

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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- On 26 May 1952, the entire division stationed in Shumen left town headed for Sliven or Karnobat for encampment.
- Civilian and military personnel are being employed in the construction of a large underground shelter or warehouse near the Tsar Krum (N 43-11 E 26-53) railroad station, at the Kacevo (sic) stop. Trenches, possibly to be used for maneuvers, are being excavated around the city, and shelters for the civilian population are being constructed inside the city, in the vicinity of the district hospital and of the cemetery.
- In May 1952, units of the Kyustendil garrison left town for summer camp. The 25 Infantry Regiment is quartered in 200 Army tents located at the Senokos (N 42-15 E 22-36) camp which it occupied the previous year. Officers of the regiment are quartered in private apartments in the village of Zhilentsi (N 42-16 E 22-38). Major Marinkov, former regimental commander, was arrested for undisclosed reasons and replaced by an unidentified major. More than half of the officers' cadre of the regiment is comparatively new, having served less than one year. Units of 13 Infantry Regiment are encamped in groups in various border villages including Ranintsai (N 42-15 E 22-29), Gyueshevo (N 42-14 E 22-28), and Dolno Uyno (N 42-24 E 22-35). It is believed that the men of 13 Infantry Regiment will be employed on the construction of fortifications.
- On 5 May 1952, an unidentified tank unit descended from the Sofia train at the Zemen station (N 42-28 E 22-46) and proceeded toward the village of Dolno Uyno. The unit included four tanks but its actual strength is not known.
- On 22 April 1952, at approximately 8:00 p.m., an unidentified infantry unit passed through Dupnitsa, headed for Kyustendil. Approximately 20 trucks drawing cannons, and three trucks loaded with field kitchens were observed. The unit, which came from the direction of Samokov, is allegedly the 7 Infantry Regiment, subordinate to 7 Infantry Division. In the latter part of April 1952, a portion of this unit encamped in the Zhilentsa Mountains, near the area of Pamuka, seven kilometers southwest of Kyustendil.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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6. Since early 1952, the textile factories in Sofia have not been producing according to plan. In April 1952, the Emil Markov factory completed only 80 percent of the plan and all other factories were also behind in production schedule. The main reason for this is that workers, after having worked for two or three months, leave for other better jobs. As a result, factory representatives attempt to recruit the required manpower in the villages, and regulations against proselytizing are often disregarded. In some factories there are workers who were said to be "politically unacceptable", and were to be dismissed, but present circumstances are such that the authorities are obliged to keep them on the job.
7. A clandestine radio station with a range of approximately 200 kilometers is located in Bulgaria. This and other facts show that anti-Cominform forces are organizing themselves in Bulgaria. [REDACTED] 25X1
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8. In the area which includes the villages of Kadin Most (N 42-15 E 22-51), Koprists (sic), and Konyavo (N 42-19 E 22-46), to the southeast and east of Kyustendil, Trudovaks are employed on construction projects involving permanent fortifications and field fortifications. Only tunnels are being excavated at present, and construction materials are being brought to the site.¹
9. Two military units, one of six and one of eight men, are located in the village of Leshko (N 41-56 E 22-57), Gorna Dzhumaya okoliya. Members of these units, commanded by Spas Karoleov, a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party, are selected by the secretary of the OPO (sic). Strict measures have been taken to keep secret the names of the members of these groups. The groups undergo individual military training, under the supervision of a Border Guard noncommissioned officer. The members were promised that they would all be soon supplied with rifles and were told that, in the event of an emergency, their duty was to assist the border units in their campaign against Yugoslav spies.
10. In the spring of 1952, fear among the Bulgarian border population was greatly increased when all refugees and suspect persons were interned. Propaganda against Yugoslavia recently increased in the border areas. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the DSNM (Dimitrovski S'uyuz na Narodna Mladesh; Dimitrov's Union of the People's Youth) promoted assemblies and public meetings in all villages, and speeches were delivered against Yugoslavia and the United States bases in that country. An exhibit entitled "Titoists without Masks" was held in villages in the Kyustendil okoliya. Prior to this exhibit, public meetings were held and a door-to-door canvass made in order to induce the peasants to attend. After the exhibit was over, other public meetings were held, devoted to explaining and discussing the exhibit. Measures such as these are creating a war psychosis among the population. The majority of the population claim that in the event of war, they would not fight (sic) against Stalin or Chervenkov, and that a future war would bring them freedom.
11. Two large barracks housing large permanent garrisons are located in Nevrokop. A large auxiliary airfield was completed in Nevrokop in March 1952. It does not have a runway.² A large number of workers under military supervision are employed in the construction of a road, from Razlog, via Belitsa (N 41-57 E 23-33), to Samokov.
12. It is reported from Ruse that a bridge will be built across the Danube, six kilometers northeast of the city, at a location where the width of the river is narrowest. Large quantities of construction material are being transported to the site, and manpower and specialists are being recruited. Soviets are in charge of bridge construction, and preliminary work started in the spring of 1952. This bridge will be of strategic significance.


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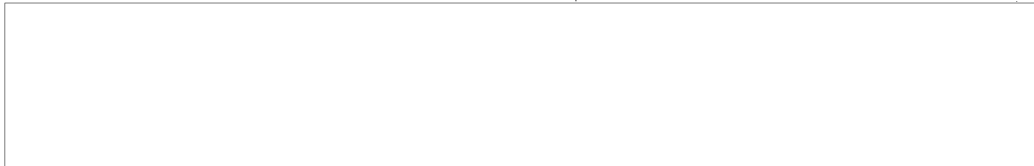


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13:  an Army medical unit composed of 30 men left for Northern Korea in the early part of June 1952.

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