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1. THE VILLAGE -- The village of Boynitsa, Kula Okoliya, is located about eight kms from the Yugoslav border. Near the village there is a border post with soldiers from the border troops. The number of troops continually changes because some of them leave to strengthen other posts and others are replaced by agents of the State Security (Dazhavna Segurnost) in Kula who are sent to set up ambushes at important points where it is assumed that underground members of the opposition and their associates are hiding. A border post often has 12-16 soldiers with an officer candidate or a junior lieutenant in command.
2. THE MILITIA -- The militia is represented by the Vtori Militsionerski Poduchastuk (Second Militia Post) which is attached to Kula. The poduchastuk is located in the house of Zhako Kanchev Lishkov, who was expelled from the village as a kulak in 1950. The poduchastuk has six uniformed militia men who are armed with rifles, Soviet and German Schmeisser automatic weapons, grenades, and pistols. A year ago, the militiamen were from the village itself, but they were considered "well disposed towards the villagers" and were therefore replaced by militiamen from other villages. The commander of the poduchastuk is from Kilyevo, Kula Okoliya, is about 36 years old, but his name is unknown. He treats the villagers very badly, especially those who are not in the TKZS. They are accused of being members of the "opposition and followers of G. M. Dimitrov and Nikola Petkov." Many of them were sent to Northern Bulgaria, to Beli Ormana / Ludogoric/ in Dobrudzha. The village was not cleaned out completely because new and more reliable people were brought in. Danko Georgiev, obshtina militiaman, 40 years old and a Communist [Redacted] In 1951, he took part in arresting villagers who had participated in the revolt against the TKZS. Tsanko Ivanov Pnev, 30 years old, a Communist, is not vindictive and treats the villagers comparatively well. Petur Borisov, Gramada, Kula Okoliya, 27 years old, is a secret agent of the State Security in Kula who is in Boynitsa. He is known as a fanatical Communist and inquisitor.

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3. NAROLEN SUVET (PEOPLE'S SOVIET) IN BOYNITSA -- Yoto Nakov Pnev is chairman of the People's Soviet and an active member of the Communist Party. He was formerly a carpenter. After 9 Sep 44, he was a militiaman in the poduchastuk but handed in his resignation because there was no one else from the Party to be chairman of the obshtina. He is about 34 years old.

Todor Rodorov /Todorov?/, secretary of the People's Soviet, a former member of the BZNS in Al Obov, is a good fellow

He is about 34 years old. Stoyko Zhikov, secretary and tax collector, was a former tax collector before 1944 and treats the villagers well.

He is now a Party member. Zhiko Petrov Adzhov was in the obshtina before 1944 and is now an accountant of the Soviet. He is about 50 years old. He was a member of the Party after 1944. Responsibility for collecting quotas is vested in a commission headed by the chairman of the people's soviet, the Party secretary, the secretary-tax collector, and the secretary. The quotas are distributed by the Party and Communists are always given small quotas and moderate taxes. Members of the opposition are taxed until they can no longer live without joining the TKZS. The villagers sabotage collection of state quotas by hiding grain, by not delivering it on time, or handing in bad quality grain of several mixtures. Especially large quotas are given to members of the opposition and they are tortured, interned, and sent to camps for "general re-education" (There are death camps.) The villagers not only sabotage delivery of state quotas but sabotage grain production. The Communists are very vindictive towards these people and call them "Aktivisti na Gemetovshinata" (Activists of the Georgi M Dimitrov group).

4. THE COMMUNIST PARTY -- Gencho Petrov Figov, secretary of the Party in Boynitsa, is about 38 years old and a carpenter by profession.

In the village before 1944 there were not many Communists. After that, militiamen and agents of State Security signed up many villagers and the membership numbered 250 persons. The party now numbers 95 persons since a number of "purgings" excluded many people and others refused to stay in for ideological reasons. Active Communists are: Nikola Vulchev, 35 years old, carpenter and builder; Denko Georgiev, 40 years old; Iliya Nakov, 42 years old, general worker; Tsoko Nedkov, 45 years old, farmer; Mitar Totov, 38 years old;

Petur Ivanov Donchev, 30 years old, carpenter; Nayden Petrov Fikov, 50 years old. The Party members must regularly attend meetings and those who do not are reprimanded. The Party organization has a "boyna grupa" (Military Group) which is armed and which is in liaison with the militsionerski poduchastuk and the armed DOSO. The DOSO organization and the Boyna Grupa are merged and together attend courses on military preparation, shooting, anti-gas defense, and medical service. The leaders of these courses are physicians from Kula, the commander of the border post, and the secretary of the Party who stores in his home the weapons especially designated for DOSO. All Party activities (mostly young people) are included in the Party.

5. PARTY MEMBERS EXCLUDED FROM THE PARTY -- Lako Tsenkov, 48 years old, was excluded from the party because he refused to go into ambush when he was assigned by the Party to watch the passing of underground persons from the opposition. He was taken to the militia in Kula, beaten, and later released. Vulcho Gromkov, 45 years old, was excluded because he talked against the Party line. Nayden Totov, 38 years old, left voluntarily because he did not approve of the Party line. Zhiko Kanchev, 40 years old, a well-to-do villager, became a member of the Party.

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Soviet Russia and the Red Army, as the strongest army in the world, as victorious and as the liberator of the Bulgarian people, are persecuted as exploiters of the Party and are obliged to attend Party meetings. Recently, the discipline among Party members and their organizations in the village has become more and more severe. The Communists talk about an imminent war for which the Communist government is strengthening itself, accumulating grain reserves and enlisting recruits, as well as reserve troops. All, however, when talking with friends they trust, think that the USSR will lose the war.

6. THE TKZS -- The TKZS was formed in 1950 when some militiamen and Party members from Kula arrived and during the night dragged out all the villagers and forced them to sign a declaration that they wanted willingly to form a TKZS. Only about 20 people who spent the day idle or in the taverns joined and they formed the basis of the TKZS. After this, the land of good farmers was confiscated, thus forming the land blocks of the TKZS. About 100 persons and ten families who were members of the TKZS fled as emigrants to Yugoslavia. TKZS non-members, as well as members, were dissatisfied because of the corruption. The members were robbed of their quotas and they were not paid regularly for their workdays. The wages were low compared with the prices for grain and other goods on the free market from which it was impossible to buy anything. The quotas are large, but for private farmers they are larger. Private farmers, however, hide their grain, while TKZS members cannot. The directors of the TKZS and the Party steal. The livestock in the TKZS has diminished because there is no forage and they are not well cared for because each TKZS member feels that it is the responsibility of the next man. Petko Petrov Fikov, about 42 years old, a Communist, is the administrator of the TKZS. Ivan Kiminderski, the cashier of the TKZS, about 50 years old, is a Communist.
7. SOME MEMBERS WHO WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE TKZS -- Mladen Tsokov Vulchev, a member of the BZNS, after being excluded from the TKZS, was to be sent to prison and his family was to be interned. [redacted] He is 46 years old. Tsoko Stoykov was excluded as an "internal saboteur" in the TKZS. Gencho Vulchev, 50 years old, after being excluded [redacted] He is an active member of the opposition and a member of BZNS. The equipment and livestock of those excluded from membership in the TKZS were confiscated and excluded members were given only some poor fields outside of the TKZS, which are useless even for pasture land. They were given only old plows. Some were given back their equipment. However, if the TKZS did not nationalize it, it was useless. There is no MTS in the village but during the busiest harvesting, threshers, tractors, and other agricultural machines are sent from the MTS in Kula. However, they are limited in number and are old machines which break down frequently. New "Stalinets" tractors sent from the USSR are being used in the Kula area.
8. THE CREDIT AND CONSUMER COOPERATIVE -- There is a credit and consumer cooperative in the village which was formed before World War II and was a member of the Rayonen Kooperativen Suyuz (Rayon Cooperative Union) of the Suyuz na Zemedelskite Kooperatsii (Union of Agricultural Cooperative) in Kula. Petur Kabakchiev, a Communist, about 50 years old, a former teacher, is now a Party member but he treats the people well. Petur Stoev, 38 years old, has a higher education in finance and is a member of the Party but is not active. He treats all people well.
9. INTERNEED AND SENTENCED VILLAGERS -- The following families were interned and expelled from the village in 1950: Tsoko Manilov, 60 years old, with his family, sent to Yambol Okoliya; Iliya Panovski, 40 years old, a member of BZNS, expelled with his whole family as a "kulak and enemy of the people." Kuncho Lishkov, 70 years old, a member of the BZNS, died during his internment and his family was sent to Yambol Okoliya; Iliya Kunchev, 55 years old, a member of BZNS, sent with his family to Yambol Okoliya; Dimitur Mandzhelov,

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a member of the BZNS, was sent as a kolak and as an active member of the opposition with his family to Yambol Okoliya. During 1953, the internment of all families of emigres who had fled Bulgaria began. Fifty families were sent from the village and interned in Dobrudzha. This internment took place from April to June and during the fall of 1951. The internment began early in the morning (2 AM) when trucks arrived from Kula and the houses were occupied by militiamen and agents of the state security. The houses then bore seals of the organs of the regime and were used by the militia, by troops, for state grain storehouses, and for state delivery storage places.

10. THE RESISTANCE IN BULGARIA -- The people support all those who have been driven out and hide from the militia and from the regime. The resistance of the villagers appears not only in not making state quota deliveries, but there are many instances when forage storehouses of cattle farms and of the TRZS have been set on fire and fields have been burned before harvesting. The villagers refused to participate in fire brigades for putting out fires. Many of the villagers refused to transport grain and when they were mobilized to transport rocks for making bridges, reinforcing highways, making barrages, and constructing dams, they poisoned their livestock because they did not want to do forced labor for the Communists. The workers in the machine tractor stations purposely damage machinery and tractors which stand idle for months in unharvested fields. Many truck and tractor drivers have been interned in camps. The resistance is not isolated but occurs in all sectors of agriculture. In the Vidin and Kula areas, as well as from the Mikhaylovgrad area to Belogradchik and in the direction of Berkovitsa, there are underground groups of partisans who are constantly active and who maintain contact with the villages of Golemanov, Bovnitza, Gramada, Shishantsa, in Kula Okoliya, with Riksa and Smolyantsi in Mikhaylovgrad Okoliya, and with Belo Pole, Falkovets, Dzhurdzhich, Ruzhints', and others in Belogradchik Okoliya. In this section of Bulgaria, the active leadership of this group by Doctor G M Dimitrov, as Chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee is spoken of. The workers in the factories also participate actively in sabotage. They do not produce at full capacity and the production is poor in quality. For example, the porcelain factory in Vidin has days when no work is done because of damages to boilers and machinery and because of bad mixtures for making porcelain products. This factory is an old one. Formerly it operated very well. The same thing happened at the cotton spinning mill about which it is said that the old machines were damaged and the new ones have not begun working. Even when work begins, production is not sufficient and norms are never fulfilled.

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