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FORM NO. 51-AAA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

[Redacted Box]

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CD NO.

REFERENCE COPY

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 29 May 1952

25X SUBJECT General Information from the Burgas Area

NO. OF PAGES 7

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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. There are three main avenues in Burgas:

- a. The largest avenue is Aleksandrovskva, which begins at the central railway station and ends in the new Georgi Dimitrov quarter at the northern edge the city; the State Security, militia, 24 Military District office, Balkan tourist hotel, Yugoslav hotel, old and new municipal buildings, free sales stores, the largest cooperatives, the Khristo Smirnenki cinema, and various other hotels and stores are lined along the street;
- b. The second largest avenue is Ferdinandova (IX Septemvri), which begins in the middle of Aleksandrovskva and connects with the Malko Turnovo and Sredetsa roads in the western outskirts of Burgas at the railroad underpass; and
- c. Bogovidi Avenue, approximately one kilometer in length, begins opposite the point on Aleksandrovka Avenue where Ferdinandova Avenue begins, and continues east to the naval park.

2. The People's Municipal Assembly has a new, very large building located at the corner of Aleksandrovka and Ferdinandova Avenues. Between July and November 1950, the food commissariat moved from the State Hospital building to the old municipal building also located at the intersection of Aleksandrovka and Ferdinandova Avenues. The Militia Command is located in a 4-story building on Aleksandrovka Avenue approximately 30 meters from the port; opposite the Militia Command is the 24th Military District office.

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[redacted] the building was full; there were some 30-40 men in uniform. One hundred meters beyond the Militia Command is the Balkan Tourist hotel; 100 meters beyond the hotel is the Agricultural Bank, a street intersection and the Central Bank; on the square at the convergence of Ferdinandova and Bogovidi Avenues 50 meters farther is the Municipal building; the National Security building is 300 meters farther; on the opposite side of the street. There are commercial establishments on Bogovidi and Ferdinandova Avenues. The Housing Court is on the top floor of a large 3-story building on one of the streets paralleling Ferdinandova Avenue. The district and provincial court share the same building on Patriarch Eftimi Street. The Jail, which houses only political prisoners, is located between the industrial section and the Kumluk quarter on the Burgas-Malko Turnovo road; non-political prisoners are sent to labor camps in other areas. A State Security unit of at least 100 men is located in a separate building on Aleksandrovka Avenue. There are four guard stations in Burgas, at least 150 men are at each station; guard duty is done at sentry posts during the day and in 2-man patrol groups at night.

3. Principal hotels in Burgas are:

- a. The Balkan Tourist hotel (formerly the Emperiyal), a first-class hotel, located on Aleksandrovka Avenue, has a restaurant on the ground floor and three stories above; it charges rates of 420 leva per bed and is patronized mainly by members of foreign delegations, high-ranking officials, deputies, and Party members;
- b. The Yugoslavia hotel (formerly the Kontinental), a second-class hotel, is located on Aleksandrovka Avenue; it has a restaurant on the ground floor and three floors above; each floor has 14 rooms; the hotel charges rates of 220 leva per bed on the first floor, 180 leva on the second floor, and 140 leva on the third floor, and is patronized mainly by people from the outlying areas; and
- c. A 3-story hotel (formerly the Vienna), located on Aleksandrovka Avenue, has approximately 30 rooms and charges the same rates as the Yugoslavia hotel.

All hotels are operated by the municipality; bills are paid in cash each night.

4. There are the following hospitals in Burgas:

- a. The State Hospital, located adjacent to the barracks northeast of the city, has approximately 350 beds, large surgical and internal diseases sections, and treats tuberculosis and women's diseases;
- b. A branch of the State Hospital, established in 1948 in the German school on Sveti i Metod Avenue, has maternal, eye, ear, and internal disease clinics; and
- c. Workers Hospital, converted in 1949 from the old French girls college building in the station area, has four branches in various parts of the city, one of which is only a dispensary; the hospital has X-ray equipment.

The four branches of the Workers Hospital are inadequate to meet the needs of the people. Workers apply to the hospitals with their workers' insurance cards;

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officials go to medical centers or hospitals in their area of employment with their family health cards, for outpatient treatment; [redacted]

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[redacted] In addition to children's diseases, liver disorders, and tuberculosis, many people have stomach ulcers.

5. There are the following schools in Burgas:
 - a. A men's lycee, which offers night courses;
 - b. A girl's lycee;
 - c. A coeducational commercial lycee, which offers night courses;
 - d. A coeducational technical lycee, which offers night courses;
 - e. A girl's art school (lycee); and
 - f. A 2-year semi-high (sic) teachers' institute which trains secondary school teachers.

6. Since 1945, the following construction has been completed or is under way:
 - a. Drains have been installed on all streets and avenues by trudovaks;
 - b. All streets and avenues have been paved by trudovaks;
 - c. Approximately 15 buildings, each to accommodate six families, are under construction on the northern edge of the city, to be used by workers;
 - d. A large slaughterhouse in the Kumluk quarter in the southwest part of the city;
 - e. The "small bridge" on the Burgas-Malko Turnovo road, which links the lake and the bridge, has been widened approximately 15 meters; it formerly was about five meters wide; the bridge is approximately 50 meters long and is strong enough to accommodate the heaviest tanks; and
 - f. A freight depot, ready for use in the fall of 1948, has been built directly opposite the central station; previously a group of old warehouses in the section where the port ends were used as a freight depot; the warehouses are now used to store goods which arrive by sea and for general export and trade goods arriving from the interior to be shipped by sea.

7. The Port of Burgas is connected to the city by the main avenue which ends at the port; the area is fenced by an iron-pipe grillwork one and one-half meters high mounted on a wall one-half meter high and is guarded by militia at the two entrances. Special passes are required for entering the area; passes are validated every month by the port militia. There are always ships in the harbor, sometimes five or six at once; the majority of the ships are Soviet, but occasionally Rumanian [redacted] ships are seen. Constanta and Odessa are the only foreign ports to which Bulgarian ships sail. Exports to the USSR include iron, copper, lead, zinc, and canned fruits and other food products; port workers do not know the nature of the ore they handle. Imports from the USSR include tractors, agricultural tools and machinery, construction iron, and ZIS, Molotov,

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and Gazhki trucks and automobiles; [REDACTED]

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8. The city has two railroad stations: Gara Burgas, the Central Station at the port; and Gara Burgas-Zapod, the Western Station. The Western station and its freight depot are in the freight building; the freight depot is 50 meters south of the passenger station. Approximately 25-30 tracks in the station area serve the passenger trains, freight cars, locomotives, the freight depot, and port facilities. The terminal is well-planned; in addition to three platforms with two sets of tracks in front of each platform, there are four terminal tracks and many loading-unloading and shunting tracks. The Central station is a modern, 2-story, L-shaped building, 40-50 meters long and 10-15 meters wide, with a tower over the angle; the Western station is smaller, but is also two stories high. Burgas is linked directly with Aytos, Karnobat, and Pomorie; a branch of the Sofia-Burgas line breaks at Karnobat for Shumen; another branch breaks at Zimnitsa for Sliven. Three trains arrive at Burgas on the central line and three leave the city: morning noon, and evening; in addition, two passenger trains leave for, and arrive from, Pomorie morning and evening.
9. A plane flying the Sofia-Plovdiv-Burgas-Varna route lands at the Burgas municipal airport.
10. The Burgas municipal bus line operates the following routes in the city:
- Center of town - Kumluk quarter - 3 kilometers - 15 leva;
 - Center of town - Atanasov village - 3 kilometers - 15 leva;
 - Center of town - Koplizhalar village - 16 kilometers - 80 leva;
 - Center of town - Karabayar mine - 8 kilometers - 35 leva;
 - Center of town - Kafkata village - 8 kilometers - 35 leva; and
 - Center of town - Buguk Bulgar Mill - 3 kilometers - 15 leva.
11. The following inter-urban bus lines are in operation:
- Burgas-Varna: 116 kilometers, 550 leva fare; two buses which meet at Panitsovo village, Pomorie district;
 - Burgas-Goritsa village;
 - Burgas-Momina Tsurkva: 65 kilometers, 350 leva (buses belong to Fakiya municipality); drivers are paid once a month; in 1950, pay for May was received on Monday, 5 June and pay for June was received on Tuesday, 4 July;
 - Burgas-Dyulova: 32 kilometers, 180 leva fare;
 - Burgas-Zagorets: 42 kilometers, 230 leva fare;
 - Burgas-Draka village: 52 kilometers, 290 leva fare;
 - Burgas-Orkhanovo: 40 kilometers;

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- h. Burgas-Rusokostro: 32 kilometers, 180 leva fare;
- i. Burgas-Malko Turnovo: 82 kilometers, 500 leva fare;
- j. Burgas-Primorski (bridge): 48 kilometers (buses belong to Malko Turnovo municipality);
- k. Burgas-Izvor: 25 kilometers, 130 leva fare (buses belong to Malko Turnovo municipality); and
- l. Burgas-Novo Pancharevo: 30 kilometers, 170 leva fare (buses belong to Malko Turnovo municipality).

12. The following coastal trips operate from Burgas:

- a. Burgas-Atiya-Sozopol: Leave Burgas approximately 4:00 p.m., spend the night at Sozopol, and return the next day; small vessels carry approximately 200 passengers;
- b. Burgas-Esarevo-Akhtopol;
- c. Burgas-Pomorie-Neseber: Same schedule as Burgas-Atiya-Sozopol; and

13. Rationing in Burgas is supervised as follows:

- a. A responsible official in each city quarter tours the houses in his district the fifteenth of every month and collects from the head of the family the declaration filled out by the establishment in which he works (unemployed persons are not given ration cards);
- b. The official turns the cards over to the Food Commissariat of the Commerce and Food Branch of the municipality and collects the ration cards for the coming month; and
- c. The official distributes the new ration cards to the people in his district.

14. Ration cards for wearing apparel and food are issued by the Food Commissariat office. Except for bread, ration cards are renewed every three months; clothing cards are valid for one year.

15. Some representative prices are:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Fixed Price</u>	<u>Free Price</u>
Sugar, 1 kilo	160 leva	400 leva
Bread, 600 grams	35 leva	80 leva
Vegetable oil, 1 kilo	160 leva	700 leva
Wool cloth, 1 meter	3,000 leva	7,500 leva
Cheapest rubber shoes	400 leva	1,000 leva

16. Thirty percent of the people in Burgas live in private, single-family houses, the rest of the people live in 4-5 family units. There is a shortage of living space. A Housing Commission keeps track of empty houses and sets rents; the

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Housing Court allocates quarters to applicants (one cannot register at the Census office for a house until he has a job; Party members hold certificates which entitle them to special privileges). Landlords and tenants do not get along because the landlord has no control over the choice of tenants and cannot fix rents. [redacted] tenants are generally ill-bred individuals from the villages who do not know how to conform to civilized conditions and who therefore ruin the places they rent.

17. Minority groups in Burgas include Armenians, Turks, and Jews. More than half the Armenians have immigrated to the USSR, approximately 2,000 still remain; a slightly larger number of Turks remain, but they are all prepared to emigrate. Only 500-1,000 Jews remain in Burgas, the rest have gone to Israel. In July and August 1949, between 200 and 250 families were deported from Burgas to villages in northern Bulgaria; among these were the doctors, lawyers, merchants, and manufacturers. [redacted] these business and professional men are now farmers.
18. Members of the Soviet minority in Burgas who arrived after the 1944 revolution had no connection with the military units, but remained after the Soviet troops were withdrawn. Approximately 40-50 White Russian families are still in the city; some Bulgarian Communists who were in the USSR and returned to Bulgaria after the revolution now consider themselves to be Soviet nationals. The Soviet group lives in the best houses in the center of Burgas; their club is located behind the Kiril i Metodi Church which was the office of the Soviet commander during the occupation. Most of the Soviet families are specialists; some men and women work in the port area where they inspect and analyze the rick wine, liquor, kosher cheese, white cheese, various canned fruits and vegetables, and metal barrels, and arrange their transportation. These inspectors have separate offices in the customs section at the port.
19. The Chernomorski Front (Black Sea Front), a Party organ, is published in Burgas in the building adjacent to the post office in the station area. The newspaper was founded as the Burgaski Front and became the Narodni Front from 1944 until early 1950; it prints articles of world events and agricultural, industrial, economic, and political events of interest to the Burgas area.
20. There are three churches in Burgas. Although most of the people are religious and profess Orthodox Christianity, only the old people, less than 10 percent of the population, go to church. Formerly, marriage and betrothal ceremonies took place in church, but such ceremonies are not necessary since the initiation of civil marriages. Communists have begun to conduct funeral services without the aid of priests. There is no atheistic society organization as such in Bulgaria, but atheism is one of the main propaganda goals of the Party; Communist officials are using their authority to break the religion of non-Communists. The priests ordained in recent years are Communists; Otets Ivan, [redacted] is now an Orthodox leader in Burgas.
21. Burgas has the following facilities for culture and recreation:
- a. Burgas People's Theater, the only theater in Burgas, located adjacent to the Palace of Justice, is subsidized by the State; the theater has a capacity of 400 people, including the loge and balcony space; plays propagandizing Communism and concerts are given here;

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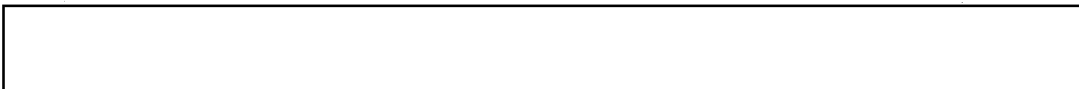
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- b. Three cinemas, the Khristo Smirnenski, Trakiya, and Ferdinandova, all located on streets opening off Aleksandrovska Avenue, show only Soviet films;
- c. Football (soccer) is the only spectator sport in which people are interested; there are two fields: one adjacent to the cemetery in the northern part of the city, the other near Gara Zapod in the western part of the city;
- d. A beach is located on the eastern side of the port near the marine park;
- e. Hunters' Park is located in the Akatsitite quarter in the western part of the city; and
- f. The Fizkultura, official organization which directs physical activities, has branches as follows:
 - (1) Dinamo (sic);
 - (2) Cherveno Zname (Red Flag);
 - (3) Stroitel (Construction);
 - (4) Sports and techniques, including bicycling, motorcycleing, swimming, shooting with hunting rifles and carbines, and glider piloting.

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- a. A certain Grozdev, head of the Forest Directorate;
- b. Stoyan Anagnostov, director of the State Construction Company;
- c. Zhechu Velez Arabzhiev, of the SCAT (Suyuz na Obshti Avtomobilen Transport - General Auto Transportation Union);
- d. Stefan Todorov Rainov, of the Fuel Office;
- e. Mitir (sic) Shivarov, director of the Black Sea Area Cooperative branch; and
- f. Georgi Gandazev, chief accountant at the Central Bank.

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INFORMATION REPORT

[Redacted]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 23 April 1952

25X1 SUBJECT Roads from Burgas to the Turkish Border Area

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. The Burgas-Malko Turnovo road is 84 kilometers long and nine meters wide. The pavement is seven meters wide, lined on each side by one meter of earth. The road has numerous slopes and curves and is generally good except for the stretch between Bosna and Malko Turnovo, which is very bad.
2. The Burgas-Akhtopol road is 86 kilometers long and is paved with stone for seven of its nine meters in width. The stretch from Burgas to Primorski is good, the rest of the road is very bad. A very weak bridge, approximately 15-20 meters long, is located near Primorsko; the bridge is built of wood because the terrain is unsuitable for a concrete bridge. A pontoon bridge is located in a swampy area where a stream flows into the sea approximately 500 meters from Kiten village and six kilometers south of Primorsko. The bridge is 25 meters long and has a maximum capacity of only five tons, thus preventing the movement of road maintenance machinery in the area. The sea current at this point is so strong as to prohibit the construction of a more substantial bridge.
3. The Burgas-Sredets-Mamina Tsurkva road is 65 kilometers long. As far as Sredets, the road is nine meters wide with pavement seven meters wide; from Sredets, the road narrows to seven meters with pavement five meters wide.
4. The Tsarevo-Izgreve-Bulgarin-Gramatikovo-Malko Turnovo road runs along the border for an unknown distance. The road is called the Balkan Road and almost parallels the border at a maximum distance of 20 kilometers. The road is seven meters wide, five meters of which are paved; two trucks can meet on the road.

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5. The Bosna-Vezitsa-Gramatikov forest road branches from the Burgas-Malko Turnovo road at the 42 kilometer point. The road is paved for four of its six meters in width.
6. The Malko Turnovo-Studenata Voda road is narrow and not more than four or five meters long. Since it is located in a restricted zone, the road is forbidden to civilian trucks. There formerly was a border tower at this point (sic), which was as far as the road went.
7. The Malko Turnovo-Vulchanoviya Most road, running close to the border, is used only by inhabitants of the area.

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CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 23 April 1952

25X1 SUBJECT Factories in Burgas

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1. The Veriga metal goods factory, located in the northwest section of Burgas, manufactures various agricultural machinery, machine parts, buckets, stoves, barbed wire, and horseshoes. The factory employs a maximum of 600-700 workers on two shifts.
2. The Hadzhi Petrov flour mill, the largest flour mill in the Balkans, is located in the northern part of Burgas. The flour milled here is not used in Bulgaria, but is loaded into paper sacks, stamped with foreign labels, and shipped abroad. Informant heard that the factory usually produced 10 tons of flour per hour and that it now works at capacity. According to rumor, the factory's output serves the bread needs of the Soviet occupation forces in Germany.
3. In addition to the flour mills, the Hadzhi Petrov plant operates various fruit orchards and vegetable gardens, and engages in rabbit raising, dairy farming, and hog raising on the mill property. A total of approximately 400 workers are employed at the Hadzhi Petrov establishments.
4. The Joseph Stalin thread and weaving factory, located in the industrial area of Burgas, employs 300-350 workers in two shifts. The plant is an expansion of the former Prodzha factories with the addition of installations acquired by dismantling all other thread mills and weaving looms in Burgas in addition to two private factories in Kazanluk and Sopot. The factory became a stock company when it adopted its present name. [Redacted] the capacity of the plant, but said that it always operates at capacity. The factory produces cotton thread and cotton cloth; these items are seldom seen on the local market.

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5. The Marshal Tolbukhin chemical factory, formerly the Maslosap oil soap factory, is located near the flour mill in the northern section of Burgas and employs approximately 200-250 workers. Until 1939, the plant manufactured soap from imported oils, but at that time the price of the oils became so expensive that the factory expanded in an attempt to produce sunflower oil at the plant for use in the soap manufacturing process. The results of the experiment were unsatisfactory, so the plant installed equipment to extract hydrogen from the air to be used in making soap. Soap is the most important product manufactured at the factory at present; however, the plant also produces various oleaginous and chemical products for soap production as well as bottled oxygen for sale to welders. The soap output of the factory is not available in quantities locally, because soap is a rationed product throughout Bulgaria.

6. The Elprom electrical industry is now operating in two separate places near the center of Burgas and is constructing new buildings in the northern part of the city. At present there are two shifts at each place, and a total working force of 250-300 employees. The factory manufactures batteries and cables of various sizes and thicknesses. On the 1 May holiday, radios and electric motors were displayed in the window,

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Bulgaria

SUBJECT 1. The Professional Workers Union
2. The Dimitrov Union of People's Youth

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The Professional Workers General Union (Obsht Rabotnicheski Profesionalen Suez)

1. The directing body of the Professional Workers General Union is the Syndicate Assembly which is concerned with the social and political conditions of the workers and gives directives to the union's administrative committee.
2. The Union has the following branches:
 - a. Transport workers: includes chauffeurs, railway workers, maritime workers, employees on passenger planes, coachmen, and port workers;
 - b. Textile and thread factory workers;
 - c. Mine workers;
 - d. Cultural workers; and
 - e. Unions of general crafts organizations.
3. The Labor Inspectorate is concerned with local social insurance and social aid matters.
4. Local units of various consumer cooperatives, MARKOP (Narodna Kooperatsiya - People's Cooperative) are directed by the central administration in Sofia.
5. Throughout Bulgaria, wages are paid according to the 1947 labor law.

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DSNM (Dimitrovski Suyuz na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Union of People's Youth)

6. The DSNM, which replaced the Komsomol, has the following program for children and youths:
- a. Children of working families, from one year to school age, are left at child care homes; in the summer, children from three years to primary school age are sent to nurseries called Chavdarcheta;
 - b. School age children are called Septemvriycheta in honor of the September 1944 revolution; according to the Bulgarian educational program, children bear this name until the end of the seven year primary education period;
 - c. All male and female students are included in the DSNM program without distinction from the time they begin lycee or other schools of lycee rank until the end of their higher education; and
 - d. The aim of all children's organizations is to indoctrinate young minds with Communist principles, and thus make of the youths fanatical Communists who would be willing to denounce their own parents.

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DATE DISTR. 23 April 1952

SUBJECT Mines in the Burgas Area

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1. A Soviet Geological Information Institute, employing approximately 250-300 men and women, including mining engineers, chemists, etc., searches for minerals in the Burgas area and throughout the rest of the country. The group has made soundings in many places and has discovered copper in the Karabayer area eight kilometers west of Burgas; in Rosen village the group is rumored to have discovered an ore that contains radium as well as copper and silver. Mines have long been in existence in the Burgas area at spots known as Bakerlik and Propodnala Voda; however, the sites had been abandoned as unprofitable before the Soviet group made its tests. The Soviet group improved the mines and began extracting ore, leaving subsequent exploitation to the Bulgarians.

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2. The Rosen mine employs more than 1,000 men working three shifts a day. [Redacted] excavations had been made to a depth of 200 meters as compared with 150 meters in 1947 and that 1,000 tons of ore were being extracted during a 24-hour working day. The ore is trucked from the Rosen mines directly to the port of Burgas where it is dumped on the wharf for subsequent shipment to the USSR. It is rumored that a smelter, like the one at Elisaina, is under construction at the Rosen mine.¹

3. The Karabayer mine employs approximately 700-750 men working three shifts a day. Mining was being done at the 160 meter level in 1947 and has now been extended to 250 meters. The ore from the Karabayer mine is sent by freight car to the Elisaina refinery; after refining, the ore is shipped to the USSR via either Burgas or Varna.

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ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI										

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[redacted] 25X1

4. On a cold night in January 1950, the Marinkaviya Hotel, where the Soviet mining research group lived in Burgas, was destroyed by fire. [redacted] the 25X1 fire had been started deliberately. The Burgas, Sliven, and Anhiyalo fire companies tried to extinguish the fire, but could not because the water froze in the rubber fire hoses. The 4-story hotel building burned to its foundations, destroying the tools, archives, and equipment of the Institute.

5. The Institute personnel moved to the Czechoslovakia Hotel in the railway station area. Later the group moved to Madan village in the Smolyan area to investigate lead and zinc deposits, and remained in Madan village until 15 June 1950. [redacted] 25X1

6. The Institute has two 4-ton trucks, three 2-ton trucks, and two jeeps.

1. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] there is a copper refinery lo- 25X1 cated in Eriseina village (XF-5103). [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

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FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT
REFERENCE COPY

[Redacted Box]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DO NOT CIRCULATE

DATE DISTR. 30 April 1952

SUBJECT General Military Information
from the Burgas Area

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Coast Artillery headquarters in Burgas are located near the port. The unit is headed by a lieutenant colonel. [Redacted] coastal batteries were located as follows:
 - a. On the shore of Atiya peninsula, 16 kilometers south of Burgas;
 - b. Near Sveti Nikola village, 20 kilometers south of Burgas;
 - c. Near Sozopol, 30 kilometers south of Burgas;
 - d. On the north shore of Saravovo village, approximately 10 kilometers northeast of Burgas; and
 - e. In the vineyards approximately three kilometers north of Pomorie which is 20 kilometers north of Burgas.
2. Headquarters of the naval base at Burgas are in the former American Hotel building which is located exactly opposite the port gate. Sheds which the Germans built adjacent to the fish pier in the western part of the port serve as barracks; they house approximately 400 seamen. [Redacted] majors and junior and senior captains in the port area.
3. Members of the naval unit train with four or five KATERIS class vessels and approximately 10 rowboats. the HRABI, SMELI, STROGI, and DRAZKI, all old Bulgarian torpedo boats, are usually in Burgas. A cruiser (sic), rumored to

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25X1

have been given to Bulgaria by the USSR, has been in the same area as the above-mentioned vessels since early 1950.

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4. Offices and warehouses of a former flour factory, located on the square in the center of Burgas, serve as headquarters and barracks for 6 Border Regiment. [redacted]

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[redacted] a marine craft unit attached to its headquarters. The marine craft unit has four or five KATERI craft of approximately 35-40 tons which patrol the coastline; other coastal cities such as Sozopol and Tsarevo have similar units. The crews of this unit wear naval uniforms but are considered border guards; KATERI commanders are lieutenants.

5. Late in 1949, military headquarters in Burgas requisitioned a 3-story building formerly belonging to a manufacturer located near the point by the railway where Patriarch Eftimi Avenue ends. Majors, captains, various low-ranking officers, and a number of enlisted men work here. [redacted] a garage belonging to the municipality, located in the northern part of the city, had been closed and locked and that sentries from the same headquarters were assigned to guard it. One day in May 1950, [redacted] a Bulgarian general got out of an automobile and enter the building; [redacted]

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6. In 1942-1943, the Germans built many underground gasoline tanks at the now-abandoned Inzhiner Saravovo airfield, 11 kilometers northeast of Burgas. In 1946, the Bulgarians removed four of the tanks to the Black Sea Area cooperative depot west of Burgas; in 1948, when gasoline became a state monopoly, the tanks were moved to an unknown location. Each of the tankholds approximately 15,000 liters of gasoline.

7. In July or August 1945, 3 Reconnaissance Air Regiment left its barracks in Yambol to make room for the Soviet fighter plane units which were returning from the battlefront. The 3 Reconnaissance Air Regiment moved to the Okop airfield near Okop village on the Yambol-Elkhovo road approximately 10 kilometers west of Yambol. The airfield had no hangars; the Bulgarians used a few German-built sheds as barracks.

8. In 1945, 4 Cavalry Regiment was attached to 2 Division.

9. In 1948, all Bulgarian reserves, from soldiers to the highest officers, were examined by a military commission. Those not found to possess the confidence of the Party were reduced in rank to common soldiers. A military card showing the unit to which the individual was to report in case of mobilization was issued to all who passed the examination. [redacted]

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Workers were required to show their mobilization card to their employers; employers returned the cards within a 10-day period.

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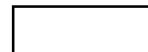
10. In March 1950, throughout Bulgaria, military commissioners thoroughly examined all motor vehicles, including buses, automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles. In Burgas, the examination took place on the avenue outside the barracks courtyard of 24 Infantry Regiment. A lieutenant headed the commission; other members were employees of the Automobile Traffic Directorate. Motor vehicles are inspected every year; the 1950 inspection was unique because military personnel aided in the examination.
11. In June 1950, another military commission examined horses, mules, horsecarts, and harnesses throughout the country. In cities, the commission consisted of military personnel; in the villages, village officials carried out the examinations. All reports were directed to 24 Military Service Branch in Burgas in accordance with directives previously issued.
12. In the spring of 1948, two generals, an armored unit colonel, an artillery colonel, a construction colonel, and two captains from Sofia contacted the mayor and members of the Sredets city assembly concerning the possibility of building a barracks in the Sredets area. The group toured the vicinity in one day and chose a 150-decare plot of level ground approximately one kilometer west of Sredets. Construction was begun in the spring of 1949 by a state institution known as the Construction Union; machinery, equipment, and a working crew of 100 trudovaks were brought in. Work is suspended during the winter months. As of 30 June 1950, the construction situation was:
- Joiners were at work on one building approximately 150 x 40 meters in size which had already been roofed;
 - Foundations had been laid on two buildings similar to the one above; and
 - Foundations were being laid on a fourth building similar to those above.
13. In the fall of 1948, construction was begun on barracks in an area southeast of Zvezdets, 25 kilometers northwest of Malko Turnovo. The barracks are being constructed by Stroitelna Voyska military units, not by trudovaks. The unit wears regular army uniforms, except that the tabs on officers epaulettes and collars are sky-blue. [redacted] the officers were engineers and [redacted] the unit was a newly-created military branch.
14. In 1949, electricity was brought to Zvezdets village strictly for military construction purposes such as power for the six or seven electrically operated machines for mixing cement and breaking rock. As of July 1949, the situation was as follows:
- Roofs had been constructed on three buildings; five buildings were under construction; foundations were being laid for others;
 - The buildings were approximately 150 meters long, 35-40 meters wide, and four stories high; and
 - Cement, iron, lumber, etc., used for construction, were transported to the Burgas railroad station from where they were shipped to Zvezdets by truck; bricks were manufactured in the village by approximately 300 soldiers and an additional crew of 25-30 civilian workmen brought in by truck every day from Malko Turnovo; sand, gravel, and earth for the bricks were obtained from the Vulka and Tamnereka streams in the vicinity of the village;

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15. The border unit at Fakiya is known as Tumba Podelenie; it consists of approximately 100 soldiers and is housed in barracks near the school on the southeastern edge of the village. Unit officers are Captain Grigorov, First Lieutenant Dimitrov, First Lieutenant Saravov, Lieutenant Zhelev, Lieutenant Petrov, and Lieutenant Penkov. Each day a courier goes to Burgas and returns. One day in June 1950, a soldier, sworn to secrecy as to his mission, was sent to Sofia to pick up a military wireless. He returned, carrying the equipment in two boxes, each of which weighed approximately 15 kilograms.
16. Tumba Podelenie has border platoons in the following areas:
- a. Strandzha;
 - b. Gorna Yabulkovo;
 - c. Belevren; and
 - d. Granichar.
17. A group of six border guards was stationed permanently in a hut at a crossroad approximately 16 kilometers south of Sredets and approximately 24 kilometers from the border. The group checks travel documents.
18. Travel permits are issued upon verbal application to the militia, sub-district directors, or village mukhtars and must be approved by the border authorities. Validity periods vary according to need and the distance of the places being visited. To enter the border zone or to travel within the zone, a travel permit and an identity card are the only documents needed.
1. Comment: these four torpedo boats have been taken out of service.

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FORM NO. 51-44A
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INFORMATION REPORT

[Redacted Box]

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CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1952

25X1 SUBJECT The 24 Infantry Regiment

NO. OF PAGES 3

[Redacted Box]

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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25X1 [Redacted] 24 Infantry Regiment left its location on the shore northeast of Burgas for summer camp in the forest north of Krushevets, south of Burgas on the road to Malko Turnovo. The group marched in the following order:

- a. Regimental commander: A colonel on horseback, equipped with pistol and binoculars;
- b. Regimental staff: Six officers of various ranks on horseback, riding in twos, equipped with pistols and binoculars;
- c. Four mounted communications non-commissioned officers and soldiers in a line;
- d. An old master sergeant carrying the regimental standard, flanked by non-commissioned officers on either side armed with automatic pistols;
- e. Commander of 1 Battalion: An old major, equipped with pistol and binoculars, accompanied by his adjutant to his left, mounted and armed with Vintovka rifle;
- f. The 1 Company of 1 Battalion:
 - (1) The 1 Platoon, led by a lieutenant on foot armed with a pistol; 1 Squad two rows, the platoon commander and seven men in the front row, six men in the second row, soldiers were armed with automatic pistols and carried a blanket, raincoat, helmet, and a short shovel in the packs on

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their backs; soldiers of 2 and 3 Squads lined up in the same manner as 1 Squad, but were equipped with Vintovka rifles with bayonets which are automatically reversed when not in use;

- (2) The 2 Platoon, led by a lieutenant on foot armed with a pistol; two non-commissioned officers armed with Vintovka rifles and pistols; 1 Squad armed with pistols; 2 Squad armed with semi-automatic pistols which hold a 2-shell clip in their magazines and have serrated bayonets (automatic pistols do not have bayonets and their magazines take two kinds of clips: one a 32-shell, arc-shaped clip; the other a 72-shell, drum-shaped clip);
- (3) The 3 Platoon, led by a lieutenant with an ordinary pistol; 1 Squad armed with automatic pistols; 2 Squad armed with Vintovka rifles; 3 Squad armed with light machine guns;
- g. Heavy machine guns loaded on four mules; four horseholders; 10 service and ammunition soldiers armed with Vintovka rifles;
- h. Ambulance; three telephone men; three men carrying telephone cables; a company of 10 carts loaded with munitions;
- i. A company master sergeant on foot and two non-commissioned officer candidates;
- j. Three companies arranged as the one described above, all carrying similar weapons;
- k. A lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer; a mortar platoon of three or four guns with covered barrels, drawn by two teams, each gun attended by approximately six service soldiers, a soldier riding one horse in each team; gun wheels were rubber, filled with some product other than air; eight carts reserved for carrying shells;
- l. An antitank platoon of six antitank guns drawn by teams of horses; guns were approximately 45 mm, barrels were 200 centimeters long, tires were solid rubber; about seven or eight soldiers were behind each gun:
 - (1) The 1 Battery: 40-50 horsecarts for transporting the battalion's ammunition and baggage; a large red cross on one cart behind which a few health soldiers walked; a squad of litter bearers and litters;
 - (2) The 2 and 3 Batteries: same order and organization;
- m. Regimental munitions train composed of 40-50 horsecarts; 20-30 carts of provisions and food products; 20-30 carts filled with regiment's beds, blankets, and other baggage; four animal-drawn mobile kitchens and one mobile oven; chief cooks, their assistants, and service soldiers;
- n. Motorized artillery section of eight antitank guns drawn by eight German-made Ford tractors; tractor's two front wheels were of rubber, rear wheels were small wheels within tank-like lugs; guns larger than the antitank guns described above, estimated caliber 75 mm, barrels more than three meters

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long; guns had limbers in front which were attached to the tractors; seating arrangements for soldiers had been built on the front and back of the shell boxes of the limbers which seated three soldiers facing the tractor and three facing the gun; tires had Soviet letters stamped on them, the guns were Soviet-made; officers sat inside the tractors beside the drivers; gun crews of approximately 10-12 rode on the chassis; and

- o. A 3-ton Shtaer (sic) truck built to house wireless apparatus.

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INFORMATION REPORT

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REFERENCE COPY

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1952

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NO. OF PAGES 4

25X1 SUBJECT The 3 Balkan Division and
25X1 the 2 and 3 Antiaircraft Regiments

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

[Redacted box]

[Redacted box]

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1. In 1943-1945, the 3 Balkan Division was composed of:
 - a. 29 Infantry Regiment, headquarters Yambol;
 - b. 11 Infantry Regiment, headquarters Sliven;
 - c. 6 Artillery Regiment, headquarters Sliven; and
 - d. 24 Infantry Regiment, headquarters Burgas.
2. The wartime complement of 3 Balkan Division participated in battles in Hungary; later it gave 3 Antiaircraft Regiment a 9-gun battery of three platoons of three 30 mm guns each. The guns were drawn by 3-ton trucks and had a personnel complement of 17 men to each gun: 11 to handle the gun, three to carry ammunition, a non-commissioned gun commander, and a driver and assistant driver for the truck. Each platoon also had a lieutenant as commander and a master sergeant as deputy commander.
3. Each platoon was armed as follows:
 - a. Each soldier: carbine and one hand grenade;
 - b. Gun commander: carbine and pistol;
 - c. Truck driver: pistol;

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- d. Assistant truck driver: pistol and Schmeisser pistol;
 - e. Platoon commander: pistol; and
 - f. Platoon master sergeant: pistol and carbine.
4. The battery commander's headquarters also provided each platoon with a motor-cycle rider to maintain communications between the platoon commander and the battery commander and a telephone operator with two cable-laying soldiers to maintain contact with battery headquarters.
5. Each platoon had two 3-ton Reno trucks:
- a. One for hauling ammunition; and
 - b. One for food and provisions.
6. Battery headquarters were at the disposal of 3 Balkan Division headquarters and consisted of:
- a. Battery commander: a first lieutenant;
 - b. Assistant battery commander: a lieutenant;
 - c. Battery master sergeant;
 - d. Two non-commissioned officers;
 - e. A non-commissioned medical corpsman and three assistants;
 - f. A warehouse employee, a non-commissioned officer applicant, under the supervision of the battery's master sergeant;
 - g. A telephone crew of two non-commissioned officers and six soldiers;
 - h. A long distance observation group of 10 men; and
 - i. A head cook, assistant cook, and five or six helpers.
7. Headquarters equipment consisted of:
- a. One truck and a chauffeur for the battery commander; the assistant commander had no truck at his disposal and rode with the commander;
 - b. Three trucks: one for provisions and two for ammunition; and
 - c. A mobile kitchen.
8. The 3 Antiaircraft Regiment was composed of the following units:
- a. Two light batteries with truck-drawn guns and one light battery with horse-drawn guns; each battery consisted of three platoons with three guns each; in battle one platoon was added to 2 Battery and two platoons to 3 Battery;

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- b. A special battery in Yambol:
- (1) The 1 Platoon: Chauffeurs, 45 recruits, received two months training in the theory of carbines;
 - (2) The 2 Platoons: 30 motorcyclists, received same carbine training as the chauffeurs;
 - (3) The 3 Platoon: Communications, 50 recruits; after two months of carbine and individual training, worked with German-made telephone and wireless equipment;
 - (4) The 4 Platoon: 30 recruits with at least a lycee education, photographed airplanes;
 - (5) The 5 Platoon: Long distance calculators and observers, equipped with measuring devices and binoculars; and
 - (6) The 6 Platoon: Searchlight and Power Supply, 35 recruits under the command of a captain; trained with three searchlights which had reflectors 120 centimeters in size.
9. The 3 Light Battery of 3 Antiaircraft Regiment took orders from 3 Balkan Division headquarters.
10. The 2 Light Battery of 3 Antiaircraft Regiment took orders from 2 Division Headquarters and was identical with the battery described above except for the addition of one platoon (i.e., the battery had a total of 12 guns). The 2 Light Battery was divided as follows:
- a. The 1 Platoon, to protect 4 Cavalry Regiment;
 - b. The 2 Platoon, to protect 2 Mounted Infantry Regiment;
 - c. The 3 Platoon, at the disposal of an unidentified cavalry regiment; and
 - d. The 4 Platoon, under orders of divisional headquarters.
11. The 2 Regiment had one animal-drawn light battery with 20 mm guns of the 1939 Raymetal P65 type, which were drawn by two teams of horses; its battle cadre contained five platoons of three guns each; horses and carts replaced motor vehicles, but there were no equipment differences. The 2 Antiaircraft Regiment had batteries in the following cities:
- a. The 1 Heavy Battery: Sofia;
 - b. The 2 Heavy Battery: Tulbito, in the Kazanluk vicinity;
 - c. The 3 Heavy Battery: Burgas, on the shore in the 24 Infantry Regiment area; and
 - d. The 4 Heavy Battery: Galata area of Varna.

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12. From March to June 1944, a regiment of three battalions composed of selected men from the batteries of 3 Antiaircraft Division attended a non-commissioned officers course at the regimental barracks in Yambol; 10 men from each of the heavy batteries listed above also attended the course. The 1 Battalion, the heavy artillery battalion, under the command of Captain Etropolski, had its headquarters in Varna. When Captain Etropolski and the regimental commander, Lieutenant Colonel Stanev, inspected the Varna batteries, Major Akhtimov, the regimental food supply officer, assumed command at Yambol. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the 2 Antiaircraft Regiment had garrisons as listed above, [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] these batteries were attached to 3 Regiment; [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] presence of 3 Antiaircraft Regiment batteries in the garrisons of 1 Antiaircraft Regiment in Sofia and 2 Antiaircraft Regiment in Kazanluk.

13. The heavy battery at Burgas had the following characteristics and equipment:
- a. The battery consisted of three guns, 10.65 caliber, Krupp-made German 1939 models, drawn by MAN diesel trucks. The guns had three axles and could carry only the gun crew on the body of the gun; they were equipped with long-range measuring devices;
 - b. The guns were entrenched on the shore near the infantry barracks, the three trenches spaced about 40-50 meters apart and forming a triangle. The trenches are at least eight meters wide and three meters deep; when the gun barrels are in a horizontal position, they are level with the upper part of the trench; trenches have no concrete reinforcements; a ramp on one side of each trench allows the guns to be moved in and out of their locations; guns are covered with a tarpaulin when not in use; there is a shell depot in front of each trench, built underground and covered with logs;
 - c. A searchlight is located in a trench approximately 250-300 meters north of the guns; all but the reflector is inside the trench; current for the light is supplied by cable from a point 50 meters to the west of the light;
 - d. Two diesel trucks are available for searchlight and power supplies;
 - e. Three MAN diesel trucks: one to pull the instrument which gives simultaneous commands to the three guns, one to carry the machine supplying current to the command synchronizer equipment, and one for the long range measuring device;
 - f. An automobile for the battery commander; and
 - g. A motorcycle and sidecar for the battalion's master sergeant.

14. [redacted] 3 Anti-aircraft Regiment had been disbanded except for a small unit located in the battalion barracks. The unit was commanded by Captain Cheshmezhiyev, the former food officer. A warning system had been installed.

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