CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

REPORT

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE OF

1952

Sociological - Education, schools, students Political

INFORMATION

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 31 Jan 1953

WHERE

SUBJECT

PUBLISHED Sofia

DATE

**PUBLISHED** 7 - 11 Dec 1952 NO. OF PAGES

LANGUAGE

Bulgarian

SUPPLEMENT TO

REPORT NO.

M ARY MARRER TO AN E REPRODUCTION OF THIS

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE:

Newspapers as indicated.

## WOMEN IN BULGARIAN POLITICAL LIFE; EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS, ENROLIMENT

BULGARIAN WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICES -- Sofia, Rabotnicheako Delo, 7 Dec 52

According to Tsola Dragoycheva, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones, 56,092 women agitators and propagandists participated in the elections of 15 May 1949 and 157,659 in the elections of 18 December 1949.

At present, women occupy the following high positions: one is a minister Tsola Dragoycheva, one is an ambassador Stela Blagoeva, Ambassador to Moscow, four are assistant ministers, and 38 are deputies to the People's Assembly.

During the first elections for people's soviets in 1949, a total of 37,000 deputies were elected, including 5,646 women. Five hundred women were appointed as court assessors and judges. Half of the citizens participating in 11,000 election commissions, which included over 160,000 citizens, were women.

A total of 16,915 election commissions with 400,000 persons will be active during the elections of people's soviets on 14 December 1952, at which time, 60,000 men and women will be elected as workers' deputies in okrug, okoliya, city, rayon, and village People's Soviets.

Among the female candidates is Magda Gineva, chief of the women's section of the Central Committee of the BKP (Bulgarian Communist Party) and member of the Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Twelve women are now directors of enterprises, 15 are members of the Central Council of Trade Unions, 543 work in trade union committees, and 25,848 have other responsible jobs in industry.

About 500,000 women have joined field and livestock-raising brigades, 20,000 are zveno (group) leaders, 3,030 are members of TKZS (cooperative labor farm) administrations, 4,142 are leaders and workers in livestock-raising farms, and 758 are tractor drivers.

- 1 -

|       |        | CLASSIFICATION | RESTRICTED   |                                        |
|-------|--------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| STATE | X NAVY | X NSRB         | DISTRIBUTION | ·· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — |
| ARMY  | X AIR  | X FBI          |              |                                        |

Declassified in Part -Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/25

STAT

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/10/25 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700100398-8

## RESTRICTED

At present, there are 631 rural maternity centers in Bulgaria and 1,175 rural dispensaries for women and children. All okrug hospitals have children's wards. During the past years, three new children's clinics and ten children's sanatoriums were opened. A pediatric research institute was also opened.

By the end of 1951, there were 278 day nurseries with 882 nurses. Now there are 42 Sunday nurseries with 2,067 children and 1,137 half-day nurseries with 48,048 children. There were 3,460 seasonal nurseries in rural areas, with 4,760 nurses and 159,200 children at the end of 1951.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IMPROVES -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 10 Dec 52

According to Marin P. Geshkov, Assistant Minister of Public Education, during the 1951 - 1952 school year, only 8,000 children were not in school, while during the 1952 - 1953 school year, only 0.5 percent of the children of school age were not registered in some school.

During the 1952 - 1953 school year, there are 249 secondary schools in Bulgaria. Of these, 180 are edinnite pulni sredni obshtoobrazovatelni uchilishta (united and complete secondary general-education schools), modeled after the Sogymnasiums are being opened. There are 1,637 kindergartens, with 68,705 children. 182,837 children.

During the 1951 - 1952 school year, there were 279 vocational schools. At present, there are 1,057 Turkieh schools with 87,235 children. There is a Turkish Gymnasium in Kolarovgrad, a Turkish cooeducational secondary school in Momchilgrad, a Turkish gymnasium for girls in Ruse, and three Turkish teachers: schools, including the one in Sofia. A Turkish department is being opened in the teachers' institute in Kolarvograd, and three Turkish departments are being added to Sofia University.

There are also 12 Armenian and 10 gypsy schools in Bulgaria.

There are 24 teachers' schools and 10 teachers' institutes in Bulgaria. At present, 2,500 teachers are being trained for gymnasium preparatory schools.

There are 84 homes for 5,851 children without parents.

59,716 WORKERS' DEPUTIES REGISTERED -- Sofia, Otechestven Front, 10 Dec 52

According to Georgi Damyanov, President of the Presidium of the Pecple's Assembly, 59,716 candidates are registered for the election of people's soviets of workers' deputies -- 48,396 men and 11,320 women. Of the 59,716 candidates, 5,333 are blue-collar workers, 19,303 are white-collar workers, 23,680 are members of TKZS, 8,986 are private farmers, 881 are artisans, and 1,753 are of miscellaneous professions.

8,514 SCHOOLS IN BULGARIA -- Sofia, Otechestven Front, 11 Dec 52

There are 8,514 schools in Bulgaria, attended by 1,169,540 students, and there are 24,605 more teachers there now than in 1944. The government has extablished 1,038 minority schools in Bulgaria. There are 14 higher educational institutions in Bulgaria, with 36 faculties attended by 30,000 students. By the end of the 1951 - 1952 school year, 435,611 citizens became literate, and by the end of 1953, illiteracy will be eliminated altogecher.

- E N D -

- 2<sup>'</sup>-

RESTRICTED

STAT