

To: **Encyclopaedia Britannica Editors**  
by email only: [customerservice@eb.com](mailto:customerservice@eb.com)  
Copy: [enqbol@britannica.co.uk](mailto:enqbol@britannica.co.uk)  
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From: **Boris Deen** – Author and Publisher of the book  
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By email only: [Boris@Original.Yoga](mailto:Boris@Original.Yoga)

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to address a matter concerning the Encyclopaedia Britannica article titled **“Todor Zhivkov Bulgarian political leader”** specifically regarding the stated birthdate of the political leader as September 7th, 1911.

In order to substantiate the claim that Todor Hristov Zhivkov, the authoritative leader who governed Bulgaria for 35 years, **was born on September 2, 1911, at 9 a.m., as per Julian calendar**, I will now provide you with an excerpt from the aforementioned book, spanning pages 93, 113-119. The document reveals that the date, **as per the Gregorian calendar, is September 15, 1911.**

Page 93 of the hardcover edition marks the beginning of the quoted passage:

3. **“Todor Zhivkov – famous Bulgarian politician (Communist rule – dictatorship).**  
It was in Sofia, the capital city of Bulgaria, in January 2022, where the author of this book made a remarkable discovery – the exact time and date of Todor Zhivkov’s birth, found in official records stored in an archive. This document present compelling proof that his date of birth deviates significantly from the recognised data worldwide.  
The English language has finally witnessed its first publication on this subject, prompting the urgent need to amend historical records. In the forthcoming chapter, readers will have access to Todor Zhivkov’s birth certificate, which reveals the accurate time and date of his birth, and shows a fascinating alignment with Vedic astrology predictions.

The quoted text below can be found on pages 113-119 of the book:

## TODOR ZHIVKOV

Todor Zhivkov remains the most emblematic figure in the recent history of Republic of Bulgaria.



Todor Zhivkov (1911-1998)

*Todor Zhivkov (born Sept. 7, 1911, Pravets, near Botevgrad, Bulg.—died Aug. 5, 1998, Sofia, Bulg.) first secretary of the ruling Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee (1954–89) and president of Bulgaria (1971–89). His 35 years as Bulgaria's ruler made him the longest-serving leader in any of the Soviet-bloc nations of eastern Europe. The son of poor peasants, Zhivkov rose in the Communist Party and during World War II helped organize the resistance movement known as the People's Liberation Insurgent Army. After the war and the institution of a Soviet-sponsored communist government in Bulgaria, Zhivkov held increasingly important posts, including the command of the People's Militia, which arrested thousands of political opponents. In March 1954 he was made first secretary of the Central*

*Committee—the youngest leader of any nation in the Soviet bloc—and, as a protégé of the Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, emerged as the strongman in the internal party struggles that followed.*

*From 1962 to 1971 Zhivkov served as premier of Bulgaria and in the latter year was elected president of the State Council formed by Bulgaria's new constitution. In 1965 he survived an attempted coup d'état by dissident party members and military officers—the first ever within a communist regime. Zhivkov hewed closely to the Soviet line in both domestic and foreign affairs. He collectivized his country's agriculture, firmly repressed internal dissent, and cultivated close ties with Khrushchev's successor, Leonid Brezhnev.*

*In 1989 when communist governments across eastern Europe began to collapse, a coup arose within his own party, and Zhivkov resigned all his posts in November of that year. He was subsequently expelled from the Bulgarian Communist Party in December and was placed under arrest in January 1990. Zhivkov was convicted of embezzlement in 1992 and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was allowed to serve his sentence under house arrest on account of his failing health, and in 1998 he was reinstated as a member of the Communist Party's successor organization, the Socialist Party.*

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**As stated in the previous chapter, his case serves as an example of why the exact date and time of birth are crucial.**

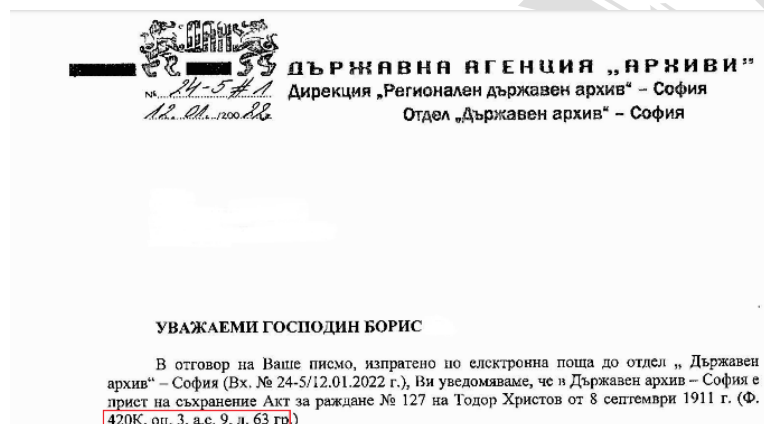
The 7th of September 1911 is the date recorded in official records as Todor Zhivkov's birthdate, forever etching his place in history. This date is further supported by his diploma from the state printing house for graduation from the Secondary Special School. Few know, however, that he himself determined his birth date through "calculations", as he himself mentions in his memoirs (he made this calculation based on the tradition of his birthplace), that the baptism took place one month after the birth of the child (see "Memoirs" Todor Zhivkov, published by Labour and Law, 2006, p. 19).

It is understandable that such a calculation diverges from reality. Adding to the confusion, Zhivkov's identity card, which was issued in the village of Pravets and certified at the Botevgrad District Office, states his date of birth as 14 September 1911. The discrepancy was a major factor in the matriculation commission's refusal to allow him to take the completion exam for his interrupted secondary education in Pavlikeni.(see "Todor Zhivkov. Biography" by Hristo Hristov, ed. "Siela, 2009, pp. 53-56)

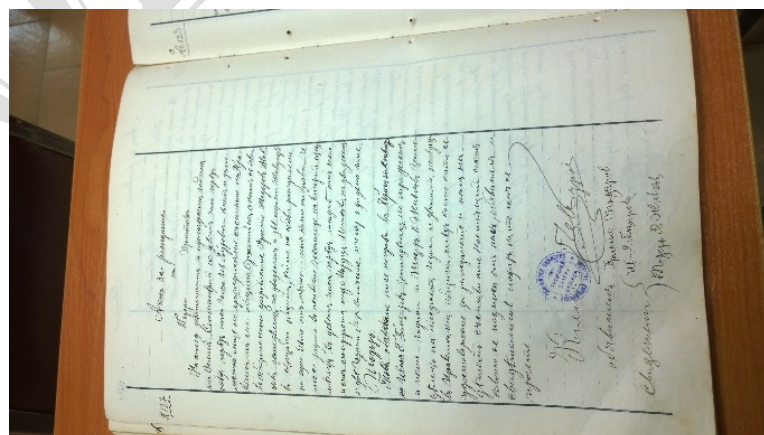
The date and time of birth of the former first Bulgarian statesman has been a contentious issue, often debated in informal settings. Numerous Bulgarian “astrologers” have produced horoscopes for him using the flawed Western method, confusing those in search of the truth, which you will find below.

After conducting extensive research, the author of this book triumphantly unearthed the original document, providing concrete proof of the exact date and time of Todor Zhivkov’s birth. Complicating matters further, his only recorded identity was tied to his father’s name, as we will soon understand.

In order to access the document stored in the State Archive, Sofia, Bulgaria, you must locate the archive unit number, which is circled in red. Thanks to this book, readers from all over the world can now witness the truth about Todor Zhivkov with their own eyes.



The man who ruled Bulgaria for 35 years with an iron fist, Todor Hristov Zhivkov, was born on September 2, 1911, at 9 a.m. according to the Julian calendar, as shown by the document.



*BIRTH CERTIFICATE NO:127*

*of*

*Todor Hristov*

*In the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, on the eighth day of September, at nine o'clock before noon, before us Gencho Iv. Burowski, mayor and civil official of the village of Pravets municipality, Orhanie district, appeared at the municipal office Hristo Todorov Zhivkov, a landowner, twenty-two years old, residing in the same municipality, who announced to us the birth of a male child, stating that it was born in his dwelling on the second of the same month at nine o'clock before noon by himself and his wife Marutsa Petkova, twenty-two years old, without a trade, and that he was given the name Todor.*

*This announcement was made to us in the presence of Ivan G. Banzarov, landowner, thirty-five years old, and Todor V. Zhivkov, landowner, sixty years of age, both living in the municipality of Pravets, after which, having found out the birth and sex of the child, we drew up this deed, which was signed by us, the declarant and the witnesses, after it had been read to them.*

*Mayor: /signature, stamp "Sofia District - Orhanie District - Pravets Rural Municipality"/*  
*Announcer.*

*Witnesses: G. Banzarov, Todor V. Jivkov*

In strict compliance with the LAW ON PERSONS /LL/ SG 273 of 17.12.1907, in force from 01.01.1909, Todor Hristov Zhivkov's birth certificate was meticulously drafted as a civil document and this fact seems not to have been known to Zhivkov, which is why he makes erroneous inferences and calculations based on his baptismal certificate.

The peculiarities of this law are as follows:

**1. Naming traditions and legal requirements concerning names under the Law of Persons**

Example: During that time, birth certificates included the first name and the father's name as the complete name of the person born. Occasionally, the father's surname would also be recorded.

Under Article 143, the birth certificate must show the municipality, house, year, month, day and time of birth, sex of the newborn, and whether the child was born alive or dead. If the child was born alive, it shall also show the name they gave him or are thinking of giving him.

## **2. Content of civil status records**

Art.121. The civil status records shall show the municipality, house, year, day and hour in which they were made; the name, surname and capacity of the official who made them; the name, surname, age, occupation, residence or domicile of the persons who are shown as applicants and witnesses and the documents presented by the parties.

## **3. Formation of citizens' names in marriage certificates**

Marriage certificates recorded the name and father's name of the persons marrying. In the marriage certificate, the wife was shown with her first and father's name. After the marriage ceremony was completed, the wife took the father's name of the husband.

As we see above, all the requirements of the law are followed verbatim in this original document, including the spelling of only the child's first and father's name.

In Bulgaria, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into civil life by Decree No. 8 of king Ferdinand I, according to which 31.III.1916 was immediately followed by the date 14.IV.1916 (State Gazette, issue 65, 21.III.1916). In Serbia it was on 18.I.1919, in Greece on 9.III.1924, etc.

The adoption of the Gregorian calendar varies across Europe, with different countries embracing it at different times. Gregory XIII enforced this decree in countries heavily influenced by the Catholic Church. Spain, Portugal, and Poland were quick to adopt it, and soon after, other countries, like France, followed suit. It wasn't until the 18th century that Protestant England finally embraced the Gregorian calendar, while Russia had to wait until the October Revolution in 1918 to adopt it. It turns out that the October Revolution, which began on October 25, 1917 (according to the Julian calendar), was actually started on November 7, 1917.

Due to variations in calendars, historians encounter difficulties. To illustrate, an English document dated 10 January 1603 would be recorded as occurring after a French document dated 15 January of the same year. As an illustration, both William Shakespeare and Miguel de Cervantes breathed their last on the shared date (23 April 1616), although not concurrently. The increasing difficulties arise due to calendars drifting apart over time, and the Gregorian "correction" accounts for a difference of 10 days from 15 October 1582 to 28 February 1700, 11 days from 1 March 1700 to 28 February 1800, 12 days from From 1 March 1800 to 28 February 1900, 13 days from from 1 March 1900 to 28 February 2100 and 14 days from 1 March 2100 to 28 February 2200.

In the Gregorian calendar, there is no Year Zero, so the ages and millennia start with the year number 1. Therefore: the last day of the old age falls on December 31 of the year preceding the start of the new age. The first century spans from January 1st, 1 to December 31st, 100, while the second century covers January 1st, 101 to December 31st, 200. The 21st century and the third millennium, however, commence on January 1st, 2001.

It is important to keep in mind that in 1911, Bulgaria followed the Julian calendar, which meant that their year was structured differently compared to other countries.

**Todor Zhivkov's birthdate, according to the Gregorian calendar, falls on September 15, 1911."**

This marks the completion of the quote.

I am delighted to provide you with the high-resolution file of the document that I have discovered and described in my book. Through careful examination, you will undoubtedly be convinced of its authenticity. The reference number of the document in the State Archives Sofia, Bulgaria, is: **Ф. 420К, оп.3, а.с. 9, л. 63гр.**

Because of the aforementioned, please make the adjustments to your records without delay.

Faithfully yours:

Boris Deen