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Second Commandatura

25X1

with Headquarters in Slashten, Nevrokop

okoliva

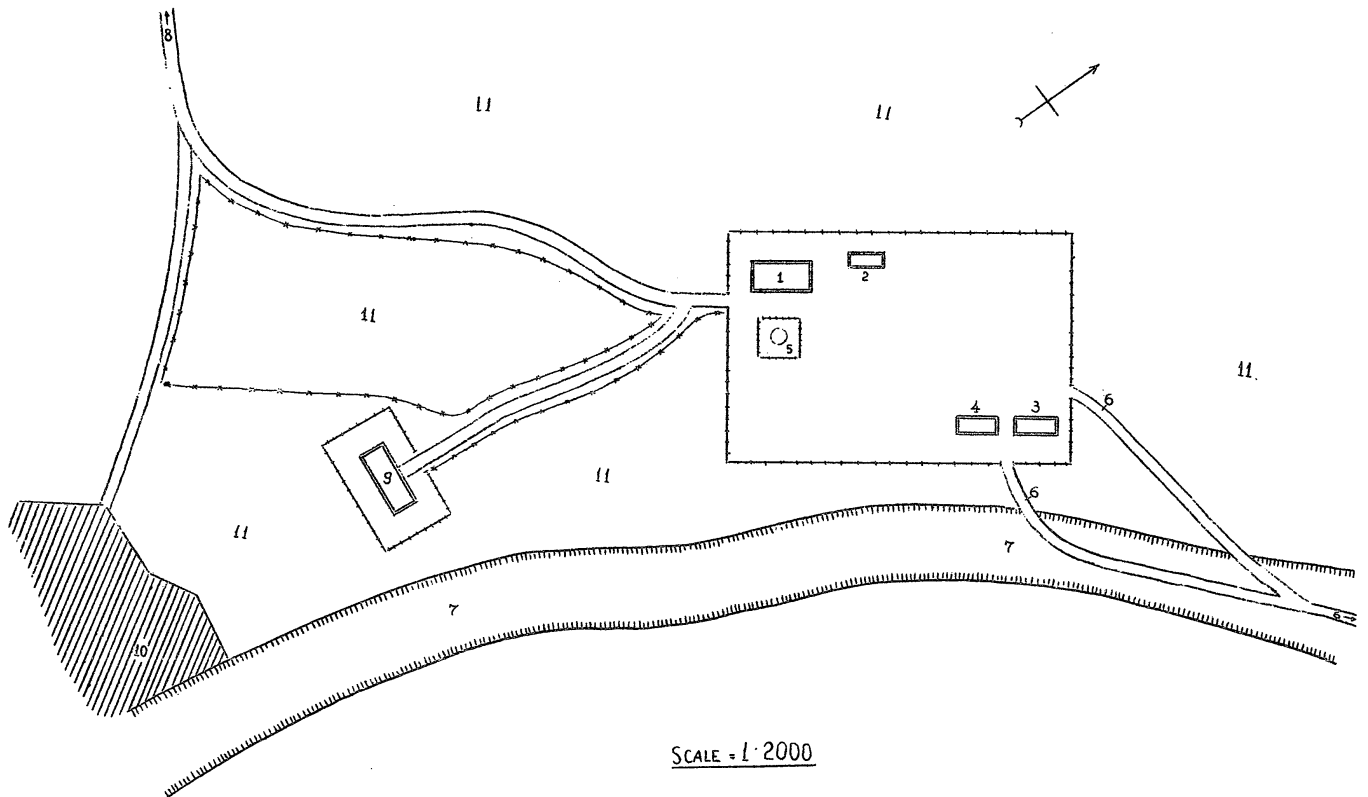
1. Headquarters and sleeping quarters for the border guards attached to the commandatura reserve company. This is a two story brand new building.
2. Bakery and flour store-room.
3. Stable.
4. Pent-house.
5. Flower garden.
6. Roads to Tukhovishta - through ravine.
7. Ravine connective Slashten with Tukhovishta.
8. Road to Sstovcha
9. Officer's quarters. This is a brand new building.
10. Slashten village.
11. Private fields.

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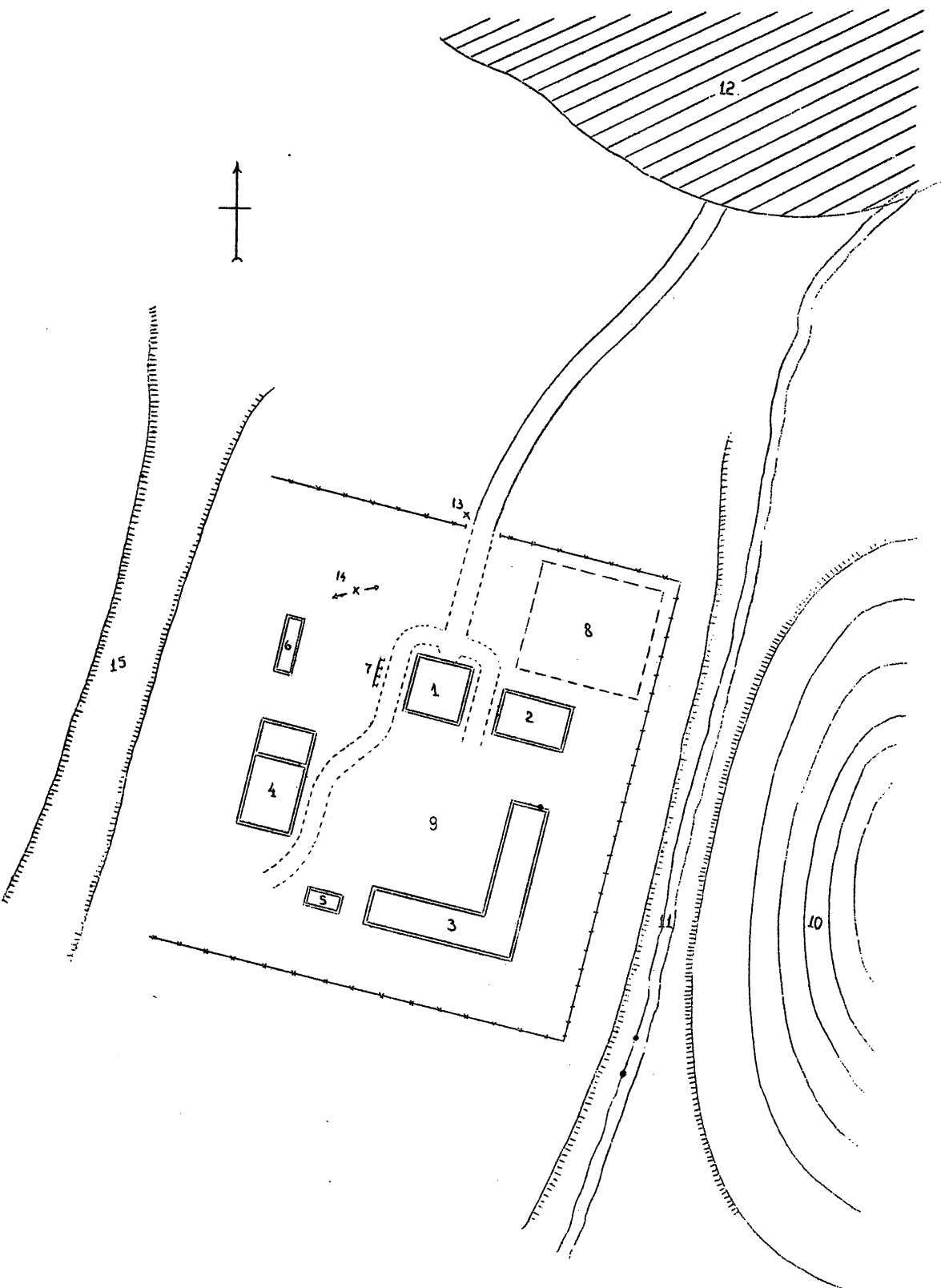
16th Border Otrved barracks

located in Nevrokop city

1. Headquarters and soldier sleeping quarter (in the back).
2. Soldier sleeping quarter.
3. Store-house and stable.
4. Hospital on the second floor. Bakery and kitchen on the first floor.
5. A building whose use is unknown.
6. Lavatories and more store-houses
7. Watering place.
8. Sport ground.
9. Parade ground.
10. "Anam Bair" hill.
11. Nevrokop river.
12. Nevrokop
13. Guard
14. Night patrol.
15. A shallow gorge.

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SCALE = 1:1000

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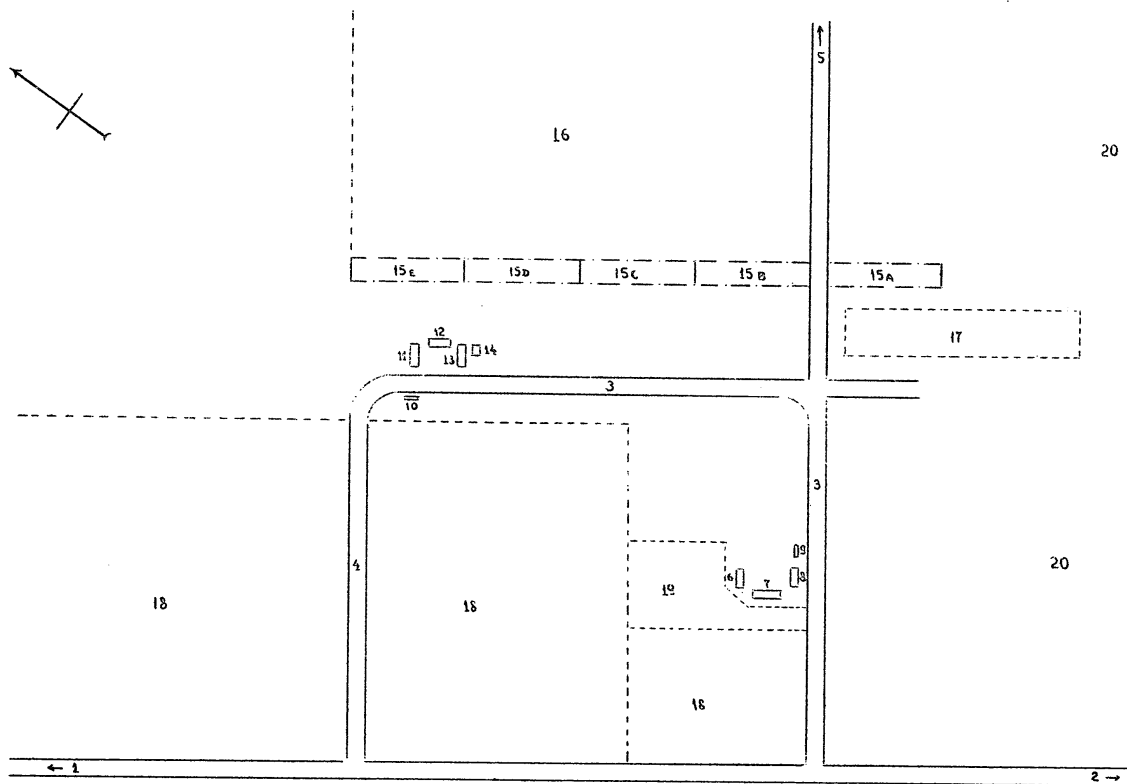
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Former "Musomishta" airfield, now training komandatura
barracks of I6 Border Otryad

1. Highway to Nevrokop
2. Highway to Koprivlen
3. Communication roads
4. Communication road
5. Road running to Meste river
6. Training komandatura headquarters
7. Soldiers sleeping quarter - for 1st training zastava
8. Soldiers sleeping quarter - for 2nd training zastava
9. Lavatory
10. Lavatory
11. Soldiers sleeping quarter - for 3,4 and 5 training zastava
12. Soldiers sleeping quarter - for 3,4 and 5 training zastava
13. Kitchen
14. Guard house for the corporal from the air-force.
15. Poligon (training place:
 - a. For 1st training zastava
 - b. For 2nd training zastava
 - c. For 3d training zastava
 - d. For 4th training zastava
 - e. For 5th training zastava
16. Parade ground
17. Training area with artificial border obstacles
18. Fields
19. Orchard
20. Airfield.

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B O R D E R T R O O P S

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A. BORDER TROOPS' HEADQUARTERS (U.G.V. - UPRAVLENIE GRANICHNI VOYISKI)

I. PERSONNEL:

- a. CHAKUROV, general-colonel, commander of Border troops.
- b. DIMITROV, general-major. Probably political commander of Border Troops.
- c. KARAKACHANOV, colonel (rank known since 1952), deputy chief of Border Troops (probably since 1954). Born in Yambol. Before 9.9.1944 communist guerillas or concealer. His father used to work in Yambol Okalia People's Council - branch "Zhilfond". Around 1951-1952 he used to be colonel in an Yambol Infantry unit.
- d. DANEV or DENEV (fnu), major. Unknown duty.

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SECRET**2. BORDER OTRYADS - LOCATION.**

Informant claims that around 31. March 1955 there were 17 border otryads in Bulgaria.

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- a. ELKHOVO - 6th border otryad.
- b. KYUSTENDIL - 11th border otryad, poddelenie - 61-20
- c. NEVROKOP - 16th border otryad, poddelenie - 66-70
- d. SMOLYAN
- e. PETRICH.
- f. BURGAS.
- g. VARNA.
- h. RUSE.
- i. MOMCHILGRAD.
- j. KULA - probably 17th border otryad.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN BORDER TROOPS.**3. NEW COMMUNIST SYSTEM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUTHS AFTER THEIR RECRUITMENT.**

Usually till 1954 all youths recruited in Border Troops were sent to the training battalions of the respective border otryads and after the finishing of their 3½ months training period used to be distributed to one or another training school or to one or another border commandatura or zastava. Since the Autumn of 1954 this system was completely changed. Now the youths after their recruitment and in the first day of their arriving in respective Border guard barracks passed again full medical examination and before even to receive their uniforms used to be distributed to different places, as follows:

- a. A group was separated for the Bulgarian Sea-Guard troops (Morska Okhrana) and accompanied by a navy officer sent to its appointment. (NOTE: during October 1954 recruitment all youth from Shumen district, around 15 were separated from 16th border otryad and sent to Burgas sea-guard troops).

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b. A second group of youths was separated ~~and~~ because of bad health condition or political attestation and the youths were sent back to their native places. (NOTE - during October 1954 recruitment, approx. 20 youths ~~xxxx~~ from 16th border otrayad were sent back to their villages.)

e. A third group of youths was defined for training school for Border Junior serjeants and before even to enter the barracks of respective otrayad were sent to Ardino, where the location of this training school used to be. (NOTE - during October 1954 recruitment, approx. 20-30 youth from 16th border otrayad were separated and sent to Ardino training school).

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d. All remained youths were attached to the training batalion

(NOTE: during the October 1954 recruitment approx. 280 youth remained in 16th Border Otrayad and were attached to its training batalion.)

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COMMENT: As it is known till the Autumn of 1954 the youths who would be sent to the training school for junior sergeants had been chosen and sent after the finishing of the training period of the respective border otrayad training batalion, which means 3-4 months after the date of their recruitment in the border troops. Except of that the border guards had been chosen not so much on the base of their political affiliation or attestation, ~~xxxxxx~~ but on the base of what they had ~~shown~~ shown during their training in the training batalion. So it had been possible even youths who had not been DSNM members to be sent to the training school for junior sergeants, that means that the political control in Border Troops had been not so tighten.

Since October 1954 this system was completely changed and Informant states the youths chosen for training school for junior sergeant did not attend the otrayad's training batalion at all. They had chosen from the military committee which used to examined the youths on the next day after their recruitment and immediately sent to Ardino training school for junior sergeants. That's means:

a. That the communists speed up the training of junior sergeants. Instead of keeping them 3-4 months in Otrayad training batalion and afterward sending them to training school for junior sergeants ~~xxx~~ where will remaine another 6 months i.e. whole 10 months they will remaine away from the border sastavas, now the communists sent them to this training school immediately after their recruitment and so only after 6 months they will have new junior sergeants i.e. more qualified border guards to the sastavas.

b. That the communists increase the political control over the Border Troops and especially over its training school for junior sergeants. Now the political affiliation, activities and reliability are the factors which defined who of the youth will be sent to training school for junior sergeants. It is obvious that such immediate defining and sending is possible only on the base of the attestations received from the villages or towns where the youths are from. That's means that in Ardino training school will be sent only ardent and active DSNM and Party members ~~and~~ so the communists will have faithful and

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high qualified border guards in their zastavas able to control their fellow border guards.

e. Another advantage of this new system is that now the youth chosen for training school for junior sergeants will be kept away from the border zones only during the winter months - from October till April, when the violations are not so often and when the snow and the bad weather are natural obstacles for penetration or escape. So when so called operational period comes (Spring, Summer, Autumn) the training school for junior sergeants would finish its training and the communist junior sergeants will be back to the zastavas. That is actually just opposite of the system we had till now when the training was kept during the spring and the summer and when the new junior sergeants arrived to the zastavas during the Autumn when the need of them was not so urgent already.

4. NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING IN OTRYADS' TRAINING BATTALIONS.

Till the Autumn of 1954 the youths recruited for regular military service to the border troops used to be immediately attached to the otryads' training battalions, where separated in training companies for a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 months they received their basic border training. According to Informant since the Autumn of 1954 this system was completely changed and now:

a. The otryads' training units were renamed UCHEBNI KOMANDATURI (TRAINING KOMANDATURAS), and had the code number of the respective otryad with attached to it the letters U.K. (the initials of UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA). (NOTE: as it is known till the Autumn of 1954 these training units used to be called UCHEBNI BATALIONI - TRAINING BATTALIONS and before that UCHEBNI PUNKTOVE - TRAINING PLACES.)

b. These new training units - UCHEBNI KOMANDATURI were composed from 5,6,7 or more UCHEBNI ZASTAVI (TRAINING ZASTAVAS) which personnel used to be separated in 5 UCHEBNI VZVODA (TRAINING SQUADS) each one. (NOTE: as it is known till the Autumn of 1954 the training battalions used to be composed by UCHEBNI ROTI - TRAINING COMPANIES).

c. To the new training units - UCHEBNI KOMANDATURI and in particular to their main commanding personnel was created a new duty - CHIEF OF STAFF. (NOTE: as it is known till the Autumn of 1954 such a duty did not exist to the former training battalions)

d. The training period in these new training units - UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA was reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ months instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months as it used to be before in the former training battalions.

e. The system of recruitment and distribution of the youths for these new training units was changed too. So now the military committee examining the youth on the next day after their recruitment used to be responsible for the distribution of the youths to the different subunits of the UCHEBNATA KOMANDATURA. So the youths even before to receive their military uniform knew to which ~~subunit~~ UCHEBNA ZASTAVA from the UCHEBNATA KOMANDATURA they are going to serve. After the medical examination every soldier received a note in which was marked the UCHEBNA ZASTAVA to which he is attached. (NOTE: as it is known till the Autumn of 1954 such a system did not exist - the soldier used to be gathered in the training battalion and after that separated of 3 or 4 groups each one of which formed a training company).

[redacted] COMMENT: I think this new communist system of training gives many advantageous of the communists: Because:

- a. With the shortening of the training period the communists will have more soldiers to the zastavas.
 - b. Because now they will be able to use the Autumn instead the Winther for training (now the training period is from 15.October till 30.December while before it was from October till the end of January or the begining of February) So the soldiers will have more practical training and less theoretical such.
 - c. The new system creates condition similar of these of a real zastava and so accustoms and prepares the new soldiers for the conditions they will find when they would be sent to the border zones.
 - d. The new training unit is a clear border unit for difference of the training battallions which used to be a clear infantry unit.
 - e. For difference of the former training companies which used to be composed from approx. 100 new soldiers, the new training zastavas are composed of approx. only 50 new soldiers. This smaller number of soldiers was easier to be controled and supervised and so to be trained better.
- Details about the training in these new otrayds' training units see in other place of this report.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES IN BORDER TROOPS:

5. ABOUT BURGAS BORDER OTRYAD. Informant knows that in the last months of 1954 something happened in Burgas Border Otryad. More than 80 soldier from this otryad were transferded to 16th Border Otryad - Nevrekop and attached to its komandaturas and zastavas. 5 of them were attached to 10th zastava [redacted]

[redacted] As Informant learnt latter the personnel of this otryad was reduced significantly, but he heard nothing about the deactivating of this otryad or of some of its komandaturas or zastavas, nor about some dismissing of border officers attached to it, or transferding of such from Burgas to some other border otryad. Nobody expected this reducing. All of a sudden the soldiers were gathered and sent to 16th Border otryad. Informant does not know whether soldiers from Burgas otryad were transferded and to other border otryads except to 16th Border otryad.

[redacted] COMMENT: It is my opinion that the staff of Burgas Border otryad still exist in Burgas. Probably the komandaturas and zastavas attached to it had been transferded to Varna and Malko Turnovo border otryads and a large part of its soldiers and even officer personnel transferded to other border otryads, but Burgas otryad as a border unit continues to exist even only with staff. I will accept that Burgas otryad is completely deactivated only if some significant changes occure in the line and code numbers of all otryad from 9 to 16th border otryad. Such information till now was not obtained.

6. ABOUT KULA BORDER OTRYAD. Informant claims that during the last months of 1954 or in the beginning of 1955 a new border otryad was formed in KULA, Vidin okoliya. This otryad would be 17th Border otryad in Bulgaria. For first time Informant heard about that during the second half of December 1954 when it was said among the soldiers that such an otryad is going to be formed. After during January or February 1955 from soldiers serving in 10th zastava from 16th Border Otryad Informant heard that this 17th otryad in Kula was already formed. Informant can not give any more details.

[REDACTED] NOTE: I think that this is only a rumor. From other source ^{25X1}

[REDACTED] we heard that a 17th Border otryad is going to be formed in Devin. ^{25X1}

7. ABOUTH 16th NEVROKOP BORDER OTRYAD. Informant does not know when exactly this otryad had been formed. He heard that the staff of this otryad till the end of 1953 use to be in the village of SATOVCHA, Nevrokop okoliya. Around 15. November 1953 its training batalion (for youths from 33 and 34 recruit classes) had been established in Nevrokop and in the beginning of 1954 its staff had been transferred to Nevrokop. ^{25X1}

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN BORDER TROOPS PERSONNEL.

8. DISCHARGING OF OFFICERS FROM THE BORDER TROOPS. During the end of 1954 and in particular between 10 and 31. December 1954 a number of officers serving in 16th Border Otryad - Nevrokop were discharged. Informant does not know whether such discharging occurred and in the other border otryad, nor have any idea about the reasons for that. Informant claims that at least 5 officers from 16th Border Otryad's training komandatura were discharged during that time: senior lieutenants KUBANOV, PETROV and TOMOV, lieutenant IVANOV and junior-Lieutenant STOYICHEV. Even major NIKOLOV commander of Uchabnata Komandatura received a discharging note, but till March 1955 he was not discharged.

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a. According to Informant remarkable thing in this discharging was that the discharged officers were mainly such participated in the Training Komandatura of 16th border otryad and almost no one of the officers serving in komandatura staff and in the zastavas was discharged.

b. Informant thinks that the low education was not reason for discharging because with low education remained while others with higher education were discharged.

c. For every one of the discharged officers a new job had been found in the country. Some of them had been appointed for TKZS' presidents (like lieutenant IVANOV - appointed for president of a TKZS in Vidin okoliya). Informant thinks that probably some of them will be appointed in some duties in Militia departments as well.

9. REDUCING THE SERVICE PERIOD FOR YOUTHS ATTACHED TO 1932 RECRUIT CLASS - 1st CALL

All youth attached to 1932 recruit class - First call had been discharged around 17. December 1954. Around 20. December 1954 no one of them remained in 16th Border otryad. These soldiers were discharged after 31 months of service in stead after 36 months i.e. their serving period was reduced with 5 months. Informant does not know what were the reasons for that, but according a rumor spread among the soldiers the service period for the Border Troops had been reduced from 36 to 30 months. This rumor existed till March when Informant escaped. It was said that the youths attached to the 1932 recruit class - 2nd call will be discharged around the middle of May 1955 instead - around October 1955. Informant does not know whether that happened or no, because during March 1955 he escaped to Greece.

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[redacted] NOTE. According later information [redacted] till 23. May 1955

no one soldier from 1932 recruit class - 2nd call had been discharged.

[redacted] even till August 1955 that did not happened.

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IO. TRANSFERING BORDER GUARDS TO OTHER MILITARY UNITS. Around 4-5 January 1955 few soldiers from 16th border otryad - Nevrokop had been transferred from to other military units. Informant personally knows only a such case

	Informant

heard nothing about transferring from Burgas Border Otryad or officers from the border troops to some other military units.

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II. INCREASING OF ZASTAVAS' PERSONNEL. Informant claims that from the beginning of 1955 there was a significantly increasing of the zastavas personnel. So till 20 December 1954 there were approx. 35 border guards in 10th zastava from 16th border otryad. When the soldiers from 1932 recruit class - First call were discharged in that zastava remained only 17 border guards. After 5 such from the other zastavas were transferred to 10th zastava, 5 more came from Burgas otryad, and when the Otryad's training komandatura was over, approx. 17-18 more border guards were sent to 10th zastava and so on. And so when in March 1955 Informant left 10th zastava exactly 55 persons (border guards and officers) were attached to it i.e. with 20 more than the zastava personnel before the discharging of 1932 recruit class - First call. Informant claims that such increasing of the personnel occurred and in the other zastavas attached to 16th Border otryad, because more soldiers (new and from Burgas otryad) came that those which had been discharged. This personnel will be increased with several more persons after the soldiers sent to Ardino training school for junior sergeants return to their zastavas.

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NOTE: I think the reason for this increasing of zastavas personnel is first of all the new communist system of training in the otryad training komandatura (see point 4 from this report). It is obvious that the present communist tendency is to keep the soldiers as short time as possible away from the border area. Their new system of training shows clearly that.

BORDER UNITS DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO U.G.V. (UPRAVLENIE GRANICHNI VOYLSKI - BORDER TROOPS HEADQUARTER)

12. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BORDER OFFICERS, Named "VASIL LEVSKI" is located in Sofia. No details about that military school can be furnished by Informant. The only thing he knows is that after finishing of this school the new border officers signed a declaration promising to serve in Border Troops for 5 years.

13. SCHOOL FOR RETRAINING OF BORDER OFFICERS (OPRESNITELNI KURSOVE ZA GRANICHNI OFITSERI). From time to time officers serving in the border troops were sent of two months retraining courses in Sofia. Informant does not know whether after the finishing of these courses the officers returned to their previous appointments or received new such, nor where exactly this retraining school was located.

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14. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BORDER JUNIOR SERGEANTS. For the last part of 1934 recruit class and the first such from 1935 recruit class, recruited during October 1954 the training school for border junior sergeants was established in ARDINO again. The youths from 16th Border Otryad chosen for that training school left Nevrokep in 12. October 1954. Informant thinks that the training probably has begun from 15. October 1954. Informant knows that the training period used to be 6 months which means that around 15. April 1955 the new junior sergeants will come back to the otryads where from they were sent.

[REDACTED] NOTE: From the information furnished by Informant is obvious that the system for recruiting youths for the training school for junior sergeants was changed - see [REDACTED] note after poin 3 of this report.

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15. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BORDER TROOPS COMMUNICATION PERSONNEL (TELEFONISTI). Informant knows that there was such a school somewhere in or around Sofia but he does not know where exactly. For 1954, the youth chosen for that training

- 10 - ONEI

school were sent to Sofia immediately after their recruitment. They were gathered during October 1954 and were sent back to the respective border otryads around 15-16 March 1955. That's means that the training period used to be approx. 5 months.

[redacted] NOTE. Informant heard about that training school from three soldiers finished it and sent to 16th Border Otryad, Nevrokep.

I think that this training school is probably located in quarter DURVENITSA Sofia [redacted] (probably ZHECHEV).

This information proves again that the communist training system had been changed recently. As for the training school for junior sergeants (see the interrogator's note after point 3 from this report), so and for this training school for communication personnel the youths chosen for them had been sent immediately after their recruitment, while before that they used to be sent usually after the finishing of Otryad's Training battalion.

16. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BORDER TROOPS' SANITARY PERSONNEL. A special training school for border troops' sanitary personnel did not exist in the country, but there is a general training school for the whole Bulgarian army to which soldiers from the Border Troops were admitted too.

a. That was a OBSHTOVOYISKOVA SANITARNA SHKOLA (training school for sanitary personnel for the whole Bulgarian army) located in RUSE. Its number of poddelenie used to be 80-180. The training period of this school continued 6 months and after finishing it the soldiers received rank SANITARY SERGEANTS.

b. Soldiers from all military units including such from Border Troops were sent to this training school.

c. Informant guesses that this school is directly attached to M.V.R. (Ministry of Interior).

d. [redacted] Informant heard that there was an order according to which every zastava should have its own sanitary sergeant. That is why during January 1955 it was required a soldier from every zastava to be chosen and sent to the training school for sanitary sergeants in Ruse. After the finishing of the training period it was supposed these soldiers to return to the zastavas where from they were sent. It was said that only soldiers with at least 9 classes schooling will be admitted to this school.

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The soldiers chosen from 16th Border Otryad left Nevrokop in their way to Ruse in 10. January 1955. It was said that they will be back around 10. June 1955

[REDACTED] 25X1

e. Except to that training school for sanitary sergeants soldiers from the Border Troops had been sent of 45 days sanitary courses in Sofia. That was so called G.S.O. course (Ready for Sanitary Defense). Informant can not give any details about these courses. He does not know how many soldiers from 16th Border Otryad were sent to them. [REDACTED] 25X1 25X1

[REDACTED]

17. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BORDER DOGS (RAZISKNI - ON TRACK).

a. Informant knows that the main training school for border dogs was located in BERKOVITSA, but he can not give any details about it. [REDACTED] 25X1

[REDACTED] 25X1

it was supposed very soon a group of border dogs to be sent from Berkovitsa to 16th Border otryad. That he heard in March 1955. 25X1

b. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] there was another one training school for razisk- ni (on track) dogs somewhere in a village nearby Burgas. No more details. 25X1

c. There was a local training school attached to 16th border otryad. This school used to be only for so called STRAZHEVI dogs (dogs for common use in zastavas). This training school had been located nearly the village fof KO- PRIVLEN, Nevrokop okoliya.

d. As far as Informant knows the training period for soldiers sent to Berkevitsa training school continued 6 months, and for these sent to Koprivlen training school - only 3 months. [REDACTED]

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e. The soldiers from I6th border otrayd chosen for Berkovitsa training school were supposed to leave Nevrokop in 3I.March 1955.

18. DRIVING SCHOOL FOR BORDER SOLDIERS. Around 12.March 1955, three soldiers from 3d komandatura from I6th Border Otrayd had been sent to Sofia in order to attend a driving school. No more details. Informant does not know whether this training school was especially for the Border Troops or a general such (Obshtovoyiskovi - for the whole Bulgerian army central training school).

19. SPECIAL TRAINING BATALLION FOR HEAVY MACHIN GUN AND MORTER SPECIALISTS.
The only thing Informant knows is that probably this training batallion is located in SVILENGRAD. [REDACTED]

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25X1

20. SKEE TRAINING FOR THE BORDER SOLDIERS. Two time during I955 (till March): once - around 3-4.January 1955 and second time - in I.March 1955, soldiers from I6th Border otrayd were gathered and sent to Sofia for skee training. This training continued 20 days and was kept somewhere in Vitosha mountain. It was supposed these soldiers to be skee instructors after their returning to the sastavas where from they were sent. [REDACTED]

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- 13 - ~~SECRET~~16th BORDER OTRYAD

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21.

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Until the beginning of 1954 the staff of this otryad had been located in the village of Satovcha, Nevrokop okoliya, after that date it was transferred to Nevrokop where around March 1955 it occupied the barracks located in South-West (even West) from Nevrokop. Informant heard nothing about some new transferring or deactivating of this border otryad.

22. BARRACKS. (see the sketch).

- a. The barracks of this border otryad are located South-West (even West) from Nevrokop and almost beside the last houses in this part of the town and in the foot (West) from the height known as "AMAM BAIR" (N.4134; E.2343) They are located on a comparatively high place from which MUSOMISHTA AIRFIELD (N.4133/34; E.2344/45) could be seen.
- b. The barracks area was approx. 200 m. long and 150 m. wide. There was a wooden fence of its East side. Informant does not know whether there were fences from the other side of its area. 5 or 6 buildings were located in that area from which only one - 2 stories (marked on the sketch - # 4).
- c. In that area only two naryads used to be put: One permanent day and night naryad (sentinel) on the gate (main entrance of barrack's area - North side) composed by one border guard and second - a night patrol, composed from two soldiers which came around the area from darkfall till the break of the day.
- d. Informant does not know where the weapon and the ammunition dumps of this otryad were located but he think that they are probably in the former Nevrokop's prison where a permanent naryad from the otryad reserve company used to be put.

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23. Informant does not know with positiveness whether there was a Russian adviser attached to this border otryad. But around 15 January 1955 he personally saw a Russian Lieutenant-Colonel (name unknown), accompanied by colonel BAKHCHEVANSKI and senior-lieutenant DIMITROV coming around the zastavas attached to this otryad.

24. Informant can not give any details about the STAFF of 16th Border Otryad. He only knows that the following officers used to work in it:

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a. BAKHCHEVANSKI, (fnu), colonel, commander of 16th Border Otryad.

b. MARCHEV, (fnu), major, deputy commander for political affairs.

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c. NIKOLOV, (fnu), major, chief of staff. Former commander of 16th Border Otryad's uchebna komandatura (training komandatura).

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d. STOYANOV, (fnu), senior-lieutenant, from the political section. Former commander of a uchebna zastava (training zastava) from I_{th} Border Otryad uchebna komandatura.

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e. GOCHEV, (fnu), captain, unknown duty. Former deputy commander for the political affairs of the uchebnata komandatura. 25X1

[Redacted]

f. PESHLEKOV, (fnu); lieutenant, duty unknown. Former chief of staff of the 16th Border Otryad uchebna komandatura. 25X1

[Redacted]

25. Informant claims that from the whole 16th Border otryad only 1st Komandatura in Koprivlen had been declared for a operational komandatura and its region - for a operational region. 25X1

26. PERSONNEL. According to Informant 16th Border Otryad personnel was composed:

- Officers, approx.....80-90
- Sergeants, approx.....50-60
- Border guards, approx.....900-1000.

a. Around March 1955 the soldiers attached to this border otryad were from the following recruit classes: 1932 - second call; 1933 - whole; 1934 - whole and a part of 1935 recruit class. If we take for example 10th zastava we will see that its personnel was composed by: 14 soldiers from 1932 r.c.; 17 soldiers from 1933/34 rec.classes and 17 soldiers from 1934/35 r.c.

b. Informant claims that from 1933 recruit class all youths for the border troops were recruited in one single call - during the Autumn of 1953. From then on there were not any longer two calls yearly as it was for 1932 recruit class for instance. From 1953 there was only a call yearly - during the autumn. The soldiers from a recruit class still used to be recruited

SECRET

in two calls but instead during the same year (Spring and Autumn calls) in two different years i.e. half of the recruit class this year and the other half - the next year. For instance during October 1954 had been recruited youths attached to 1934 recruit class and the first half of these attached to 1935 recruit class. During the Autumn of 1955 probably will be recruited the second half from the youths attached to 1935 recruit class and the first half of these attached to the 1936 recruit class; during the Autumn of 1956 - probably the second half from the youths attached to the 1936 recruit class and the first half of these attached to the 1937 recruit class and so on. With this single recruitment yearly the communist gain the advantage of having only one uchebna komandatura yearly instead of two such as it was during 1952. So let us see what is the picture of the recruitments for the border troops since 1952 year till now:

IV-V.1952 - First half from 1932 r.c.

14.XI.1952 - Second half from 1932 r.c.

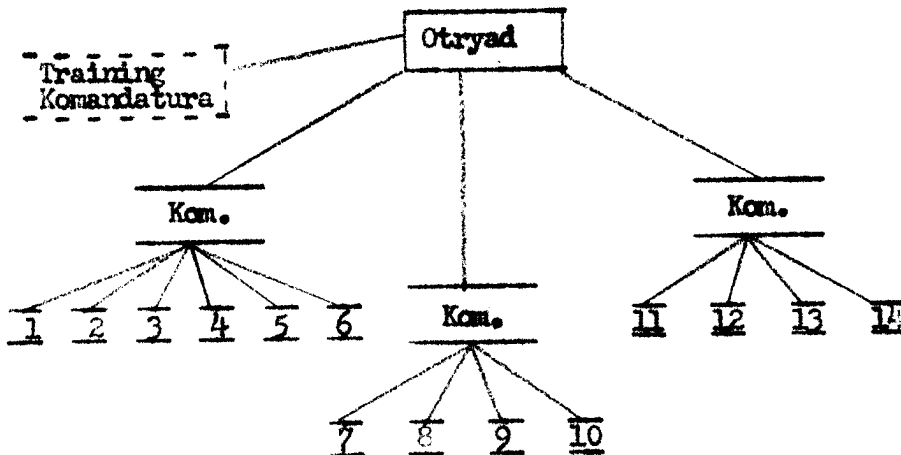
XI.1953 - whole 1933 r.c. and First half from 1934 r.c.

8.X.1954 - second half from 1934 r.c. and First half from 1935 r.c

27. ORGANISATION OF I_{th} BORDER OTRYAD



25X1



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28. No information can be furnished by the subject concerning the following sub-units of 16th Border Otryad: Maneuver Group, Communication platoon, Sapor platoon, Supply company, weapon dumps, ammunition dumps, gas station and other. This otryad had the following vehicles: 4 trucks - two "ZIS", one "Molotov" and another one.

TRAINING UNIT OF 16th BORDER OTRYAD - NEVROKOP.

29. TRAINING KOMANDATURA (that is the former TRAINING BATALLION of 16th Border Otryad renamed after the changing of the training system of the Border Troops - see point 4.). 25X1

a. LOCATION. 16th Border Otryad Uchebna Komandatura was not located in the otryad barracks, but in so called MUSOMISHTE AIRFIELD (N.4134/35; E.2344/45) (during the summer of 1954 the last two planes left this airfield, it was abandoned and given for the needs of the Border Troops and in particular for the 16th Border Otryad.). During the first months of 1954 three new buildings had been built in that airfield and since October 1954 they were occupied by the soldiers from 16th Border Otryad Training Komandatura. (see the sketch.) 25X1

b. PREVIOUS TRAINING BATALLIONS. Informant knows that the training battalion for the youths from 1933/34 recruit classes recruited in November 1953 had been kept in Nevrokop's barracks. During that time 16th Border Otryad Staff had been in Satevcha. This training battalion began around 15. November 1953 and finished around 15. February 1954. Except of that Informant claims that during 1953/54 year new trained soldiers for 16th Border Otryad had been sent and from the training battalion of 8th Border Otryad - then in Devin.

NOTE: As it is explained in point 4 of this report the training system of Border Troops after this training battalion had been almost completely changed. 25X1

- c. **TRAINING PERIOD.** For the youths recruited on 8. October 1954 i.e. for those attached to the second half of 1934 and first half of 1935 recruit classes ^{komandatura} the training ~~instruction~~ began on 14. October 1954 and finished on 31. December 1954 i.e. it continued 2 months and 15 days. That's means the training period had been reduced with approx. 15-20 days. 26. XII. 1954 had been the day the youths gave their soldier's aught.
- d. **PERSONNEL.** Around 280 youths had been gathered and attached to this training komandatura on 14. October 1954. These youths were from the second half of 1934 and first half of 1935 recruit classes, and mainly from the following districts: Yambol, Karnobat, Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, Balchik, Dobrich, Svishtov, Ruse, Kazanluk, Gabrovo okoliya. Very few of them were from towns and very few of them with high-school education. The big part of them were with 4 to 7 classes schooling. Informant claims there was nobody completely illiterate. More of the soldiers had been in average material situation.
- e. **OFFICER PERSONNEL.** The officer personnel of the new Border Training Unit - called UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA was quite different from this of the previous UCHEBEN BATALION and similar of this of a regular komandatura. Every training sastava (Uchebna Zastava) had its ~~komand~~ commander, its political commander and its strovi commander (instead of company commander and political commander and platoon commanders and assistant platoon commanders as it was in the training batalion.). Generally, Informant claims, the commanding personnel of the uchebnata komandatura, had been composed from:
- OFFICERS.....18 (commander, political officer, chief of staff and 3 officers for every training zastava.)
- SENIOR SERGEANT.....1 - supply master sergeant.
- SERGEANTS.....4 (one for sastava - the 5th sastava had a junior sergeant of this duty.)
- JUNIOR-SERGEANTS.....26 (5 for every one sastava, plus another one with duty sergeant of the 5th sastava - see above).

KOMANDATURA

f. ORGANIZATION. On the head of the UCHEENATA ~~XXXXXX~~ there was a KOMANDATURA's STAFF (Such a staff did not exist in the previous UCHEBEN BATALION). This staff had been composed by three officers: commander, deputy commander for political affairs, chief of staff and probably a couple of other officers. The UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA of 16th Border Otryad had been composed by FIVE UCHEBNI ZASTAVI, each one composed by FIVE UCHEBNI VZVODA (Training Squads).^h To every one of these ucnebnii zastavi had been attached 53 or 54 soldiers or about 10 or 11 for every training squad. The commanding personnel of every training sastava consists from:

COMMANDER,

POLITICAL COMMANDER,

STROEVI COMMANDER,

SERGEANT OF TRAINING ZASTAVA and

FIVE SQUAD COMMANDERS - JUNIOR SERGEANTS.

Informant claims that this organization of the training komandatura and sastavas was just like the organization of a regular komandatura and sastava. Informant served in 1st Training zastava.

g. OFFICERS FROM 16th BORDER OTRYAD TRAINING KOMANDATURA: From the commanding personnel of this training komandatura Informant knows the following officer

(1). NIKOLOV, major, commander of UCHEENATA KOMANDATURA. Described in point 24e of this report.

(2). GOCHEV, captain, political commander (described in point 24e).

(3). PESHLEKOV, lieutenant, chief of staff (described in point 24f).

(4). PETROV, senior-lieutenant, commander of 1st Uchebna zastava.

25X1

25X1

Page Denied

REFUGILES

h. ARMAMENT. The armament of a uchebna zastava consists:

"DIKTERIOV" light machin guns.....	- 1
"M.G." light machin guns.....	- 4
"SHPAGIN" sub-machin guns.....	- 1
"SBRYOVKA" sub-machin guns.....	- 5
"VINTOVKA" rifles.....	-10
"MANLIHER" rifles.....	-43
"T.T." pistols.....	- 3

Every squad had a light machin gun. Zastava's sergeant and squad commanders were armed with sub-machin guns. Two soldiers from every squad - light machine gunner and his assistant were armed with "Vintovka" rifles, and all the remained with "Manliher" rifles. The officers had "T.T.Pistols.

Taking that information in account we may find that in the whole Uchebna komandatura there were:

Light machin guns.....	- 25
Sub-machine guns.....	- 30
"Vintovka" rifles.....	- 50
"Manliher" rifles.....	-215

For the whole Uchebna Komandatura there was a single "Snaiپر" rifle and no one heavy machin gun, antiaircraft or antitank rifles.

This uchebna komandatura received ammunitions from 16th otryad ammunition dumps, but Informant does not know where they were.

1. TRAINING.**(I). PROGRAM OF A DAY IN 16th BORDER OTRYAD UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA.**

0600	Reveille (1 hour later on Sunday)
0600-0615	Morning exercises (Pissaryadka)
0615-0630	Washing, making beds
0630-0645	Breakfast with cleaning the area
0645-0730	Inspection (pregled) - in Zastavas
0730-0800	Inspection of training personnel
0800-0850	First training hour
0850-0900	Rest
0900-0950	Second training hour
0950-1000	Rest
1000-1050	Third training hour
1050-1100	Rest
1100-1150	Fourth training hour
1150-1200	Preparation for lunch
1200-1230	Lunch

SECRET
- 22 -

1230-1330	Rest
1330-1345	Daily rifle training
1345-1435	Fifth training hour.
1435-1445	Rest.
1445-1535	Sixth training xxxxxx hour.
1535-1545	Rest.
1545-1635	Seventh training xxxxxx hour.
1635-1645	Rest.
1645-1735	Eighth training hour.
1735-1800	Rest and preparing for dinner.
1800-1830	Dinner.
1830-1900	Rest.
1900-1950	"Kulturno Masov" xhour (Cultural hour - reading of newspaper and so on.)
1950-2130	Free time (for preparing the material for the next day, reading groups for books, learning new songs, reading letters from the interior part of the country sent to xx training sastava) and almost not free time.
2130-2200	Preparing for evening review.
2200-2230	Free time.
2230-2245	Evening review.
2245	Going to the beds.



NOTE: As it is obvious from the schedule in the

25X1

training komandatura the soldiers had usually 8 training and 1 cultural hours per day except Sunday when they used to ~~xxxx~~ be freed from any training and Saturday - when they had only 6 training hours. So for a week they had: 46 training hours, 5 cultural hours and 8 self-educating hours or around 59 hours weekly all. Or for the whole training period of approx. 75 days they had around 650 hours from which around 500 strictly training hours.

- (2). During the training period the soldiers were acquainted with 14 different disciplines, which can be separated in two groups: important and secondary.

IMPORTANT: GRANICHNA SLUZHBA (Border Guard Service).
 POLITICHESKA PODGOTOVKA (Political training).
 ORUZHIEZNAKIE (Acquaintance with the weapons).
 STROEVA PODGOTOVKA ().
 OGNEVA PODGOTOVKA (Manipulation with the weapons).
 TAKTICHESKA PODGOTOVKA (Tactical training).
 DISTSIPLINAREN USTAV (Discipline rules).

SECONDARY: FIZICHESKA PODGOTOVKA (Sport - Physical training).
 USTAV VOTRESHNA SLUZHBA (Garrison service - rules).

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USTAV GARNIZONNA SLUZHBA (Garrison service - rules).
 SVURZOCNA PODGOTOVKA (Communication training).
 ZAMASKIRANE (Camouflage).
 ORIENTIROVKA (Orientation).

The 14th discipline was MARKSMANSHIP which used to be a practical exercise and was not included in the regular training hours, but as result of them.

NOTE: From the program and the materials the soldiers learnt it is obvious that there are not any significant changes in that respect after the organisational changes occurred in Border Otryad training units. The only big change consists in that that now the soldiers had more practical training than theoretical training. (see the explanation given in the next point.)

25X1

(3). DETAILS ABOUT THE TRAINING IN THE NEW OTRYADS' TRAINING KOMANDATURAS:

- (a). GRANICHNA SLUZHBA. The soldiers had approx. 100 training hours for the whole training period. This training began approx. 4-5 days after uchebnata komandatura had been formed. In the first 1½-2 weeks they had only theory (2 hours twice weekly) and after began practice (4-5 hours twice weekly) from which only 2 hours were theory). The soldiers practiced the material they passed during the hour of theory. So if they learnt a kind of border naryad for instance, during the practice a group of the soldiers was separated and sent as naryad and the others walked after that looking how their colleagues carried their duty. After the 3d week these practical training went closer to the real border service, i.e. began demonstration of illegal persons penetrated in Bulgarian territory. So one or several of the soldiers were appointed to play the role of illegal persons while the soldiers appointed border naryad pursued him and all the remains observed the exercise. So on practice the soldiers saw how every different kind of border naryad should act in case of penetration or violation. So from the 3d week until the end of the training such demonstrations (practice) with illegal

SECRET

persons took place and every kind of naryad was practiced and every soldier took place in one or another naryad and participated in persuading of "illegal Persons". So they had exercise with "illegal person" trying to pass near to the sentinel of zastava, through a place covered with a secret, or an ambush, or sentinel of the border; "illegal person" trying to escape from a border convoy; poyiakova groupa and zaslon in action for capturing of "Illegal Persons" and so on. Informant claims that every one of the naryads used to be at least twice exercised with a "real illegal person" and "a real border naryad". All remained soldiers observed the exercises.

Every ine training zastava had its area for the practical exercises: 1st - South from the Masomishka Airfield;
2nd - beside the 1st one.
3th, 4th and 5th in direction to the villages of Ognyanovo and Khadshidinovo, Nevrokop okoliya.

During the last two weeks of the training the soldiers used to be sent real border naryads. They recieved BOYINA ZAPOVED (Fighting order), went to a certain place (Mesta's big bridge, beside some highway and so on), stayed there 5 or 6 hours, used to be shifted from other shift and so on, (exactly like in the border area). Informant claims that for 2 weeks all 280 soldiers attached to the 16th Border Otryad Training Komandatura passed at least 3 times through such naryads. Most often they were sent as:

OBSERVATION POST,
DOZOR,
SECRET,
PATROLES,
SENTINEL OF THE BORDER,
ZASTAVA'S SENTINEL, and
ALARM GROUP.

The places where these naryads (training naryads) used to be sent most often were the following:

AROUND THE BI MESTA RIVER'S BRIDGE ON THE HIGHWAY TO DOSPAT.
 IN AND AROUND THE VILLAGE OF GURMEN, Nevrokop okoliya.
 IN AND AROUND THE VILLAGE OF MUSOMISHTA, Nevrokop okoliya.
 IN AND AROUND THE VILLAGE OF LESKI, Nevrokop okoliya.
 BESIDE THE HIGHWAY NEVROKOP-KOPRIVLEN.

While sent in such naryads the soldiers carried their personal weapon, but had only training bullets. Only is a sergeant or junior sergeant is included in the naryad he used to have real bullets.

Except of that during the GRANICHNATA PODGOTOVKA, the soldiers got acquainted with the different kind of signals; what is the position of every one in the naryad when it went or returned from duty; how to check documents (they were not told how to recognise a false from a real document) and so on.

[REDACTED] NOTE. This way of more practical and less theoretical training shows clearly the communist tendency to create for the soldiers from the training komandatura conditions very close and even similar to those which they will find when sent to sastavas and so accented them with the life they were supposed to have in the border area. It is my opinion that with this kind of training the communist will be able to sent to the sastavas more qualified border guards than until now.

The practical exercises around the place where the Training Komandatura is located must be taken into account, because during the time when the Training Komandatura is kept there are plenty of training naryads in a large area which made the penetration of agents through that area very difficult and dangerous.

- (b). POLITICHESKA PODGOTOVKA. [REDACTED] for the whole training period not more than 70 hours were supposed. But actually to them have to be added and so called "Kulturno Masovi" hours (Cultural hours) - approx. 55 for the whole period and 1½ hours free time which the soldiers had every evening but which actually had been occupied with reading of communist books, communist propaganda and so on. If we take in account all these hours we will see that as matter of fact the soldier from the training komandatura had more than 200 hours political training for the whole period.

The only school book they had was so called "History and Traditions of Bulgaria". The main part of the training consists of lesson read before the soldiers from the political officers or BCP and DSNM activists.

- 20 - UNCLAS

Usually the political lessons concerned one of the following problems:

ABOUT THE SOTSIALISTICHESKOTO STRITELSTVO (Socialistic Construction program).

ABOUT THE HEROISM OF SOVIET SOLDIERS AND BORDER GUARDS.

ABOUT THE HEROISM OF BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS.

ABOUT SOME INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

ABOUT THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE MISERY OF THE FREE WORLD.

ABOUT THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

ABOUT THE BRIGHT FUTURE OF BULGARIA UNDER COMMUNIST REGIM.

ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION WORK IN SOVIET UNION.

Every lesson used to be examined and the answers evaluated in 5 point system. The soldiers received special articles, newspapers, small books and so on in order to prepare themselves.

25X1

The soldiers had been acquainted with so called Border Troops Heroes

Informant claims that the soldiers from a Border Otryad had been acquainted only with the Border heroes served or serving in the same Border Otryad only. Nothing had been mentioned about such from other Otryads. These Border Troops heroes used to be very often mentioned from the political officers and shown as an example for patriotism and bravery. Informant claims there was not a single border guard who is not familiar with these names. It is Informant's opinion that if somebody of them escapes to the Free World it will cause some like panic in the Border Troops and demoralization among the border guards.

According to Informant around 1/3 of the soldiers blindly believed of what the political officer talked to them, and almost everybody believed that the mentioned above border guards are really heroes.

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(c). **ORŪZHEZNAIE.** The soldiers had approx. 70 hours for the whole training period. During the first month they had usually 2 hours every day and for the rest - 2 hours once or twice weekly. They had theoretical and practical training. The soldiers were acquainted with the following weapons:

"VINTOVKA" rifle.

"SHPAGIN" sub-machine gun.

"DICTERYOV" light-machine gun.

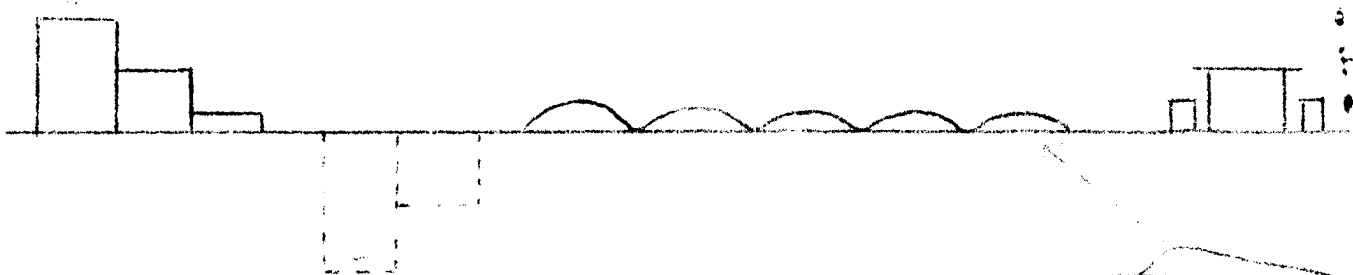
"HANDGRANADS" - FI (like an egg) and

RG-42 - new one, bulgarian made (in Sopot)
Soviet model handgranads.

The soldiers had been trained in manipulation with every one of these weapons. They had been regularly examined.

(d). **STROEVI PODGOTOVKA.** For the whole period they had approx. 55 training hours - most intensively during the first 2 weeks, after decreased, and for the last two weeks of the training period there were not any *streeva podgotovka*.

(e). **BOYINA PODGOTOVKA.** Approx. 45 hours for the whole training period. (for the first 4 weeks - 2 hours three times weekly; for the second 4 weeks - 2 hours twice weekly; and for the remaining part from the training period - 2 hours one day weekly). Except of that every day after lunch the soldiers had 15 minutes additional training (aiming). For the purpose of the training special training places (spaces) had been prepared in the area of 16th Border Otryad Uchebna Komandatura. These places had been called - "STRELKOVI POLIGON". Every *uchebna sastava* had its own "Strelkovi Poligon" (see on the sketch under #14) These "Strelkovi Poligoni" had been around 30 m. long and 3 m.wide. (Special places for aiming). They consistes:

SECRET**STRELOKOVI POLIGON.**

- a. Frame for aiming - staying.
- b. Frame for aiming - on knees.
- c. Frame for aiming - laying.
- d. Small trench - for whole body.
- e. Small trench - for staying on knees.
- f. Strelkovi gnezda (), 4 or 5.
- g. A small table and 2 benches for the free soldiers from the zastava where the officer shown them the weapon and the way of manipulation with it.

(f). **TAKTICHESKA PODGOTOVKA.** Around 45 hours for the whole period or 4 hours weekly. They had been learnt how to prepare trenches for themselves, how to pass through different kind of obstacles. The rules for attack and withdrawing and so on. Usually they had 1 hour theory and 3 hours practice. This discipline was not so important for the border soldiers as the officers used to say.

(g). **DISTSIPLINAREN USTAV.** Around 40 hours for the whole training period. (first month - 2 hours three times weekly and for the second and third month - 2 or 3 hours one day weekly). During this training the soldiers had been acquainted with the obligations, punishments and rewards of the border guards. There was not any significant change in that discipline after the organisational changes of the Border Troops training units.

(h.). **FIZICHESKA PODGOTOVKA.** Around 20 hours for the whole training period (1 hour twice weekly). Except of that every morning for 15 minutes the soldiers had so called - **FISZARYADKA** (morning exercise).

- (i). USTAV VUTRESHNA SLUZHBA. Around 18 hours for the whole training period.
(only during the first 3 weeks - 2 hours three times weekly).
- (j). USTAV GARNIZONNA SLUZHBA. Around 12 hours for the whole training period (only during the first 3 weeks - 2 hours twice weekly.)
- (k). SVURZOCNA PODGOTOVKA. Around 8-9 hours for the whole training period.
The soldiers had been acquainted with the telephon used in the army.
Parts of the telephon and the receiver. A couple of these hours had been spent for practice.
- (l). ZAMASKIRANE. Only around 8 hours during the whole training period
(8 hours - to times). The soldiers were instructed how and when to use the camouflaging nets (# 7 - green color and # 9 - yellow color); how to camouflage themselves in different places; how to use so called khalati (gayspotted canvasses.). A couple of times they had practical exercised consists of searching a given area for an well camouflaged person.
- (m). ORIENTIROVKA. The soldiers had only 5-6 hours during the whole training period. They had been acquainted with the Russian compass, how to use it; how to oriented themselves in the stars and so on. The had a couple of practical examinations and once even during the night.
- (n). MARKMANSHIP. During these 2 months and 16 day training the soldiers from the Uchebna Komandatura had 13 exercises in markmanship, which began since 25. November 1954 and continued till the end of the training period. The following exercises took part:

DAY-TIME EXERCISES..... - 9
NIGHT-TIME EXERCISES..... - 4

From them:

- 30 -

WITH "VINTOVKA" RIFLE..... - 2 night-time
 3 day-time.
 WITH "SHPAGIN" SUB-MACHINE GUN - 2 night-time.
 3 day-time.
 WITH "DIKTERYOV" LIGHT MACH. GUN - 2 day-time.
 WITH HANDGRANAD RG-42..... - 1 day-time.

Or in details:

WITH "VINTOVKA" RIFLE - DAY-TIME:

Of 100 m., chest mark, with 2 billets for checking and 4 regular.
 Of 200 m., waist mark, " " " " " " " "
 Of 200 m., waist mark, " " " " " " " "
 (the last one is the final examination marksmanship exercise).

WITH "VINTOVKA" RIFLE - NIGHT-TIME.

Of visability, around 25-30 m., whole body mark, 2 billets.
 Of visability, " " " " " " " "

WITH "SHPAGIN" SUB-MACHINE GUN - DAY-TIME.

Of 50 m., chest mark, 5 billets.
 Of 100 m., " " 7 "
 Of 200 m., " " 9 "

WITH "SHPAGIN" SUB-MACHINE GUN - NIGHT-TIME.

Of visability, around 25 m., whole body mark, 3 billets.
 Of visability, " " " " " " 5 billets.

WITH "DIKTERYOV" LIGHT MACHINE GUN - DAY-TIME.

Of 100 m., chest mark (double), 9 billets.
 Of 200 m., " " " " II billets.

WITH HANDGRANADE - RG-42.

Free throwing.

All these exercises took part in the place known as "TOPLIKA", and in particular in the place located on approx. 50 m. South from "Toplika" Electric Central (power plant) - for the night-time exercises, and on a place located on approx. 150 m. South from the same power plant - for the day-time exercises. There was not a special shooting range on that place and the soldiers used for the purpose one of the slopes of the hill located on that place.

(4) FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE SOLDIERS ATTACHED TO UCHEBNA KOMANDATURA.

Around 20. December 1954 the training period of the training komandatura actually finished and began the examinations of the soldiers for evaluation of the results of their training. These examinations were attended and observed by a special committee from the 16th Border Otryad Staff. Chief of that committee had been major NIKOLOV (described in point 24c from this report). Every zastava commander examined the soldiers attached to his zastava. Informant claims that these examinations were not very careful and basic and that there were even soldiers who were not examined at all. More attention had been paid of the following three disciplines:

GRANICHNA SLUZHBA
POLITICHESKA PODGOTOVKA and
ORUZHEZNAIE.

Major Nikolov personally examined the soldier about the GRANICHNATA SLUZHBA. Informant claims no representative from Sofiya Border Troops' Headquarter or Soviet adviser attended these examinations.

(5). **SOLDIER'S AUMENT.** The soldiers from 1934/35 recruit classes recruited in October 1954 gave their soldier aught in 26. December 1954 in Musamb-shta airfield i.e. the place where the barracks of 16th Border Otryad uchebna komandatura had been located. Some of the top communists from Nevrokep and soldiers' relatives attended that ceremony.

(6). DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOLDIERS AFTER THE FINISHING OF THEIR TRAINING.

After the Uchebna Komandatura training period was over the soldiers had been distributed to the respective sub-units of 16th Border Otryad. So approx. 17 new soldiers had been sent to every one zastava; approx. 8-9 soldiers had been sent to the komandaturas' reserve companies; and approx. 10 new soldiers remained to the Otryad's maneuver group.

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SECOND KOMANDATURA FROM 16th BORDER OTRYAD.

30. Line number - 2nd, to 16th Border Otryad.



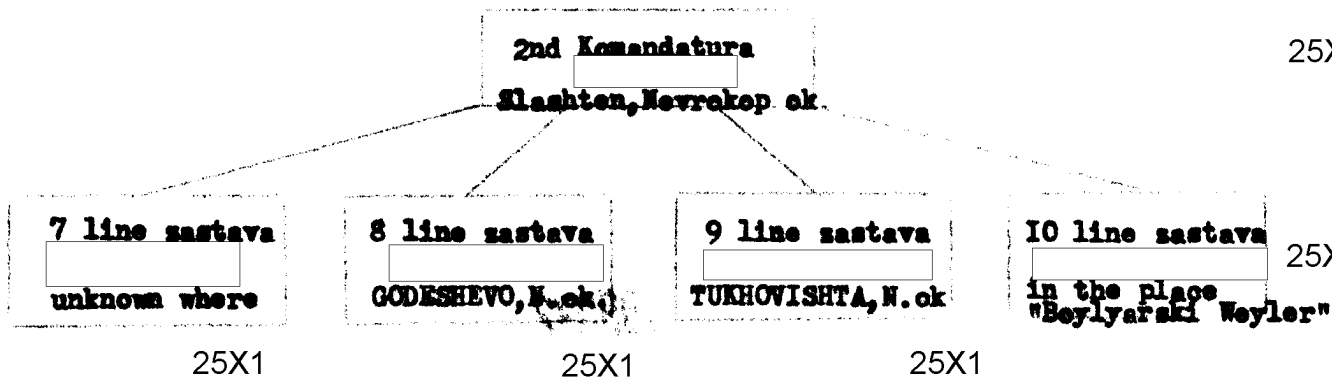
25X1

Informant heard nothin about any organizational changes in that komandatura. He can not give any important or detailed information about that komandatura, because actually he only once visited it.

31. LOCATION. 2nd komandatura  occupies the barracks located on approx. 200 meters North-East from the village of SLASHTEN (N.4130;E.2402) Nevrokop okoliya. The area of the barracks had length of approx. 100 m. (North - South) and width - approx. 150 m. (West - East). This area is fenced with wooden fence (taraba). Nearly to the Southern side of that area a ravine passed, which run to the village of Tukhovishta (N.4130; E.2403/04), Nevrokop okoliya. 4 building are located in that area (see the sketch). One more - the officers' apartments is located out of the barracks' area, West from it, and on approx. 50-60 meters North-East from the last houses in the East part of Slashten in the space between Slashten and komandatura's area, (see the sketch). Informant claims that two of the buildings - that for the komandatura's staff and that for the officers' families were brend new buildings, built probably 2 years ago. Subject does not know to which border otryad that komandatura used to be attached before its transferring to 16th Border Otryad.

25X1

32. ORGANIZATION.



25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

33. COMMANDING PERSONNEL. 25X1

[REDACTED] 25X1

a. TSENOV or TSANOV, captain, komandant (commander of that komandatura). 25X1

[REDACTED]

b. DIMITROV (fnu), senior-lieutenant, chief of staff. 25X1

[REDACTED]

c. ANGELINOV, (fnu), senior-lieutenant, unknown duty. 25X1

Informant heard nothing about discharging or transferring of some officers from 2nd komandatura, or some new appointments to it.

34. Informant claims that 2nd komandatura and the sastavas attached to it were not declared for operational or located in operational area.

35. A reserve company was attached to that komandatura. This company was composed by approx. 60 soldiers, who occupied the building shown on the sketch under # I. No more details can be furnished by the Subject about that reserve company.

Subject heard that the supply and ammunition dumps of that komandatura were located somewhere near to Slashten and beside the road running from Slashten to Satevcha, but he does not know where exactly.

That komandatura had a couple of carts, approx. 10 mules, which were attached to komandatura supply platoon.

36. NARYADS GIVEN BY THE RESERVE COMPANY OF 2nd KOMANDATURA. From a soldier - barber in that komandatura Subject learn that until 15 February 1955 no one naryad was given by the reserve company, but after that date it was ordered some naryads to be given in the vicinity of the village. In Subject learnt that naryads were sent to the following places:

SECRET

- 24 -

a. SECRET. A permanent day and night naryad - secret was sent to the ravine known as "TIKALE DERE" (N.4I32/33; E.240I.), and exactly on the place where in that ravine there were some big rocks. That place is located on approx. 5-6 km. North from Slashten. Through it passed the road running from Slashten to Satovcha (N.4I38; E.2358/59.) and Kochan (N.4I35; E.2402/03.). Between that place and Slashten there was a big hill. Subject thinks this naryad probably was composed by two soldiers. No more details.

b. Subject heard that another naryad used to be sent somewhere South from Slashten, but he can not give any details about it.

ZASTAVAS ATTACHED TO 2nd KOMANDATURA FROM 16th BORDER OTRYAD.

25X1

37. Subject can not give any information about the first two zastavas attached to that komandatura except that the 7th line zastava [redacted] is located somewhere Southern from Mesta river, and 8th line zastava [redacted] is located somewhere nearly to the village of GODESHEVO, (N.4I49; E.2404.), Nevrokop okoliya.

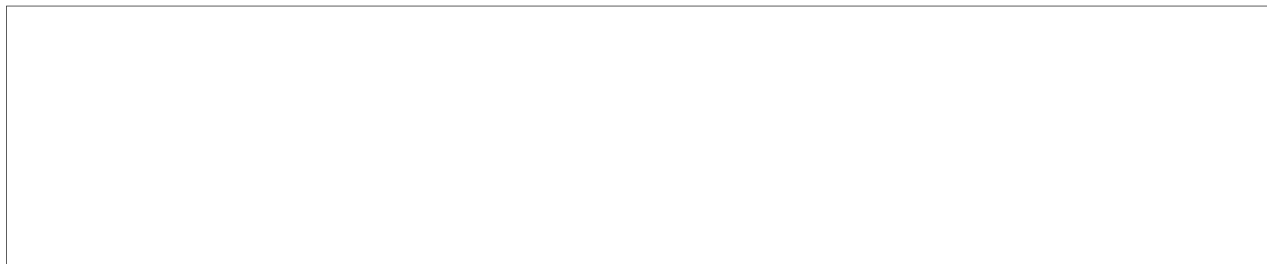
25X1

25X1

ZASTAVA.

38. Line number - 9th

25X1



39. LOCATION. This zastava is located nearly to the village of TUKHOVISHTA, (N.4I30; E.2403.), Nevrokop okoliya, or exactly beside (South-East) from so called "Gornata Makhala" of the village, (coordinates of the probable

SECRET

place - 040 - 950.). The building of that zastava is from the new type, " " form. No other information can be furnished by the Subject about that zastava with the exception of some of the naryads given by it.

40. NARYADS - CHASOVI NA GRANITSATA (Sentinel of the Border). That naryad is a patrol. The soldiers appointed at that naryad left zastava building and started in North direction. They passed East and near to Tukhovishta and continued in North direction walking in the road running from Tukhovishta to the village of Zhishevo (N.4I34; E.2402/03.), Nevrokop okoliya. They passed through the Eastern part of so called "Gudnevata Barchina" (a place located North-West and North from Tukhovishta), after passed Western from the hight marked on the map as I007 and reached to the hight marked on the map as I000 (located West and North from the ravine known as "Byaloto Dere" - N.4I32; E.2403/04). That path (road) in its length from zastava building to the hight - I000 represented the space this naryad should control.

Usually this naryad (patrol) was composed by 2 or 3 border guards, every one armed with his personal weapon, but the signior of the patrol used to be always armed with a sub-machine gun. Subject saw several times the soldiers from that patrol during the day-time, but he thinks that it is a day and night patrol. Sometimes the border guards from that patrol used to hide themselves in the small forest located in the area between that path and the hight - I000. They used to check the documents of every passer by passing through that place. Subject can not give any details about the shifts of that patrol.

Informant thinks that if even a border guard from that zastava escape, the path and the area controlled by that patrol will be not left without any border naryad. Subject thinks that in such a case probably this naryad will remain or it will be changed with a secret which probably will be established on the hight marked on the map as 858 or somewhere else on the hights located West from the patrol's path.

SECRET

ADVANTAGES. The advantages of that patrol is that it cover a large area and without any risk for the border guards included in it, because it passes through place located not very close to the border line and had a very good observation field. Subject claims that sometimes ago that patrol used the path connecting 9th with 10th Zastava, but later that paths was abandoned because it passes very close to the border line and because from the both sides of it there were plenty of bushes in which enemy agents could hide themselves and the soldiers from the patrol very easy to fall in a enemy's ambush.

The **DISADVANTAGE** of that patrol is that the area through which the soldiers passed was almost entirely bare and the soldiers could be notice from a big distance.

HOW TO BE AVOID. According to Subject the most convenient way this patrol to be avoid is Dospat River Dere to be crossed somewhere around 052 - 972 i.e. around the place where so called "Byaloto Dere" joins Dospat River Dere, and in particular a little South from that place. The person should walk on the South slope of "Byaloto Dere" and so to reach somewhere around the hight marked on the map as - 1007. From that place even during the night the person will be able to observe the path used by the patrol, to see the border guards and when they went to Tukhovishta to cross the path. Informant claims that West from that path no other naryad existed. Subject claims that using that way one will be able to avoid not only this patrol but as well and the naryad - secret given by 10th zastava somewhere North and beside the ravine known as "Byaloto Dere". But as Subject claims that area generally was not convenient because it was bare. That is why more convenient than the way described above is if the person crosses the path curves in North direction and goes to the village of Zhishevo where the area is covered with thick bushes and very good for hiding.

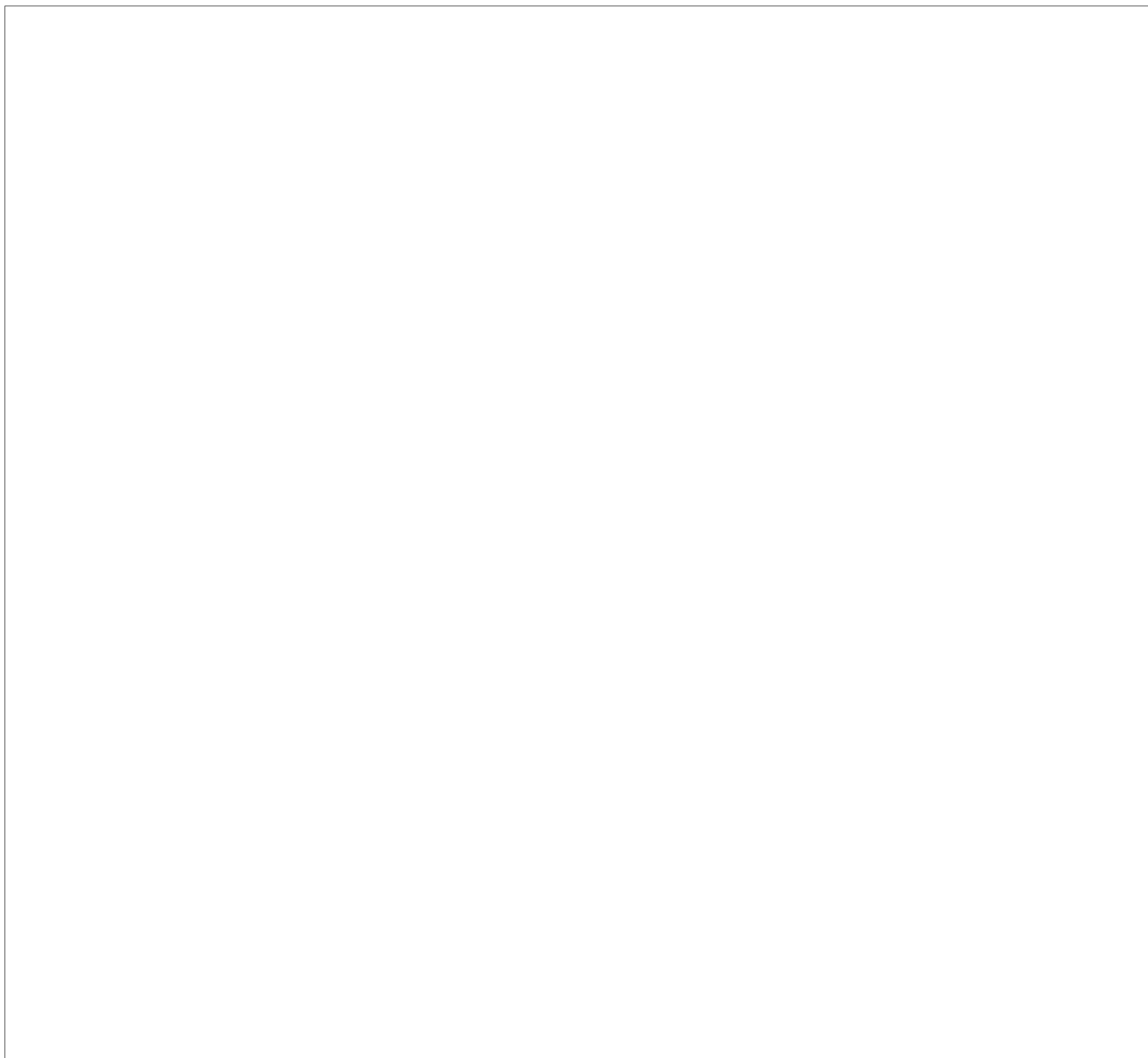
SECRET

41. **AUTHOMATIC SIGNALIZATORS, (AFTOSIGNALIZATORI).** Western from the patrol path (from Tukhovishta to hight 1000) a number of authomatic sygnalizators had been put. Usually they were of a distance of approx. 60-100 meters West from that path. Subject guesses that there were approx. 4 sygnalizators. The lengt of the threads used to be approx. 40-50 m. Subject claims that during the day these sygnalizators had been taken and during the evening put again. No information about the exact location of these sygnalizators can be furnish

ZASTAVA.

42. Line number - 10th.

25X1



44. LOCATION. Zastava's building is located to O63 - OI5, on the place known as "Boylyarski Weyler" (N.4I33/34; E.2405.). Zastava's building is located on approx. 250-300 m. East from Dospat river, and on approx. 450-500 m. North-East from the huts in "Boylyarski Weyler" and almost on the top of the hill between two ravines.

Zastava building is a old one - built probably during 1946/47. The area around it is covered with high oat bushes and only the area noth of it is bare. This zastava is built on a cleaned from the trees place with approx. length and width of 150 meters. Zastava's area is fenced with wooden fence. Zastava's stable, kichen and other small huts are located out from that area (see the sketch).

45. a. Untill March 1955 that zastava was not electrificated.
- b. During the Spring of 1954 this zastava was declared for best one for the year (so called "Obrextsova Zastava"), and as reward it received a radio set. In the end of 1954 this radio set was broken and sent to Sofia for repairing. Now this zastava had only a phenograph.
- c. With water this zastava used to be supplied by a water source (primitivel; made fountain) located somewhere nearly to the river, where from the water was carried by barrels, loaded on donkeys.

SECRET

46. a. Untill February 1955 that zastava was declared for "Obrastsova", but after that date this title was taken from that zastava and given to the IIth zastava from 3d komandatura of 16th Border Otryad.
- b. Only a part of its area was declared for operational area. That area was: from the Eastern stink (boundary) of the zastava (the line connecting the old Bulgarian Border Post # 5 to so called "Brushtenski Most" - Brushten Bridge) to Dospat river and to the ravine located North from so called "Dulbokoto Dere" and from there again toward the Old Bulgarian Border Post # 5. That area was declared for operational because of the incident occurred beside the Brushten Bridge (Rinaki Bridge) in June 1953. Informant does not know what category is that zastava but he heard that it was called - "Visokoplaninska" (high-mountain zastava).

47. FORTIFICATIONS AROUND THE ZASTAVA.

- a. TRANCHES. Subject claims that on three places around the zastava building there were made small trenches:
- (1). West and almost beside to zastava's building - to Dospat river. Long not more than 25 meters.
 - (2). On approx. 100 m. North-East from zastava's building (behind zastava lavatories), with length around. 10 m. Nearly to it there was a wooden underground construction - place for a light machine gun.
 - (3). On approx. 40 m. South from zastava's building and nearly to the place where zastava's dogs used to be kept. It was the smallest one.
- b. BLOCKHOUSE. Underground bunker by wooden construction. It is located on approx. 100 m. South-East from zastava's building - towards the border line.

TOP SECRET

48. **PERSONNEL.** Subject claims that there is no zastava in 16th Border Otryad with personnel less than 50 border guards and commanding personal together, but he thinks that depend mainly of the character of zastava's area.

a. Around 31.March 1955 to 10th zastava 55 persons were listed:

- Officers..... - 3
- Sergeants..... - 3
- Junior Sergeants..... - 3
- Corporals..... - 4
- Privates..... -42

b. Zastava's soldier personnel was composed by youth attached to the following recruit classes:

- 1932 r.class, recruited 14.XI.1952 - 15 persons.
- 1933/34 r.class, recruited XI.1953 - 17 persons.
- 1934/35 r.class, recruited 8.X.1954 - 18 persons.

Subject thinks the personnel and of the other zastavas is probably similar of that of 10th zastava. Subject is positive that from 1934/35 recruit class after the finishing of the training komandatura 17-18 new border guards had been sent to every one from the zastavas attached to 16th Border Otryad. Generally Subject thinks that during 1955 there was an increasing of the soldiers personnel attached to the zastavas (see point II.)

25X1

49. **COMMANDING PERSONNEL.** The commanding personnel of 10th zastava was composed by the following officers:

25X1

a. **VITANOV** (fnu). senior-lieutenant, commander.

b. **ZHEKOV.** (fnu). senior-lieutenant, deputy commander for political affairs,

25X1

c. **SOYANOV** (fnu), junior-lieutenant, stroevi commander.

25X1

25X1

ONE

Subject knows that until December 1954 commander of that zastava used to be senior-lieutenant RADICHEV (fnu) who was replaced by senior-lieutenant VITANOV. Subject can not give any data concerning Radichev.

25X1



52. REINFORCEMENT OF A BORDER ZASTAVA.

a. Usually when necessary the zastavas received reinforcement from the respective komandatura's reserve company and in some special cases even from the respective otryad's maneuver group. The number of the soldiers and officers sent to a zastava as reinforcement depend of the need. Subject claims during the time he served in 10th zastava, reinforcement was not sent to it.

b.

[REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

in some special

cases soldiers from V.V. used to be sent as reinforcement of some border zastavas. So during 1953 Khristov with many other soldiers from V.V. had been sent as reinforcement to some border zastava on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border line. Subject can not give any details about the exact time and exact zastava where the soldiers had been sent, neither how many and from ~~where~~ which exact poddelenie of V.V. they were sent.

c. Subject claims that there was an order (unknown when issued) according to which every officer from the border troops (from Otryad or Komandatura Staff or from some other interior unit of the Border Troops) who for one or other reason visits a border zastava and spends there more than 24 hours, nevermind what rank had or what duty occupied was obliged to be at least 4 or 5 hours any border naryad: checking of the naryads or to ~~stay~~ stay with the soldiers secret in some place and so on. Subject claims that even major NIKOLOV who some time ago came to 10th zastava and stayed there more than 24 hours had been sent naryad the same night. A colonel from the Border Troops Headquarter in Sofia arrived in 10th zastava to hand some rewards of the soldiers spent several hours in Border naryad too.

- 45 -

53. **ARMAMENT OF 10th BORDER ZASTAVA, FROM 1_{st} BORDER OTRYAD.** Subject claims that the armament of that zastava consists of:

"MG-34" LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.....	- 1
"DIKTERYOV" LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.....	- 4
"VINTOVKA" karabines.....	- 12
"VINTOVKA" rifles.....	- 15
"SHIPAGIN" sub-machine guns.....	- 25
"T.F." pistols.....	- 5
Heavy machine guns.....	- none
Antiaircraft machine guns.....	- none
Antitank rifles.....	- none

Subject does not know what kind of weapons were kept in zastava weapon dump.

AMMUNITION. Subject claims that in 10th zastava's room for the officer or sergeant of duty the following ammunitions were kept.

"F-I" handgranads.....	- 55
"RG-42" handgranads.....	- 55
<u>Pulniteli</u> for sub machine guns.....	- 20-25 (each one with 71 bullets)
<u>Pulniteli</u> for light machine guns.....	- 2
<u>Palaski</u> with bullets for rifles.....	- 30
(each palaska contained 6 <u>pakki</u> with 5 bullets every one or 30 bullets in every palaska or 900 bullets in the room of the officer of duty.)	

Subject does not know what kind of ammunitions were kept in zastava ammunition dump.

54. **ABOUT THE ARMAMENT OF A BORDER NARYAD COMPOSED BY THREE BORDER GUARDS.** Usually every one of the border guards is armed with his personal weapon, but the senior of the naryad always with a sub-machine gun. So ~~looks~~ the naryad usually has 1 sub machine gun and 2 rifles, but quite possible and 2 sub machine guns and 1 rifle. Such a naryad usually carries the following ammunition:

<u>Pulniteli</u> for sub machine gun.....	- 2	{for every one border guard armed with submachine gun).
<u>Palaski</u> with bullets for rifles.....	- 2	or 60 bullets (for every one armed with rifle).
Handgranads.....	- 2	(1 - F-I and 1 - RG-42, for every one member of the naryad

In addition of that every border naryad carried and the following items:

First aid package.....	- 1	- for every member of the naryad
Comda for fasting captured persons.		
Receiver - is there is a telephone signal line.		
Binocle - if the naryad is observation post.		

SECRET**55. NEW HANDGRANADS FOR THE BORDER TROOPS.**

- a. Subject heard that for first time these new granads were delivered for the border troops during the summer of 1954. These handgranads were known as F-I DEFENSE HANDGRANAD and RG-42 ATTACK HANDGRANAD.

The F-I handgranad had form as an egg. It had diameter of porashenie around 200 meters, that is why it was said that this handgranad should be thrown only from a small tranche or the soldier should be hiden behind some rock or some big tree. It weighted 0.700 kgr. and according to the Subject the average distance of which it can be thrown is between 35 and 40 meters.

The RG-42 hand-granad had the form of a can. Its diameter of porashenie used to be not more than 40 meters. It was bigger than F-I, but lighter than it. It could be thrown of an average distance from 35 to 40 meters. It weighted around 0.450 kgr.

Both handgranads used to be kept in a special bag (sack). They were authomatically saredeni and the only thing the soldier could do when necessary to use them (and in particular RG-42) is to pull out the handgranade from the bag, to pull out the small ring on its head, and to push the handle. Usually the handgranade exploided 2 to 4 seconds after the soldier released the handle, if he does not release it he could keep the handgranad in his hand for hour without fear that it can exploid. Subject claims that these handgranads were made in such a way that they exploided almost just in the moment when they touched the ground and it was impossible and there was no time for the enemy to take it and throw it back. That was one of the big advantagues of these handgranads.

25X1

- 45 - SECRET

b. Subject knows that these F-I and RG-42 handgranads were Soviet model hand^{25X1}
granads.

RG-42 handgranads were produced in Sopot military plant.

c. Subject heard that sometimes ago (exact date unknown) a border guard
from Elkhovo Border Otryad was killed by the explosion of one of the new^{25X1}
handgranad. That occured because the handgranads had been authomatically
saredeni and when the border guards sat down, by accedent he presses the
handle of the RG-42 handgranad and when after a little while he stand up
the handgranade exploded and killed him. That accedent became reason these
new handgranades to be estemated as dangerous for the life of the border
guards and that is why it was decided a new part to be added to the hand-
granades in order to be prevented the pushing of the handle by accedent.
That new part (prisposoblenie -) was a special piece
of wood (see the sketch). In the middle of it there was a hole in which
sapalkata () lay, on the one of the sides of this wooden
piece there was a special place for the handle which was unseparatable
part from the sapalka. So between the sapalka and the handle there was
a piece of wood which prevented the pushing of the handle. So the Subject
claims that these new handgranades no longer were authomatically saredeni,
because their sapalki were pulled out and put in the wooden piece, which
was kept in the same bag with the handgranads. So now if a border guard
wants to use it he could take to handgranade and the wooden piece, after
to pull out sapalkata and to insert it in the handgranade, after to pull
out the small ring to push the handle and then to throw the handgranade.

- 46 - **SECRET**

Subject claims that in March 1955 these wooden pieces for 10th zastava were brought.

56. Subject does not know whether at some of 10th zastava dumps there were anti-gas mask or not. He claims that the border guards were not given anti-gas mask.

57. DOGS - 10 th ZASTAVA.

a. Around March 1955 there were 12 or 13 dogs in 10th Border zastava. From them only 2 - "MIKI" and "BOR" were really well trained border dogs - on track (so called RAZISKNI KUCHETA). Subject does not know where these dogs were trained. Usually such dogs could follow a track of 6 km distance but it was said that "Miki" was able to follow a track even for 20 km. "Miki" was considered as one of the best border dogs. It looks like a wolf and is a very cruel dog. Subject claims that these dogs had a rank. "Miki" used to be a senior-sergeant. Private TSANKOV, 1932. Low okoliya, used to be instructor of "Miki", and corporal PEYKOV, 1933, Asenovgrad okoliya - instructor of "Bor".

b. There were and 2 so called STRAZHEVI KUCHETA (dogs trained mainly to watch and warn the soldiers without barking). The name of one of them is "RAZLOG". In spite of the fact that this dog is a Strazhevo kuche, it was able to follow a track of distance not bigger than 3 km.

c. All of the remaining dogs were ordinary dogs able to follow a track of 500-600 meters and were using mainly for so called BLOCKPOSTS (fastened of a wire stretch between two trees nearly the border line and trained to bark when somebody approach them, and to receive food only by a single soldier. So if a violation occurs in the area where a blockpost is put, the dog's barking will warn the border guards. Subject knows the names of two of them: "ISKUR" and "FEU" (the last one is a red colour dog.)

SECRET

58. **SUPPLY.** Subject claims that 10th zastava used to be supplied with every kind of foods from the village of Kochan, Nevrokop okoliya, that is why Subject guesses that there are some store houses in Kochan. The foods were brought by mules. When the quantity of the foods was big, peasants from the closest villages were used to transport them from Kochan to zastava's building. With such large quantity foods the zastava was usually supplied once monthly, and 3-4 soldiers from zastava went to Kochan for additional foods. The soldiers usually passed through Dospat river bridge and after follow the path running from the bridge, through the village of Zhizhevo to Kochan.

59. **LEAVES FOR THE SOLDIERS ATTACHED TO 10th ZASTAVA.**

- a. **HOMELAVES.** Untill October 1954 every border guard had right of 20 days homeleave after 22 months service; During October 1954 this system was changed. Around 19-20, October 1954 an order from Border Troops headquarter was issued. According this order every soldiers had right of 20 days homeleave after each 12 months of service. To these 20 day should be added and 2, 3 or more days necessary for going and coming back from the native place of the soldiers. No border guard could be deprived by home leave.
- b. **SPECIAL CASES.** A border guard could receive a home leave and in one of the following cases:
- (1). Death or heavy disease of close relative - 7 days (father, mother, wife, children, father, brother, sister.). The soldier received such a home leave only after receiving of a telegram sent through the village president to the units in which the soldier served.
- (2). For marriage - 7 day. Not very often, because the border guard used that leave only to go home and after came back without certificate. When a border guard receive such a home leave, after returning he ~~must~~ should bring a certificate, if he did not most probably he will be tried by military trial.

- 40 -
SECRET

(3). For trial - a couple of days;

(4). As reward - 10-15 days. For good service; for good training in the training komandatura; for courage; for successful participation in some action; for killing or capturing illegal persons and so on.

c. **SUNDAY LEAVES.** Subject claims that the sunday leaves depended from the location of the zastava. Especially for 10th zastava they were a problem, because that zastava was located away from any village, and because the populace of the closes villages was bulgarian-moslems and the border guards had no interest to go there. Usually they preferred to stay in or around the zastava and spent sleeping their free time. The other reason was the lack of money. That is why very scarce 2 soldiers free from naryad went to Bryshten - it was said for sunday leave, but they actually acted as a naryad. Subject knows that in some other zastavas located near some village the border guards used to go often for sunday leave. Subject does not know whether any order exist, but he claims that it was forbidden a border guard to go alone to Brushten in sunday leave - it was permitted only for groups composed at least by two border guards.

60. **DSNM ORGANIZATION IN 10th ZASTAVA.** Subject claims that everybody in 10th zastava used to be a DSNM member. Only 2 officers and 2 border guards were regular party members. Every zastava by itself representes a DSNM organization with 1th Presidentship, composed by 4 border guards. Around March 1955 the Presidentship of 10th zastava was composed by the following border guards.

- 25X1
- a. NIKOLOV (fnu), private), DSNM secretary since 10. February 1955 when a DSNM yearly meeting was kept. Before him private TSANKOV used to be DSNM secretary.
 - b. TSANKOV (fnu), private, 1934, Lon okoliya. Propagandist.
 - c. VŪLKOV, (fnu), junior-sergeant.
 - d. VASILEV, (fnu), private.

SECRET

Fery often border guards from IOth zastava used to be called by the zastava DSNM managment, the members of which talked to them a tried to persuade them to serve better. These 4 border guards (the management) kept permanent contact with the officers from R.S. (5th) section of komandatura.

- 6I. HOW THE SOLDIERS INCLUDED IN A BORDER NARYAD MOVED THROUGH THE BORDER AREA.
- a. NARYAD COMPOSED BY TWO BORDER GUARDS. During the day-time the border guard kept distance between them of approx. 20-25 m. The junior usually walked first. During the night-time the distance between the both border guards depends from the visability - always the second border guard (the segnior) should see the first one (the junior).
 - b. NARYAD COMPOSED BY THREE BORDER GUARDS. Day-time - distance approx. 20-25 m. between the border guards; the segnior walked in the middle; During the night - depends from the visability.
 - c. CHASOVI NA GRANITSATA (SENTINEL OF THE BORDER). In the fighting order was said that every 20 meters the border guards should stop, to observe the area and after that to continue their way. Subject claims that usually nobody paid any attention of that order.
 - d. No border gaurd included in any border naryad had right to separate himself from his fellow-border guards from the naryad and to go for one or another reason somewhere else in zastava area.
 - e. While free from naryad the border guards should remain in the area around the zastava building. No border guards had right to leave that area and to go somewhere else in zastava area. That was possible only after permission from some of the officers and usually in groups (But subject claims he never heard about the existance of a official order concerning such restrictions for the border guards.)

SECRET

62. BOUNDARIES OF 10th ZASTAVA "MALINA" from 16th BORDER OTRYAD.

- a. SOUTH BOUNDARY. The south boundary of 10th zastava (and the North boundary of 9th zastava) passed in the bottom of so called "BYALOTO DERE" (N.4132; E.2404.). So the north slope of that ravine belong to the area of 10th zastava while the South slope of the same ravine remained in the area of 9th zastava.
- b. EAST BOUNDARY. Starts from so called 5th Old Bulgarian Border Post - 086 - 015 and straight through the field reaches to Dospat river bridge (so called Rimski Most) - 083 - 029, located between the villages of Brushten and Taruncha (N.4134/35; E.2407). As 5th Old Border Post as and so called "Rimski Most" remained in the area of 11th zastava, which were located in an operational area and the naryads given around them were composed by border guards from 11th zastava. Untill May 1954 10th and 11th zastava shifted in gending naryads in the place near to the "Rimski Most". The area of 10 th. zastava since its East boundary in West direction to the Dospat river was an operational area.

63. NARYADS GIVEN FROM 10th BORDER ZASTAVA FOR 24 HOURS - GENERALLY.

- a. Usually for 24 hours the following naryads were given by the border guards attached to 10th Border zastava from 16th Border Otryad - Nevrokop.
- (1). Chasovi na zastava (Sentinel of zastava)..... - I day and night
 - (2). Dezhuren po zastava (on duty in zastava)..... - I " " "
 - (3). Trevozhna grupa (Alarm group)..... - I " " "
(usually from 6 to 8 border guards).
 - (4). Night-time naryads..... - 7
(from which 6 permanent and 1 from time to time).
 - (5). Day-time naryads..... - 5
(from which 4 permanent and 1 from time to time).

- ~~SECRET~~**From the night-time naryads:**

- (1). Secrets - permanent..... - 4
- (2). Combination: sometime secret, sometime sentinel... - 1
- (3). Chasovi na granitsata (Sentinel of the border)... - 2

From the day-time naryads:

- (1). Observation posts..... - 1
- (2). Sentinel of the border..... - 4

Subject claims no secret was given during the day-time.

- b. Subject claims zastava's commanders had not right at all to change the places of the naryads, planed and fixed by the komandatura's Staff. The only person who could change these places was the Commandant - (the commander of komandatura). As proof for that Subject states that during the peried he used to serve in that zastava - I. January untill 31. March 1955 no changes in the places where the naryads used to be given, occured. Subject claims that zastava's commander had not right even to change the kind of the naryad sent to a certain place, except in some special cases - such like cold weather during the winter when instead of a secret the commander could send a sentinel of the border. According the subject the only thing zastava's commander had right to do was to change the place where the border guards from a naryad should hide themselves in the area fixed for the naryad - for instance instead South from the given point the commander could order the border guards to hide themselves somewhere North from that point. In addition od that the commander had right to send 2 more naryads in addition of these fixed in zastava plan from the komandatura, but only if he had some serious reason to do that. In that case the commander all by himself fixed the place where the naryads will be sent, without to ask for any permission his superiors from komandatura.

Is zastava's commander change witout permission the place of any naryad and if any violation occured in the area where this naryad supposed to be

the commander had personal responsibilities for that.

64. PLACES WHERE THE COMMUNIST OFFICER PREFER TO SENT BORDER NARYADS.

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the

25X1

places where the officers preferred to send naryads were the following:

- a. In the ravines, and especially on one of the both slopes of the ravines. Subject claims that almost never a naryad was put in the bottom of the ravines. Putting the naryads on the slope had been practiced because the border guards will be able better place to hide themselves and meanwhile will have larger observation field as to the opposite slope as to the bottom of the ravine.
- b. Beside some paths which run from the border line to the interior part of the country. The small paths were abandoned, and the naryads were given mainly beside the bigger of them.
- c. Around the place where a path coming from the border line crosses another one running paralelly of the border line. For the perpose were chosen not the small paths but the bigger one.
- d. Around the place where a big path branched out of two path (branches). Usually the naryad was not established before the place where the path branched out, but somewhere after the place where the path branched out. Usually one naryad was established beside one of the branches, while another one was established several hundred meters away from that place but in such place where from the border guards will be able to observe a part from the second branch. So the whole path will be controled very well by these two naryads while a larger area will be cover around the place of their establishment.

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SECRET

65. MOST CONTROLLED PLACES IN THE AREA OF 10th BORDER ZASTAVA. According to Subject the most controlled and well watched places in the area of 10th border zastava used to be the area declared as operational area (see above), as well the area around the Dospat River Bridge (not so called Rimaki Most, but this one through which the road for Zhizhevo passes.)
66. MOST CONVINIENT FOR PENETRATION PLACE IN THE AREA OF 10th BORDER ZASTAVA. According to Subject that is the space between zastava's building (063 - 015) untill the ravine known as "Byaloto Dere" (with exception of the space around the bridge). Subject claims that that area used to be watched by only one sentinel of the border (since zastava building to the bridge), who used the path connecting zastava's building with the bridge. That sentinel could be watch from big distance and when he passed in one or another direction one can cross the area and the path. But Subject claims that that is possible only during the night, because during the day there was an observation post located South and near to the 4th Bulgarian Old Border Post (see below - the point about that observation post), the border guards of which will be able to see if somebody try to penetrate in Bulgarian territory through that place.
67. WHEN A PENETRATION (or violation) IS ESTABLISHED (depends how many hours have passed) one, two or more naryads usually were sent to perue the persons penetrated (if only 6 hours have passed). Meanwhile zastava's commander informed the Otryad's Staff, where the officers evaluated the information received (mainly about the direction in which the person was supposed to be walking, the time he was noticed and so on) and organised a saglon somewhere in the interior part of the country, far away from the border line, where the person was expected to pass. Meanwhile the militia and the Groups for Assistance of the Border Troops in the neighbour villages were informed and order to take measures for increased alertness.

SECRET

68. WHEN A BORDER GUARD FROM A GIVEN ZASTAVA ESCAPES, according to the Subject probably the whole or part of zastava personnel will be changed and the places of some of the naryads probably changed as well. But he claims that there were naryads which will remain because the characteristic of the area did not permit their replacing or changing. Especially for 10th zastava Subject thinks that it is almost impossible a complete changes of the naryads. According to him probably more of them will be only transferred in some short distance in one or another direction from the place where they used to be sent before the escape of the border guard.

NARYADS - ESTABLISHED IN THE AREA OF 10th ZASTAVA "MALINA", FROM 2nd ~~MEM~~ KOMANDATURA OF 16th BORDER OTRYAD [REDACTED] (untill 31.March 1955.)

25X1

SECRET

69. Name - "NA MOSTA" ("On the bridge").

a. LOCATION. This naryad is located around Dospat River Bridge - 051 - 984, on the place where Zhizhevska River joins Dospat River. All the place around the bridge is covered with oak bushes - thick in direction towards the border line and rare - towards the village of Zhizhevo. The exact place where the border guards from that secret used to hide themselves is one of the following:

(1). If the secret is composed by 3 border guards. One of them stay West from the bridge and the other 2 - East from the bridge. From the last two - one hides himself somewhere South and beside the path passing through the bridge, and the other one - North from it. The border guards usually stay nearby to the bridge so in case of alarm to be able to see each other. The signior of the naryad usually stayed from the West side of the bridge. All of them hid themselves in the bushes with which that place is covered.

(2). If the naryad - secret is composed by two border guards there are 4 different possible places for them to hide themselves, as follows:

- (a). Both of them somewhere on the slope located East from the bridge, hidden among the bushes, and on approx. 20-30 meters from the bridge. From that high place the border guards can observe very well the bridge, the path passing through it and as well the area West from the bridge to the border line.
- (b). The same situation but Western from the bridge on the slope located there.
- (c). Both of them East from the bridge, but one of them South from the path passing through the bridge, and the other one - North from the same path, but so that to be able to see each other.
- (d). The same disposition but West from the bridge.

On which of these places this secret will be established depended from the decision of zastava's commander or from the segnior of the naryad if he has received permission for free choice of place.

Subject claims that when the border guards hid themselves among the bushes it was almost impossible to be notice from a person untill to moment he comes of only few meters distance from them.

- b. Usually that secret is composed by 2 border guards, but sometimes zastava's commander could send 3 border guards. But usually that happened not more than twice weekly. The border guards were armed with their personal weapon.
- c. SHIFTS. This secret is an only night naryad, composed usually by 2 shifts, and only in bad weather - by 3 shifts, (as it was during II and III.1955). It was arranged so that the first shift of that secret went to the bridge exactly when the border guards from the observation post (or sentinel of the border) established near to the 4th Old Border Post started back to the zastava vuilding. So when the latter freed the space, the secret going to the

SECRET

bridge meanwhile covered again that area but in a line located deeper. According to the Subject the following used to be the schedule of this secret:

First shift - leaves 1730, returns 2230
 Second shift- leaves 2130, returns 0230
 Third shift - leaves 0130, returns 0630

But the shifts depend from the season. So in winter time every shift usually stayed 5 hours in duty, while during the summer - 6 hours. In this time, the time for going and returning from the place used to be included. The shifts change themselves on the spot i.e. the first shift did not leave the place before the next one comes. Usually the shifts began on approx. 20-30 meters West from the bridge.

d. WAY OF GOING. The way for going and coming to the place where this secret used to be established, was fixed in the commander's fighting order to the border guards taking part in the secret. Subject claims that usually two paths were used for the purpose:

- (1). The one shown on the map and passing through the bridge. Somewhere around 060 - 001 this path ramified into two branches, both of which run from the bridge to the zastava building. And both of these paths were used by this secret in dependence of the commander's order.
- (2). The second path is not shown on the map. That is a small path running from the place known as "Bojryanski Weiler" to the bridge and always beside the Despat River - on 5 to 20 meters East from it.

Subject thinks more often the border guards used the first path (1) and especially the Western one of its branches.

After the serving term of the third shift was over the border guards left the place and using one of the paths shown above returned straight to zastava without to spend any time as ~~dogor~~ or sentinel of the border. Only in few occasions when the break of the day comes before the serving term to be over, then before to leave the border guards used to make a couple of walks around the place of their duty.

SECRET

- e. Subject thinks this secret probably will be not abolished after his escape, because no other naryad will be able to cover that place (area) so successfully. The only way according to him is to be abandoned the bridge and a secret to be put beside the path running from the border line to the bridge.
- f. The main advantage of this secret is the fact that in this area the only place for crossing of Dospat River is through this bridge, because just in that area the bed of the river is narrow, the slopes steep and the current very strong and fast. Subject claims that the passing through the bridge is almost impossible and there is no way this secret to be avoided.
- g. The border guards liked this secret because while serving on it they felt themselves more secure than in any other naryad. They had good position, very good hiding place and observation field, and away from the border line
- h. This secret used to be more often checked by officers from the zastava, than any of the others naryads. Subject claims that from 10 shifts usually 3 or 4 were checked, and especially these during the winter. That used to be so because it was considered almost as the only possible place through which an illegal person could cross the Dospat River.

25X1

70. Name - "BYALOTO_DERE" ("White Ravine")

- a. LOCATION. This secret is located in the angle formed by Dospat River and the brook running through so called "Byaloto Dere". Exact place of the secret - 050 - 974. This place is on approx. 100 m. West from Dospat river and on approx. 50-100 m. North from "Byaloto Dere" and beside the path running from the bridge through "Byaloto Dere" to Tukhovishta. Very often this secret is located between that path and Dospat River, but sometimes

the soldiers hid themselves somewhere in the both sides of that path among the rocks and bushes with which that area was covered.

In January 1955 for several times instead of the place shown above this naryad was established on the Eastern bank of Despat river - just in the angle formed by Despatz River and the Border Line (somewhere around 053 - 978). On that place this naryad acted as a naryad for assistance of the naryad located near the bridge. After January 1955 this naryad no longer had been given on that place.

- b. Usually this naryad was composed by 3 border guards and very seldom by 4 border guards, armed with their personal weapons. Very seldom the soldiers carried and a light machine gun with them.
- e. SHIFTS. That is an only night naryad. During the daytime this area was watched (covered) by the observation post located South from 4th Bulgarian Old Border Post, the border guards of which had a very good observation field to Greek territory, and were able to see almost every person trying to penetrate to Bulgarian territory through that particular area. Only very seldom an additional naryad had been sent to the place between Despat River and "Byaloto Dere" ("White Ravine"). This additional naryad consists of a soldier and a raziskno kuche (Track dog) who went to that place observed it for tracks and came back to sastava building.

Usually this naryad had been composed by 3 shifts. The first one usually left sastava's building $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before the soldiers appointed to the naryad known under the name "Na Mosta". In the fighting order it was said that from the time of service $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours were given for going to the place of the appointment, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - for coming back and 3-4 hours for staying on the place. In bad weather this naryad had been transferred from secret to patrol.

The changing of the shifts usually became not on the spot, but somewhere in the middle of the distance between the place when this naryad was supposed

SECRET

to be and the bridge (probably around 050 - 979). Usually the third shift was appointed for a 7 hours term, from which only 4 hours the soldiers spent on the spot. The other two shifts usually were appointed for a 6 hours term, from which only 3 hours they spent on the spot. After the finishing of its service term the third shift came straight back to the zastava building without to spent any time for acting as dozor or sentinel of the border line.

- d. The way the border guards should use for going and coming back from the place of their appointment used to be pointed out in the fighting order. The border guards used the same path with the secret "Na mosta" for going to the Dospat River bridge. From the bridge they continued in the path running through "Byaloto Dere" ("White Ravine") to the village of Tukhovishta. When the border guards attached to this secret passed through the bridge they were obliged to give certain signals (opoznavatelni znatsi) for the soldiers attached to the secret "Na Mosta", who usually knew the approximately time when the border guards from secret "Byaloto Dere" should pass through the bridge.
- e. The place when the secret "Byaloto Dere" used to be established was consider from the communist officers as one of the most convenient for penetration place in that zastava area, because in that very place Dospat River was wider not so deep and especially during the summer months easy for crossing. That was the reason for ordering the border guards to shoot without warning to everybody noticed in that area and trying to cross the river. That is why in order to be avoided any accidents it was ordered the shifting of the shifts the become not on the spot but some 300-400 meters North from the place.

A special way of checking of that naryad was arranged too. So the officer or the sergeant checking it should walk only in a certain path and when he reached to a certain place he should give the signs (opoznavatelni znatsi)

SECRET

to receive the answer and without to see anybody from the border guards attached to this naryad to went back to the zastava building. Informant does not know what is actually the reason such a strange way of checking to be established for this border naryad. This naryad used to be very often checked by officers or sergeants from that zastava and especially when the nights were too dark. ^{25X1}

g. ADVANTAGES OF THAT NARYAD.

It covers an easy to be cross part of Despat River (Especially in summer time) From that place the border guards are able to observe a part from "Byaloto Dere" From that place the border guards had a comparatively good observation field in different directions.

This place give opportunity of the border guards to find a spot wher to hide themselves so well that from a couple of meters they can not be notice - this place was covered with rocks and bushes among them.

h. HOW THIS NARYAD CAN BE AVOIDED. According to Informant this naryad can be avoided only if one cross the river of a place of approx. 150 m. South from the ravine known as "Byaloto Dere" - around the place 052 - 097. This place is covered with thick bushes. So using that place for penetration the person can not be noticed from the border guards attached to that naryad. From that place one should go straight to the height marked on the map under # 1007,

- **SECRET**

where from he will have a good opportunity to observe the area around and when he sees the naryad from 9-th zastava (see there).

Informant claims that it was almost impossible one to penetrate through the area between that naryad and Dospat River bridge, because of the very steep slope of Dospat River in that place (almost perpendicular) and because of the fact that in that place Dospat River used to be very deep and with a very strong course.

- i. The border guards did not like this naryad and were afraid to stay there, mainly because that area was very good hiding place not only for the border guards but also and for illegal persons, who to establish an ambush for them.

Informant personally served many times as member of that naryad.

7I. SECRET - name "DULBOKOTO DERE" ("The Deep Ravine")

- a. LOCATION. The ravine known as "Dulbokoto Dere" is located of approx. 7-800 m. North from zastava's building. Its direction is West - East (location - 060 to 069 and 018). It reaches to the Dospat River. The slopes of these ravine are very steep and covered with bushes. That is a big and deep, dry ravine. Somewhere in the middle of its length the path running from Tukhovishta to Brushten crosses that ravine (that place is on approx. 800 m. East from Dospat river. On the both sides from that path and beside it, the soldiers attached to this naryad hide themselves. Usually they stayed on the South slopes of the ravine. There was another path crossing that ravine and joining the first on somewhere nearly to the top of the North slope of the ravine. That place ~~xxxx~~ where the both paths joined each other could be observed from the place where the border guards attached to this naryad hid themselves.
- b. This naryad was composed by two soldiers each one armed with his personal weapon.

- 6 **SECRET**

- c. This is an only night time naryad composed by 3 shifts. The border guards attached to the first shift left zastava building usually $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after the border guard attached to the naryad known as "Brushtenski Naryad" (see there) i.e. around 1830-1900 o'clock, because the place established for that naryad is close to the zastava building. The third shift left the place with the breaking of the day. The shifts changed themselves on the spot i.e. the previous shift did not leave the place before the next one comes.
- d. The border guards went to the place of their appointment using the central path running from Tukhoviasha, passing East from zastava building, crossing the ravine known as "Dulbakote Dere" and reaching to Brushten.
- e. Informant thinks that after his escape that secret probably will be changed i.e. it will be established in some other place but not far away from its previous place, that's meant that it will be only transferred a little in one or another direction from the place established previously.
- f. ADVANTAGES.
- Cover a central path.
 - Cover a big ravine.
 - Good opportunity for choosing a hiding place in the area.
 - The only disadvantage of that naryad is that it had not a good and large observation field.
- g. HOW TO BE AVOIDED. Informant claims that this naryad can be avoided easily. According to him that can be done by passing through the area between zastava building and the place where this naryad is established moreover that this area is covered with bushes providing good opportunity for concealing, and because the soldiers attached to that naryad actually had not almost any observation field to South and South-West i.e. in direction to the zastava building, nor from zastava there was observation field to the place

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where this naryad is located. Informant claims that very easily that naryad can be avoided with night time penetration. If one use the area shown above for penetration the only dangerous would come from the additional naryad sent from zastava almost every other day somewhere in the area between the border line and the place where the secret known as "Dulbokoto Dere" is located. No danger or surprises can be expected from the naryad located South from the 4th Old Bulgarian Border Post - but only during the night time.

h. The border guards liked that naryad mainly because it was close to the zastava, and because no sign of violations in that area had been marked till now. But this naryad used to be oftenly checked by officers or sergeants from the zastava. Informant personally never served as a member of this secret.

72. SECRET - name "NA SKALATA" ("On the rock")

- a. LOCATION. This secret is located on approx. 500-550 meters slightly North-West (almost West) from 5th Old Bulgarian Border Post and on approx. 750-800 m. South from Brushten and on approx. 200 meters South-West from the big curve of the path running from Brushten to the 5th Bulgarian Border Post. (So the exact place of this secret is somewhere around 080 - 016. On approx. 50 m. South from this place to the border line the area is covered with forest from different trees. From this place to Brushten the area is almost bare. The border guards attached to this secret usually hide themselves around a characteristic rock located among the barely place around. Between this rock and the big curve of the path there was a small fountain. From the South and North-West sides of the rock there were two small ravines. This secret is located in the operational part of 10th Zastava's region.
- b. Usually this secret is composed by 2 border guards and seldom from 3 border guards - all of them armed with their personal weapon.

SECRET

c. This is an only during the night secret, composed by 3 shifts. The first shift left zastava around 1700 o'clock, for a 6 hours service period from which were included 1.20 hours for going and 1.20 hours for coming back to the zastava. The third shift left the place (the rock) after ~~the~~ its service period is over. If the break of the day comes before this term to be over the border guards attached to this secret ceased to act as a secret, they left the rock and went in South direction towards the border line, where they began to act as Sentinels of the Border (Chasovi na Granitsata). They reached to a small path running paralelly of the border line (almost) and on approx. 100-150 m. North from it, and the part of that path located between 5th Bulgarian Old Border Post and Border Pyramid # 184 i.e. a length of approx. 400-500 m. was the area of their duty as Sentinels of the Border - they walked in that path forward and back.

The night time shifts changed themselves on the spot i.e. the previous naryad left only after the coming of the next one. But during the Winter time ~~the~~ sometime the first shift left the place $\frac{1}{2}$ hour earlier and waited for the next shift on the place where the central path Brushten-Tukhovishta was crossed by another one (exact place 074 - 020).

The third shift did not leave the place before to be sure that the day-time naryad - Chasovi na granitsata (Sentinel of the Border) given on the place shown above (between 5th Post and pyramid 184) was already arrived. So the last shift of the night time secret and the first shift from the day time Sentinel of the Border (two different naryads) shifted themselves on the place known as "Golyamata Skala" ("The Big Rock") - located on approx. 400 m. almost West from the rock ("Skalata") where the night time secret used to stay, and on approx. 200 m. East from the central path Tukhovishta-Brushten. Exact place of the shifting - 076 - 015). About the day-time Sentinel of the Border see in a further place of this report.

SECRET

d. PATHS USED FOR GOING AND COMING. The soldiers left zastava building and started in the central path running to Brushten. They reached and passed through the ravine known as "Dulbokoto Dere" and continued to Brushten. When the border guards reached on approx. 600 meters before Brushten - a place where several paths crossed each other. From this place the border guards left the central path and curved in a small path running at first in South-East direction, passing on approx. 50-70 m. North-East from the place known as "Golyamata Skala" and reaching to the place where this company was supposed to stay i.e. to the place known as "Skalata" ("The Rock") From that place this path curved in South direction after made a big curve and reached to 5th Old Bulgarian Border Post.

First, Second and Third shift used this way to go to the place of their duty, but only First and Second shift used the same way for returning to the zastava. The way of the Third shift back used to be quite different. As we said before with the break of the day the third shift ceased to act as a secret, left the place going to the border line and automatically began to act as a Chasovi na Granitsata ("Sentinels of the Border"). When its term was over the border guards left the region of their duty and using a small path reached beside and South from the place known as "Golyamata Skala". From that place this small (goat) path continued in West direction and reached on approx. 50 m. East from the central path Tikhovishta-Brushten. From that place the path continued in slightly South-West direction and more or less parallelly and closer or farther from the central path continued and reached to the zastava without to cross anywhere the central path. The soldiers used that path mainly in order to avoid meets with the local population who during that time (around 0800 o'clock) passed in the central path in one or another direction. That was a preventative measure, because if somebody see the ~~the~~ border guards coming back to zastava will be able

~~SECRET~~

to understand the probable place they used to stay naryad and if some of them would like to escape he would be able to find the best way for that.

25X1

f. ADVANTAGES:

Cover two small ravines.

Observes the path Brushten-5th Old Border Post.

Observes the whole area between "Skalata" and Brushten (the area is bare).

Cover a small path connecting the central path Tukhovishta-Brushten with 5th Old Bulgarian Border Post.

In case of need it is able to give immediate help to the Sentinel of the Border located South and Beside the border line.

If necessary it will help the naryad from 11th zastava given near to that place
Watch an operational area.

g. HOW TO BE AVOIDED. Informant claims that this naryad can be avoided during the night time by passing West from it through the place known as "Golyamata Skala". This place is convenient because as Informant claims there is no secret ~~klauza~~ during the night in the area between the border line and "Golyamata Skala", and no dangerous exist that the person will be noticed from the night patrol located nearly the village of Brushten, because the region of this patrol is located East from the village. Once reached to the "Golyamata Skala" the person should cross the central path somewhere South from the place where this path is crossed by a couple of other paths and after to continue in North-West direction towards the big curve of Dospat River.

h. The soldiers liked this naryad because it was located in a bare place with good observation around and because near to it there is cold water. But they they did not liked it because it was to far from the zastava.

easy to be avoided this naryad. To be approached the path and when the soldiers passed and went in some distance then to be around that path and walking in W direction to reach 154-010 place of Dospat River, where the latter used to be wider and easier to be passed. This naryad was always checked when checks had been made to Na Mosta and Na byoto dire .

Chasovi "Putekata za 4th post"

This is a nighttime ~~not permanent naryad which is not listed in the~~
~~zastava plan~~ not stationary and not permanent naryad not listed in the zastava roster, and on duty 3-4 times a week only when the zastava commander wishes it. This used to be a permanent naryad prior to February 1955.

The area of this naryad is the small path running from "Old Post 4" (061-989) to "Golyamata skala" then to "Malkata skala", and back to the zastava. The path between "Glyamata i Malkata skali" is also patrolled by the last shift of secret naryad "Naskalata".

From pyramid 183 (i.e. opposite and almost above the zastava) - 071-005 to somewhere between pyramids 181 and 182 - 068-000 the path does not run very close to the border. The soldiers patrolled back and forth as described above. At times, the naryad would lay in ambush somewhere along the path for periods not exceeding one hour. The naryad is composed of 2 soldiers, and is not activated except on rare occasions, for more than a one shift period during the night. The shifts are: from dark to midnight , or from 0200-0300 o'clock to daybreak.

Usually, the naryad soldiers are not the ones that had a 7 -8 hour tour of duty the same day.

The area is covered with trees, which make it impossible to see the naryad, unless one is watching the length of the path.

The naryad went to and returned from their post by crossing a ravine just south of the zastava, then past a small spring - 065-010 to the path.

On occasions when one naryad was on duty from 0200-0300 hours to daybreak, the soldiers remained there and acted as an observation post, but most of the time another

~~SECRET~~

This naryad, usually patrolled every other night, is located in an operational area which can be easily observed from a distance of 15 to 20 meters.

73. Secret "B etc"

This is a combined naryad which is utilized both as a secret and as a chasovi for meetings with the zastavas commander.

As Secret

This secret, situated near Brushten, is strategically located at 076-0245. The secret is located between the village school, which is approximately 100 meters south, and the village cemetery, which is approximately 200 meters north. The school is 300 meters distance from the cemetery.

As Chasovi

The geographical spanse of this chasovi is:

- E - to the East boundary of zastava rayon (region?).
- N - to the convergence of many paths which ultimately lead to the bridge of the Dospat River. Just East from Brushten.
- W - from Brushten cemetery and North from a small path leading to the scalachkon which is 50 paces.

The secret is accessible from a field through which small footpaths have converged. The entire rayon is operational.

Another naryad is composed of two, occasionally three, soldiers who work in three shifts: 6-7 hrs in winter and more than 8 hrs in summer. Soldiers were observed leaving the zastavas around 1730 hours.

74. After his escape, the informant asserted that, although the secret naryad may be abolished entirely or transferred to the Kosharik, the chasovi will probably maintain the regular three shifts.

Advantages (of naryad and chasovi op sites):

- a. (Movement) the path for Brushten easily observed
- b. Movement of persons endeavoring to approach Brushten bridge from the

~~SECRET~~

10th zastava rayon (can be seen)

- c. This guardpost)
The naryad) assists both the Na Scalata Secret and the 11th zastava
station)

beside Brushten bridge. (Example: During April 1953, when two persons attempting illegal escape were killed by the Brushten bridge, the Secret guarding the bridge area received help and support from this other Secret).

75. CHASOVI V. RAYONA NA DUBUT

A moving naryad whose area is the main path from Turkhovishka to Brushten, 100 meters south of the zastava to where the path comes the closest to the big curve made by the Dospet River (NE of the bridge, coordinates 058-997). This naryad patrols both ways and is composed of 2, occasionally 3 people. They worked in three shifts - the first shift left the zastava around 1830 hours. After the last shifts of the secret "na posta" and "Na Byaloto Dere" returned. The third shift returned the next morning. Each shift had a 5 hour tour of duty and the new shift met the old one right on the path. During the day this path is watched by the observation post located S from 40 post. The path winds its way among trees, which at night hide the naryad completely from a distance. Informant thinks this naryad will be kept up even after his escape, because of the wide area it covers, but thinks another secret might be added. The soldiers did not like this naryad, it is vulnerable to attack by infiltrators and also very easy to avoid it by waiting for the patrol to pass to walk W to 154-010 on the Dospet river, which is quite wide there and easily forded. This naryad was checked when "NA POSTA" and "NA BYALOTO DERE"

CHASOVI "PUTEKATA ZA 4th POST"

SECRETAdditional naryads

VIII. "Secret Na Chereshata"

Approximate location - 073-015. This secret is placed where the main path meet the so called Gornata puteka i.e. the path from YO Post. The soldiers are placed 20 miles East of Gornata puteka.

"Dulbokoto Dere" and "Golyamata skala" This place is covered with a few trees and thick underbrush, which provide good cover to the soldiers.

This post was ordered out and only at night, probably every other day when there were free soldiers in the zastava. It was not given on days when Zartava post and Patroles were given, because those days there were not enough soldiers. Same armament. The soldiers were armed like the other naryads. The naryad was usually composed of 3 shifts, 3 soldiers each. The first shift usually left the zastava building after all the other naryad located N, NE and E from it were out (around 1930-1000 o'clock) and the last shift returned after daybreak. Every naryad stayed approximately 5 hours in all including time for going and coming. In the day this place is not watched.

The way to and back was almost always the same. The soldiers usually used the central path hill to reach their post. The shifts of "Na Chereshata" passed where the naryad "Na Dulbokoto Dere" hid. Passing through that place the soldiers had to give recognition signals. Only the last shift used "Gornata Puteko" to return i.e. the one used by the last shift of the "Na Skalata" Post.

Very seldom did the soldiers use some of the small paths leading to the central path (somewhere around "Dulbokoto Dere" with "Gornata Puteka")

Informant thinks offer his escape this "Secret" will probably be discontinued, and a new "Secret" will be established somewhere W of the "Central path" between "Dulbokoto Dere" and the paths SW of Brushten (between Brushten and the Dospat river).

Advantages

- a. Help 5 other naryads: "Na Dulbokoto Dere", "Brushten", "Skalata", "Putekata za 4th post" and "Ot grobrshtata olostika"
- b. Protect an road where many of the main paths met.

"Na Chereshata" and "Naskalata" Can be avoided by passing between the two.

The soldiers like it because it is not too far from the zastava.

It is checked when the naryads N and E from it are checked. (Informant had been only once on a ryaol there)

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Daytime NaryadsI. Observation post

Informant claims that the 10th zastava had only one observation post and no "vishka". The reason the location of this single observation post enables the soldiers to observe almost the entire area of the zastava and quite a bit of Greek territory.

- (1) This observation post is located on a height around 100 meters from Y.O. Post (probably 061-991) and "Gornata Puteko" led to it. The place is covered with oak bushes about 4-5 feet tall allowing the soldiers to hide so they cannot be seen but from a short distance.

Often during the summer the place of the observation post is located on the high ground 20-30 m. NE of border piramid 183 (probably 070-005). Almost opposit (slightly to the NW) an old Greek border post. The place is covered with pine trees affording the soldiers good protection. They often climbed these pines. Across the border in Greek territory the region is bare.

Observation possibilities

Using binoculars the soldiers could see:

- a. When located around Y.O. Post. In Greek territory - as far as the stream and the abandoned hamlet of Borandzhik

In Bulgaria - the whole S area of the 10thzastava to the Zhishevo region. The entire W bank of the Dospat river (the river itself cannot be seen.

When the observation post is around #183, then chasovi "Na pranuda 183" is changed to a daytime chasovi sent around 4th O. Post. So the observation post and chasovi "Na pranuda 183" just changed places.

The #183 naryad was never activated when it snowed because the area was declared "Za Snezhna Polusa".

Can be observed as far as "Dulbokoto Dere" the big curve of the Dospat river. The zastava building is hidden and can not be seen.

- a. When Observation Post is near #183.
 To Greece - as above.
 To Bulgaria - Good observation and the zastava building (zastava itself can not be seen) the N part of the Zastava area as far as the big curve of the Dospat river.

This is only a two shift observation post, composed of 3 guards but in the summer of 55 their number was raised to 3. The first shift left the zastava anytime between 4-5 o'clock, sometimes even after 5. The same wasy with the second shift, anytime between 1100 and 1300 o'clock. At the fall of darkness the post was abandoned. Ordinarily the two shifts changed places on the spot, but on occasion the first shift left 20-30 m. earlier and waited for the 2nd shift around "Gornata Puteka" not to far from the observation post. "Chasovi Nadaba" is in the area at that time.

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Direction of Movement.

When beside Y.O. Post 3 paths were used for going to the place. The so called "Gornata Puteka" connected with zastava by a small path passing through the small ravine located S. from zastava.

When one reaches the central path at approximately 400-500 m. NE from the bridge should leave it and turn in a SE direction through a small path which connects that place with Y.O. Post.

A very small path which branched out from the central path near and S from the small ravine located S from zastava, and from that place running between "Gornata Puteka" and "Centralnata Puteka" reaches exactly to the height (W from Y.O. Post) from where this naryad observed. The last one of these three paths was mostly used for going or coming back of this naryad.

When beside #183:

Only one path is used. This is the path which connects zastava with "Golyamata scala" and which more or less runs parallel with the central path. When the soldiers left the zastava they used this path to reach the middle of the distance between zastava and "Dulbokoto Dere" S or SE direction from that place a small path branched out, which runs only to the top of the hill reached to approximately 70-80 m. N from #183. From that place til the place of their appointment the soldiers used to walk straight ahead through the forest without the use of any path.

There was no naryad during the night on that same place, but the border region used to be covered with the "secret" "Na mosta" or Chasovi na duba or when located around #183, by "Secret" "Na scalata", Na Chereskata", Na dulbokoto dere" and one deeper line by "secret" "Brushten" or chasovi "Ot Grobshata do Stirca".

Informant thinks after his escape this observation post can be abolished, but can be transferred NE from 40 Post where a height for observation was located. The place around #183 can not be changed, because there is no other convenient place. The only thing they can do is to change the place a little to 50 post or a little to the curve of the border line.

Advantages

- a. Good observation to Greek territory.
- b. Good observation to Bulgarian territory.
- c. This good position and observation makes putting unnecessary daytime Secrets on "Byaloto Dere", "Na Mosta" and in the whole South region of the 10th zastava, and from #183 to "Scalata", "Brushten", "Dulbokoto dere", "Otgrobshata do Stirca".
- d. Guarantees good hiding places for the soldiers.

It is almost impossible to avoid this observation post during the day.

The soldiers like this naryad because when they are appointed as members of this post they spend the day resting somewhere in the forest.

This naryad was not checked very often.

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II. Chasovi na granitsata "Na Stika"

This is a motion border naryad who watched the rayon from 50 post - 086-014 to border piramid #184 083-011 located on approximately 500-600 m. SW from 50 post. In a depth of approximately 500 m. from the border line. That rayon includes the two hills known as Dvete Chuki. This rayon extended approximately 50-60 m. S of the "Na skalata" secret. During the summer only. During the winter and especially when snow covered the ground these soldiers were forbidden to walk anywhere else in that rayon except through the path running from 5th post to near "Na skalata" secret. That was so because the whole riqn was declared for sneghna poluca. (This path was made only when there was snow).

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of. Guaranteeing good holding places for the soldiers.

- (9) There is almost no way to be avoided this obs post during the day.
- (10) The soldiers live thru naryad because when they are appointed as members of it's the whole day they spent being somewhere in the forest - for they could actually had a rest.
- (11) This naryad was not checked very often.

II (b) (hasovi na granitsata "Na Stuka".

This is a motion border naryad who watched the rayon from S O post - 086-014 - to border picamist #184-083-011 - located on approx. 500-600 m SW from S O post. And in a depth of approx. 500 m from the border line. ~~In that rayon~~ includes ~~the two~~ hills ~~named~~ "Dzhe Chui". The rayon ~~reaches~~ ^{extended} to approx. 50-60 m S from of the second "Na sualata" ~~sector~~ (2)

This place is covered with bushes and rare pine, beech & thuyina forest. They can be ^{SEEN} ~~seen~~ from approx. 50 m distance.

This naryad is ~~comp~~ an only daytime naryad (permanent) usually composed by two soldiers in two shifts.

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- (a) During the summer only. During the winter and especially when snow cover the ground to the soldiers were forbidden to walk somewhere else in that rayon except in the path running ~~between~~ the ~~two~~ ~~lines~~ from 5th post to near to secret na sculata. That was ordered because the whole rayon around was declared for Снежная полиция (In that path it moved only when there was snow)

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(2) This naryad is actually ~~can~~ daytime shift of the secret "Na Scalata". The last shift of this secret after the break of the day leave it place and become chasovi na grambada in the rayon shown above and can leave that place before the first shift from this naryad "Na Stika" comes. They usually changed on the place known as "Golyumata Seala" (see p. 4) The both shifts shifted themselves around that place too. The second shift can not leave that rayon before to come the first shift from the secret "Na scalata". The shift became as the chasovy went in N direction in the end of the forest (the closest place to "Sealata". There came the 1st shift from this secret and they shifted. So with this combination between a secret "Na sualata", and a chasovi "Na Stika" that operational rayon ~~is~~ used to be fully covered for 24 hours.

So the first shift left around 0730-0830 (depends of the season. Stayed 8 hours including the way - 240 for both direction and come bac around 1230-1430.
 Second shift - 1100-1300 and came back around 1900-2000.

(3) For way to go and come back this naryad used so called "Gornata piteka" i.e. this one described on point - A-4 - used for coming back from the 3rd shift of the secret "Na scalata".

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②. That is a motion naryed, but they ~~at~~ but it was permitted to stop and to hole themselves for 15-20 minute, but usually the soldiers bed somewhere and there spent 1 hour or more. As a matter of fact then they acted as a daytime secret

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(5) Advantages

- a. To prevent escapes of Breukten colleagues
- b. To cover an operational rayon.

(6) Can be avoided by observation, and where it passes in one direction to be penetrated behind it. Once passed the rayon watched by that naryad during the day there were no other naryads till Breukten and the only one was that given from 11th zastava near Breukten bridge.

(7) The soldiers like this naryad because it is a daytime naryad.

(8) It is checked seldomly

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III (1) Charovi na granitaba "Na piramida 183"

The reason of this naryad is from #184 till to border piramida #182 (approx. -066-002), located on approx. 100 s from the curve the border line made on that place. And in depth of approx. 100 m. from the border line. That is officially rayon of that naryad, but the soldier did not fulfilled it because #182 and rayon around it can be watched very well and from the observation post located around 40. Post. That is why the actual rayon of this naryad used to be from #184 to #183 (approx. 070-005), and in deep approx. 100 m. from the border line.

This place is covered with bushes and pine forest. They can be seen from approx. 100 m. distance.

(a)

(2) That is one daytime impermanent naryad. He is given almost every day with exception of the days when the observation post is established around #183. Then this naryad is sent in the rayon around 40 Post which had been free because the observation post was transferred to #183.

It is composed by 2 soldiers in 2 shifts. The first one leave zastava around 0600-0700 o'clock, after the observation post, and came back around 1400-1500. The second shift left zastava around 1300-1400 o'clock and came back around 2000-2100 o'clock. The shift had been made on the "Gornata Puteva" (to 40. Post) on the place where the small path coming from

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When the ground is covered with snow that naryad had been not given at all, no observation post around #, because all this rayon had been declared for sneshna polusa. In that case the covering of the rayon had been left to deeper naryads: "Dilbonoto De...", "Na chersht...", "na Slakata", "Na St...", and even "Brishfen"

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justava through the small ravine located S from justava reached "Gornata Pitena".

In the days when naryad was sent "Na piteuata ka 4 post", the second shift can not leave the post (184-183) before to make shift with the first shift from the shosovi "Na piteuata for 4 post." If this naryad is only one shift to it came back without to wait for the first shift "Na piteuata 183". But if this naryad was 3 shifts then the last one must change from the first one from "Na piteuata 183". In that case we have a full 24 hour coverage of that rayon. They shifted on the same place (see above)

- (2) This naryad used the following way for going and coming. Left justava and started in the small path running through the small ravine located beside the justava. In that path they reached to the "Gornata pitena". They walked in it in NE direction for approx. 300 m. and reached to another small ravine on that place they left "Gornata Pitena" and curved on right using a very small path running through that ravine and reaching straight to #183. The soldier used the same way and for coming back

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(5) Advantages

- a. Guard the place above sustava.
- b. Watch a operational ~~for~~ area, &
- c. ——— a considerable length from the border line.
- d. Help to the other naryads given around
(the observation post and "Na Strica")

(6) a. To be observed the place and where the naryad passes to be penetrated in the rayon. So if one succeed to pass it, from that place till Dospad River there is no other daytime naryad.

(7) The soldiers love it because it is close to the sustava and is a daytime naryad.

(8) It was seldom checked.

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Border Post

This is a Border naryad which purpose is to take the post and persons addressed to somebody from 10th zastava, but together with that they covered a given place. The naryad was given 2-3 times weekly (almost every other day). The post they received from Slashten commandatura. The naryad is composed usually by 2 persons but sometime and by 3 persons. They leave zastava usually in the morning from 0400 - 0900 depend of that whether something must be prepared to be carried to Slashten. They used the central path coming from Bruchsten, passing beside zastava building, after that crossing the bridge and through "Byaloto Dere" and arrived in Tikhovrshka. From there using the path running in the ravine connecting Tikhovrshka with Slashten reached Slashten commandatura (see the sketch). They came back in the same way. Meanwhile often in that way they looked over ^{for track} the "polusata" located around "Byaloto dere" and checked the document of everybody they met in their way.

Around 1800-1930 o'clock they came back. They had 2-3 hours to go and 2-3 hours to come back, but did not leave Slashten before to receive the post at noon, given them around 1400 o'clock in Slashten.

In the days when this naryad was given probably one of the additional naryads as "Na chershata" and "Pitekata" (a 4 Post) was not given.

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Never this message was given during the night but sometime it was late and came around 2100 in morning. There is no any change or shifts.

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Patrol

At most 3 times weekly from this postava had been sent patrol to Brüshten and Jhishevo. Sometimes only 2 times ^{weekly} - one to Jhishevo and one to Brüshten.

These patrols were composed by 2 soldiers, always from old recruit classes and both of them armed with submachine guns. They checked the documents of everybody they met and when arrived in respective village they may stay ~~to~~ there the whole they ~~to~~ till the evening. In the village they met persons who were charged to observe what happens in the village - probably members of village Q. After they walked around the villages and checked the documents of the unknown for them persons they met. They gathered info from these persons and so on.

They leave postava around 0700-0730 o'clock but

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possible and earlier or later. When they had some info that somebody unknown had come in the house of some villager they may leave earlier in order to be to this house before this person leaves. Such patrols were usually sent Sunday.

And they came back in different time, sometimes early afternoon (the Brushten patrol), but usually after darkfall (especially this one going to Zhizhevo). Sometimes Sunday the commander asked the soldier who will like to be sent patrol and so will have his appointment, and his Sunday leave. Usually the soldiers sent patrols during the night was charged and with some other navyed. The patrol going to Zhizhevo seldom went and to the Kochan (without to have order to do so - just for an walk).

Ways

- 1 The patrol going to Brushten does not use the central path, but almost always so called Gornaya puteka, which entered the central one ~~at~~ on approx. 600 meters from Brushten.
- 2 The Patrol going to Zhizhevo used the central path Brushten-Turkuvshka to go till the bridge and from there started to the central path running from the bridge to Zhizhevo (marked clearly on the map).

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The soldiers liked to be patroles because it was something like sunday leave for them.

Usually in the days patrole had been sent one of the additional naryads - such like "Na. chureshata" or "Na. piteucata 3a 4. post" was not given.

Chasovi na zastava

This is a day and night naryad. Its rayon is the rayon around zastava burbling when he had right of free motion, but often it went ~~around~~ ^{around} the small bunker located ^{beside} on the top of the height E from zastava and on approx. 150 m. from it. From that place he was able to observe the whole zastava ^{area} ~~rayon~~ and not only that but can observe and a big part from the zastava rayon.

So it can observe to the bridge and even behind it; the border line around 40 Post and a little around #184; saw the paths central paths from zastava till the bridge and almost the whole rayon around it; and a small part with some of the paths in N direction till "Dilbovado Dere".

This soldiers wore a beoculyar (binocle) and his duty is not to watch only the area around the zastava burbling but and to observe the whole rayon can be seen from the place around the bunker (that is why he is very often there)

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This naryad is usually composed by 2 soldiers, but sometimes, especially during the night and after onto for expecting violation, it was composed by 2 soldiers (where there were free soldiers). This naryad was composed by 3 shifts, changed every 4 hours.

0800-1200

1200-1600

1600-2000

2400-2400

2400-0400

0400-0800

He is armed with his personal weapon. Can not be changed after escape of some border guard. This is one of the naryads the soldiers liked most.

Alarm Group

Day and night there was an alarm group in zastava. It was usually composed by 6-8 soldiers, ready every moment to leave zastava and went go to a certain place to help a given naryad. They slept dressed, but without shoes and jacket. Some of the soldiers used to take off all their clothes; the commanders did not pay any big attention of this group.

Zasada never had been given in 10th Eastern region.

(a)

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Description of the Border line in 10th zastava rayon.

10th zastava rayon includes the places from 5th Old post till "Byaloto dere" (coordination given)

In that distance there were 5 border pyramids -
180, 181, 182, 183 and 184 - in direction from "Byaloto dere" to 5 O. Post.

That length of the border line is marked as follows

- a. In whole that length a beam of tree place was made (proseca) with width of approx. 8 m. There was not such a proseca only around 5 O.P. for approx. 200 m.
- ⓐ - There was no other marks in that rayon; no barbed wire fence, no plough stripes, no controlno sledova polosa; only on few places and in small length there were plough places - such place has beside "Byaloto dere" - approx. 100 m; SW from 4 O.P. - approx. 60-70 m; and E from # 183 - approx. 150 m.

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- ② All cuted trees and bushes are piled on the inside part of this proceed and formed something like a stabor wide approx. 2 m. ^{and h = 1 m.} which is not so easy to be passed through.

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Engineer-technical equipments

Info. claims there were very few such:

In Sastava region there were not: barbed wire fence; signal lines; alarm wires; control threads; vishui; mine fields; wolf trap; or some branches. The only of such they had are the following:

1. Automatic signalizers Such were met on the following places.

a. Approx. place - 050 - 991 to 993. - close to the bridge. Located in the space between Dospat river and the path running from the bridge to Turehovshka. They are not permanent - the navy puts them every night (1950) and takes off every morning (the break of the day). There are two signalizers on that place.

b. Approx. place - 050 - 994. Located on approx. 10 m. W from the bridge. It is stretched across the path running from the bridge to Zhrshevo - only one signalizer (only every night)

c. Approx. place - 051 - 988. Located on approx. 600 m. from "Nyalo dere" (N) and on approx. 300 m. S from there shown in point "a" and between Dospat river and the path running from the bridge to Turehovshka (only every night). Two signalizers

d. Approx. place - 080 - 017. Located beside - NW from secret "Na skalata" on approx. 150 m. NW from this secret, on approx. 150 m. W from the path

running from Brushlen to 5 Post and especially par-
 ticularly close to the bridge made. These sig-
 nalizers were put beside - on 1 1/2 m. N from the
 small path ~~connecting~~ branching out from the central
 path on approx. 500 m. S from Brushlen, passing
 N on 60-70 m. from the place known as "Golyama
 skala" and passing beside the secret "Na skala" and
 reaching the 50 Post (see secret "na skala").
 There were 3 signalizer put every night.

2. Dog's Block post

Approx. place - OS2 - 992. Located on approx.
 20-40 m. E from the bridge. So it is in addition
 to the narrow "na Mosta" which can be somewhere
 around that place or on the W. side of the bridge.

3. Snejhna palusa

During the winter such was established on the
 following places:

a. Between the border line and the old stober
 made from piled trees and branches which is lo-
 cated on approx. 80 to 100 m. from the border line
 in the whole length of 10th rayon. It was strictly
 forbidden to the soldiers to leave any traces on that
 place.

b. The whole rayon between 5th D. Post, the
 border line and the path running from Chuvite
 (near 5th post) passing beside secret "Na skala"
 and after on approx. 60-70 m. N. from ~~secret~~ "Golya-
 mata skala" and from there - the line connecting it with # 102

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- c. The place ~~N~~ from "Dyaloto dere" and W beside Despat river, where normally is a plough stripe.
- d. The place between the path for 4th post and the central path from gartava to the bridge (Brashken-Tuehovskta)

4. Traps

Info. heard that during the summer, wire traps were put in gartava rayons. They were made by thin wire, bound for some fee. On one wire there were 3-4 traps (primus). These primus had been hidden in the grass in almost perpendicular position. When an illegal person passed through that place it was easy one of his feet (the shoe) to enter in this primus and to under the force of the stepping it will stege its feet. Trying to take it off the illegal will lost time and most probably and the other of his feet will enter in some of the other primus located beside the first. and he will lost time while try to free his legs from them. So the closer naryad will be able to approach him.

Info does not know where such primus had been put on that re gartava rayon.

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given by 11th "Jastava" Isuir", attached
to 3rd Commandatura Dospat-66-72 from
16th Otryad Nevrouop

Info. can not give any info. neither about 3rd
Commandatura, nor about 11th Jastava, which he
did not see ~~at all~~. The only information he
can give is about the approx. location of that
Jastava and two naryads given by Ft.

This Jastava building is located on approx.
800-1000m E from 5th O post and somewhere on
the slope of the ravine located on that place.
- approx. - 094-012.

Naryads

1. ~~Ground~~ Brushkin bridge - 085-029. This is a
bridge ~~located~~ ^{OVER THE} Dospat river between
Brushkin and 7 Isruncha. Before that bridge
occurred the ~~bridge~~ during VI. 1953. Info knows
that from 11th Jastava a permanent naryad
was given around this bridge. It was composed
by 3 soldiers. Info does not know whether
this is a only night or day and night naryad,
but he claim that once on 13 III. 1955 he passed
through the bridge around 15:50 o'clock and there
was no ~~any~~ ^{any} other details.

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2. Chasovi na granitsa from 11th zastav
been given near to the W side of 11th
both night known as "Chuk"
and on approx 150 m from border line
a motion border guard, composed by
soldiers. Info. personally saw that
somewhere E and beside to "Chuk" ^{around 1500}
other details.

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Signals

- 1 2 rifle shots — ~~_____~~
- 2 _____ 1 gunshot _____ from the
 secrets located around zastava structure (boundaries),
 because they are far away and most likely the shots
 will not be heard.
- 2 Automatic shooting with light machine gun —
 zastava attached, navyals to come back to
 zastava immediately.

Opovnavatel'ni znaki

- 1 0200-0400 - ~~no number~~ ^{с рече} no number
 dayno } .1, 2, 3 and 4
 number } notes.
- no number with ~~_____~~ - 1, 2, and 3 with
 number with ~~_____~~ no number with ~~_____~~

Info ~~_____~~ very seldom the calling and
 the answer ~~_____~~ the same means ~~_____~~ and
 very often with ~~_____~~ such. For instance if
 the calling is ~~_____~~ (1, 2, 3 and 4 notes), very seldom
 the answer was ~~_____~~ (_____), but usually
 the answer will be ~~_____~~ (_____).
 Умножение зычале уробану от муботру
 уи нммуи ре дум прануиубано

SECRET

Propusk + Otsiv.

Propusk — always name in house in Bulgaria

Otsiv — part of the soldier uniform, weapon
equipment, ammunition, or something
with connection with Border Troops

Always the pass word and the answer began
with the same first letter. For instance.

Burgas — Botushi.

SECRET

Documents Issued to Soldiers

Every soldier in B Troops, Info. guesses and from other military troops were issued two booklets:

1. Most of them had the title "Voenna i unishna" (Military booklet). This booklet was approx. 10 x 7 cm with soft covers - in yellow cover. It content only 4 or 5 sheets. No picture was put in it. On the first sheet the name of the soldier and his number, in zastava (as he is listed in zastava), where from he is, and to which border zastava he is attached were written down in the booklet. Info. claims that nothing was written on the next pages. What for is this booklet Info. does not know.

Samolichna

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3. Document for home leave.

When a soldier received a home-leave he was issued a ticket for that. That ticket ("Bilet za otpus" - its title wrote on the head) was an ordinary white colored sheet. It was typewritten with place to be added some necessary data. In that ticket was written to ~~whom~~ ^{whom} it is issued, where from he is, what kind of leave, how many days - from to; the reason for that home leave; and to which batalion he is attached.

On ~~the~~ its right hand up corner was put klishe of the commandatura. (N and ovalya of it).

It was signed by Chief of Commandatura Staff (Dimotiv) and stamped with the commandatura stamp.

(On the ticket info. received in G. III. till 12/17/57 it was written as reason - sick mother.)

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1. Info claims the discipline in B. Troops is not in good level. In U.K. it was good, but in *zastava* not to good. Especially, no respect the soldiers paid to the sergeant personnel and especially to those of them who served their regular service. But he claims that more of the orders of officers were strictly fulfilled. Info claims that especially before VII. 1953 there was almost no discipline in 10th + 11th *zastava*, everybody bed and ~~sleep~~ slept when been *naryad*. According to him now the discipline was increased, ~~not~~ mainly because of the frequent checks of the *naryads*. He claims that around III. 1955 the soldiers fulfilled strictly the orders in connection with the *naryads*.

2. He claims that ^{almost a half} ~~many~~ few of the soldiers served their service with wish.

They received good food: 1 kg. Bread per day, good breakfast - tea with cheese, jam, *halva* or *kashkaval* (of big price); lunch - usually 3 meals - soup + meal + desert (*kompot*, *syutlyach*, *spagetty* + sugar and eggs, fruits); dinner - 2 meals - ~~meat~~ + desert + something soup. It was supposed 4 times in week to be given meat (with; rice, potatoes, vegetables, *popska yachnitya*), but sometime they ate every day; sometime no once during the week. 10th *zastava* had a sheep flock during 1954, but there was no such for 1955.

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