

The room, of the Assistant Technical Manager of the Regiment.

Third floor - Regiment flag, secret document rooms, Regiment CO's room, Communist Party Secretary's room, Political CO's room, and rooms belonging to the Hdq.

50X1-HUM

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- 2. -

9	-	Truck garage approximately 40xIO large.
IO	-	Two-storeyed building approximately 60x20 large.
		The clothing apparel depot is situated on the first floor, and the dormitories of the drivers and anti-aircraft unit are on the second floor.
II		Three-storeyed building approximately IOOxI5 m. large. Private's dormitory and dining rooms are situated in this building.
12	-	Entrance controlling point.
13		L shaped single-floored building, 40 m. long, and 5 m. wide. Teaching devices, and study halls of the signalling and engineering units are placed in this building.
I 4		Garages belonging to the unit
1 5	-	Dormitory for the sentries.

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50X1-HUM

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16 - Point of the officer on duty.

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50X1-HUM

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But the inspecting generals belonging to the Ministry of Defense makes it

likely for the base to be under the control of the Higher Command.

the base

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

- 2 -	50X1-HUN
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The commander of the tank base is lieut.col.RASHEV, assistant tehnical commander major RUZHEV. The tank base has a hdq., its chief is major TVANOV. There are three section attached to this headquarters:	
1) Tank repairshop: The commander is major EFTIMOV The tanks of all the tank uhits in Bulgaria are brought here for a complete overhaul and repair. The repairshop has various sections:-	50X1-HUN
a. Woodwork section b. Turning section c. Oxygen welding section d. Tinning section e. Radiator section f. Carburetor " g. Electric engine windings h. Dynamo repairs i. Battery charging j. Electrical repairs k. Radio repairs l. Fitting section m. Planing n. Cylinder surface smoothening section	
2) Combat and transportation unit: This unit is called the chauffeurs' platoon. These drivers' platoon commander is first lieut. BOYCHEV. The drivers' platoon is divided into 3 squads. 1st squad: transportation trucks and vehicles carrying platforms on which tanks are loaded. 2nd squad: trucks turned into portable repairshops, ready for	50X1-HUM
3rd squad: tanks prepared for combat, to protect the material and vehicles of he tank base during war. 3) School for training tank repairers: The commander of this school is capt.NIKOLOV consists of recruits forming a company. This company is divided into three	50X1-HUN
platoons and each platoon is subdivided into three squads. The privates	

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of each platoon are trained as repairers of separate tanks.

- 3 -

	1.platoon	commander	lieut.PETROV	waş	being	$\verb"instructed"$	on	the	repairs
of	T/54 type tar	nks.							

- 2.platoon commander lieut.STOYKOV was being instructed on the repairs of T/34 type tanks.

3.	Officers and manpower at the tank repair base: Lieut.Col.RASHEV (Base commander)	50X1-HUM
		. :
	Major IVANOV (Headquarters chief)	50X1-HUM
	Captain NIKOLOV (Commander of the tank repairer training school)	
		50X1-HUM
		·
	First lieut. BOYCHEV (Commander of the chauffeurs' platcon)	50X1-HUM

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Major RUJEV (Assistant Responsible Technical Commander at the Base.)	5	50X1-HUM
Major EFTIMOV (Chief of the Tank repair-shop.)	5	50X1-HUM
Major RASHEV (Assistant Political Commander of the Base.)	Ę	50X1-HUM
Captain NIKOLOV (Assistant Commander of Technical affairs	5	50X1-HUM
Captain DINEV (Teacher at the school.)	Ę	50X1-HUM
Lieautenant PETROV (Ith platoon CO at the School.)		50X1-HUM

- 5 -

Lieautenant STOYKOV (IInd platoon CO at the school.)	
	50X1-HUM
Lieautenant KEBECIEV (IIIrd platoon CO.)	50V4 I II INA
	50X1-HUM
Captain VASILEV(Chief of the Secret Service.)	50X1-HUM
About 80-85 privates were attending the school subjected to this tank base. They were being trained by 6 officers, a non-commissioned supply officer, sergeants and corporals who had finished the school a year ago, and after a period of I year education, they are assigned to the tank units located at I2 separate parts in Bulgaria as tank repairmen.	
The non-commissioned officer,	50X1-HUM
and the privates are made to work in the tank repair-shop outside of the maneouvres.	
Officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and civilians are assigned to work at the tank repair-shop. They work in a single shift. About I50 -200 work in the repair-shop. More than IOO of above-mentioned number consist of civilians, and there are even women among the civilians. Women are	

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employeed as tunners, welders, or officials.

According to the regulations, the civilians should not work in this unit. But since being unable to obtain qualified non-commissioned officers for the repair-shop, it has become necessary to hire civilian workers. Every one of the workmen employeed here, signs a special contract and promises in advance to obey every sort of order during mobilization. Word is sent to the homes of the civilian workers by the privates during an alarm for a maneouvre. A group of privates transported to Sofia, go to the homes of civilians one by one. The private takes the worker to the truck, or leaves word for him to come later (if he is not at home then), and departs, and the truck returns immediately.

4. Armaments at the Tank Base:

I) Infantry rifles:

50X1-HUM

long, and probably carabines of the old Austrian type resembles
Russian made 7.62 m.m. MI89I/30 model.
There is no other infantry rifle at the units subordinated to the base.

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

2) Tanks equipped with T/34 type 85 m/m. guns:

The school has one given to the base with the purpose for maneouvering. The driver's platoon possesses IO tanks held in constant combat readiness. These are held responsible to protect the supplies and equipments belonging to the base during the battle. They are parked for mobilization.

Tank equiped with 7) T/54 type 85 m/m gun:

I is given to the school subordinated to the base with the purpose of maneouvering.

4) Self-propelled gun of SU-IOO type:

I is given to the school for maneouvering. There is no other gun at this base. Only the officers own mistals.

5) Transportation vehicles at the tank repairing base:

These vehicles belong to the driver's platoon which is subjected to the base.

I. GAZ- 5I trucks:

There are two or three used in the transportation of food supplies, and other necessities.

2. ZIL-I5I trucks:

These are 3, and they are brought to the mobile tank repair-shop. One of them is/of 1/24 type, and the next of T/54. MIXKANX The third one is capable to repair the electrical sets of the tank.

The back part of these trucks are covered with sheet iron, and put into a form of a room. Light is provided with electricity as well as a window is opened.

The truck which is capable to repair the tanks of T/34 type, has I lathe, a drilling machine, various implements, I tank engine, and counters. Every part of T/34 tank can be repaired at this truck. There are even 4 portable bedsteads for the personnel in the truck.

The truck which repairs the tanks of T/54 type contains every kind of implement necessary for repairment. The truck repairing the electrical sets of the tanks possess a battery, section, radio transmitter and receiver of 9 RS type, counter utilized for repairing, dial plate, reserved electrical cables, tools for welding, etc, spare meters measuring volts and amperes, lanterns and other various spare parts.

3. ZIZ-I50 trucks:

There are 6 of them. These are used for every kind of transportation. Three of them run for everyday affairs, and the rest three are kept in the garage as reserved for a combat. One of the trucks kept in the garage has spare parts of the electrical sets of T/34 type tanks, the other of T/54 type tanks, and the third of the other tanks. These are loaded and are held in constant combat readiness

4. TATRA - Czech made-trucks:

There are three, and are used for the transportation of the supplies currently.

5. MAS - 200 type trucks:

There are 4-5, and they drag along the platform equiped with rubber tires upon which tanks are loaded. They have no cranes.

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

These platforms have bridges. If the tank which is to be transported has no defection, it is pulled to the platform with its own power. If the tank is defected then it is pulled by a rope connected to a tank. Some of the platforms are avaiable for single tanks, and some can carry three tanks.

These are used in carrying the defected tanks from all parts of Sofia to be subjected to a thorough maintenance and repair. These platforms are in constant movement in transporting the tanks from one place to another since the caterpillars ruin the asphalt roads. It is impossible to see them at the base always.

6. Jeep-Russian made-(GAS -69)

There is one stationed at the base, and it belongs to the CO. This jeep does not comtain a wireless set.

7. A motor-cycle with a basket (AVOSPOSRT model):

The base has one, and it is used in carrying the officers when the jeeps are busy.

8. Bus made from ZIZ-I50 truck:

This bus is avaiable for 22 people, and it carries the workers from Sofia to the repair-shop.

50X1-HUM

9. Bus made from GAZ-5I truck:

This bus is avaiable for I6 people, and carries the workers residing in Sofia to the repair-shop.

50X1-HUM

IO. Bus-Skoda:

It can carry 75-80 people. It is recently bought. It is used in the transportation of workers from Sofia to the repair-shop.

The transportation vehicles belonging to this base are green in color, only the Skoda bus is blue or white. Every one of them has military licence plates. The

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Bulgarian plates have a white background on which/letter 'V' and 4 numbers are written, and a hyphen is put after the first two numbers. Refugeecan not recall any of the licence plate numbers of the transpertation vehicles stationed at this base.

6) Tank repair-shop:

This tank repair-shop is the only one in the whole Bulgaria. The tanks are subjected to a thorough check-up, and every part is repaired or they are replaced by the spare parts.

It is necessary to take a tank of T/34 type to be repaired after letting its engine work for 50 hours.

The defection of the tank which occurs before 50 hours is maintained at the repair-shop situated at the Tank Units. The repair-shops at the Tank Units are small, and are capable to repair any kind of defection at the tank except its engine. The operation period of the engine of the tanks which have undergone mepairing at the Tank Unit is prolonged.

Assistant CO of Technical Affairs at the Unit is responsible for sending the tanks for the thorough check-up.

The tanks are checked orderly. It is planned beforehand that a certain tank from a certain unit, will be checked within a certain month, and thus, the strenght of a Tank Unitwillnever lowered with the purpose of a general check-up. Usually, I-2 tanks is taken for the thorough check-up from one unit, and the other tanks follow the line as soon as the repaired tanks join their units. Unless the tank has no defection, it comes to the repairing base from the districts near to Sofia. If the tanks are far from Sofia, then they are transported by rail wagons. The tanks are placed on mobile platforms in Sofia, and then are sent to the repairing base. The tanks which have undergone a thorough check-up at the repairing base do not use their own engine within the trip back to their units, but they are always transported by means of mobile platforms or rail wagons. The tanks which have returned from a thorough check-up join the Tank group which is held in constant combat readiness. They are set to work when necessary.

The whole tank is dismantled at the repairing base, and the worn out parts are changed, and an entire lubricating is done.

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50X1-HUM

-10-

2-3 people are occupied in checking a tank, and the process continues for 20 days. But when the various defections established at the tank are necessary to be repaired, then experts are invited from the other sections, and the period of the check-up is prolonged.

It usually happens that the engines of the tanks are renewed The engines dismantled from the tanks are repaired separately. Hence the repaired engines are fit into the tanks which come to the check-up to shorten the period of the check-up. The number of tanks at the repairing base is alway above 20 in summer time, and a constant work is performed on IO-I5 tanks in winter time since it is impossible to work outside.

Defections observed on T/34 and T/54 tanks:

- I) Defection occurs usually in the differential boxes. The pressed disk plates make of a material similar to cartoon is not properly fixed in between the gears, they usually burn or fall into pieces due to friction. Thus, the gears can not interlock, and the tank is unable to steer. This sort of defection is especially caused by the mistake of the foremen in fixing the plates in between the gears during the repairing. Often the plates were pressed hardly, and they were fallen into pieces or burned at the first contact.
- 2) Defection occurs at the diesel pumps in the engines.

 The break down of the pumps is daused when the impurities in the crude-oil plage the pumps. When all of the crude-oil in the depot of the tank is spent, the impurities which are collected at the bottom of the depot plag the depot.
- 3) Another defection which is observed in the tanks is the dislocation of the pivots connecting the caterpillars to one another. The pivots are dislocated by the shaking during the operation of the tank, and the caterpillar turns as though it were broken. The pivots have heads at one end, therefore, they are dislocated always on one side. Since the heads of the pivots are on the poposite direction to the body of the tank, the pivots are disjointed towards exterior of the tank.

-11-

The tank is stopped after a distance of I-2 km., and a member of the tank personnel pulls these pivots into their grooves and the tank goes forward. The same process goes on after every I-2 km. In order to prevent this, the heads of the pivots are turned towards the body of the tank, and thus, the disjointed pivot touches the body of the tank, instead of being entirely dislocated. But when these pivots cause damage on the mud-guard and other parts of the tank, then it be/necessary to make a change. Consequently, they have started to attach the pivots to the caterpillar by welding, but this did not work, either, because the changing of the pivots caused great difficulty.

4) Defection is frequently observed in the meters measuring the water temperature, and amount of gasoline.

The pointer showing the amount of gasoline is connected to one of the oil channels. A slight plagging causes the pointer to go down. The pointer showing the water temperature is connected to a thermometer placed into the radiator. This thermometer is fastened to the bottom part of a cork fixed to the valve of the radiator. Sometimes, the thermometers touch the radiator because of shaking, and if the part to which they touch is near to the engine, then they show a high temperature.

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- Tank Brigade in the vicinity of Gorna Banya village, Sofia.
- b. Unit in the vicinity of Suhodol village, Sofia.
- c. Tank Company in Dimitrovo.
- d. Tank Unit located at a district in the vicinity of Kostendil.
- e. Tank Unit in Haskova.
- f. Tank Brigade in Kazanlik.
- g. Tank Brigade in Sliven.
- h. Tank Unit in Chirpan.
- i. Tank Regiment in Yambol.
- j. Tank Comp. in Kolarovgrat.
- k. 🖹 🖰 Aytos.
- 1. Zvezdets.

-12-

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Then tanks which arrived from KAZANLIK were in T/51 Type and from the other places T/31 Type self-propelled guns were takens

7) Tank Soldiers Training School:

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Every year this schoold starts it's teaching on October 3ot50X1-HUM and ends on October 3oth. The attandents of this school trained for the tanks T/34 and T/54 Types and also as the repairman of electrical and communication devices of these tanks. The graduates of this school promoted as sergeants. After they are discharged from the Army they are granted with master-sergeant rank. It was also possible to meet soldiers who maintained master-sergeant rank during their service.

This company was divided into three platoons. The first platoon consisted of the soldiers responsible of the repairments T/54 Type tanks, the second platoon T/34 Type tanks and the third platoon electrical and communication devices. Each platoon divided into two squads. The soldiers who will be accepted to this school, were sent to this school without having recruits training directly from the Office they were enlisted.

Young individuals who gained the confidence of the Communist Party and acknowledged machinery and had some experience on them are accepted by this School. The yound people who will be registered in this school were choosen by recruiting offices. The attendants of this school usually either tractor drivers of cutting or harvesting machine employees.

50X1-HUM

young men dressed up in military uniforms lined up in one row and separated into three section without considering any distintions. Thus three platoons were formed. Each platoon located in different places and announced the subjects taught in each platoon and student had the privilage of choosing their platoon depending on the subject they were interested to learn.

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he Classrooms and dormitories of each platoon housed in the same building. The Second story of the building alloted to the classrooms and dormitories were in the third story. The soldiers attending to this school had their practice in the repair shop of the tank and in the garage where T/3h and T/5h tanks and SU-Ioo Type self-propelled guns stationed. For the protection of the tank repair shop and this garage soldiers attending to this school were assigned.

- 5. The lessons taught in the School and the Daily Schedula:
- a) How to make Tanks T/34 Type, utilization, and Repair of their defects:

In this class the students were taught from a special book, concerning T/34 Tanks, from what compounds they were made of, when and by whom it was invented and use of it. In this class all the parts of the tanks were demostrated practically and theoretically. Then they learned how each part of the tank used and how they were operated. The third phase of the class related with how each part repaired, how to find out the defect.

This lesson taught by platoon commanders.

b) How to make Tanks T/34 Type, Utilization, and Repair of their Defects:

The information given in relation with T/34 Type Tanks.

c) Technology:

Steel alloys, metals and kinds of iron taught theorectically. They also learned where and when the various kinds of steel invented, how they were used, and at the present where they are applied. This lesson given by Captain NIKOLOF to all the platoons.

This lesson consists of various works of iron and steel such as turnery, fitting, electrogen and oxygen welding, and blacks in thing and also how to use the related machinery.

d) Political Training :

They read from a special book physical and economical geography of Communist Countries and arranging general meetings to discuss world events.

This lesson taught by the officers in the base to which the school subordinated.

e) Close Order Drill:

As a practice, the platoons exercising marching and presenting arms. Platoon commanders giving this lesson.

f) Electrical Installations and Devices and Their Repairments:

After furnishing information concerning to obtain power, varyous electric currents, different types of electrical engines and their operations then they work on T/3h, T/5h and SU-Too electrical installations and devices. This lesson taught by Captain DINEF.

g) Radio Installations and Instruments, their Repairments:

It was taught by the same teacher both practically and theoretically depending the similiar basis.

H) Preparation of Chemical War:

Information utilization of gas masks, the effects of poisonous gases.

I) Fire Extinguishing :

In this lesson how to extinguish the fire and the fire on a special tank was taught.

Above-mentioned subjects were the ones taught in the school, however the Platoon I learned 15/54 Type in more details. The Platoon II learned 1/34 Type more detailed, whereas the Platoon III learned various 24ectrical and radio installations widely. At the end of the year each student took

an examination from every lesson except technology, chemical war, preparation of fire extinguish. The ones succeeded in the examinations granted with master sergeant title and either appointed to the tank units scattered in various places of Bulgaria as a repairman or assigned in the repair shop of the base as repairman. The ones who couldn't pass the examinations were transferred to other units as soldiers during the year. The graduates of the school granted with specilization certificate. Although they assured that this certificate will be valid in the civilian life, this didn't come true.

Daily Programme:

o500 a.m. To wake up and start physical exercise.

o515 a.m. The end of the physical exercise, bathing, cleaning dormitories

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o53o a.m. Arranging the dormitories and going to breakfast

o600 a.m. End of the breakfast, morning roll-call

oboo a.m. o7ooa.m. Since they iwere acting lvery esensitiyelymin roll-call

it takes a long time.

o7co a.m. Going to the class

1300 p.m. End of the lesson, lunch

I330 p.m. Ihoop.m. End of the lunch, to go to the class to study

individually.

I7oop.m. End of studying individually, free to make any

sports or playing with ball

183oplm. End of free time, dinner

I9oop.m. End of the dinner, starting to study individually

2Toop.m. End of studying individually, evening roll-call

2II5p.m. End of the roll-call, time to go bed.

The daily programme except the class time wasn't actually applied. Especially the period between I9oop.m. -2 100p.m. nobody studying lesson.

6) The attendants payed T5 Leva (old money) monthly. Even though the food can be accepted excellent, it was quite satisfactory. However usually in the winter they only serve pork. The students provided with a summer and winter suit, military cloak, a pair of heavy army shoes, , instead of a pair of socks, two pieces of material and one hankerchief.

7) Communication Devices of the Tanks:

yn
T/34 Type tanks equipped with 9 RS Type Russian-made receiver-
transmitter wireless/telephone/telegram equipments without any exceptional.
They are only used as radio/telephone. They are operated in 24 wellt current. 50X1-HU
At 5Km. distance
the communication with the tanks provided. There is a telephone liason between
the Tank Commander and tank driver.

Some of the T/54 Type tanks equipped with To RT 26 Type, Czechowa slovakia made, receiver and transmitter radio devices. They are also made as wireless telephones. They operated on 24 volt.

The length of the wave provided by crystals. Such tanks had telephone communication between all the personnel and tank commander.

50X1-HUM

The explaination of the sketch showing the internal division of Tank Repair Base in the vicinity of Village SUHODOL supplied by Mehmet DILYAVEROF HUSEYINOF:

Basement

- I. Entrance Hall
- 2. Section used as fuel depot
- 3. Section where the cook kept his suits and objects
- 4. Dining-Hall
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. The place where vegetable cleaned

First Story:

- I. Entrance Hall
- 2. Physical Examination Room
 - 11 11
- 4. Foremen Room
- 5. W.C. For Women
- 6. ⁱⁱ men
- 7. Stairs running upper story
- 8. Corridor
- 9. P.O. Center
- Io. 23. The rooms, the purpose of utilization is unknown.

Second Story:

- I. Stairs running from the bottom.
- 2. Corridor
- 3.5. Rooms where civilian officials work
- 6. Room where the coming documents kept

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-2-

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7-8. Sekretna (Secret Room)

9. W.C. for women

Io. ii mer

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		50X1-HUI
Subject	: Military unit and tank repairshop in the east of Sukhodol village (4242N-2313E) west of Sofia.	
in the south of the railroa tributary of S	west of Sofia, about 1 klm to the east of Sukhodol village, of the Sofia-Sukhodol highway, to the north and northwest d from Sofia to Fernik, immediately east of a small sukhodol Stream, there is a barracks area occupied by a unit which refugee cannot designate, a tank school eairshop.	•
south, taperin	rracks area has an approx. length of 1 klm from north to a down to about 700 meters in the east. From east to west area is 1-2 klm long.	
The groin a slope in suitable for p	ounds of the barracks area are level with a part rising the southwest. The barracks area is surrounded with fields blowing.	
Within	these boundaries the barracks area is surrounded with	

and the tank repairshop within the area are likewise surrounded with barbed wire.

barbed wire on all sides. The garages for transportation vehicles

The sketch and its legend, showing the barracks area and buildings therein is attached herewith.

	. 30/1-110101
3.	the units stationed
in this barracks area.	
are several units of	of different designations,
commanders and headquarters. They are probably suborc command in the higher ranks. But there is no joint of	linate to a joint
command in the higher ranks. Dut where is no joint	there are fractiont
of the armed forces in the barracks area, and therefore	ore, there are rrequent
arguments among the units of different branches.	50X1-HUM
<u> </u>	
The unit	are the
following:-	
•	•
1) Infantry Unit:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
there are mostly is	nfantry soldiers in this
H	ng the unit formed by 50X1-HUM
barracks area. He has no delimite knowledge concerning	ig the wife for more by
the infantry privates.	EOV4 LILINA
T. Continue W. A.	nfantry soldiers in this 50X1-HUM ag the unit formed by 50X1-HUM

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	- 2 -	50X1-HUM
2		•
	artillery and infantry privates in a large building	50X1-HUM
but th	s barracks area (it is called the great regiment by the soldiers), here were likewise infantry privates in the buildings of the signalling gineering corps, as well as in the buildings of the anti-aircraft	
2)	Artillery Unit:	
	thère are	5∩¥1_HIIM
infant	ry privates in the largest building of the barracks area.	50X1-HUM
ไกทแด	the number of artillery and infantry privates in this building (great regiment) alone exceeds 1500.	50X1-HUM
Targe	bullding (great regiment) arone exceeds 1,000.	!
3)	Signalling corps:	
	no information concerning this unit.	50X1-HUM
4)	Engineering corps:	50X1-HUM
-47	no information on this unit	50X1-HUM
	4.14. **********************************	
5 0	Anti-aircraft unit: it consisted	50X1-HUM
of a b	pattery.	
()	- m - μ - μ - μ - μ - μ - μ - μ - μ - μ	
6)	Tank unit: There is a tank unit consisting of a company, probably, in this	
	cks area. This tank unit has no relation with the tank base (Tankova	
Baza)	located in the same barracks area.	
	The tank unit called (Tankova Baza) has a separate headquarters, a repairshop, a tank privates' school. It consists of a tank unit in combat readiness.	
neard	In Compac leadingss.	50X1-HUM
-		
4. barrac	Arms and transportation vehicles refugee has seen in this cks area are the following:-	
1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	7.62 mm automatic firearms, PPSh M1941 type 7.62 mm automatic firearms, PPS M1943 type 7.62 mm automatic infantry rifles, Kalashnikov (AK) type 7.62 mm automatic infantry rifles, Simonov (SKS) type 122 mm howitzers, M1938 type	

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122 mm field guns, D-74 type

130 mm field gun

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

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76 mm anti-aircraft gun, M1938 type
                             " M1939 type
9)
      85 mm "
                    311
                             " KS-19 type
10)
     100 mm
      25xxxx Tanks equipped with 85 mm guns, T/34 type
11)
12)
      Caterpillar tractor, GAZ-47 model
13)
                      11
                            M-2 type
14)
                            AT-L "
15)
                            AT-S "
                     + 11
                            AT-T "
16)
17)
      Pickups, GAZ-19 type
               GAZ-51 "
18)
      Trucks,
19)
       11
               GAZ-63
      Jeep,
               GAZ-67B "
20)
               GAZ-69 "
21)
22)
      Truck,
               ZIL-150 "
23)
                ZIL-151 "
        Ħ
               MAZ-200 "
24)
25)
               MAZ-210 "
26)
      Portable tank repairshop, ZIS-5
27)
                ZII-151
      Crane,
28)
      Trucks, TATRA III
29)
      Buldozer truck, MAZ-528
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50X1-HUM

Explaination of the sketch showing Barrack Zone in vicinity of Sofia, Village SUHODOL which is provided by MEHMET DILYAVEROF HUSEYINOF:

- A. Highway running to Sofia
- B. Highway running to Village SUHODOL
- C. II II II II
- D. Highway running to Village GORNABANYA
- E u u u
- F. Railway running to Sofia
- G. Railway running to PERNIK
- I. Guards Building located on the entrance of Barrack Zone.

 It is one storied and it's dimensions are as follows, 40x Tom.
- 2. Building used as food supply depot, one storied and 4oxIom. large.
- 3. Lodging alloted to the assigned officers in the barrack zone. This building contains three stories. It is ca. Lox2om. in size. It has two entrance doors.
- 4. Residence of the officers. It has two stories. 20xIo in size.
- 5. Building where tank repair school and anti-aircraft unit housed. This building is Ioox2om. large, contains three stories.

 In the first story blacksmith and welding workshops situated. In the second story classrooms and in the third floor dormitories occupied.
 - 6. Garage where trucks and guns of anti-aircraft artillery kept. This building has single story. It is ca. 80xIom. large.
- 7. Dining-room and kitchen of tank repair school and anti-aircraft unit. This building is about 80xIom. large.
- 8. The building where soldiers of communication and engineering unit housed. This building is approximately 60x2om. in size, and contains three stories. Estimated that 500 soldiers housed in.

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- 9. Building two storied, 50xTom. large used as dining room and storage. The first floor is occupied as dining room.
- Io . Garage where transportation vehicles and guns housed which belgnged to the unit called as a great regiment in the barrack area. The section which extends to the East is I5oxIom. large whereas the part extending to the South is IooxIom. large.
- The largest building in the barrack area. The unit called as greatest occupys this building. It contains four stories and Iooxlom. large. Approximately I500 soldiers housed in this building.
- I2. Garage where training tanks available. Circa hoxIom. large.
- 13. Guard Tower
- Ih. Building where the personnel of tractor-drawn artillery belonging to the great regiment housed. Approximately hoxIom. large.
- I5. Joiner shop of tank repair base and garage where tanks ready for war kept. It is about 60x Iom. large and one storied.
- I6. Garage where trucks used as mobilized tank repair shop kept and depot where spare parts of trucks stored. It is one storied and 60xIom. large.
- I7. Two storied building which is under construction, and 60x3cm. large and presumably used as a depot.
- 18. Headquarters building of tank repair base. Including basement it is three-storied. There is a separate sketch pointing out it's internal division.
- 19. Building utilized as tank repair shop. Roof and sides of the building covered with glass. Iooxhom. large and in the middle of this building tanks repaired. On the sides there are repair section in different rooms.
- 20. Guards building on the entrance of repair base.
- 2I. Garage where tanks come for repair taken. Approximately 80xIom. large.

- 22. Single story having three rooms in where the guards from the unit in GORNA BANYA come to take unduties in ammuniation depot.
- 23. Ammuniation Depot zone belonging to the unit in CORNA BANYA.

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Subject	: Specifications of T/34 type tanks

The length of T/34 type tanks is 4 meters. I don't remember their height. The body of the tank is 40 cm above the ground and it can over a 85 cm high wall.

Similar to other types these tanks are divided into 4 parts:-

- 1) Front or commanding part
- 2) Part equipped with guns
- 3) Movable, i.e. engine part
- 4) Rear, i.e. transmission part

These tanks have two systems:

- 1) Diling system
- 2) Cooling system

The turrets of these tanks revolve by two means: manually and electrically. When the batteries are full the turret revolves once per minute. When the batteries are weak the revolving movement slows down.

The machine-guns on these tanks also operate twowise: They are fired manually or electrically.

The radio equipments of the tanks are of 9 R S, RS 24, 10 RT-26 types and operate with a 24-volt current. Neither of these equipments can operate more than an hour. The Unformer, part which transmits the electric current to the equipment, immediately gets heated. Therefore the equipments are frequently damaged. The damaged radios cannot be repaired everywhere and their repair takes a long time.

There is a telephone connection between the tank personnel. Every crewman has an earphone and a microphone. A small knob operates the communications.

The engines of the tanks are "V"-shaped and there are 6 cylinders on each side of the tank, i.e. the engine has 12 cylinders. The radiators are on both sides and at the rear of the engine. The batteries are beside the engine. The batteries are parallefy connected with each other in doubles, so that 4 batteries follow one after the other. That is, when 4 batteries of 12 volts are connected an electric current of 24 volts is obtained, but the amperage is high.

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-2 -

The electrical starter engine is on the right side of the tank between the batteries and the engine. There is a panel in front of the tank driver on which there is a knob. When the knob is switched the electrical engine startes to operate and puts the tank engine into action. If the tank cannot be operated by means of the electrical engine it is operated with compressed air, but it is forbidden to operate the tanks with compressed air in peace time, this is only done in times of war.

In front of the tank driver there is a panel called Armaturno Tablo, on which there are several dials indicating the water temperature, the amount of oil, the condition of the battery charges, the speed of motion. If the dial indicating the amount of oil is out of order the driver has to notify the tank commander. According to regulations, when the dial showing the dgree of oil is defected tanks are not allowed to operate. On the panel there is also a fuse from which electric current is conveyed to all parts of the tank. There is a separate fuse for each part. These fuses are very sensitive, if there is the slightest bit of damage in the electric cables there is immediately a short circuit and the fuse breaks the current.

One of the novelties is to cover the lights of a tank with cloth. In this way the lights of the tank cannot be seen from afar. There are two kinds of lights on the tanks, those emitting long rays and others emitting short rays. The lights with long rays are white and the others are green, the latter is not observed at night. The lights emitting short rays are camouflaged with a tin as a precaution against being noticed from afar. The tin serves as a shelter to the light.

It is enough to throw a hand grenade to the rear part, transmission(?) part of the tank to disable it and put it out of action, because the rear part is the most sensitive part of the tank. No other part of the tank can be disabled with a hand grenade or similar weapon.

It is possible to approach the tank from its side without being seen. The sides of the tank cannot be seen from the interior. Low targets which are close to the ground cannot be destroyed with the arms of the tank.

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50X1-HUM

		50X1-HUN
Subject	: Tank Units in Bulgaria	
ī)	ormation of tank units: Sofia - Sukhodol village (4242N-2313E) There is a tank unit & probably a tank repair base subordinate Gen. Hdq. of the Armed Forces, in the east of Sukhodol village near	<u>5ô</u> x1-HUM
2)	Sofia - Gorna Banya village (4241N-2314E) there is a tank brigade (Brigada in Bulga no information concerning this brigade.	rian) 50X1-HUM
the regi Zwezdets two loca	Yambol (4229N-2630E) Tank regiment was stationed in Yambol until 1961. That y ment was disbanded. The tanks of this regiment were transferred to (4207N-2725E) and Aytos (4242N-2715E). The tank companies in the tions prior to 1961 became regiments after being reinforced with as from Yambol.	0

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50X1-HUM

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			50X1-HUM
Subject	: Tank Units in Bulga	aria :	
			!
l) <u>Sofia -</u> There is	of tank units: Sukhodol village (4242N-231) a a tank unit & probably a tank the Armed Forces, in the	ank repair base subordinate	r Sofia
co one denemod.o.	. One Armed Porces, in one ea	and of publicate viriage item	50X1-HUM
-		ank briga de (Brigada in Bul	
here. no	information concerning this	brigade.	50X1-HUM
Zwezdets (4207N-	disbanded. The tanks of this 2725E) and Aytos (4242N-2715) ior to 1961 became regiments	E). The tank companies in t	to hese
			50X1-HUN
to a brigade or	(4240N-2619E) a regiment is stationed here	tank unit corresponding . It is more probably a	50X1-HUN
brigade.	<u> </u>		50X1-HUM
	(4211N-2634E) s a tank company in Elkhovo		
tank regiment in	<u>4242N-2715E)</u> as a tank unit stationed in Yambol was disbanded in 196 s tank company which then be	ol part of the tanks in amb	ool
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		50X1-HUM
	,		•

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7) Burgas - Kameno village (4234N-2718E)	
In 1963 a barracks area occupied by a tank unit	50X1-HUM
on the route of the highway from Burgas to Mameno village.	
this is a small tank unit, possibly	50X1-HUM
a company.	
A) W 3 1 (LOOGH OCOLE)	
8) <u>Kazanluk (4237N-2524E)</u> There is a tank unit corresponding to a brigade or a regiment	50X1-HUM
in Kazanluk.	
· · ·	
9) Chirpan (4212N-2520E)	
a tank unit being stationed in	50X1-HUM
Chirpan	
. 10) Khaskovo (4156N-2534E)	
there is a tank unit in Khaskovo	50X1-HUM
11) Pernik (4236N-2302E)	
There is a tank company in Pernik	50X1-HUM
70) 16-7	
12) <u>Kolarovgrad (4316N-2654E)</u> The tank unit which was a company until 1960 in ^K olarovgrad	
became a regiment on that date.	:
no further information.	50X1-HUM
13) Zvezdets (4207N-2725E)	
There was a tank company in Zvezdets until 1961	50X1-HUM
When the tank regiment in Yambol was disbanded	50X1-HUM
in 1961 the tank company in Zvezdets was reinforced with the tanks	
of the regiment in Yambol and became a tank regiment.	
no further information concerning same.	50X1-HUM
14) Kostendil (4217N-2741E)	1
there is a tank unit in Kostendil	50X1-HUM
15) Grudovo (4221N-2711E)	
at the end of 1961 that there is a tank	50¥1 LIIM
unit in Grudovo.	50X1-HUM
CALLED C. Mark C. Color V. C. B.	

- 3 -

50	0X1-HUM
After completing their training as tank repairers at the tank base near Sukhodol village in 30 oct.1959, soldiers were told that they would be sent to work as repairers at the tank units in 12 locations of Bulgaria, including their own base. The locations were the following:-	³ 50X1-HUM
1) Sofia - Gorna Banya village, tank brigade 2) Sofia - Sukhodol village, tank repair base 3) Pernik, tank company 4) Kostendil, tank unit 5) Khaskovo, tank unit 6) Kazanluk, tank brigade 7) Sliven, tank brigade 8) Chirpan, tank unit 9) Yambol, tank regiment 10) Kolarovgrad, tank company 11) Aytos, tank company 12) Zvezdets, tank company	
	50X1-HUM
Formation of the tank units: Successive grades of formation in the tank units Division Brigade Regiment Battalion Company Platoon Squad	
	50X1-HUM

A squad was provided with two tanks. Two or three squads formed a platoon and 2 or 3 platoons formed a company.

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- 4 -

There were no battalions in the tank regiments. Tank units larger than companies and smaller than regiments were given the name of Batalyon (battal	ion)
The formation of the regiment located in Yambol until 1961 will be stated in the information received from refugee concerning this regiment.	50X1-HUI
2) The tank units are not independent. They are always connected with other branches of the Army rorces.	
Tank units smaller than companies and regiments are assigned to an infantry unit larger than a regiment, brigade or tank unit at their location. Their function is to cooperate with the infantry unit to which they are joined and to obtain results by increasing the firing force of the unit.	
With regiments and larger tank units the situation is different. In this case, privates of the infantry, engineering, signalling, antiaircraft pranches in smaller units as compared to the tank unit, are assigned to the tank unit. (sic) There are also self-propelled guns.	ît
Note: See the formation of the tank regiment in Yambol as stated by refugee.	50X1-HUI
4 - Types of tanks in the Bulgarian tank units:	
1) Until 1961 there were tanks manufactured according to the Russian patent in the Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia, equipped with T/34 model 85 mm guns.	
	50X1-HUI
The Russian made T/34 type tanks differ from the ones manufactured	

The Russian made T/34 type tanks differ from the ones manufactured in Czechoslovakia only in the turrets. The Russian tanks have a sharp line on the side of the turrets, whilst in the Czech makes this line has been abblished with a smooth incline. That is, the turrets of Czech T/34 tanks are curved levelly. (sic)

The $^{\rm B}$ ulgarian tank units are mostly equipped with T/34 type tanks. Refugee maintains that until 1961 only the unit in $^{\rm K}$ azanluk was not equipped with T/34 type tanks.

- 5 -

2) Until 1961 other tanks of the Bulgarian Army were the tanks of Russian make and manufacture, T/54 type, equipped with 100 mm guns.	
the tanks of T/54 type were given to Bulgaria after 1955 or 1956. When refugee was subjected to a training at the tank repair base in Sofia-Sukhodol in 1958	50X1-HUN
The T/54 tanks brought there to be repaired were always sent by the unit in Kazanluk. The T/54 type tanks at the repair base and probably everywhere were kept secret, and the (Type T/54) was never mentioned in the writings concancte with the repairs of same or in conversations dealing with the same subject The secret name of T/54 type tanks in Bulgaria was Obekt - 137.	50X1-HUM
among the Bulgarian tank units only the unit in Kazanluk was equipped entirely with T/54 type tanks. Nowhere else were there tanks of similar type.	50X1-HUN

YAMBOL'da TANK ALAYI KISLA DÖLGESAR - YAMBOL CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM K NORTH Without scale RIVER 6 Z 10 16 PRIVATE RESIDENCES PARK CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM PRIVATE RESIDENCES HUSUSI IKAMETEANUAR

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

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