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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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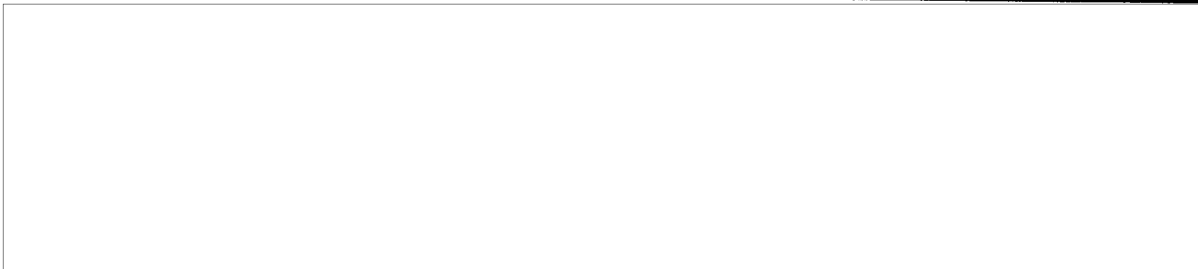
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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Army Order of Battle and Depots

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- In August 1951, the induction of young men for temporary training was begun.   
  
 The men were inducted under orders which did not specify the length of service  The men were from the 1923 to the 1927 classes and had various occupational specialties. All the groups, depending upon their primary occupational specialty, were trained with weapons newly introduced into the Bulgarian Army; in addition they were taught the military capability and distinguishing marks of American and British aircraft.   
 the German antiaircraft weapons (Krupp 1939 model)   
 had a range of up to 12,000 meters, whereas the new Soviet weapons had a range of only 3,000 meters, and that it is necessary with the new weapons to wait until an airplane comes under 3,000 meters of altitude before opening fire. There were "many" such weapons  but some of the guns were in a dismantled condition. The trainees fired (or were shown) three rounds on these weapons during the month of training.   
 various draft groups were recalled for temporary training throughout the complete year of 1952.  the last groups were assembled on or about 9 September 1952 and that they had not been released after a month as expected
- an infantry regiment is located in Krumoverad

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4. In August-September 1949, the Voenno Inzhinerna Tekhnicheskha Shkola (Military Engineers School) was transferred from Sofia to Svishtov. It is quartered in barracks near Svishtov, about 500 meters east of the city on the highway to Tsenovo which leads to Ruse; the barracks area extends to the city limits. The barracks formerly quartered the 33 Infantry Regiment which was transferred to Nikopol in April 1949. They consist of two 3-story buildings, the smaller of which is 50 by 30 meters in size and is used as living quarters for the students; the larger measures 100 by 30 meters and houses the staff headquarters and other unidentified offices, [redacted] there are study rooms in this building also. In addition, the barracks has a third building, behind and perpendicular to the first two buildings, which is two stories high and contains a dining hall and other unidentified rooms. The school has approximately 800 students, composed of young men who have completed their secondary education. In addition, a supply company of 200 soldiers, many horses, and hay barns which serve as powder depots for the school and as fuel dumps, are attached to the school. The students are armed with long-type Soviet Vintovka rifles. Some studies are carried on in the barracks area, but most of the training is held at a place called "Suvata", six or seven kilometers north of Khadzhi Dimitrovo, Svishtov Okoliya, where the school has a training field with obstacles, barbed wire, and trenches, or at the place called "Manastira" which is two or three kilometers north of Tsaravets village and is a well-organized military training field with many trenches, barbed wire obstacles, shooting range, etc. The students are transported to the training fields in Man and Opel-Blitz trucks.
5. A munitions depot is located about 2,500 meters from Svishtov on the road leading to Polski Trumbesh, and another is located approximately 300 meters south of Polski Trumbesh. The buildings are behind some old stone quarries and are not visible from the road, and are surrounded by trees. The area of the depot is rectangular, about 20 meters from the highway, 500 meters long by the highway, and about 600-700 meters back from the highway. The east, north, and half of the west side are enclosed by barbed wire; there are trees along the southern boundary; and trenches have been dug along the remaining part of the western side of the area. The depot was constructed in August, September, and October 1949. It consists of seven or eight uniform buildings, 10 meters long, six meters wide, about two meters underground and not more than 1.80 meters above ground, covered with brick; they have no windows, and the door is on the north side. The part of the buildings which is underground is concrete, and the part above ground is whitewashed brick. The buildings are arranged in a line in the outside part of a forest and are at 20-30 meter intervals. The depot belongs to the military engineers technical school in Svishtov, and the supply company of the school furnishes depot personnel. [redacted]
6. Tanks for gasoline and other liquid fuels are located three kilometers east of Svishtov on the highway to Tsenovo and Ruse and on the bank of the Danube River. The tanks are 250 meters north of the highway and are placed in rows, three in the first row (almost on the bank of the river very close to a small dock) at 5-meter intervals, and the second row 10 meters behind the first row and between the tanks of the first row. The tanks are of iron construction and are 10 meters high and 10 meters in diameter. The place where they are situated is called "Duschenata Fabrika"

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(lumber mill) because of the lumber mill which formerly stood at this location. The gasoline stored at this depot is brought in from Rumania by steamship. The fuels are sent from this depot to reservoirs in Svishtov, from where they are allocated to MTS (Mashino Traktorno Stantsiya; Machine Tractor Station), STOP (Suyuz Tovaren Obshtestven Prevoz; Public Freight Transportation Union), UAT (Upravlenie na Avtomobilen Transport; Auto Transport Administration), military units, and State industrial enterprises.

- 7. Gasoline "reserves" consisting of about 10 towers five meters high and three to five meters in diameter are located 100 meters east of the Svishtov railroad station in the extreme east part of Svishtov harbor. Fuel from the "Duschna Fabrika" depot is stored here. The depot is under constant guard.

Border Guard Organization

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- 8. The 5 Border Guard Otryad [redacted] is quartered in Momchilgrad. It has a reserve company consisting of approximately 100 men. [redacted] following details concerning the Otryad commanding officers:

- a. Lieutenant Colonel Gotsev (fnu), commander of the Otryad [redacted] replaced the former Otryad commander Lieutenant Colonel Primyanov in August 1952 [redacted]

- b. Major Kostov, political commander of the Otryad, [redacted] replaced Captain Radev in August 1952 [redacted]

- c. Captain Rangelov, chief of staff of the Otryad [redacted]

- 9. The 5 Border Guard Otryad in Momchilgrad has three komandaturas, as follows 50X1-HUM

- a. The 1 Komandatura [redacted] is located at Zlatograd; it has 85 men comprising a special company, and has a radio station; the soldiers are armed almost exclusively with submachine guns, a large part of which are German Schmeissers, and only a few of which are Czech Zbrojovkas; there are also about five or six rifles, "some" light machine guns, two heavy machine guns of the Maksim Sokolov type, and two trench mortars; [redacted] commanding officers:

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- (1) Senior Lieutenant Dilyanovski, commander of the Komandatura [redacted]
- (2) Lieutenant Machev, commander of the special company [redacted]

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(3) The komandatura has 13 or 14 other officers [redacted]

b. The 2 Komandatura, [redacted] quartered in Chorbadzhiysko, Momchilgrad Okoliya [redacted] 50X1-HUM

c. The 3 Komandatura, [redacted] quartered in private buildings near the village school in Avren, Krumovgrad Okoliya; the komandatura has 80 men forming a special company which is the reserve of the komandatura; it does not have a radio station; the komandatura has about 50 Zbrojovka Czech-type machine guns, and the other soldiers are armed with either Mauser or Mannlicher rifles; there are not enough weapons, which was evident in the operation of July and August 1952, when some of the soldiers were armed only with grenades; [redacted]

Following are komandatura officers:

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(1) Senior Lieutenant Petrunov, recently-appointed commander of the Komandatura, [redacted]

(2) Senior Lieutenant Andreev, political commander of the Komandatura, [redacted]

(3) Senior Lieutenant Doychinov, chief of staff of the Komandatura, [redacted]

(4) Lieutenant Ganchev, health officer of the Komandatura [redacted]

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(5) Lieutenant Bozhkov, in charge of the stroeva chast (line unit) of the Komandatura, [redacted]

(6) Senior Lieutenant Nachev, Party secretary of the Komandatura [redacted]

(7) Four or five unidentified officers.

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10. Each komandatura of the otryad has five zastavas, [redacted]

[redacted] the 3 Avren Komandatura [redacted] are [redacted]

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a. The 1 Zastava, "Bozhur," located in the "Makaza" area near the intersection of the roads from Momchilgrad and Krumovgrad with the highway to Komotini, Greece; this zastava has a service dog;

b. The 2 Zastava, "Edelweiss", located about two kilometers south of Igrek; a new zastava is being formed about 1,500 meters northwest of the old one; it consists of 40 or 50 men commanded by the following officers:

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(1) Junior Lieutenant Kostadinov, commanding officer [redacted]

(2) Lieutenant Dechev, political commander [redacted]

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The zastava has an observation tower 25 meters high which has a booth for a sentry [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
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- c. The 3 Zastava, "Lyulyak," located two kilometers south of Divisilovo and about 200 meters from the border; at present a new fortification is being built approximately 300 meters east of the old one; the old zastava was formed in August 1951 and has two low wooden huts located in the middle of a thick forest so that they cannot be seen even from close by. Weapons consist of 18 Shpagins, 18 Vintovka rifles, eight or 10 Mannlicher reserve rifles, four TT (Tulski Tukar'ov) Soviet pistols, three MG-34 German light machine guns, approximately 30 offensive/defensive grenades; and a heavy machine gun is expected in the near future; it is said that this zastava has more automatic weapons than any of the other zastavas of the 5 Otryad. The zastava has a service dog named "Leba," which was trained at a special dog-training school in Sofia; in addition, the zastava has six "regular" dogs. The unit has a total strength of 36 men, including two commanding officers, four "kandidat-podofitseri," four corporals, and the remainder privates. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Toma Ivanov Peychev [redacted]

[redacted] The deputy commander for the stroeva chast (line unit) of the zastava is Junior Lieutenant Dimcho Dimitrov Dimchev [redacted]

[redacted] The zastava has a DSNM (Dimitrovski Yuuz na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Order of the People's Youth) group of 15 members; its leaders are [redacted] 50X1-HUM

- (1) Corporal Yordan Penev Keranov, DSNM secretary of the zastava [redacted]

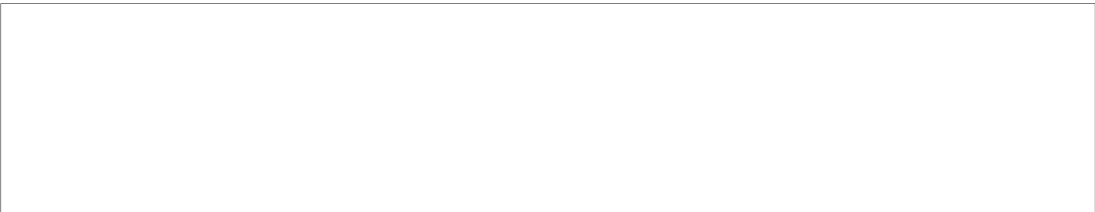
- (2) Private Andro Dimitrov Stankov [redacted]

- d. The 4 Zastava, "Mak," located about four kilometers south of Avren; a new fortification is being built near the old one and near the highway which passes by the area. The zastava has about 40 Border Guards. It has an observation tower (called a "Vishka," which is an open observation post) 25 meters high, which is located approximately 150 meters from the border.

- e. The 5 Zastava, "Sinchets," located about two kilometers south of Chernichevo, strength 40 men and one officer. The former commanding officer of the zastava is now in prison following the incident which occurred in August 1952. 50X1-HUM

- 11. Bunkers for the protection and defense of the zastavas have been constructed for each zastava of the Komandatura [redacted] in Zlatograd. There are bunkers for "Bozhur," "Edelweiss," and "Mak," located about seven or eight meters from the fortifications of the zastava. Trenches have been built around the zastavas, and are connected with the small trench of the zastava; in case of danger, the staff of the various zastavas can assume defense positions in the trenches. 50X1-HUM

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Border Troop Training

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13. The training battalion [redacted] of the 5 Border Guard Otryad of Momchilgrad is located in Zlatograd and is attached to the 1 Komandatura which is also located in Zlatograd [redacted]. It consists of two training companies of 95 men (at the time of the 1932 class), and the soldiers believe that an additional two companies will be added from the men of the 1932 class. Each training company is composed of three training platoons. The commander of the training battalion is Lieutenant Kiril Angelov, [redacted]

- a. The 1 Company [redacted] with the following officers: 50X1-HUM

(1) Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov, commander of 1 Platoon [redacted]

(2) Junior Lieutenant Vasilev, commander of 2 Platoon [redacted]

(3) Junior Lieutenant Atanasov, commander of 3 Platoon [redacted]

(4) Lieutenant Enchev, Company commander, 28 years old [redacted]

(5) Master Sergeant Slavov, 28 years old, [redacted]

- b. The 2 Company [redacted] with the following officers: 50X1-HUM

(1) Lieutenant Ivanov, Company commander [redacted]

(2) Junior Lieutenant Chupetlovski, commander of 1 Platoon [redacted]

(3) Junior Lieutenant Marinov, commander of 2 Platoon [redacted]

14. The training battalion is equipped with 120 Soviet rifles, about 60 Mauser rifles, 14 Shpagin submachine guns, four Schmeissers, 18 Maksim-Gorki-34 light machine guns, six Degtyarev light machine guns, about 10,000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, about 12,000 rounds of 7.92 ammunition, three cases of ammunition for the Schmeisser submachine guns, and an unknown number of offensive and defensive grenades.

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15. Young men approved for Border Guard service are sent to the border training battalion of the Border Guard otryad. The young men are given a special training course lasting three months; prior to 1951, the course lasted four months. After completing this training, the Border Guards are attached to a komandatura and sent to serve in a border zastava. Each otryad has its own training battalion, which may be quartered in the same town as the otryad headquarters or in the same town as a komandatura of the otryad. The soldiers have eight hours of classes every day, with the following trainings:
- a. First month: Nomenclature of weapons, introduction to rifles, automatic pistols, and Soviet and German light machine guns, military topography which is chiefly an orientation course, study of the disciplinary manuals, the manual of garrison routine duty, and the manual of physical training to which little attention is given;
  - b. Second month: Less intensive continuation of line training, political training continues as it was during the first month; during this period the soldiers are acquainted with border duties and responsibilities, time is devoted to military topography, tactical studies are begun (attack, assault in penetration, basic theoretical preparation for passport service on the border), and physical training is continued to a lesser extent; and
  - c. Third month: Political training, strong practical study of border duties and especially rifle practice, practical tactical studies are continued and a practical study of passport duties on the border; physical training is continued to some extent.
16. Group maneuvers of the whole otryad or of two or more komandaturas were not made during this 3-month period. Only once was there combat training for making a pincers movement, in which 120 soldiers representing a training platoon strengthened by Border Guards from the otryad in Momchilgrad took part. 50X1-HUM
17. [redacted] the officers in the training battalion were well trained. The soldiers received the following types of trainings:
- a. Line training: Consisted of close order drill. Training was first held individually, later by otdelenie (squads), and last by platoons. Company training was never held. Line training was held only during the first month and occupied two to four hours daily, or about 80 hours for the whole period. The instructor was Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov [redacted]  
[redacted]  
In November 1952, he was commanding officer of the zastava or the komandatura in Zlatograd or Chorbadzhiysko. 50X1-HUM
  - b. Physical training: This training did not play a major part in the training, and comprised no more than 10 hours of class time. However, the soldiers had calisthenics every morning except Sunday for 25-minute periods, during which they did 16 muscle-strengthening exercises which were repeated several times, after which they did exercises on rings, bars, and ropes; at the end of the period there were some track courses, chiefly running and obstacle courses. These exercises were to increase the physical capabilities of the new soldier.
  - c. Political training: Great importance was attached to political training, which is shown by the number of class hours devoted to it. During the first 15 days, there were three hours daily devoted to political training, and in the last two months, there were two hours daily, which is a total of 225 hours for the complete 3-months course. In addition, the trainees were given 15 hours of political instruction by the DSNM attached to the training battalion; these were

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given on important Communist holidays, such as 9 September and the October Revolution date. Upon entering the training battalion, trainees received three texts for political education: The Dimitrov Constitution which consisted of about 80 pages, the Narodna Voyska (People's Army) which consisted of about 180 pages, and Nashata Rodina (Our Native Land) which consisted of 120 pages. The latter two books are issued by the political administration of the Border Guards and praise the USSR while attacking the Western democracies, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Two hours of lecturing, one hour of reading, and two hours of discussion, was established to create in the new soldiers hatred of the Western countries and a blind faith in and love of the Soviet Union. A 4-page newspaper, Granichar (The Border Guard), is distributed; it describes Border Guards who have been rewarded for good service (the capture or killing of illegal border crossers) and new methods of detecting illegal entrants. The soldiers are not allowed to take this paper from the premises (the barracks in the battalion or the zastava at the border); if they are caught out of bounds with it, they are escorted to the komandatura and [redacted] they are sent [redacted]. The paper is printed once a week and issued on Thursday. 50X1-HUM

- d. Nomenclature of weapons: This course was held for 25 days [redacted] on an average of two hours per day. In general, the soldiers of the training battalion had about 50 class hours of this course, during which time they became acquainted with the following weapons: 50X1-HUM
- (1) Two types of Soviet "Vintovka" rifles, about 10 hours study of which four were for explaining the parts and handling the rifle and the other six for asking questions;
  - (2) The Degtyarev light machine gun, in general about eight hours of study, of which three were for explanation of the parts and five for questions;
  - (3) The Shpagin automatic rifle, about seven hours of study, of which three were for explanation of parts and four for asking questions;
  - (4) The MG-34 light machine gun, between 15 and 16 hours of study, half for explaining the weapons, and half for asking questions; and
  - (5) The offensive/defensive hand grenade, about four hours of study, half for explanation and half for questions.

The soldiers are questioned during the mass-culture hour from 9:00 to 10:00 p.m., which is the last of the nine daily class hours. During this period, the soldiers are graded according to a 5-point system, and if they show a lack of knowledge concerning a particular weapon, they are assigned to further training with the weapon. The instructor is Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov.

- e. Military topography: This subject was introduced during three weeks of the second month. The soldiers had about 10 or 12 hours of class in this subject and were taught self-orientation in cloudy weather and at night for dry-run firing over targets designated during the day, and working with a compass. During this period the soldiers were marked according to the 5-point system. The instructor was Lieutenant Kiril Angelov.
- f. Study of the disciplinary manual: During the first and second month of training, for about 12 or 13 class hours of study. The soldiers are "acquainted" with discipline and are questioned and marked according to the 5-point system. The instructor was Lieutenant Kiril Angelov.

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- g. Study of the manual on internal service: About six hours are devoted to this subject during the first and second months. Questions in connection with hygiene, nomenclature of weapons, and other subjects are considered. The instructor was Junior Lieutenant Atanasov [redacted]
- h. Study of the manual on garrison duty: During the first and second month of training, about 13 or 14 hours were devoted to this subject. The soldiers are taught the duties of "guard" and "garrison" work. The instructor was Junior Lieutenant Vasilev [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- i. Border duty: About 60 hours were devoted to this subject during the second month of training for about four hours every day. The theory of border service is defined, types of border duty, the theory of border duty, what to do when illegal entrants are sighted, blocking roads leading to the border and summoning help in case of an attack on the zastava. The soldiers are told that they will have to answer for every step of retreat. They are instructed on their obligations. If attacked, soldiers can retreat only 20 meters and if they retreat farther they are subject to prison sentences. The trainees also study border passports and documents. During the third month, two hours per day are spent in this study, which amounts to a total of 60 hours for the month. The trainees have practice in border duty, and in addition have 24-hour duty seven times with the training zastava. A fortification near the barracks of the training battalion are used for this purpose. The instructor was Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov.
- j. The theory of military tactics: This study was undertaken during the second month of training and soldiers had about 10 class hours, during which they were taught the four types of battle: Approach, offensive, attack, and penetration assault. From the second month to the middle of the third month, practical training in military tactics was given for about 15 hours, during which the soldiers were given bayonet training. The instructor was Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov.
- k. Theory of firings: From the middle of the second month for about seven class hours, the soldiers were trained concerning the following: Line of fire, projectory, drift, and were given practice with universalna mushka (universal gun), etc. The instructor was Lieutenant Kiril Angelov.
- l. Rifle practice: This course is held one-half hour per day outside of class hours for 80 days of training, or a total of 40 hours. The soldiers are taught correct aim, correct breathing while firing, and rapid prone position and loading. These are exclusively practical exercises. The instructor was Lieutenant Yordan Lazarov.
- m. Firing: Firing practice was held almost every day during the third month of training:
- (1) With the Mannlicher rifle, about 10 times, four with four rounds and six times with six rounds; two times at 100 meters with a rifle rest and eight times at 200 meters without the rest.
  - (2) With the Mauser rifle, twice with four rounds at 200 meters without the rest.
  - (3) With the Vintovka rifle, about 15 times, 11 of which were with five rounds at 200 meters without a rest, and four times with eight rounds at 400 meters on a trench. At night, five times with four rounds at a distance of 35 to 70 meters, according to visibility, without a rifle rest.

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- (4) With the Shpagin submachine gun, about 12 times, three of which were four rounds at 75 meters, and eight times with six rounds at 75 meters. At night, four times with four rounds at 30 meters.
- (5) The Schmeisser automatic gun, daily firing with 10 rounds at 100 meters.
- (6) The Degtyarev light machine gun, four or five times, of which two times were six rounds at 200 meters, two times with six rounds at 600 meters, and once with 10 rounds at 300 meters.
- (7) The MG-35 machine gun, two times with eight rounds, two times with 15 rounds, seven times with 10 rounds, 12 times with 15 rounds, and seven times with 10 rounds at a machine target.
- (8) Grenade throwing was held only once with a single hand grenade.
- n. Daily schedule: 0500 - rising, 0500-0505 - dressing and going to the parade grounds, 0505-0530 - calisthenics, 0530-0600 - straightening beds and clothing, 0600-0630 - breakfast, 0600-0650 - political information, 0650-0700 - rest, 0700-1200 - instructions, 1200-1415 - noon meal and rest, 1415-1430 - preparation for instruction, 1430-1500 - rifle training, 1500-1800 - instruction, 1800-1830 - cleaning of weapons, 1830-1900 - evening meal, 1900-2000 - mass cultural hour, 2000-2100 - fatigued duty, 2100-2145 - rest period, 2145-2200 - evening inspection, 2200 - lights out. 50X1-HUM
- o. Responsibilities of the Border Guard  for the defense of the border:
- (1) The duty of the zastava. The officer on duty in the zastava attends to the correct preparation of the guards and to their being at their posts at the assigned time, supplies them with the necessary weapons, and meets them upon their return. He controls the sentry and attends to discipline of the sentries; this detachment consists of two men serving 12-hour watches, from 2000 one day to 2000 the following day. In addition, the officer on duty safeguards the secret documents of the zastava and knows the plan of duty assignment for the 24-hour period and the location of secret posts. Only the most trustworthy soldiers are assigned as officers on duty in the zastava.
- (2) The sentry duty of the zastava. The sentries must watch for foreign planes flying over, must watch the zastava area, and must watch for unknown persons in the area; they inform the officer on duty in the zastava concerning every completed task. This duty is carried out by three persons who change each four hours, and runs from 2000 on one day to 2000 on the following day. In case of emergency, or the presence of illegal entrants in the area, the number is doubled.
- (3) The sentry duty on the border. This duty is performed by two or more soldiers on 24-hour duty starting at 1900 hours. The Border Guards assigned are given advance warning of their selection. After leaving, they do not know when they will be changed. The change of duty is designated on the following day. The border sentry squad is told immediately before setting out the exact area where it will be on duty. The duty is continuous for 24 hours and its primary purpose is to watch for unknown persons in the border area.
- (4) The lookout post. This is stationary duty for two or more soldiers, who are placed at vantage points such as crossroads, canyons, trails, and other easily accessible places. The site of the lookout post is announced before departure, at which time the soldiers are told when they will be replaced and by whom. This duty is for 24 hours, especially when there is a report of movement by suspicious persons in the area, which is usually only during evening duty.

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- (5) Inspectors of automatic signal devices in the field (a new Soviet innovation). This duty is distributed at the personal discretion of the commanding officer of the zastava. It can last for not less than three hours and not more than seven hours daily depending upon whether or not there is a report of suspicious persons in the area. This duty covers the whole zastava area, and has the task of inspecting automatic signal devices. There are 80 automatic signal devices in the area of the "Lyulyak" Zastava of the 3 Komandatura. An automatic signal device is a wooden block about 25 centimeters long, 10-12 centimeters in diameter, and weighs 45 kilograms. It is bored through the center from end to end, making a hole of 25 to 30 millimeters in diameter which is exactly the size of a rocket. Only the head of the rocket shows outside the opening, and it rests in a special groove. On the opening on the side of the block is a piece of material covered with wax to protect the rocket from dampness. On the other end of the block is a small piece of wood which is nailed on one end with a bolt which can be revolved until it closes the opening completely. Exactly in the center where the cap of the rocket is set, a small hole has been bored into the piece of wood, into which a striker mechanism has been placed. On two sides of the stump, two metal 5-millimeter rods are hammered and on the block, on two sides, are bored large holes into which the metal rods are slipped. Between the block and the stump, a rod 20-centimeters long is placed, to which a tight trip wire 30-40 meters long stretching to another tree has been tied. The trip wire is about one meter above the ground, and anyone who passes the Greek-Bulgarian border would touch it in moving. The metal rods which support the block would recoil and the block would fall off the stump of the tree, causing the striker mechanism attached to the small piece of wood on the under part to strike the cap of the rocket and thus ignite the rocket. [redacted] the automatic signal device was devised about two months ago by Corporal Polikhronov (class of 1929) of the 2 "Edelweiss" Zastava of the 3 Commandatura in Avren and that it was immediately widely adapted. The devices are placed 150 meters from the border. The inspectors have to inspect all automatic signal devices to replace damaged ones or to put new rockets in those which have been burned out by having been touched by a passing person or animal.
- (6) The pursuit group (poyska grupa, formerly lovna grupa). This is a mobile border group consisting of three or more Border Guard soldiers. It is equipped with a service dog which tracks trespassers. An officer is always attached to this pursuit group. 50X1-HUM
- (7) Ambush (Zasada). This is an immobile border duty for six or more soldiers. It is not sent out every day, but only when information has been received of trespassers crossing the border in either direction. The commanding officer of the komandatura can order the stationing of an ambush. In such an instance, the place for the ambush is made and the expected trespassers are described as much as possible. In the command for stationing an ambush it is stated that in case a person passes by, the ambush must not arrest him and thus give away the ambush position. A lookout post (sekret) is attached to the zastava to catch anyone who might pass by who is not the target of the ambush. There is no definite time for this duty. An officer is always attached to ambush duty, which can be assigned either day or night. Its weapons depend upon the information given about the trespassers. Usually the detail carries a light machine gun.
- (8) The covering detachment (zaslon). This is an immobile border duty which consists of six or more Border Guards to protect (inspect) an area in which trespassers have been reported. The detail is appointed through a special commission of the commanding officer of the komandatura. In case of a search, the covering detachment will be stationed in a given place while the pursuit group (poyska grupa) will begin the search.

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- (9) The border post office. This duty consists of two persons who have to bring classified correspondence from the komandatura to the zastava and back to the komandatura. The details are named by the commanding officer of the zastava in case of need.
- (10) Patrol. This is a mobile border detail of two or more Border Guards. It is not a daily duty but is sent out once or twice a week to verify the documents of persons living in the border zone and of the persons working in the 2-kilometer border zone. It is designated by the commanding officer of the zastava.
- (11) The trouble-shooting support group (trevozhna grupa). This is a reserve border detail of seven or eight men which is prepared at all times to hurry to the aid of a detail which might need it, either because of a skirmish or other danger. The men sleep fully clothed except for their shoes and unfastened belts. This is a daily detail.
- (12) The escort (konvoy). This is a detail which escorts captured persons from the zastava to the komandatura. It consists of two or more border guards, two for each captured trespasser. It is appointed by the commanding officer of the zastava in case of need.
- (13) The observation post. This is an immobile border detail of three or more soldiers, one of whom stays in the observation tower, while the second rests, and the third is on guard. According to Army regulations, each observation tower must be supplied with a telephone, but hardly any zastavas have one. The detail is daily and lasts a whole day or from 0600-1000 hours and from 1200-1800 hours. Its task is to watch for the movement of trespassers from Bulgaria to Greece or Greece to Bulgaria. An examination of the detail is made by the commanding officer of the zastava, usually once every 24 hours. He is accompanied by one soldier; in some instances, the commanding officer of the zastava can entrust the instruction of the details to some reliable soldier. In case the detail notices a person in the distance, one shot is fired into the air to serve as a warning to the person to stop and surrender. If he does not stop, the second shot is to kill. If the person is near, he is warned to stop with a short command: "Stoy, gore rutsete" (hands up). If he does not stop and tries to lie down or to escape, the detail shoots to kill. After the August 1952 incident, the soldiers were told to shoot without warning.

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q. Emergency signals (according to a table):

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- (1) Two rifle shots to summon an officer.
- (2) Three rifle shots, a break-through in the rear (a person is passing from the border into the interior).
- (3) Four rifle shots, call for help.
- (4) Five rifle shots, a break-through into the opposite territory (a person is moving from the interior towards the border).
- (5) A short burst of automatic weapon fire, to summon the trouble-shooting support group.

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18. On 1 March 1952, Junior Sergeant Asen Georgiev Ignatiev [redacted] a member of the DSNM, together with an unidentified Border Guard also of the zastava of the otryad in Dospat [redacted] was on duty on the border. At this time a group of illegal entrants (number not known) was trying to enter from Greece. Ignatiev noticed them, hid, and drew the other soldier to one side. Thus concealed, he waited for the illegal entrants with the intent of capturing them alive. The illegal entrants, however, noticed the soldiers and scattered. Ignatiev opened fire, and was killed in the resulting skirmish. Support came from the zastava and the illegal entrants retreated (direction not known); however two of the trespassers were killed, presumably by Ignatiev's first shot. Ignatiev was buried with military honors at Karamanovo; he was posthumously promoted for worthy service to the rank of Junior Lieutenant. His family received 100,000 leva as a reward and was granted a pension.

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19. In some zastava areas, the inhabitants of the border villages have formed "grupa za sudestvie na granichnite voyski" (groups for cooperation with the Border troops). These groups have been organized with the mutual consent of the commanding officer of the zastava, the commanding officer of the komandatura, and the Party secretary of the respective rayons. The composition and number of the groups vary; only extraordinarily trustworthy Party members who can be trusted with weapons (the Mannlicher carbines) are recruited. A group for cooperation which has been formed is attached to a given zastava and aids only that zastava. The members of these groups finish their studies under the personal supervision of a commanding officer of the zastava. They are not paid, and are not allowed to move in the 500-meter border zone, and if they move in the remaining border zone they must have the proper documents. [redacted] a civilian cooperation group is attached to 4 Zlatograd Zastava (name unknown) of the 1 Komandatura [redacted] in Zlatograd, which is stationed in a village seven kilometers east and a little southeast of Zlatograd.

#### Fortifications Around Zlatograd

20. Five rows of trenches have been built around Zlatograd. The first row begins in the hills about 700 meters west of the town, moves toward the top of the hill, then winds along the southwest and starts 600 meters to the north of the Erma River and then runs parallel to the river. It is three kilometers long, and about two kilometers from its western section, the walls are intermixed with trees. Every 10 meters there are foxholes.
21. At the beginning of the first row there is a wooden bunker six meters long and two meters wide. The part facing the highway is arched and has three or four openings for weapons; this bunker is to defend the highway to Zlatograd. It is

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dug into the ground so that only 0.80 meters show above the earth. It is covered with dirt, and only the side with the openings is uncovered. There are two exits, connected with the nearby trench. The bunker has walls made of oak beams 15 by 15 centimeters in size, with beams on top, and four or five wooden supports on top. There is an underground ammunition depot in a building dug into the ground 2.5 or 3.0 meters located about 80-100 meters southwest of the bunker. The building is of brick construction with a reinforcement of concrete blocks 15 to 20 centimeters thick covered with dirt; this hiding place is connected with the trenches. This row of trenches, the bunker, and the ammunition depot were constructed during the summer of 1951.

22. The second trench begins about 500 or 600 meters from the first trench. It is one kilometer long and runs parallel with the first trench, at a distance of 150 meters to the south. Its line is interwoven with trees. The trench is 1.5 meters deep, 0.80 to 1.0 meters wide, and has foxholes every 10 meters. A bunker of the same type as the one described above is located at the beginning of the trench, and a second bunker which is poorly made is located about 150 to 200 meters west of the first one; this one is used as a secret observation post and not as a pill-box.
23. The third row of trenches is located 1.5 kilometers west of Zlatograd and about 350 meters south of the Erma River. It is constructed in the same way as the trenches described above and is 800 meters long.
24. There are two rows of trenches near the monastery located one kilometer southeast of Zlatograd. The longer one goes from the northern side of the monastery at a distance of about 100 meters, and extends in an east-west direction for a distance of 2,000 meters. The other trench is 50 meters south of the monastery and extends for 300 meters in a northeast-southwest direction. These two trenches are constructed the same as those described above and have foxholes. 50X1-HUM

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