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SOURCE Zeri i Popullit.

URGE IMPROVEMENT IN AGITATOR'S TECHNIQUES

Bolshevik agitation is an extremely important instrument for the politico-ideological education of the masses. It aims to explain to all their role and their obligations in the application of the decisions of the party and the government, thus mobilizing the masses of the population.

In many instances, the political work carried out among the masses by the party organizations is unsatisfactory and does not meet the needs of the day. A common fault among agitators is their failure to address the masses in sufficiently concrete, aggressive, and convincing terms. Too frequently they speak to workers and peasants in inappropriate phraseology, without reference to the real ideals and aspirations of the masses. The Albanian agitators should imitate their Soviet counterparts who have learned to address workers and farmers in a language which they understand and to speak in specific terms, never failing to point out how their efforts will be rewarded in the form of increased consumer goods, etc.

It must never be forgotten that the agitator is also a Stakhanovite whose duty it is to help develop the Stakhanovite spirit in others, aid in the combating of foreign spies, kulak elements, and ideology, and make the citizens aware of their obligations to the party and the government. Unfortunately, there are agitators, for example, in Lushnje, who not only fail to fight the kulaks but even go so far as to say, "The kulaks are all gone. There are no more kulaks left."

Experience has taught that party agitation is most successful when the agitators themselves set examples. The record of Kako Goranxise, agitator in Gjirokaster, is a case in point, while those of agitators Demir Balla, Shyqyri Culi, and others, from Durres district, are truly deplorable.

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The responsibility for improving agitation rests largely with the party committees. Very often, they relegate all political work to the section for agitation and propaganda. The members of the Lushnje and Vlora bureaus, for example, during collection time interested themselves, in percentages and production figures but made no effort to carry on necessary political work among the masses.

Another unfortunate fact is the failure of classes, seminars, and training programs for agitators to function regularly and on schedule. In addition, the agitator's library placed at the disposition of each agitator is all too little used. In Gjirokaster, for example, only 9 percent of the agitator's library items have been sold.

Thus, party organizations are confronted by the genuine need to improve materially the quality of agitation in Albania.

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