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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET

30 March 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES:

Subject: Participation in eventual
peace talks with Bulgarians.

For your information, with reference to your memorandum of 13 March 1944, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have informed the Department of State that it is their opinion that the Greek and Yugoslav Governments should not be invited to participate in the contemplated conversations and that, if the surrender of Bulgaria should be negotiated outside of the European Advisory Commission, the Greek and Yugoslav Governments should not be invited to participate until such time as the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have substantially agreed, after consultation with the Soviet Government, on the terms of surrender to be imposed.

A. J. McFarland
A. J. McFARLAND,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Secretary.

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13 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY

I hasten to tell you that I have just been advised that due to the suggestion of certain officials in the State Department, a letter is being sent from that Department to the Joint Chiefs of Staff asking that representatives of Yugoslavia and Greece be invited to participate in the meeting concerning Bulgaria to be held at Cairo.

I call this to your attention because I think you will agree that the adoption of such a suggestion would introduce into the negotiations, essentially military matters extraneous to the purpose of those negotiations and precipitate political discussions which do not belong there.

William J. Donovan
Director

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OSS Form #001

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date

To	Name	Initials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G. C. Doering, Jr.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. A. Bane	CB
<input type="checkbox"/>	J. B. Donovan	
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. C. Lee	
<input type="checkbox"/>	G. S. Platt	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F. F. Pugliese	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E. J. Putzell, Jr.	P
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(20495)

Could you prepare
 a memo of info for
 JCS on this for
 Gen. Dy ~~_____~~
 Even ~~_____~~

[Expense is 1/25 @ f.6.3]

T.P.

Bulgaria 14004
Domestic
John Hill
x JES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 15 March 1944

TO: General W. J. Donovan
FROM: Mr. Whitney H. Shepardson
SUBJECT:

From the heading, I judge that this document has been for some days past in hands of J.C.S. or C.C.S. Washington.

WH
W. H. S.

prepare by hand

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W.C.B.

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[Exposure is 1/25 @ f.6.3]

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East

7 March 1944

Mr. Whitney Shepardson,
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shepardson:

The inclosed cable, from General Wilson to Mideast, has recently come to our attention and may be of interest to you.

Macfarland is extremely skeptical as to whether any progress can be made at the present time in the Bulgarian situation but, if terms are ever discussed, I think the inclosed may be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. E. Toulmin
J. E. TOULMIN
Lt. Col., A.G.P.
Director, OSS-ME

Incl: Cable #58355
AFHQ to MIDEAST

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*Tom (copy) ...
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CIPHER MESSAGE
INFolio Nos 59254 59253
59352 59252
59255 59270

29 Feb 44

From:- AFHQ signed WILSON
To:- Air Ministry for British Cs of S
info BRITMAN WASHINGTON for USA Joint Cs of S
MIDEAST
No:- 58355 FHGCT IMMEDIATE TOO.291800/A
TOR.011330/B

This is MEDCOS No. 49. In my para 3 MEDCOS No. 35, I requested you forward any further instructions you may have for my guidance should a request for conversations between accredited representatives BULGARIA and the Allied Nations be received. To date no instructions have been despatched to me.

Two I am informed H.M. Govt and USA Govt have proposed to the Soviet Govt that Bulgarian Govt should be directed to send qualified Mission to meet our reps at a place to be indicated later probably CYPRUS or CAIRO. I am further advised that a Roumanian emissary is arriving 27 Feb in MIDEAST. In view of this I feel it is necessary that I be furnished immediately guidance as requested in MEDCOS No. 35.

Three I recommend military terms for BULGARIA generally as follows and should be grateful if you would indicate any of (undermentioned?) you desire.

Four The conditions of an armistice are presented by "blank", C-in-C of Allied Forces in Mediterranean, acting authority of the Govts of USA and GREAT BRITAIN, and in the interests of United Nations and are accepted by "blank", head of Bulgarian Govt:

(A) The Bulgarian Govt will cease all hostile activities by its armed forces against any forces of United Nations and any

SECRET

FREEDOM 58355 FHGCT dated 29 Feb 44

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forces co-ordinating with them.

(B) The Bulgarian Govt will arrange for immediate withdrawal of Bulgarian armed forces from all participation in current war from whatever areas in which they may now be engaged or employed to such areas as may be designated by the Allied C-in-C.

(C) BULGARIA will deny to the Germans and satellite powers all facilities and all resources that might be used against the United Nations and hold them at disposal of the Allied C-in-C. All external communications and commercial exchanges including goods in transit by air, sea, land and the Danube will be stopped except as authorized by the Allied C-in-C.

(D) The Bulgarian Govt will take steps to secure against seizure or attacks by the enemy and prevent removal or destruction of any part thereof without authority of the Allied C-in-C, all radiolocation apparatus, radio navigational aids, radio, cable and other telecommunication stations and systems under Bulgarian control, whether (owned?) by BULGARIA or its Nationals, or any other nations or its nationals not of United Nations. These stations and systems will be surrendered to the Allied C-in-C if required, in good repair together with all operating plans, diagrams, instructions and pertinent records and, if deemed advisable by Allied Authorities, qualified personnel to operate such equipment. No radio or telecommunications installations or other forms of intercommunication ashore or afloat, whether belonging to BULGARIA or any other nation other than the United Nations will transmit till directions for control of these installations have

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FREEDOM 58355 FHGCT dated 29 Feb 44

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been laid down by Allied C-in-C.

(E) The Bulgarian Authorities will intern all Germans and satellite personnel and agents within their territory. Any attempt by Germans or satellite powers to enter Bulgarian territory will be resisted by power.

(F) All prisoners or internees of United Nations will be turned over immediately in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Allied C-in-C Mediterranean, and none of them may now or at any time be evacuated BELGRADE GERMANY or satellite country or surrendered to the enemy armed forces.

(G) All Bulgarian Naval and mercantile vessels, including all seagoing and river craft, and Bulgarian aircraft, both civil and military, will be moved on orders of Allied C-in-C Mediterranean to such points as may be designated, details disarmament being by him. All ships and aircraft which cannot be prevented from falling into enemy hands will be destroyed.

(H) Equipment of German and satellite powers will be retained intact and (handed over?) as directed by the Allied C-in-C Mediterranean, unless in danger of falling into enemy hands, in which case it will be destroyed.

(I) The Bulgarian Govt will give an immediate guarantee of the acceptance of forces of United Nations being stationed in BULGARIA, with full facilities for prosecution of the war against GERMANY and her satellite powers, and all ^{the} rights of a military occupant.

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FREEDOM 58355 FHGCT dated 29 Feb 44

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(K) BULGARIA will employ every effort to give access to all Bulgarian ports and facilitating entry, operations and maintenance of any United Nations forces.

(L) The Bulgarian Govt will guarantee to employ all its available military and civil forces and authorities to ensure prompt and exact compliance with provisions of this armistice.

(M) The Allied C-in-C Mediterranean reserves to himself the right to take any measures which in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of the interests of United Nations for prosecution of the war and the Bulgarian Govt binds itself to take such administrative or other action as Allied C-in-C Mediterranean may require.

(N) The Bulgarian Govt will immediately comply with such orders as Allied C-in-C Mediterranean may issue in respect of disarmament, demobilization and demilitarization.

(O) The Bulgarian Govt will furnish such information as may be required and within period specified by Allied C-in-C Mediterranean and in addition particularly ensure the security of all records of enemy's military and civil authorities and organizations in BULGARIA.

(P) Further conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which BULGARIA will be bound to comply will be transmitted at a later date. The terms of the present armistice will be kept secret till permission their publication is granted by Allied C-in-C Mediterranean. The English version will be considered the official text.

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FREEDOM 58355 FHGCT dated 29 Feb 44

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(Q) The Bulgarian Govt understand that in event their not keeping to the terms of this Armistice, the Allied C-in-C Mediterranean reserves the right to take such action as he considers fit.

Five To MIDEAST only. The above for your information and terms are purely tentative. No action will be taken by you pending further instructions.

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Bulgaria 1392

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*x Putzell
x Haskell 134J
9 March 1944*

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO : Ensign Putzell, Secretariat
FROM : Colonel John H. F. Haskell
SUBJECT: Attached Reports

1. Attached are copies of two papers which I believe now should be placed in the Director's own files:

*See Russia
13, 975*

- (1) General Donovan's letter of January 4, 1944, in Moscow to General Deane requesting information from N.K.V.D., Re: Bulgaria.
- (2) Plan of January 4, 1944, prepared by Haskell at General Donovan's direction, directing OSS-Cairo and OSS-Istanbul to carry out certain morale operations in Bulgaria.

John H. F. Haskell
Colonel, Infantry

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

February 15, 1944

TO: Colonel John Haskell
FROM: Frederick Oechsner
SUBJECT: Attached Report

I return herewith the proposal for MO Operations in Bulgaria, which Mr. Scribner turned over to me for attention.

The plan strikes me as excellently conceived and drawn up, and I am glad that our offices in Cairo and Istanbul have received their copies, for it is only in the field that the proposal can be evaluated in terms of local possibilities. I am sure that as soon as those offices are prepared to move into the execution stage they will inform us of what is required from Washington.

cc: JScribner

FO

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CONFIDENTIAL

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From Gen. Maguider

[Even No. rolls]

[Exposure is 1/25 @ f.6.3]

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January 4, 1944.

PLAN FOR MORALE OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA**I. Purpose.**

O.S.S. Cairo and O.S.S. Turkey will immediately initiate morale operations for the purpose of bringing about Bulgaria's early withdrawal from the Axis.

II. Line of Approach.

1. Bulgaria was forced into the war over the better judgment of her leaders and against the will of the majority of her people. Particularly since the Fascist attack against Russia, the traditional ally of Bulgaria, anti-German sentiment has been growing. The inability of the Germans to protect Bulgarian centers from Allied bombing and the sustained aerial attacks on Berlin are considered by the Bulgars as proof of Axis weakness and portents of its inevitable defeat. While Bulgaria cannot escape the results of her past actions against the Allies and her neighbors, she has nothing to hope for as a result of her present alignment with the Axis. Effective and prompt action on her part now to break with the Germans is the only method by which she can improve her future and throw some weight in the scales in her favor when the Allies consider terms of peace. She looks to Russia now for guidance with the hope of her support in the eventual settlement.

2. Morale operations in Bulgaria should:

- (a) Emphasize the danger to Bulgaria of the present government's pro-Nazi policy.
- (b) Encourage the desire to rid the homeland of German troops, and the return of Bulgarian units to their own borders.
- (c) Stress the assurance that the Allies do not intend to destroy Bulgaria as a nation.
- (d) Allay Bulgaria's fears of Turkish encroachment.
- (e) Assure the people of an opportunity for selection of their own government by free election.
- (f) Avoid reflection on the character and bravery of the people and its army.

3. Information bearing on the morale, fears and aspirations of the Bulgarian people and of their army, and the line of approach for morale operations are indicated in the following:

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- (a) Appendix 1 -- translation of article in Pravda of December 27 entitled "Bulgaria's Crisis".
- (b) Appendix 2 -- summary of a discussion with George Andreachen, Moscow, January 3, 1944.
- (c) Appendix 3 -- draft memorandum of Director O.S.S. to U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, January 3, 1944.

4. From the above and your own studies, material for morale operations will be developed. Specific assurances with respect to the United Nations political treatment of Bulgaria and territorial questions will be avoided until you are advised of the action of the United States, British, and Russian Governments with respect to proposals which are being submitted to them through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

III. Morale.

1. The morale operational line described above will be disseminated with particular attention to the Bulgarian armed forces both within the country and in Bulgar occupied areas, and to the civilian population in industrial centers and agrarian areas. Radio broadcasts, distribution of printed material (especially leaflets, newspapers, articles) through the underground and by dropping from planes, and rumor will be used to reach the Bulgar mind. Bases will be established in Turkey and other suitable localities selected by the O.S.S. Officer, Middle East, for editing, translation into Bulgarian, printing, and dispatch of printed material. Facilities for sustained radio broadcast will likewise be obtained near Cairo and if possible in Turkey. The assistance of Air Forces based in Italy and the Middle East should be requested for leaflet dropping.

2. As the initial step, a summary in Bulgarian of the attached article by Dimitrov in Pravda on December 27 will be printed in suitable leaflet form for distribution by land and water out of Turkey and by Air Force from Mediterranean Theatre bases.

3. Advance arrangements for gathering material, editing, printing, and distributing a "free" Bulgarian newspaper will be initiated.

4. Special attention will be given to encouraging the recognized Bulgarian press to take a stronger and more independent stand by subverting its news and editorial policies to the Allied and Russian causes.

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- 3 -

SECRET**IV. Coordination.**

1. Coordination of editorial approach and context of radio and printed material emanating from Turkey, Cairo, Yugoslavia and Italy will be effected by O.S.S. Cairo.
2. O.S.S. Cairo will coordinate its operational activities with the local British military, S.O.E. and P.W.E. through the Commanding General, Mediterranean Theatre Operations. In accordance with previous arrangements, leadership of Allied subversive morale and physical operations in Bulgaria will be exercised by O.S.S.
3. O.S.S. Washington, through its representatives in Cairo and Moscow, will coordinate those phases of morale operations in which the Soviet Government is interested.

V. Equipment, Supplies, and Personnel.

O.S.S. Cairo will make an immediate survey of equipment, supplies, and personnel required to initiate this program at the earliest possible date, in any event not later than February 1, 1944. Every effort should be made to obtain necessary facilities such as radio time on suitable stations, printing presses, newsprint, etc. at the point nearest its proposed use. O.S.S. Cairo will cable Washington for such equipment, supplies and personnel which cannot be obtained locally.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel John Haskell
FROM: Lt. Col. Richard J. Riddell
SUBJECT: Transmission of Document

DATE: 6 April 1944

The attached document (2 copies) is forwarded as per your request.

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[Even No. 1. 115]
[Exposure is 1/25 @ f.6.3]

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GENERAL W. J. DONOVAN

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NK-2

INFORMATION ON BULGARIA

Bulgaria - an agrarian country with small-plot peasant economy and a very low technical level.

Agriculture in Bulgaria

Before the war, 80% of the working population of the nation was occupied with agriculture, and agricultural produce made up more than 90% of the export. However, this 80% of the able-bodied population received a share of only 53.5% of the national income, which explained the low productivity of labor and the insignificant amount of marketable produce from most of the peasant farms. The low productivity of the small-scale peasant economy is a result of backward agriculture, inadequate pulling or traction power, and primitive implements of production. The chief implements of production in agriculture are the wooden plow, and drawn by cows. About one-half of all the cows in Bulgaria are used as draught animals.

About 80% of the total sown area is devoted to grain. As a result of the lack of intensive farming, Bulgaria exported only a very small part of its grain crops, and when the harvest was bad, export of grain stopped altogether.

In Bulgaria, a large proportion of tobacco farming and grape growing is for the market; and consequently the largest items of Bulgarian export are tobacco and grapes, which represent over half of the total of all exports of that country.

The export of Bulgarian agricultural produce was directed even before the war largely to Germany. In Bulgaria's trade balance in 1941, Germany accounted for 68.9% of total exports and 71% of total imports.

During the years of the war, Bulgaria has definitely become an economic appendage of Fascist Germany. Her national economy is directed exclusively to the interest of the Germans. The Germans set the prices on the agricultural products of Bulgaria, and plan their production in accordance with their own needs.

In the Spring of 1941, the Bulgarian Government worked out with the assistance of German specialists a five year plan of developing agriculture in keeping with the needs of Fascist Germany. Experiencing a serious shortage in vegetable fats and in textiles, the Germans demanded of Bulgaria an extension of cotton production, soy and other oil-bearing cultures.

Particular attention was devoted to building up a system of regulating agriculture which would guarantee the most strict control over the use of agricultural products, in order to send a maximum quantity of them to Germany. The Bulgarian state apparatus became a machine for gathering up

for Germany at prices fixed ahead of time, the output of Bulgarian agriculture. A state monopoly was announced over practically all agricultural products. The scale of production and the quantities of produce which must be delivered to the government warehouses is all determined in advance. Special offices have been established for buying up and export of agricultural products. They fix the prices at which they buy, which prices remain unchanged for the whole season. Therefore, the peasants are forced to sell their produce only to the government, and at fixed prices, often less than the cost of production. The office for the purchase and export of grain set prices, for instance, on the products of the 1941 harvest, which prices were not only lower than world prices, but lower than cost of production.

Furthermore, with the help of special police details, and in Thrace and Macedonia even with the aid of military units, "surplus" grain and other agricultural products are requisitioned and taken away from the peasants. As a result of all this, in Bulgaria, there is a continued falling off in the production of agricultural crops.

Finances

The financial situation of Bulgaria is particularly strained. The German debt to the Bulgarian People's Bank at the clearing for the beginning of 1944 approached 25 billion (25,000,000,000) Levs, and shows a trend toward further increase. The State debt of Bulgaria at the beginning of 1944 grew to 55 billion (55,000,000,000) Levs. The budget is growing yearly on account of increased military expenditures, and also because of the devaluation of the Lev. Accordingly, in 1941, the income side of the budget amounted to 13,262 million Levs, while the expenditure was 10,870 million Levs.

The 1943 income was planned to be 35 billion (35,000,000,000) Levs, and the expenditure about 30 billion (30,000,000,000) Levs. At the same time the budgets of the War Ministry and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) grew from 1939 to 1943 six times over. Actually a wide-spread devaluation of the Leva was taking place; and by the beginning of 1944 the amount of paper money in circulation had grown to 12 times over 1940.

By the beginning of 1944 taxes had increased (compared with 1939) by 600 - 800%, and the search is continuing for new taxable items.

The rise in price on food products and on items of prime necessity is out of proportion to the increase in wages and the situation of the working population is extremely difficult.

Foreign Trade

The basic products of Bulgarian agriculture which formerly were exported (tobacco, grapes) are at the present time handed over to the Germans under terms extremely unfavorable for Bulgaria. For instance, in August 1941 an "agreement" was reached, according to which Bulgaria

assumed the obligation to deliver 45 million kilograms of grapes to the Germans (in 1940 the entire export of grapes had been 35 million kilograms), 50 million kilograms of wine, 10 million kilograms of grape juice, and 6 million kilograms of sarmalade, all to the sum of 1,800 million Levs. This sum represents only 25% of the retail price of these products in Berlin. The Bulgarian tobacco growers are subjected to the same sort of robbery. The Bulgarian peasant is forced to sell his tobacco not only without profit, but even at a loss. Only an insignificant amount of tobacco is left in Bulgaria, essential for domestic consumption. The tobacco crop in 1942 was estimated at 62 thousand tons, of which 50 thousand tons had to be exported. It is the same story in regard to other products of Bulgarian agriculture-- eggs, chickens.

The Bulgarian management of foreign trade is connected with many German firms. In the tobacco trade, the decisive influence is held by the "Reenstma" joint stock company. The export trade in fruits, vegetables and canned goods is almost entirely in the hands of German firms. The sowing and use of soy is controlled by "Soy Joint-Stock Company".

Yearly, Germany gets from Bulgaria approximately 150 thousand tons of grain, about 40 thousand tons of fruit, about 10 thousand tons of fats and oils, 20 thousand tons of vegetables, about 25 thousand tons of ~~meat~~ eggs, wine, tobacco and several other commodities, specifically, products of the mining industry.

The foreign trade of Bulgaria with Germany, actually amounts to the robbery of Bulgaria, accomplished on the basis of clearing accounts. In compensation for Bulgarian export, Germany sends to Bulgaria either commodities destined for the construction of German military fortifications and strategic bases, or different kinds of "ersatz" of secondary importance at three times its price. There is no complete compensation for the export from Bulgaria, and the clearing debt is growing. In 1942 it was 15 billion Levs, and in 1943 it grew to 20 billion Levs.

Food Situation

As a result of the systematic robbing of Bulgaria, her economic situation has become catastrophic. Food products which formerly were in abundance have disappeared from the market--cheese, cow's cheese, butter, eggs, fat-back. Fast days were instituted. Bread, because of a lack of wheat, is being put out mixed with corn. The particularly sharp deterioration in the food situation began in 1942, when agriculture already undermined by war and ravaged by the German marauders, felt the influence of unfavorable meteorological conditions (an early and severe winter in 1941, as a result of which a considerable part of the winter crops were killed by frost). The 1942 harvest was limited to be 30 - 45% of the normal amount. Bread cards were issued in the towns, and the December, 1942, daily rations were decreased from 400 to 300 grams and the

NEACT TRANSLATION

"national standard bread" since November, 1942, has been baked from 45% rye, 35% corn, and 20% barley flour. Wheat bread was removed from sale. Fresh fruits completely disappeared. A limited number of fruits and vegetables were delivered to the factories, whose productions was used for the ^{needs} seeds of the German Army.

The severity of the food situation by 1942-43 can be judged by such an unprecedented fact as the import of grain from Germany in the summer of 1943, with the help of which the Bulgarian Government was able to forestall a further cutting down of the bread ration. Germany carried out even this deal to her own advantage, since instead of 35,000 tons of rye and 6,000 tons of barley, she received from the new crop in the fall of 1943, 35,000 tons of wheat and 6,000 tons of corn.

The 1943 harvest in Bulgaria turned out to be much larger than the year before. This permitted an increase in the bread rations. In September, 1943, the usual civilian ration was raised from 300 to 500 grams, a ration of 800 grams was set for laborers, and 1,000 grams a day for miners.

The grain of the 1943 harvest is extracted in a new way. The peasant's compulsory deliveries to the State of grain and fodder, are reckoned from the land area which the peasant is required to sow, by order of the local authorities based upon an act of the council of ministers. The local authorities have been empowered to increase the amounts of these compulsory deliveries, depending upon the condition of the crops. After they have met their compulsory obligations in grain and fodder deliveries, the peasants are then free to dispose of what is left.

At the same time the numbers of products subject to requisition has increased. In February, 1943, by government decision, the sale of cotton and cotton yarn is forbidden. The requisitions commission was given the task of taking away from the producers by 1 April, 1943, all of the cotton remaining from the 1942 crop. In the fall of 1943, all remaining rice of the last year's crop, and the entire 1943 crop, was announced as being a State fund, and subject to requisitions. The government ordered also a complete accounting of the whole amount of the 1943 wine and vodka production, and of the other supplies.

If a satisfactory harvest of grain permitted a significant improvement in the bread supply of the nation, nevertheless the condition of animal husbandry remains totally unsatisfactory. Livestock suffered particularly during the last two years. The number of head of cattle decreased and the meat product per head became less. According to semi-official data, in Bulgaria (within the limits of old borders) in 1943 there were 2.3 million head of cattle, 12.6 million sheep, 2 million goats, 1.14 million hogs, and 18.2 million chickens.

As a result of the slump in animal husbandry, Bulgaria is experiencing a severe deficiency in meat. In November, 1943, in the large Bulgarian cities (Sofia, Plovdiv, Burgas, Varna and Ruse) a ration was established of 400 grams of meat per person per week. In the fall of 1943 the rural mayors were ordered to list all livestock and to adhere strictly to slaughter procedure. It is not allowed to take meat from one hamlet to another. As a rule, the population does not get even the amount of meat products they are entitled to on their ration cards.

Industry

In accordance with the rural nature of the country, in Bulgaria the greatest development has been made by the food and textile industries. The extent of the entire flour milling industry (8,688 mills in 1941) was about 10 million tons of grain milled a year. In 1942, over 75% of the mills were closed down on government order, in the fight against illegal (without government permission) flour milling. The larger steam mills are concentrated at Burgas. In Bulgaria, there are 5 large sugar plants, whose output in 1940-1941 amounted to 38,000 tons of raw sugar. The tobacco industry is limited to the fermentation of tobacco, most of which is exported. The annual output of the edible oils industry is 25,000 tons of oil with a productive capacity of 75,000 tons.

The textile industry holds an important place in Bulgaria's economy. In 1937 the output of cotton textile industry was 26 million meters of cloth. 42% of the productive capacity of the factories is used. In 1937, Bulgaria had 27 spinning mills with 100,000 spindles and 70 textile mills with 3,600 looms. Before the war the Bulgarian cotton textile industry operated with 40% Bulgarian cotton.

In addition to this, Bulgaria has over 20 wool spinning, wool weaving and textile mills. In the textile industry before the war there were over 25,000 workers. This industry comes second only after the tobacco industry, in whose enterprises there are up to 30,000 workers.

The Industry

The metal-working and machine-building industry in Bulgaria is extremely undeveloped. The machine works turn out only the simplest types of construction and are occupied chiefly with the repair of equipment. Before the war the Bulgarian metal-working industry met only 25% of the nation's needs for metal goods, the remainder was imported. There is in Bulgaria no metallurgical industry of any significance. The poor development of the metal-working industry determines the very low level of Bulgaria's development of war industry, which, even in peacetime, was unable to supply the Bulgarian Army with enough arms and munitions, and did not even attempt to meet these needs.

At the present time the Bulgarian Army's supply of armament depends entirely upon Germany. During the period 1940-1943, Bulgaria repeatedly received armament from the Germans; however, even up to the present time a part of the Bulgarian Army—the 22, 24, 25 and 27 Infantry Divisions are not completely armed.

A deficiency is also noted in the artillery ammunition, and in a number of units (the artillery regiment of the 1 Division) they lack the complete supply per gun requirement (1943 data).

There is not much heavy artillery, and most of the guns are 76 millimeter caliber.

The gun and rifle arms and ammunition plants and shops of Bulgaria assemble and repair armament, but manufacture only shells and bullets. The gunpowder factories of Bulgaria turn out powders and explosives. (See appendix No. 1 for list of war plants.)

By far the largest war plant in Bulgaria is the military arsenal at Kazanlik. Its productive capacity is as follows: assembly of guns of all calibers, up to 120 guns per month, assembly of rifles up to 3,000 per month, and assembly of machine guns and mortars—not large quantities. The arsenal at Kazanlik also turns out bullets (500,000 rounds per month), detonators (30,000 per month), and produces up to 200 tons of powder a year. 2,700 - 3,000 workers are engaged at this arsenal.

At the present time the arsenal at Kazanlik is working for the German Army.

In September, 1939, a new military plant started operating at the town of Sopot; which plant turns out shells (15,000 per month), mines, hand grenades and aerial bombs. Recently this plant has been assembling sub-machine guns. All the other war plants in Bulgaria are of a smaller scale. They are located in the cities of Karlovo, Lom, Shumen, Sofia and Pazardzhik and are busy with the assembly of guns, mortars, and machine guns, and rifles, from parts which come from Germany (chiefly, from Czechoslovakia). Munitions are turned out by the factories located at Karlovo, Vidin, Shumen, Ruse, Konstenets-Banya, Yambol, Varna, and Tatar-Bazinchuk.

Aside from the arsenal at Kazanlik, the war plants at Shumen and at Pazardzhik are working for the German Army.

There is no aviation industry as such in Bulgaria, except for a small airplane-building factory of the "Caproni" firm, at Kazanlik, built in 1937. This factory is calculated to turn out 25 - 30 airplanes a year (getting motors and equipment from abroad). At present the airplane-building factory at Kazanlik is turning out 15 planes a year, that is, it produces only the fuselages and wings; it gets the motors and equipment from Germany.

In addition, this factory also repairs airplanes (20 - 25 a year). The aviation shops in Buzharska, Lovet, Yambol, Plovdiv, and Sofia repair airplanes.

In 1942 the aviation shops in Lovet were considerably expanded, and they started the assembly of planes with parts received from Germany.

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All in all then, Bulgaria's productive capacity in airplane assembly is very small and is inadequate to cope with the Bulgarian Army's need for airplanes. Bulgaria receives a part of her planes already assembled from Germany. The needs of the Bulgarian Army for ammunition, powder and explosives are covered by local production. The Bulgarian Army's needs for tanks and automobiles are met through import. But that is under conditions, when Bulgaria is not carrying on large-scale military operations.

At present, there are up to 2,500 civilian automobiles in Bulgaria, 60% of which are re-equipped to operate on generator gas.

In Bulgaria there are two military auto-repair shops, carrying out the repair of automobiles and tanks (at the towns of Ferdinand and Sopot).

Radio apparatus and various engineering equipment for the Bulgarian Army is turned out by a factory located in Sofia.

The ship-construction wharves, situated on the shore of Lake Devno (near Varna) and at the port of Burgas are used by the Germans for the manufacture and repair of torpedo launches and small craft. It is reported that here the assembly of German submarines is taking place.

In Bulgaria, a severe shortage of lumber is noted, though in the sawmills at Radopi and Balkani large quantities of timber lay around and are exploited wastefully. The Germans use all the lumber for military construction, not only in Bulgaria, but in other countries, and even export it to Germany.

Of Bulgarian civil industry, the Germans use for their war aims the leather factories and shops for the production of short overcoats, gauntlets and leather combination suits.

The food-canning, fruit-vegetable, soap, tobacco, and other kinds of light industry are working largely for the Germans.

The power supply upon which Bulgarian industry is based is 118 electric stations, with an over-all equipment capacity of 140,000 h.p. (of which, about 50% are hydroelectric stations).

The larger electric stations of Bulgaria are as follows:

Location	Capacity in KW	Remarks
Kupile (13 kms. north of Sofia, on the Iskir river)	25,000	hydroelectric station
Krichin (on the bank of the Vacha river, west of Plovdiv)	17,000	(serves the Plovdiv region)
Fernik (30 kms. southwest of Sofia)	15,000	steampower

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Location	Capacity in KW	Remarks
Hila (between Rila and Pindaro)	10,000	hydroelectric station of the "Granitord" Co.
Pancherovo (19 kms. southwest of Sofia, on the Iskir river)	10,000	hydroelectric station
Elstritsa (12 kms. south of Sofia)	5-6,000	hydroelectric station

**Strategic Raw
Materials**

In spite of its complex geological structure, large reserves of strategic raw material have not yet been discovered in Bulgaria. The Germans have organized German-Bulgarian firms for mining mineral raw materials; and they are carrying on large scale geological research work to discover new deposits and to extend the mining of ore in old deposits in Bulgaria itself and also in the regions of Yugoslavia and Greece occupied by Bulgaria.

As a result of these undertakings, in 1943 the Germans increased the export from Bulgaria to Germany of mica, chrome, manganese, lead and zinc. Copper, mined in Bulgaria in very small quantities, goes largely into domestic use.

The Germans are taking steps to increase the mining of copper ore in the old mines (a ~~large~~ French company) at Plakalnitse in the Vratsa mountains (northwest of Sofia).

There are deposits of copper ore near Kisciak station at the base of Vrachanski Balkan. There is very little working of these deposits of copper ore. The ore contains 4.5% copper, and is concentrated by the flotation process. The mining in the mines at Kisciak in 1936 amounted to only 49,000 tons a year.

In 1939 deposits of copper ore were located in the Panagariotche area. At the present time, explored reserves of copper deposits in Bulgaria are estimated to be 250,000 tons and possible reserves about 500,000 tons.

Deposits of manganese ore (containing 25-40% manganese) are located at Varna, Yambol, Bali, and at the village of Pagarovo (near Sofia). In 1940, only the government deposits at Pagarovo were being worked. Deposits of manganese ore are estimated to amount to 100,000 tons, the average yearly output 2,500 tons. At present prospecting for manganese ore is being carried on in the regions of Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgaria.

Near Sofia and Term there are deposits of tin. The average yearly mining of tin is estimated to be 200-250 tons. The mining of lead and zinc ore is done in the Redapak mountains, 75 kms. from Kirdzhali. The content of these ores are as follows: 15-3% lead, 6-7% zinc, 0.4-0.7% copper, and 100-300 grams of silver per ton of ore.

Since 1939 the exploitation of the lead and zinc ores has been in the hands of the German stock company, "Falten und Guilan Karls-Werke" and the "Otto Wolf" firm. The ore is delivered to the floatation plant at Kirdzhali, and the concentrates made here of lead, zinc and copper are sent to Germany. The amounts of the annual outputs of lead and of zinc ores are not large. Reserves of lead and zinc in explored deposits in Bulgaria are estimated at 350,000 tons and possible reserves up to one million tons. At present, deposits of lead glance (PbS) near Plovdiva (Stanimoka station), containing up to 75% lead and a certain quantity of silver, are being prospected. Deposits of chrome ore were discovered near Krumovgrad and on the eastern part of Rodopsk mountains. The chrome ores are poor, they contain only 35-40% chrome oxide. In 1942-43 at Kirdzhali a new plant was built (in addition to the 3 old ones) for the concentration of chrome ore. The chrome ore is delivered to the concentration plants by suspension line from the mines at the town of Maden (near the town of Darider).

The mining of chrome ore is in the hands of the Germans.

Deposits of iron ore are located at the base of the mountains (Burgas, Yambol, and Sofia regions).

In 1939, deposits of iron ore were opened up in the region of Yambola (Eastern Bulgaria). Ore strata in Bulgaria is estimated to be 300,000 tons in explored deposits, and approximately 1 million tons, possible reserves. The average yearly output of iron ore before the first world war was 6,500 tons.

The mining of iron ore is done in small quantities at Kremkovitsa near Sofia and at Hlagovesta, in the southern part of central Bulgaria.

Layers of gold ore in Bulgaria are estimated at 150,000 tons. The mining of gold (at Chirpanak) and of silver (at Trinak) is not significant. The average content of gold in the ore is 15 grams per ton of ore.

Of all the mining the most important for the Bulgarian economy are the significantly large deposits of coal and bituminous coal.

The explored reserves of coal in Bulgaria are estimated at 7 million tons, and possible reserves at 140 million tons; and correspondingly, bituminous coal 700 million tons and 3,900 million tons.

Low quality anthracite is mined at the Svoi-Sofia basin; coal—in the Sliven-Trevna and Elena basin. Bituminous coal is mined chiefly in the basin of Pernik, Bobrov Dol and Pirin.

This most important coal basin in Bulgaria, gives 85% of all coal mined.

In 1938 there was mined in Bulgaria up to 100,000 tons of coal and 2.1 million tons of bituminous coal. At present the mining of coal in Bulgaria has dropped considerably, and an insufficiency of fuel is felt in that country.

Bulgaria does not have its own petroleum. Prior to the second World War, natural gasses were discovered in the Preslavia region. Germany has met the need for liquid fuel by importing from Rumania.

In 1938 the amount of liquid fuel used by industry and the civilian population of Bulgaria was 100,000 tons of petroleum products. In 1943, Germany made available for Bulgaria only 19,000 tons of petroleum products, that is 19% of the liquid fuel used in 1938, and this is evidence of the extreme shortage of liquid fuel in Bulgaria.

In view of this, private individuals are absolutely prohibited from using their own passenger cars; the number of State automobiles is cut down (except for police and military cars), and truck transport is under strict government control.

Motor transport is in a similar situation.

All together, except for coal, the reserves of strategic raw materials in Bulgaria are not significant. The mining of ore is on a low level and is not an important source for supplying Fascist Germany with strategic raw materials.

The total length of the railroads of Bulgaria is a little over 3,000 kilometers. The gauge is 1,435 millimeters. All roads are single-track. In addition, there is about 440 kilometers of narrow gauge line (760 and 600 mm.).

Two main railroad lines lead from the west to the eastern part of the country--the northern and the southern.

The northern line--Vidin, Mezdra, Pleven, Shumen, Varna. Five branch lines lead from this line to the ports along the Danube.

The southern line--Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara-Zagora, Burgas. Branches go from this line to the Turkish border--Plovdiv, Svilengrad. The branch line Sofia - Dupnitsa - Gorro - Dzhumaya - Petrich goes off to the Greek border.

The weak point in the Bulgarian railroad network is the inadequate connection between Northern and Southern Bulgaria, over the Balkan mountain range.

Up to the present, there have been two trunk railroad lines: Sofia - Pleven and St. Zagora, Orekhovitsa. The longest tunnel in Bulgaria, 1,000 meters long, is on this latter line.

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The contours of the railroad lines are difficult. Over all lines, there are about 80 tunnels and 462 bridges.

The road bed and super structures in the main directions are kept in satisfactory condition. Light type rails are used. The superstructures of the main railroads of Bulgaria permit a speed of not over 30 - 35 kms. per hour.

On the second-rate lines the speed of traffic is from 15 to 25 kms. per hour.

The calculated traffic capacity of the railroads, by separate lines was (according to 1939 data) in pairs of trains per day:

Dragoman - Sofia - Plovdiv - Svilengrad	-	18
Sofia - Kjustendil	-	20
Tulovo - Rakovskii - Monahilgrad	-	11
Sofia - Makotovo	-	12
Plovdiv - Panagarische	-	10
Plovdiv - Karlovo	-	16
Plovdiv - N. Zagora - Karnobad - Bargas	-	14
N. Zagora - Zlati-dol	-	14
Karlovo - Zamitza	-	10
Sofia - Meadra	-	25
Meadra - Lom - Vidin	-	18
Meadra - Plevna - Shumen - Varna	-	16
Plevna - Semovit	-	24
Lovskii - Svishov	-	18
Ruse - G. Orskhovitsa - Dibevo	-	11
Ruse - Ruzgrad - Kaspihok	-	11

It should be borne in mind that it is difficult to attain this traffic capacity, since the stations are not sufficiently up-to-date.

The rolling stock is kept in satisfactory condition, but there is only enough of it to meet about 60 - 70% of the domestic needs.

In 1942-1943 the construction of several new railroads was completed under German supervision: Shumen - Karnobad (north to south), and the line Gorna - Duhannaya - Petrich was changed over from narrow to wide gauge. Both of these railroads are military - strategic roads of importance to the Germans, and also to the Bulgarians.

The Kjustendil - Kuzmanovo (Kagoalavdia) line has been completed, and along the line there is a tunnel 4 kms. long.

Traffic is open on the new line Varna - Sindal. The Germans are interested in this line, since it improves communication between Greece and Eastern Europe.

According to information, which needs to be checked, work is under way to connect the Sofia - Petrich line with Serce (Greece). Germany's interest in this line is self-evident.

Condition of
the Bulgarian
border:

In connection with the danger of the opening of the second front on the Balkan peninsula, on direct order of the German command, military-engineering measures are being taken hastily to strengthen the Bulgarian borders, first of all the Bulgaro - Turkish border and the eastern shore of the Black Sea. Most of the engineering efforts are on the shore of the Black Sea.

The only part of the shore suitable for landing an invasion - Sarafovo village in the vicinity of Burgas - is equipped with coastal defense batteries. Fortifications, noted on the Bulgaro - Rumanian border 15 kms. east of Ruse, are evidently for covering another crossing of the Danube with floating craft. Fortification of the Bulgaro - Turkish and the former Greek - Turkish borders, bearing in mind the naturally difficult terrain, presents a formidable obstacle for an advance on Bulgaria from the south.

Bulgarian Army

According to available data, the Bulgarian Army, as of 25 February 1944, is made up 450 - 500,000 men.

The land army is composed as follows:

Army administration	- 5 (1,2,3,4,5)
Administrations of occupation corps	- 2 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,21,22,24,25,27)
Tank division	- 1 (1)
Cavalry division	- 1 (2)

The grouping of the Bulgarian Army on 25 February 1944 was the following:

1. In Bulgaria:

Infantry divisions	- 10 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12)
Tank division	- 1 (1)
Cavalry division	- 1 (2)

2. In Yugoslavia:

Infantry divisions	- 7 (14,15,21,22,24,25,27)
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3. In Greece:

Infantry divisions	- 5 (7,11,13,16,17)
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(Detailed memorandum on the composition and location of groupings and units of the Bulgarian Army is attached. See appendix No. 2).

We also have at our disposal other data on the distribution of the Bulgarian Army, which differs slightly with the information set forth above. For instance, according to this, there are not 22, but 20 infantry divisions plus 6 brigades of border guards. In Bulgaria itself, according to this data, there are not 10 but 9 infantry divisions and 4 brigades of border guards. In addition, according to this data, in Bulgaria itself there are no cavalry units. In Yugoslavia, according to this data, there are not 7, but 3 Bulgarian infantry divisions and in addition 2 cavalry regiments and 2 brigades of border guards. In Greece, according to this data, there are not 5, but only 3 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry brigade ^{consisting} of three regiments. Therefore, the information on the break-down of the Bulgarian Army warrants further study and clarification.

Bulgarian Military Air Force

Bulgaria's military aviation is composed of 8 aviation regiments and one squadron of hydroplanes. According to their functions, the aviation regiments are sub-divided into fighters, bombers, reconnaissance and mixed. The Military Air Force includes:

Fighter air regiments	- 3 (No.No. 4, 5 and 7)
Bomber air regiments	- 2 (No.No. 2 and 3)
Reconnaissance air regiments	- 1 (No. 6)
Mixed air regiments	- 1 (No. 1)

There are 3 - 4 squadrons in a regiment. The 4th Air Regiment is an exception; it has 6 squadrons. A squadron is composed of 9 planes in action and 3 in reserve. All together an air regiment has 48 airplanes, of which 12 are held in reserve.

As of 20 February 1944, the Bulgarian Military Air Force was made up of 31 squadrons with 372 planes (not counting the training regiment).

According to these calculations, the over-all number of the Military Air Force personnel amount to 8,000 persons, of which over 800 persons are of the ^{flight} crews.

The squadrons and planes of the Bulgarian Military Air Force are divided up as follows:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Number</u>	
	<u>Squadrons</u>	<u>Planes</u>
Fighters	16	192
Bombers	6	72
Reconnaissance	8	96
Hydroplanes	1	12
Total	31	372

The Number of Combat Planes by Type

<u>Fighters:</u>	<u>F3H-24</u>	-	12 airplanes
	<u>Avia-534</u>	-	48 "
	<u>Avia-135</u>	-	48 "
	<u>Me-109</u>	-	84 "
	Total		192 airplanes
	<u>Bombers and Reconnaissance</u>		
	<u>BD-17</u>	-	36 airplanes
	<u>SB-1</u>	-	36 "
	<u>B-87</u>	-	8 "
	<u>Fal-43</u>	-	48 "
	<u>Heck-200</u>	-	6 "
	<u>Letov-Sokolov-12</u>	-	36 "
	Total		168 airplanes

Hydroplanes:

Mekki	-	77	
C	-	55	
Do	-	24	- in all 12 planes

Most of the airplanes of the Bulgarian armament are the out-of-date construction of foreign firms. Moreover, a large number of the present models arriving from Germany for the Bulgarian air units are out of order.

This is because of the lack of operational experience and low level of technical training of the ground personnel; and also because Bulgaria lacks an adequate supply of spare parts for the new planes.

Moreover, in spite of her offer to supply Bulgaria with no less than 500 planes, Germany up until now has been unable to do so.

Distribution of the Military Air ForceNumber of air regiments

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Location

Bozhurische
Plovdiv
Yambol
Gorna-Orekhovitsa
Karlovo
Vrazhdebno
Telish
Kazanlik

The basic mass of the Bulgarian Military Air Force is located in Bulgaria. Part of the reconnaissance planes (about 48) have been handed over to the occupation troops and are located in Serbia (24 planes), and also in the region of Skopje (in Macedonia) - 24 planes.

(A memorandum on the network of Bulgarian airdromes is attached. See appendix No. 3).

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Bulgarian
Naval
Strength

The naval strength of Bulgaria consists of her own sea-going naval fleet, the Danube fleet, the shore defenses, and the mine-laying border units.

It is known that the German staff command of the southern naval forces is located in Bulgaria (at Sofia), and this acts together with the Bulgarian Naval force along the principle of direct contact with the staff of the Bulgarian fleet, and control in Bulgarian ports and bases.

The number and description of the ships of the Bulgarian Navy are as follows:

a. the list:

Name of Unit	Type of Ship	Over-all Tonnage	Base	Notes
<u>Sea Fleet</u>	<u>Torpedo Boat Destroyers</u> 3	300	Varna	
	<u>Mine-layers</u> up to 6	not known	Varna	Of the 6 mine-layers, 2 it is believed were given to Bulgaria by Germany and are based at Burgas.
	<u>Patrol launches</u> up to 13	not known	Varna 7 Burgas 6	Five of the launches are used as armed trawlers - in anti-submarine defense.
	<u>Torpedo cutters</u> 6	up to 300	Varna Burgas	Four of them were given to Bulgaria by German in 1942.
<u>Danube Fleet</u>	<u>Motor schooners</u> 8	not known	Burgas	Are used as patrol ships.
	<u>Auxiliary ships</u> up to 5	about 3,000	Burgas	
	<u>Outpost ships</u> 2	not known	Ruse	

b. Present condition:

Torpedo Boat
The outpost ships "outdated ships constructed in 1907-1908. Armament includes two guns of 47 millimeter caliber and probably two single-tube torpedo tubes of 450 millimeter caliber, crew 22 persons.

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Owing to the fact that the Danube is a main line of communication on which, during the navigation period, extensive transportation of war materials is carried on, the Bulgarian fleet which guards this line of communication may be greater than indicated in the table.

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Minelayers - two (of the six) are re-outfitted transports and two, it is supposed, were given to Bulgaria by Germany in 1941. There is no detailed data on their condition or armament.

Torpedo cutters - all these cutters are new, three of them were built by Germany in Bulgaria in 1942, and handed over to the latter.

Outpost launches - it is known that five of thirteen of these launches have iron hulls. Six of the launches have crews of eight men.

It should be assumed that all these launches are of small displacement, refitted from port service.

Outpost ships - refitted river steamboats, and are used on the Danube as patrol ships. The armament consists of one gun of 45 millimeter caliber.

Bulgaria's
Merchant
Fleet

The number of ships in Bulgaria's merchant fleet is not large. Aside from a small number of transports, Bulgaria has several motor schooners; however, these are seldom seen on the Black Sea, since they ply the Aegean Sea.

The total complement of Bulgaria's trade fleet is as follows:

Number of Ships	Tonnage	Remarks
<u>Transports</u> 3	2,808	
<u>Motor schooners</u> 9	1,685	This information requires checking

There is the following incomplete data regarding the make-up of the river trading fleet:

Number of Ships	Tonnage	Remarks
<u>Steamships</u> 3	642	All ships, shown in this table, have their base at Port Ruse.
<u>Tractors</u> 4	408	
<u>Port launches</u> 3	not known	
<u>Small vessels</u> 3	not known	
<u>Water buses</u> 1	not known	

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German Ships
in Bulgaria

From the very first days of the Fatherland War, German and Italian ships began to be noted in the Bulgarian ports of Varna, Burgas, and Sozopol, in action against the navy of the U.S.S.R.

Accordingly, during 1943, in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports, the following German and Italian ships were noted:

Varna - German ships:

2 - 3 submarines; not over 6 torpedo cutters; not over 20 landing barges; not over 5 landing sailing vessels, *fastos*.

Burgas - German ships:

1 - 2 submarines; not over 4 landing barges.

Italian ships:

4 small submarines; not over 5 torpedo launches.

Sozopol - German ships:

1 submarine; several patrol launches.

Bulgarian
Ports

The chief Bulgarian ports and bases are on the Black Sea - Varna, Burgas, Sozopol, Balchik, and on the Danube - Ruse.

Varna - (GB - TB) The main base of the Bulgarian fleet and ship construction base for German light ships on the Black Sea.

At Varna there are: a small ship construction wharf, a floating dock with a lifting capacity of 2,200 tons, railroad shops and storage of fuel, ammunition and food. The harbor is located inside Varna Bay; it is 525 meters wide and 600 meters long, and has 900 meters of quay, of which 700 meters is suitable for large ships and vessels to come alongside. The deepest part of the harbor is up to 7.5 meters deep.

There is anchorage in the port for seven trading vessels of from 300 to 8,000 tons.

Railroad lines have been laid along the quays.

At the docks, there are two cranes - one on a railroad platform, 10-ton capacity, operated manually, and the other a floating steam crane of 35-ton lifting capacity.

Varna Bay is connected by canal with Devno Lake, near which there have been built six docks for the assembly of landing barges.

Along the shore of the closed area at the port of Varna there have been set up four docks. It takes 20 - 25 days to assemble one barge.

The area of the port will accommodate up to four flotillas of (LS - MC). At the outside roadstead there can be accommodated temporarily a squadron composed of (LKLK - JIKUR) (KPEP - KIKKI) and (NM - KM). However, in view of the limited

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repairing facilities, large ships cannot lie at anchor here for long.

Burgas - is a maneuver base of the Bulgarian fleet and a base for supplying strategic raw material to Germany from Turkey (copper, iron, chrome, wool, cotton, etc.) and from Mediterranean ports.

Burgas bay, in the southwestern part of which is located Burgas harbor, has dimensions 6 x 6 miles.

The roadstead and harbor of Burgas port present good accommodations for large units of the fleet, at anchor, and also right along the banks.

Along the shore of the harbor there are railroad lines, water supply system, and electrification.

The port has neither docks nor ship-construction wharves. There are some small car repair shops which can make minor repairs on small ships and vessels.

The loading - unloading facilities at the port are inadequate. In all, there is one lifting crane of 10-ton capacity.

At the southeastern part of the city there are petroleum storage tanks, consisting of 11 reservoirs with an over-all capacity of 17,670 tons, one of these tanks is for petroleum, and the others are for light oils. New reservoirs with up to 4,000 tons capacity were supposed to have been built.

Among the inadequacies of this base must be included the lack of repair equipment, the small reserves of munitions, fuel and food, all of which does not permit large vessels to remain for long in port.

Together with the strengthening of air defenses and anti-aircraft defenses of the ports and bases in Bulgaria, the German command has taken measures for the establishing of mine barriers at the approaches to these.

It is known that mine barriers have been laid in the vicinity of Burgas, Varna, and Cape Kaliarka.

The first mines laid were noted in the latter part of 1941.

In June, 1942, the mine barriers at the approaches to Burgas were renewed, for which Bulgarian and German ships too were used.

Ships calling at Burgas and Varna must not fail to take a pilot on board.

Furthermore, it is known that certain sections of the Bulgarian coast are equipped with concrete pillboxes. Among these areas is included: the shore from Cape Galata to the mouth of the Kamshia river and the shore of the Varna bay.

**German units
in Bulgaria**

According to the information which we have, there are no German units on Bulgarian territory. There are only certain units whose duty it is to guard supplies and stores, etc.

In addition to this, there are German instructors in the Bulgarian units, who, in reality, are agents of German intelligence and counter-espionage.

According to information deserving of attention, but which requires a careful check-up, in February this year, German units were noted on the Bulgaro - Turkish border.

Army
Morale

High prices, the wholesale export of grain, meat and other food products to Germany, and at the same time the more and more frequent mass arrests of soldiers, created a strained atmosphere among the soldiers and officers.

According to information at hand, a part of the Bulgarian soldiers and officers does not want to fight, and takes an attitude toward the war of extreme distaste. The advanced part of the soldiers and officers are supposed to be continually carrying on written and oral propaganda within the army, directed against the war.

In April, 1942, in the Army there were exposed a number of underground organizations as a result of which lead to mass arrests of officers and soldiers who were charged with preparing to overthrow the government. In the same year in the 1st Infantry Regiment, several officers and about 120 soldiers were arrested; in the 6th Infantry Regiment about 200 persons; in the 1st Engineer Regiment 40 persons, and so forth. (All these regiments were located in Sofia.)

In December, 1942, 35 soldiers in the 57th Infantry Regiment were arrested, charged with intending to join the Greek partisans.

In March, 1943, 5 soldiers with the commander of the unit located in the region of Sliven were arrested for refusing to go to Serbia.

The low discipline in the army is characterized by numerous facts of not obeying the orders of superiors, desertion and willful absence.

In 1942, 15 soldiers of the 11th Infantry Regiment received sentences of from 2 to 6 years for not obeying orders, desertion, and wilfully going home.

In August, 1943, 3 officers and 30 soldiers of the Sofia Armored Regiment went over to the partisans.

In December, 1943, 67 Bulgarian soldiers from a security unit went over to the side of the partisans.

According to present data, a Bulgarian battalion was formed in Serbia which later completely went over to the partisan side.

In May, 1943, the commander of the 27th Infantry Division, a part of which took part in the campaign against Tugoslav partisans, in a report to the commander of the occupational corps in Tugoslavia stated that the soldiers of his division during an attack by the partisans tried to

run away from the engagement. The division commander explains this event by the unpopularity of the government among the soldiers and officers.

The number of military personnel placed in the Sliven and Sofia military prisons in 1942 and 1943 was from 4,000 to 6,000 men.

Internal
Political
Situation
in Bulgaria

The Bulgarian Government stays in power with the help of the Gestapo, the police force, profascist elements in the army, "The Union of Reserve Officers", and is supported by certain financial circles, which are grouped around the credit bank and the trade bank (both German), and by reactionary fascist organizations. These organizations have a small number of members and are not upheld by the people; they are: "The People's Social Party", Tsankov, fascist pro-German and anti-Soviet organizations, "Warriors" and "Legionnaires", and also the youth organization "Fighter", which was founded in 1940 on the pattern of the German fascist youth organization and which is under the leadership of German officers. Ivan MINHAILOV's group "VMRO" (Internal Macedonian Organization), a terrorist fascist group, also belongs to these organizations. Of late, reports have been received indicating that a considerable part of this organization, as a result of disagreement with the pro-German course of the Government, broke away and joined the side of the anti-fascist home front.

Although in Bulgaria parties are actually prohibited, leaders of bourgeois parties form around themselves groups of their adherents, and are a passive anti-government opposition. Primarily, the remains of the following parties belong to these groups:

1. "The Democratic Party" - leader, MUSHANOV, Nikola (former premier and Minister of ~~Internal~~ Affairs of the Bulgarian Government "The People's Bloc" in 1931-34).
2. "The Democratic Union" - leaders, Petko STAINOV (former Minister of Communications in 1930-31 and ambassador to France in 1934-35.) and Atanas BUROV (former Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1926-31.)
3. "The Agrarian Society" - leader, GICHEV, Dimitri (former Minister of Agriculture in 1931-1934.)
4. "The Radical Party" - leader Kosturkov, Soyav (former Minister of Communications in 1931-1934.)
5. "The Socialist Party" - leader PASTUKHOV, Krystiu (former Minister of Internal Affairs in 1919.)

The bourgeois opposition is not unified organizationally and does not carry on a really active anti-government and anti-German work, if we do not include speeches in parliament, which are not published in the press but which are distributed and read illegally.

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The Bulgarian Home Front leads all active work against the government and the Germans. The Bulgarian Home Front is composed of The Bulgarian Workers Party and a certain part of the adherents of other organizations, in particular, the group "Zveno" (Link), "The Democrats", and "The Socialist Party". According to latest reports, the former "Democratic Union" is also siding with the Home Front. According to reports received in February of this year, the Home Front received from the members of "Zveno" (concretely, from VELCHEV) assurances that the group "Zveno" would support the aggressive activities of the Home Front against the Government.

The Home Front calls for the expulsion of the Germans from the country, for the overthrow of the pro-German government, for the establishment of peace with England and the U.S.A., for close friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and for the election of a truly people's democratic government.

The following is the text of a leaflet with the program of the Home Front:

"The holy duty of the Bulgarian people, their army, and the patriotic intelligentsia at this historic moment is to unite in a mighty Home Front for the salvation of Bulgaria.

The Home Front holds the following problems to be urgent:

1. Do not let Bulgaria be drawn into this criminal, and, for the Bulgarian people, fatal Hitlerite war.
2. The immediate recall of the Bulgarian troops sent to repress the brotherly Serbian people, who are carrying on the struggle against the German and Italian yoke.
3. Break the union of Bulgaria and Hitlerite Germany and the other Axis countries, clear the Bulgarian soil of the German fascist troops and the Gestapo bandits.
4. Stop the export of food and raw materials to Hitlerite Germany and to the other Axis countries, supply the people and army with food, supply the population with the most necessary products at accessible prices.
5. Guarantee, in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, the national interests of the Bulgarian people by a friendly agreement with the other Balkan peoples; provide for cooperation with these countries, the Soviet Union, England, America and other peace-loving peoples.
6. Immediate liberation of all civil and military persons persecuted for their struggle against fascism and Hitlerite Germany.
7. To restore political rights of the people, particularly freedom of the press, ~~assembly and association~~, to destroy all anti-constitutional, anti-populace and fascist laws.

** Home Front should read "Fatherland Front"*

8. To snatch the army out of the hands of the fascist clique and to take decisive measures so that it may not be employed for anti-populace aims, to secure the rights of officers, non-commissioned men and soldiers, as citizens having full rights.

9. To dissolve fascist organizations of the type "Branni", ~~unions of soldiers~~ and "legionnaires" to render harmless fascist cut-throats and criminals and to take measures that they do not escape deserved punishment.

10. To guard the people's wealth and people's labor from alien reach and to create conditions for the correct economic development of a country, as a free and independent power.

11. To guarantee work, income, and human existence for city and country workers.

12. To extirpate fascist darkness, racial hatred and humiliation of a national ~~section~~ of our people."

"The realization of these hopes of our people," the leaflet continues, "demands the quickest possible genuine creation of a national government, capable of carrying out the salutary policy of the Fatherland front firmly and consistently. In connection with this, the Fatherland front puts as the closest aim of its battle the overthrow of the present perfidious, anti-populace, Hitlerite government, and the real creation of the Bulgarian Government, resting on the will and support of the whole Bulgarian People. This government will prepare also conditions for the convocation of the Great People's Assembly, which will define the future form of rule of Bulgaria and create the necessary constitutional and material guarantees for the preservation of the independence of our motherland.

Everything to the battle, decisively and manfully, for the quickest realization of this salutary program for the people and country."

Facing in apprehension the activation of the people's movement, the government is striving to destroy this movement by increased repressive measures. Of late, data has been received informing that a group of pro-fascist officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (under the influence of Gebrovsky) has raised the question of intern-ing communists and other left-wing persons. According to the same data, the police have ordered the leaders of the group "Irene" to leave Sofia.

With a view to increasing repressing measures, a special government gendarmerie has been formed. The Minister of Internal Affairs (Khrizov) has been given special plenary authority. Mass arrests have taken place throughout the country, and especially in Varna and Sofia.

#literally "directed against the people"

However, in spite of the Gestapo and police force terror, numerous occurrences of mass dissatisfaction have taken place.

General dissatisfaction of the working people takes the form of active opposition to the government, and above all, in the guerrilla movement, which was started by the initiative of the Bulgarian Home Front.

Since the beginning of 1944, the Government, with a view to gaining the support of the people, inaugurated an extensive propagandist campaign for the founding of a non-party organization, "The Social Force". This organization, according to its initiators, was to unite (around the Government and Parliament) all strata of society interested in preserving the present governmental organization and also interested in the territorial gains of Bulgaria in 1940-1941.

Reports from Bulgaria point to the complete failure of this undertaking of the government from its very beginning, for the reason that the authors are unable to clearly state the aims of this organization, which has been able to draw into its membership only government and communal officials and certain representatives of the middle and petty bourgeoisie.

The numerous propagandist trips throughout the country undertaken since the beginning of 1944 by ministers and deputies of parliament for the explanation of the internal and foreign policies of the Bulgarian Government have not brought about the expected results. On the contrary, there is a growth in the wide-spread opposition to the policy of the regents and the government as a whole.

Numerous expeditions against guerrillas have proved unsuccessful. Communication of the Bulgarian guerrillas with the Greek, Albanian, and Yugoslavian guerrilla units has been reported. The guerrillas operate primarily in the mountains of Central and South Bulgaria.

The government expedition against the guerrillas during the whole of 1943 with the participation of more than 20,000 soldiers and officers equipped with the most varied military technique failed to bring about the expected results.

In spite of the strained internal political situation of the country, the fate of the Bulgarian political regime depends chiefly on the external circumstances, that is, on the international situation of the nearest future.

The decisive moment will be the strengthening of the weakening of German pressure on Bulgaria which in its turn will depend on the development of the war in the nearest future.

Filov-Bashilov's Government may be replaced by some sort of Bulgarian "Fuhrer" as the result of a political upheaval arranged by the Germans, or it may be replaced by an anti-German government of a definite shade, some shade or other.

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In any case, the political situation in Bulgaria remains unreliable and the country is facing a governmental crisis.

Appendices:

1. A list of the military factories of Bulgaria.
2. The composition and location of the units of the Bulgarian Army.
3. The airfield network of Bulgaria.
4. The location of the coastal batteries of Bulgaria.

Appendix No. 1LIST OF THE MILITARY PLANTS IN BULGARIAArtillery and Firearms Plants and Shops

<u>Type of Plant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Output and Productive Capacity</u>
Military arsenal	Krazanlik	Gun assembly (up to 150 per month), rifle assembly (3,000 per month), assembly of machine guns and mortars. Output of cartridges (500,000 per month), detonators (30,000 per month). Output of gun powders and explosives (up to 200 tons a year).
Munitions plant	Sopot	Shells (15,000 per month), mines, hand grenades, and aerial bombs. Assembly of sub-machine guns.
Military arsenal	Karlovo	Output of shells, assembly of guns and rifles.
Military arsenal	Vidin	Shells, cartridges, repair of guns and firearms.
Gun plant	Lom	Repair and assembly of guns.
Munitions plant	Shumen	Assembly of field and naval guns. Production of ammunition.
Munitions plant	Sofia	Rifle repair. Flasks for gun cartridges, military shells.
Munitions plant	Ruse	Ammunition (shells)
Munitions Plant	Kostenets-Banya	Ammunition (shells)
Munitions Plant	Yambol	Ammunition (shells)
Munitions Plant	Varna	Ammunition (shells)
Munitions Plant	Pazardzhik	Assembly of rifles and machine guns.
Munitions Plant	Tatar Bazin-chuk	Ammunition

Plants Producing Powder and Explosives

"Elovitza" powder plant	Village of Elovitza	250 tons annually (of which 20 tons of powder).
Powder plant	Jabrovo	Explosives
Powder plant	Kazanlik	Powder (200 tons per year), cartridges, gas masks.
Powder plant	Banki (village near Sofia)	Explosives
Powder plant	Vladia station (near Varna)	Explosives

<u>Type of Plant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Output and Productive Capacity</u>
"Berberovo" powder plant	Varna	Powder and explosives
Powder plant	Plovdiv	Explosives
"Rositsa" powder plant	Rositsa village (in Tirnovo region)	Explosives, 200 tons p. year.
Arsenal and powder storage	Pevlikeni (in Tirnovo region)	
Powder plant	Sopot area	
Powder plant	Asparukhovo village (near Varna)	

Aviation Plants and Shops

Caproni firm's aviation plant	Kozanlik	Assembly (15 planes p. year), repair (20-25 planes per year)
Aviation shops	Bozhurische village	Airplane repair
Aviation shops	Lovech	Airplane repair and assembly.
Aviation shops	Yambol	Airplane repair
Aviation shops	Plovdiv	Airplane repair
Aviation shops	Sofia	Airplane repair

Automobile Repair Shops

Automobile repair shops	Ferdinand	Automobile and tank repair
Automobile repair shops	Sopot	Automobile and tank repair

Miscellaneous Plants

Radio equipment and engineering goods factory	Sofia	Radio equipment and engineering goods
"Vulcan" metal-goods factory	Varna	Various manufactured metal items
"Veriga" metal-goods factory	Burgas	Various manufactured metal items
Ship construction dockyards	Devno Lake (near Varna)	Small vessels and torpedo launches
Ship construction dockyards.	Burgas	Small launches

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Appendix No. 2

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF GROUPINGS
AND UNITS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY

<u>Grouping</u>	<u>Composition</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of Commanding Officer</u>
1st Army	1, 7, 11 Inf. Divs.	Sofia	General Nakov
2nd Army	2, 8, 10 Inf. Divs.	Plovdiv	General Markov
3rd Army	3, 4, 12 Inf. Divs.	Varna	General Stoichev
4th Army	5, 6, 9 Inf. Divs.	Pleven	General Stefanov
5th Army	14, 15 Inf. Divs.	Skopje	General Boidev
Occupation corps in Yugoslavia	21, 22, 24, 25, and 27 Inf. Divs.	Nish	General Nikolov
Occupation corps in Greece	13, 16, 17 Inf. Divs.	Katantzi	Not established
1st Inf. Div.	1, 6, 41 Inf. Reg., 4 Arty. Reg.	Sofia	General Stoinanov
2nd Inf. Div.	9, 21, 27 Inf. Reg., 3 Arty. Reg.	Plovdiv	General Poboshilov
3rd Inf. Div.	11, 24, 29 Inf. Reg., 6 Arty. Reg.	Burgas	Colonel Mladenov
4th Inf. Div.	7, 8, 19 Inf. Reg., 5 Arty. Reg.	Shumen	Colonel Kovachev
5th Inf. Div.	5, 18, 33 Inf. Reg., 1 Arty. Reg.	Kikhovo	Colonel Serafimov
6th Inf. Div.	3, 15, 35 Inf. Reg., 2 Arty. Reg.	Vratsa	General Bozhov
7th Inf. Div.	13, 22, 26 Inf. Reg., 7 Arty. Reg.	Saloniki	General Bogdanov
8th Inf. Div.	12, 23, 30 Inf. Reg., 6 Arty. Reg.	Stara-Zagora	Colonel Daskalov
9th Inf. Div.	4, 34, 36 Inf. Reg., 9 Arty. Reg.	Pleven	Colonel Yanchev
10th Inf. Div.	10, 44, 47 Inf. Reg., 10 Arty. Reg.	Kirzhali	Colonel Gregoriev
11th Inf. Div.	16, 25, 42 Inf. Reg., 11 Arty. Reg.	Dede-Agach	Colonel Teonov
12th Inf. Div.	31, 39, 45 Inf. Reg., 12 Arty. Reg.	Dobrich	Colonel Karov
13th Inf. Div.	40 Inf. Reg.	Kavalla	Not established
14th Inf. Div.	51, 52, 53 Inf. Reg., 14 Arty. Reg.	Skopje	General Penev
15th Inf. Div.	54, 55, 56 Inf. Reg., 15 Arty. Reg.	Bitol	Colonel Marinov
16th Inf. Div.	57, 58, 59 Inf. Reg., 16 Arty. Reg.	Kaantzi	Colonel Trifanov
17th Inf. Div.	48, 49 Inf. Reg.	Saloniki	Colonel Dimov
18th Inf. Div.	69 Inf. Reg.	Zaschar	Colonel Baltakov
19th Inf. Div.	63, 66 Inf. Reg.	Nish	Not established
20th Inf. Div.	61, 64 Inf. Reg.	Kralovo	Colonel Grozdanov
21st Inf. Div.	71, 75, 82 Inf. Reg.	Pocharevets	Colonel Rafaelov
22nd Inf. Div.	65, 67 Inf. Reg.	Prekople	Colonel Kh. Kazarov
1 Tank Division		Plovdiv	Colonel Genev
2 Cavalry Divs.		Yambol	Not established

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Annex B. 3

NETWORK OF AIRFIELDS IN BULGARIA

Airframe	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Aitoe	42 40 27 11	3000 x 1500	airframe located approximately 9 kilometers southwest of Aitoe; 2 kilometers northeast of Karvotat.	
Asen	- -	-	airframe located between Kozlelik and Karlovo.	there are storerooms and several buildings (a school airframe)
Asenovgrad (Stanimka)	42 01 24 56	-	20 kms. southeast of Flouyiv; northeast of the outskirts of Asenovgrad.	there are some facilities
Balchinska Bania	42 22 23 23	-	west-northwest of Samokov.	auxiliary airframe
Elitea	41 39 23 14	-	-	auxiliary airframe
Borisovo	42 37 25 04	-	-	auxiliary airframe
Botevgrad	42 54	800 x 750	50 kms. from Sofia; about 7 kms. west-northwest of Botevgrad.	auxiliary airframe
Bresnik	42 45 22 55	800 x 750	35 kms. northwest of Sofia.	auxiliary airframe

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Blat	43 18	-	assumed to be west-northwest of Shumen.	auxiliary airdrome
Bladar	42 08 23 01	-	assumed to be near the Struma river.	auxiliary airdrome
Burgas (Sarafovo)	42 38	2,000 x 1,500	approximately 13 kms. north-northeast of Burgas - Pomoria.	has 8 hangars, radio station, meteorological station and other buildings.
Belogradchik	43 37 22 42	-	16 kms. from the Yugoslav border.	landing field
Breznik	- -	-	32 kms. west of Sofia; on south-eastern outskirts of Breznik.	landing field
Breznitsa	- -	-	32 kms. south-southeast of Dabnani.	landing field
Devin	41 45 24 23	-	west of the Krichim river.	landing field
Doli Mitropolia	43 27 24 32	-	12 kms. northwest of Pleven in the vicinity of Doli-Mitropolia.	landing field
Doapat	41 41 24 05	2,000 x 1,500	approximately 5 kms. west-northwest of Doapat; 75 kms. southwest of Plovdiv.	there are several facilities. the flying field is well ralled.
Dranovo	42 58 25 28	-	18 kms. southwest of firmov; on the eastern outskirts of Dranovo.	landing field

Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Dupnitsa	42 16 23 07	800 x 750	50 kms. south of Sofia; east of the Sofia - Dzhumaya railway.	landing field
Elkhovo	42 10 26 35	-	approximately 35 kms. south of Yambol; east of the Tundzha.	storehouse and several buildings
Fakia	42 10 27 06	-		landing field
Gabrovo	42 28 25 09	-	south of the Kozalinsk - Karlovo railroad.	landing field
Gabrovo	42 52 25 18	-	near the railroad siding Timovo-Dryanovo.	landing field
General-Nikolaev	42 17 24 58	-		landing field
Gla. Kopare	42 16 24 32	-	near the Plovdiv - Panagiuershte railroad.	landing field
Gorna Dzhumaya	42 01 23 07	800 x 800	east of the Strima river.	landing field
Gorna-Oreknovitsa	43 07 25 42	1,000 x 750	3 kms. north of Gorna-Orekhovitsa; 7 kms. northeast of Timovo.	hangars, shops, a meteorological station, a gasoline storage tank, and other structures. The Germans have turned it into a first-class airdrome.

Airdromes	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Graf Ignatev	42 20 24 44	-	15 kms. north of Plovdiv; on the southeastern outskirts of that point.	There are the following structures: 4 hangars, an aviation headquarters, an ammunition dump, and has concrete runways.
Khvoima	41 52 24 42	800 x 800	35 kms. south of Plovdiv.	auxiliary airdrome
Ikhtiman	42 27 23 50	800 x 600	50 kms. south of Sofia.	auxiliary airdrome
Isperikh	44 43 26 50	800 x 800	32 kms. northeast of Rasgrad.	landing field
Ivailovgrad	41 32 26 07	-	44 kms. south-southeast of Karmanlia, south of the Arda river.	landing field
Kalofer	42 36 24 57	800 x 800	15 kms. southeast of Karlovo; in the region of Kalofer; west of the Karlovo - Plovdiv highway.	airdrome well camouflaged. hangars and living quarters camouflaged. (In 1941 it was used by German aviation).
Kalkovo	42 27 23 34	800 x 750	15 kms. north of Samkov; on the southeastern outskirts of Kalkovo.	auxiliary airdrome
Kalkovo (Levestu)	42 37 23 34	2000 x 1500	30 kms. southeast of Sofia.	

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Kalugerovo	42 19 24 10	-	19 kms. northwest of Pazardzhik.	landing field.
Kare-Bunar (Sredets)	42 21 27 10	-	Sredets is located 18.2 kms. north-northeast of Fakia, 3 kms. south of Kaplya river.	is under construction, since 1941
Karapea	42 17 26 28	-	Karapea is located 11 kms. north-northwest of Elkhovo.	landing field
Kardam	43 21 26 15	-	Northeastern Bulgaria; 8 kms. northeast of Popovo.	
Karlovo (southwest)	42 38 26 46	-	5 kms. southwest of Karlovo.	there are hangars and other buildings
Karlovo	42 37 26 52	-	4 kms. southeast of Karlovo; at Marino-Polye.	there are hangars (4), gasoline storage cisterns, and shops.
Karnobat	42 38 26 59	-	at the southern edge of Karnobat; south of the Aitos - Sliven highway.	there is some equipment
Kaspichani	43 17 27 10	-	Kaspichani is 5 kms. north-northeast of Novi Pazar; 19 kms. east-northeast of Shamen.	auxiliary airdrome
Katunitza	42 06 24 53	-	Katunitza is south of the Flovdiv-Borisovgrad railroad, 10 kms. south-east of Flovdiv.	landing field

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Kazanlik	42 37 25 24	2000 x 1500	1-2 kms. northwest of Kazanlik, E=375 m.	at the airdrome there are 4 hangars, shops, gasoline storage cisterns, and an airplane manufacturing plant; anti-aircraft artillery is located around the airdrome.
Kazanlik (Gornya)	42 38 25 26	-	2 kms. northwest of Kazanlik.	landing field
Kharmanlii	41 54 25 53	-	Kharmanlii is located at a point 15 kms. east of Khaskovo; southwest of the Plovdiv - Airdrome railroad and the Maritza river	landing field
Khaskovo (Malevo)	41 51 25 34	-	west of the Khaskovo - Kirdzhali railroad in the vicinity of Khaskovo.	
Kirdzhali	41 37 25 25	-	airdrome located at the southeast outskirts of Kirdzhali; Kirdzhali being the terminal station on the Simo - Novgrad - Kirdzhali railroad.	there are gasoline storage cisterns, shops, hangars, and barracks for the personnel.
Chakavets	42 22 25 01	-	south-southeast of Radomir; in southwestern Bulgaria.	landing field
Kotel	42 53 26 27	-	25 kms. northeast of Sliven; in the Kotel vicinity.	landing field

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Kyustendil	42 16 22 42	800 x 750	Kyustendil is situated on the railroad leading from Sofia in a southwesterly direction to the Yugoslav border; 8 kms. west of the Struma river.	landing field
Levski	43 22 25 08	-	40 kms. east-southeast of Plevna, between the Plevna-Levski and the Svishtev - Levski railroads.	auxiliary airdrome. It has several facilities.
Lom	43 49 23 14	-	northern border of Bulgaria; south of the river Danube.	landing field
Lovech	43 09 24 42	1933 dimensions of airdrome	2 kms. north-northwest of Lovech.	airdrome under construction, has hangars, radio station, and other buildings.
Lukovit	43 09 24 09	800 x 450	45 kms. southwest of Plevna, near the Plevna - Botevgrad highway; on the southwestern outskirts of Lukovit.	auxiliary airdrome
Marinopolye	41 25 23 20		east of the Struma river; 7 kms. east of Petrich.	landing field
Monchilgrad	41 32 25 23	800 x 750	48 kms. south of Khasovo; south of the Khasovo - Monchilgrad railroad.	auxiliary airdrome

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Nevrokop	41 34 23 47	800 x 700	Southwestern Bulgaria, southwest of the Mesta river; 105 kms. southwest of Plovdiv.	auxiliary airdrome
Nova-Zagora	42 29 26 00		at the northeast edge of the Nova-Zagora locality.	landing field
Novi	42 35 23 39	800 x 700		
Novoseltsi	42 39 23 38	800 x 750	24 kms. east-northeast of Sofia; at the western outskirts of Novoseltsi.	
Orekhovo	43 44 23 57		60 kms. northwest of Pleven; south-east of Orekhovo.	
Pavel-Banya	42 35 25 12	800 x 800	17 kms. south-southwest of Kazanlik; south of the Kazanlik - Karlovo highway.	landing field
Pavlikani	43 15 25 16		assumed to be west of Pavlikani; north-northwest of the Rositsa river.	
Petrich	41 24 23 13		70 kms. south of Dzhumaya; on the southern outskirts of Petrich.	
Pleven	43 23 24 37	2000 x 1500	north of Pleven.	airdrome is well equipped; has all airdrome equipment; was the chief base for German heavy bombers in 1941.

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Plovdiv	42 8 24 46	2000 x 1500	2 kms south of Plovdiv	buildings: 5 hangars, underground gasoline storage tanks, shops and other buildings. Airdrome suitable for all types of planes. Can accommodate up to two regiments of any types.
Polikraishte	43 12 25 37		6 kms. north of Tirnovo, near the highway.	landing field
Pomoriye	42 33 27 39		on the shore of the Black Sea; 16 kms. northeast of Burgas.	the landing field is in use.
Provodia	43 11 21 27	800 x 750	north of the Varna - Shumen railroad.	landing field
Radomir	42 33 22 58	800 x 750	30 kms. southwest of Sofia, at the southern outskirts of Radomir.	landing field
Rakovski	42 00 25 34		13 kms. north of Khaskovo, at the southern outskirts of Khaskovo.	there are temporary hangars and other buildings
Razgrad	43 31 26 31		southwest of the Shumen - Ruse highway; on the southern outskirts of Razgrad.	landing field
Ruse (Rusnik)	43 50 25 57		on the eastern shore of the Biala - Iom river; at the southern outskirts of Ruse.	landing field
Sali (Krushevo)	42 06 26 09		Krushevo is a point west-southwest of Topolevgrad.	landing field

Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Samokov	42 18 23 37	800 x 750	3 kms south-southeast of Samokov	landing field
Selograd	42 30 25 26			airdrome constructed in 1941-1942.
Shumen	43 17 26 55	2000 x 1500	south of Shumen	the field of the airdrome is well rolled
Skrveno	42 56 23 08		12 kms. north of Betevgrad	equipped with meteorological station and telephone
Sliven	42 40 26 19	2000 x 1500	southern outskirts of Sliven.	landing field
Slivnitsa	42 50 23 02	800 x 750	Slivnitsa is 29 kms. northwest of Sofia.	
Saedovo	43 04 27 01	2000 x 1500	27 kms. south-southeast of Shumen; on the western outskirts of Saedovo.	there are hangars and other buildings
Saolian	41 35 24 42	800 x 800	55 kms. south of Plovdiv; at the northern outskirts of Saolian.	equipped with 4 reinforced concrete hangars, shops and a radio station, warehouses and other buildings. Can accommodate up to 2 regiments of heavy bombers.
Sofia (Bozhurische)	42 45 23 12	800 x 1000	11 kms. northwest of Sofia (the chief airdrome).	

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Samokov	42 18 23 37	800 x 750	3 kms south-southeast of Samokov	
Salegrad	42 30 25 26			landing field
Shumen	43 17 26 55	2000 x 1500	south of Shumen	airdrome constructed in 1941-1942.
Skrvono	42 56 23 08		12 kms. north of Betevgrad	the field of the airdrome is well rolled
Sliven	42 40 26 19	2000 x 1500	southern outskirts of Sliven.	equipped with meteorological station and telephone
Slivnitsa	42 50 23 02	800 x 750	Slivnitsa is 29 kms. northwest of Sofia.	landing field
Snedovo	43 04 27 01	2000 x 1500	27 kms. south-southeast of Shumen; on the western outskirts of Snedovo.	
Smolian	41 35 24 42	800 x 800	55 kms. south of Plovdiv; at the northern outskirts of Smolian.	there are hangars and other buildings
Sofia (Bozhurische)	42 45 23 12	800 x 1000	11 kms. northwest of Sofia (the chief airdrome).	equipped with 4 reinforced concrete hangars, shops and a radio station, warehouses and other buildings. Can accommodate up to 2 regiments of heavy bombers.

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Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Sofia (Vrazdebno)	42 42 23 25		4 kms east of Sofia N= 546 m.	Has 3 hangars, radio and meteorological stations and other structures.
Stara-Zagora	42 25 25 37	2000 x 1500	10 kms. south of the point Stara-Zagora.	Has hangars, shops, radio and meteorological stations.
Slivengrad	41 46 26 12	800 x 750	on the eastern bank of the Maritsa river.	landing field
Svishtov	43 38 25 21		Svishtov is the terminal railroad station on the Lovech - Svishtov railroad line; south of the Danube river.	landing field
Tatar-Pazardzhik	42 12 24 20		Pazardzhik is situated west of Plovdiv.	landing field
Telish	43 20 24 15	800 x 800	Telish is 30 kms. southwest of Pleven; in the vicinity of Telish.	there are barracks, hangars, storehouses, and other buildings.
Topolite	43 15 27 45		Topolite is north-northwest of Varna.	there is some equipment.
Tsarevo	42 09 27 50		Tsarevo is southwest of Burgas, on the shore of the Black Sea.	landing field
Tirgovishe	43 16 26 34	800 x 750	110 kms. west of Varna; west of Tirgovishe.	has some equipment; is a transit airdrome for planes flying east.

Airdrome	Coordinates	Dimensions in Meters	Location	Description
Varna	43 12 27 54		2 kms. south of Varna.	on the shore of Lake Devnensk; has a hangar and other buildings.
Varna	43 13 27 46	2000 x 1500	6-7 kms. southwest of Varna, on the southern shore of Lake Devnensk.	there are buildings, hangars, shops, a meteorological station, and other structures (there is a concrete runway)
Vidin	43 59 22 52		at the northern outskirts of the point; on the bank of the Danube river.	landing field
Vratsa	43 12 23 23	800 x 750	60 kms. north of Sofia	landing field
Yakuruda Yakuruda	42 02 23 41	2000 x 1500	north of the upper reaches of the Kesta river, in the vicinity of Yakuruda.	
Yambol	42 29 26 31	800 x 750	3 kms. northeast of Yambol. No 133 a.	the airdrome has a concrete runway, 4 hangars, shops, gasoline storage tanks and other buildings (a school field)
Zlaten	42 02 25 51		west of Maritsa river, 27 kms. northwest of Knaskovo.	landing field

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LOCATION OF COASTAL DEFENSE BATTERIES
IN BULGARIA

Location or Coordinates	No. of Batteries	No. of Guns	Caliber in Millimeters	Remarks
Cape Kaliarka	1	4	100	movable
Cape St. Dmitrii, in vicinity of Evksinograd, north shore of Varna Bay	1	2	22	according to May 1942 data the battery had not been set up, only the concrete mounts erected.
1.5 kms. west of Evksinograd castle, on the shore of the sea	1	-	150	howitzers
Trakata village (2 kms. west of Evksinograd castle)	1	2	100	located 350 meters from water's edge. Camouflaged. Set up by Germans in 1941.
same	1	3	170	
"Trakata" battery 5.5 kms. northeast of Varna	1	2	250	barrels lined in 1941
Varna, 3.7 kms. to the NE	1	2	240	on towers. Barrals lined in 1941
Varna, 3 kms. NW	1	4	76	antiaircraft
North shore of Varna Bay	-	12	76	is part of 5th Art'y. Reg't.
Cape Galata (south shore of Varna Bay)	1	2	203	Data of 5/XII/41 shows that Germans set up a heavy French double gun battery. Caliber unknown.
Cape Galata (180 meters SW)	1	2	76	
Galata village (SW edge)	1	2	150	howitzers
	2	3	35	antiaircraft
Cape Aisine	1	3	240	brought from Maginot line.
Cape Konevoria	1	4	170	
Fenerie (Akhillo)	1	2	150	number of guns not determined
	1	4	37	
	-	-	180	
			203	

Location or Coordinates	No. of Batteries	No. of Guns	Caliber in Millimeters	Remarks
NE of Burgas	-	3	170	
Inzhener Sarafov Village	- 1	6 4	76 76	movable
Cape Atia (south shore of Burgas Bay)	1	2	170	Sept. 1941 information gave 2, 152 mm. guns with reinforced concrete shelter. Large CM stores.
Cape St. Nikola (south shore of Burgas Bay)	1	3	170	
Cape Skomni (south shore of Burgas Bay)	1	2	210	data needs checking
Cape Sincpol (south shore of Burgas Bay)	1 1 - -	2 4 2 2	240 76 37 170	
Cape St. Stephan Burgas	1 3	2 12	210 75	field, evidently a material part of 22nd Inf. Reg't, stationed at Burgas
Heziber	1	-	100	intelligence data, December 1943
Chimovo village	1	-	150	

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF VARNNA

Vicinity of Hippodrome	1 1	4 2	76 22-37	
At the western outskirts of the city	1 1	4 2	76 22-37	
In the northern part of the city, near the barracks and camp.	1	2	22-37	
Near the land airrome and hangars	1 1	4 2	76 22-37	
Near the railroad station	1	5	37	
Near the power storerooms	1	2	76	
City line	5 3	23 15	37 22	May 1942 data gives up to 20 searchlights along the city line. Equipment & personnel Bulgarian.

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F 11

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF BURGAS

<u>Location or Coordinates</u>	<u>No. of Batteries</u>	<u>No. of Guns</u>	<u>Caliber in Millimeters</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Southwest section of Burgas	1 1	4 2	150 37	Set up by the Germans. Has searchlights and a range finder
In the vicinity of the canal connecting Burgas Bay with Vais-Kioi Lake	-	10	37	
Near the Starog-Burgas railroad	-	15	37	
At the sea-walls and docks of Atanasov village (north of Burgas)	-	9	76	Data of 3/XI/41 gives 4 searchlights and 1 range finder with batteries. The anti-aircraft defense of Burgas is composed of 31 AA guns and 6 AA searchlights.