

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Village of Sukhodol	DATE DISTR.	28 January 1955
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR REV SEE COVER)

Collective Farm

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1. The collective farm (TKZS) at Sukhodol (N 42-42, E 23-13) had a membership of about 450 families in 1951, while the remaining 50 families of Sukhodol worked their fields privately. By the end of 1951 the dissatisfaction of the TKZS members reached the stage of open protest against insufficient wages and demands for the return of their land and livestock. The situation deteriorated even more in 1952, when it became known that TKZS members would receive only one leva and a small quantity of produce for each day's work during that year. Organized groups of members left to look for other employment. Of the 450 families, which totalled about 2000 persons, only 40-50 people remained at the TKZS.
2. The 1953 crop was very good, but it rotted in the fields because of the shortage of skilled labor for harvesting. In the autumn of 1953 the usual work was not completed, and only part of the TKZS fields were sown for the winter. The labor brigades sent to assist the TKZS lacked the requisite skill and enthusiasm. When the situation became worse in 1954, the TKZS manager found it necessary to hire approximately 200 workers from the Samokov area to harvest the crops. These workers were paid daily wages of 20 leva and food. They worked about a month and a half in the TKZS, but lack of funds forced their release before the work had been completed. A large part of the crops were spoiled, therefore; particularly the cotton.
3. The majority of the members who left the TKZS found work in the coal mines at Dimitrovo (formerly Pernik). When the mass desertion of the TKZS began, the manager contacted the government authorities and approached the authorities at the coal mines directly, requesting them not to accept any former TKZS member for work. His request was not heeded, possibly because of the shortage of manpower in the mines.

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(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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4. Agricultural work at the Sukhodol TKZS and in the nearby villages is carried on without mechanical tools. The machine and tractor station (MTS), located at Ivanyane (N 42-42, E 23-11), must serve the entire area with its three or four tractors. The station has no combines or harvesting equipment.
5. The standard of living at the Sukhodol TKZS is very low, and its members can hardly make a living. The five decares of land which each member-family is allowed to cultivate for its own use does not yield enough to maintain the family. The TKZS leaves only the poor soil for the members' own use, and the yield of the five decares is subject to the delivery quotas which are imposed on private farms. The following is an example of two family-members of the TKZS who cultivated their 5-decare plots jointly. The two families totalled seven persons who owned jointly 10 decares of land, two cows (maximum allowance is one cow per family), 10 sheep (maximum allowance is five sheep per family), and chickens:
 - a. The 10 decares yielded approximately 250 kg. of wheat, 400 kg. of maize, and 80 kg. of sunflower seeds (which yielded 16 kg. of oil);
 - b. Quotas imposed are 80 kg. of wheat, 50 kg. of maize, five kilograms of sunflower oil, 60 liters of milk for each cow, and about 60 kg. of meat;
 - c. Prices paid by the government for the quotas are 0.60 leva per kg. of wheat, 0.35 leva per kg. of maize, 0.60-0.80 leva per liter of milk, nine leva per kg. for live pigs, and six to seven leva per kg. for live sheep; and
 - d. On the free market milk is three to 3.5 leva per liter, pork is 17 leva per kg., and mutton is 12 leva per kg.

Military Information (see Appendix)

6. A tank unit (Druzhina) and an artillery unit (Druzhina) are quartered in 10-12 one and 2-story barracks approximately 600 meters east of Sukhodol. The 20-25 tanks observed are believed to be obsolete.
7. A labor unit, equipped with approximately 100 Soviet two and 3-ton trucks, is quartered near the tank and artillery units. It came to Sukhodol in 1952.
8. Two large 2-story buildings for officers' quarters were completed in October 1954. They are located in the center of Gorna Banyia (N 42-41, E 23-14), approximately 40 meters away from the main road.
9. There are two 1-story buildings on a hill approximately 1.5 kilometers from Sukhodol, located to the right of the road to Gorna Banyia. These buildings are reported to be occupied by approximately 100 military guards for the underground ammunition stores located there.
10. Antiaircraft guns have been observed on a hill approximately one kilometer east of Sukhodol, located about 700 meters north of the road to Sofia.

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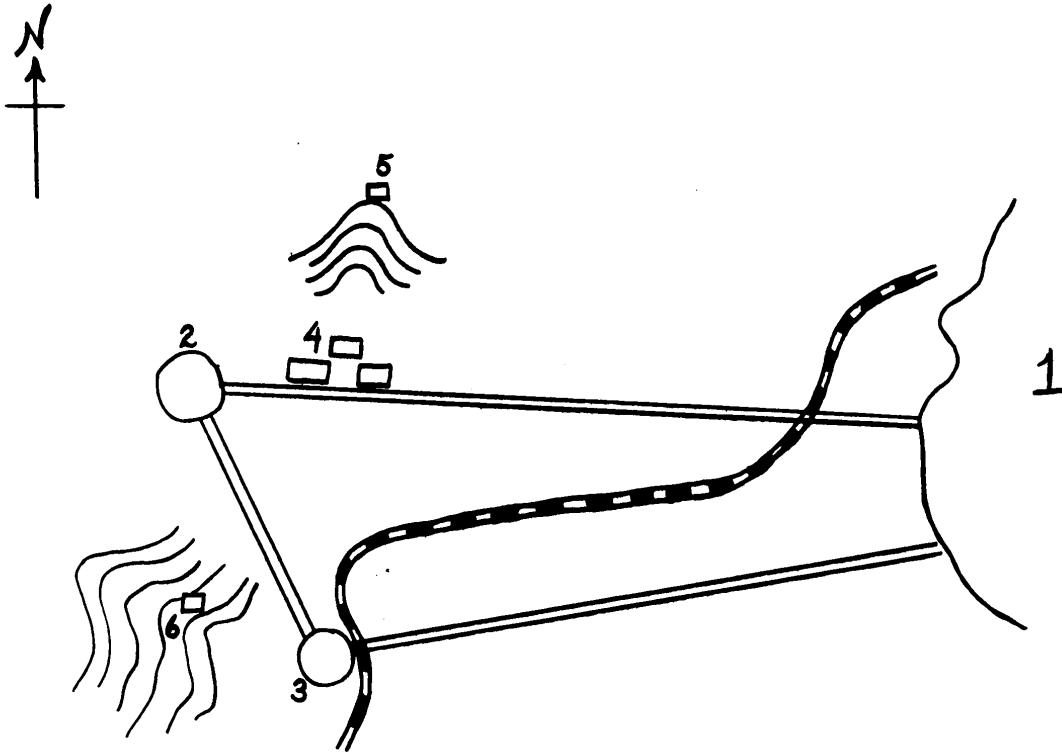
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APPENDIX



LEGEND:

- 1. Sofia
- 2. Sukhodol
- 3. Gorna-Banya
- 4. Military Barracks
- 5. Antiaircraft guns
- 6. Underground installations

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