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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

BULGARIAN MILITARY, RESISTANCE ACTIVITY INCREASING

REPORT BULGARIA CONSTRUCTING FORTIFICATIONS -- Izmir, Yeni Asir, 12 Jul 51

Trieste, 11 July -- According to information given by a refugee from Bulgaria, who had completed his military service, very strong fortifications have been constructed in the region of Dolno-Kamartsi, situated in a deep valley 25 kilometers from Sofia.

Among these, six underground concrete constructions are especially important. When the construction of these was completed, ammunition was carried constantly for five consecutive days and buried in these fortifications, which are 6 meters deep.

The Dolno-Kamartsi region has been declared a prohibited zone.

CALLS 10 MORE CLASSES TO COLORS -- Izmir, Anadolu, 12 Jul 51

Athens, 11 July (Turkish News Agency) -- Military activity in Bulgaria is increasing. In May 1951, the class of 1930 was called to the colors, and toward the end of June 1951, the ten classes which were under arms in the years 1927 - 1937 were recalled. According to official reports from Sofia, these classes were called for training in the use of Russian methods and techniques. Moreover, stricter measures are being taken by the Bulgarians on the Bulgarian-Turkish border.

According to reports from Dimitrovgrad (formerly Rakovski), recently a large quantity of equipment and large numbers of soldiers passed through this town en route to the Turkish border. It was impossible to determine whether these were Bulgarian troops wearing Soviet uniforms or whether they were actual Soviet Army units.

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REPORT CLANDESTINE RESISTANCE INCREASING -- Istanbul, Cumhuriyet, 15 Jul 51

Reports from Bulgaria indicate that the 1950 summer was very droughty and the harvest very small. Many men were conscripted in order to exert pressure on the Greek and Yugoslav borders to the Soviets' advantage. Saboteurs have set many granaries on fire. The USSR has replenished the wheat which it sold to Britain with the wheat which it took from Bulgaria.

Despite the fact that the daily bread ration during the winter was 300 grams for civilians and 800 grams for the military, the stock of grains was insufficient. Bread, which was rationed and consisted of one half barley, one fourth rye, and one fourth wheat, was selling at 80 leva a loaf. White bread was selling in the black market at 2,000-3,000 leva. Instead of three meals a day, the troops were limited to two. For the third meal, the troops had to depend on "kolete" packages sent to them by their families. To give an idea of the bread prices, it is enough to mention that the daily earnings of an average worker are 200-300 leva.

Spring, with its timely rains, was good for sowing. The number of persons forced to emigrate to Turkey was limited to the minimum. Those who were removed earlier were replaced by Koponaji nomad gypsies from the Black Sea coast. Another group of Turks was hastily sent from their homes to the vast valleys along the Danube.

The Bulgarian farmers did not want to work because they had to pledge to turn in an amount equal to, and often larger than, the prospective yield of their farm. To fulfill his pledge, a farmer was forced in the end to deprive himself of the daily amount of 350 grams of wheat allowed for each member of his family.

The Communists, who saw that all this would have bad results, ordered that severe measures be taken against farm workers' cooperatives and that those involved in sabotage activities be punished, to serve as an example to others.

When harvest time came, the farmers did not want to deliver the crops. In addition, there were not enough men to help in harvesting. Following this, forced labor was imposed on the city dwellers. For example, of the 165,000 inhabitants of Plovdiv, 35,000 were sent out to harvest the crops.

Active interference on the part of the farmers began. For example, the farmers of the village of Bogatovo, in Sevlievo Okoliya, decided not to deliver their harvest to the cooperative. Having decided that if the men were the leaders in this move they would be punished, they used women and children as a front, thinking that the militia would be lenient toward them. However, the result was 20 dead women and children.

A similar incident occurred in the village of Yesirli, in Sliven Okoliya, where militiamen, who had come to collect the harvest, tried to arrest a girl who attempted to speak in defense of the villagers. She escaped to her house and opened fire on the militiamen with an old German machine gun, killing two of them and wounding the rest.

In some cases, resistance was more daring, such as the following, which was witnessed by Vice-Premier Georgi Chankov. The village of Nikolaevo, in Pleven Okoliya, which is full of farm workers' cooperatives, seems to be the center of the resistance movement. To ascertain whether party members were to blame, Chankov went to Nikolaevo. There he was told plainly by the farmers that they did not want to join farm workers' cooperatives. This irritated Chankov's guards. Some 50 of the farmers and nine guards were wounded and two of the guards were killed. The people of the village were removed to an unknown place.

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In Dobrudzha, things are in complete disorder. In fact, this region, where the US flag is hoisted over government buildings and where insulting remarks with reference to Stalin and Chervenkov are written on the walls, has been the cause of several reprimands of the Bulgarian Communists on the part of the USSR.

This has caused Chervenkov to make a personal trip to Dobrudzha. According to statements of a person from Tutrakan, he was met in many places with the shouts of the villagers: "You usurpers! You cannot steal our harvest."

The most widely used slogan by the Bulgarian villagers now is: "You only reap what you sow."

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