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COMMUNIST PARTY EDUCATION -- Sofia, Novo Vreme, Jan 51

by Spas Rusinov

The study of Marxist-Leninist science arms the members of the Bulgarian Communist Party with knowledge of the laws of social development and political struggles, with a deep understanding of the Party's policy, strengthens the Party members ideologically and mobilizes them for the successful solution of the great and historic task of building socialism.

The Bulgarian Communist Party has always taken great care to teach Marxist-Leninist theories to its members.

The task of eliminating the existing disproportion between the numerical strength of the Party and the level of Marxist-Leninist training of Communists is one of primary importance, requiring the organizations of the Party to work constantly toward raising the level of political education. They must create the necessary conditions for the successful Marxist-Leninist education of Communists.

A new proof of the great concern of the Party for the Communist education of its members is the resolution of the Politburo of 29 June 1950 on the Marxist-Leninist education of Party members and candidates during the Party's 1950 - 1951 school year. The resolution mentions the fundamental problems of the organization, as well as the implementation and discernment of Party propaganda.

Thanks to the constant care of the Party, its Central Committee

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tee, and V. Chervenkov, all the necessary conditions exist in Bulgaria today for a constant ideological-political growth of Party members, candidates, and state personnel, as well as for spreading an extensive propaganda of Marxism-Leninism among all strata of the working people.

To date, 3,420,000 copies of the works of Marx and Lenin have been published in Bulgaria. Stalin's Short Course in the History of the VKP (b), which is an encyclopedia of Marxism-Leninism, has been published in 170,000 copies. A total of 1,316,000 Copies of Stalin's works have been published in Bulgaria thus far.

The Party gives regular training, (as well as preliminary) to administrative Party Personnel. Since the Fifth Congress of the Party, more than 17,000 Communists have attended night schools, as well as one-month and 3-month courses.

One of the important reasons for raising the level of Party education is to use trained personnel as propagandists.

Executing the resolution of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Party organizations accomplished a great deal in the regular training and preliminary training of propagandists during the period of preparation for the Party's new school year.

More than 19,000 propagandists completed the one-month and the 20-day courses by taking leave from their work and the three-month

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courses without taking any leave.

The extensive network of Party education centers affords the opportunity for all Communists to engage in studies commensurate with their theoretical knowledge, general training, and enthusiasm.

The measures taken by the Party for raising the level of Party education give Party committees and organizations the possibility of achieving great improvements in administering Marxist-Leninist education among Communists and of constantly raising the quality and the ideological standards of courses, study centers, lectures, and consultations.

The opening of the school year was preceded by extensive preparatory work on the part of the CC of the BCP (Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party) and local Party organizations.

The bureau sessions of the okrug committees, <sup>in</sup> which the propaganda and agitation sections participated; the augmented plenary sessions of okoliya, municipal, and rayon committees; and the organizational meetings of basic Party organizations for studying the Politburo resolution on Marxist-Leninist education and for drawing up concrete measures for the opening of the scholastic year, contributed a great deal to the clarification of the problems connected with propaganda and Party education.

As a result of the measures adopted, by 1 October 1950 the Party had organized and began classes in 5,323 general education schools attended by 102,320 persons, 7,058 political schools attended by 134,808 persons, and 5,628 study centers attended by 82,686 persons.

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Those engaged in independent studies and those who attend the Party's night schools within the system of Party education comprise in all 363,163 persons, of whom 320,317 are member or candidates of the Party. This number is equivalent to 74.2 percent of the total number of Party members and candidates.

With last year's introduction of the political school as a medium of education, a decisive step forward was made, a larger number of Communists were included in the Party education system. It was ascertained, however, that subjects taught at political schools were too difficult for many Party members and candidates. This necessitated the creation of general-education schools as the first step in offering Party education to semiliterate Party members and candidates. Most Party members study in political schools and general-education schools. Party administrations must regularly supervise and assist these centers during the school year.

Seminars for propagandists at okoliya, municipal, and rayon committees were established simultaneously with study centers.

The basic element in Party propaganda is the high ideological and political level of the studies in general education schools, political schools, and study centers. The Party organizations must pay special attention to the quality and ideological level of the propaganda work.

However, with the opening of the school year, some Party administrations discontinued their interest in the activity of the education centers. Instead of paying close attention to educational work and ex-

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tending assistance to the propagandists and students of Marxism-Leninism, they left the whole educational work to the propagandists.

At certain locations, the prescribed curriculum was studied only as a matter of form. The classes at some study centers and political schools last less than one hour. This is particularly true of certain factory organizations which use the short lunch recess for giving lectures. Study centers, political schools, and general education schools at enterprises in Iskur and at the Dryanovo Railroad Air Factory conduct lectures after working hours. In order that the students may catch the train home, these lectures last only 40 to 50 minutes. Similar examples can be cited concerning other enterprises in the country.

A serious weakness of Party education is the inferior study method in study centers, political schools, and general-education schools. The propagandists from Dulboki in Stara Zagora Okoliya, Kunchevo in Kazanluk Okoliya, Rumyantsevo in Lukovit Okoliya, and Morava in Svishtov Okoliya, etc read directly from the textbook and often read very badly. In such cases the students get bored, do not pay attention, and after two or three cease attending the lectures. The task of the propagandist is not to read the material, but to present and explain the nature of his subject in a persuasive and interesting way. He must talk to his listeners in a comradely fashion and combine theory with the practical activity of the Party and the government.

General discussions are of very great importance for the study

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of Marxist-Leninist theory. By means of discussions the past material is reviewed, fundamental questions are clarified, and the knowledge of the students is checked. In conducting the discussions, a good propagandist can hold the attention of all present by directing their interest to four or five fundamental questions on the subject. The propagandist should allow the listeners to say what they have to say on the subject under discussion and, after everyone has recited, he should make a summary and pass on to the next question.

Instead of interesting comradely discussions and examinations of different problems, certain propagandists resort to the formalistic school method which has been condemned by practice.

Such a method does not help the listeners to check their knowledge and does not inspire a thorough study of the material. The listeners, as well as the propagandist, must prepare carefully for discussions. Only in such a case can the discussions be carried on a high ideological and political level and give the desired results.

An important condition for the mastering of Marxist-Leninist science by Party members and candidates is high discipline in study centers, political schools, and general education schools. An inspection has revealed that at many locations the attendance of classes varies from 60 to 70 percent, and that at other locations lectures are postponed because of the absence of the majority of students. This was the case in Pleven, Belya Slatina, and Silistra Okoliyas.

The irregular attendance and the loose discipline in the Party education system is the result of poor Party guidance. The Party com-

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mittees must hold those Party members and candidates who undermine the discipline in the educational centers responsible for their actions.

Last year's experience disclosed that with the arrival of spring a large number of the study groups, especially in villages, are disbanded and their activity is terminated prematurely. The successful fulfillment of the educational plan within the period prescribed by the CC of the BCP will be assured only by means of a systematic strengthening of educational discipline.

The inadequate independent work of students contributes greatly to the unsatisfactory ideological content of the lectures at study centers and political and general education schools. An inspection of several study groups showed that certain students come to class unprepared and that they are relying upon what they have retained from previous lectures. In such cases the discussions are slow and discouraging and the results are poor.

Lenin has always said: "Do not reduce our revolutionary science to a bookish dogma." The majority of the Bulgarian propagandists still lack the ability to present various questions of theory and history as they are related to life and to socialist construction in Bulgaria. They do not help students in mastering the essence of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The Bolshevik qualities of a propagandist -- lofty ideology, clarity and adequacy of expression, passion and persuasion -- must be acquired by every propagandist.



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Party education must be carried out in such a way that Party members and candidates can thoroughly master the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin. They must learn from the rich experience of the VCP (b) how the revolutionary theory must be used in solving the problems of socialist construction. Party members must be educated in a spirit of unshaken conviction in the strength and future of the working class and in the historic justification of the Communist cause.

The weaknesses of Party education are due to defects in the Party administration. Certain Party committees did not carry out the instructions of the CC of the BCP on the organization of study centers. Instead of basing the selection of a curriculum on individual needs Party committees have permitted mechanical procedures to prevail in assigning Communists to the different grades of Party education. Many such cases have occurred in Stara Zagora, Ruse, and Stalin okrugs. With the assistance of the CC of the BCP, okrug, okoliya, and municipal committees were able to eliminate in time the weaknesses which occur in assigning students to different study groups. These shortcomings no longer disrupt the work of Party education.

The fundamental reason for the defects in Party education lies in the inadequate theoretical and methodological training of propagandists. The propagandist is the central figure in the study center, political school, and general-education school and, according to Lenin, he determines the trend and nature of work in a given center or school.

Not all okrug and okoliya committees trained during the summer

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the number of propagandists needed during the current scholastic year. Many okoliya committees had difficulties in organizing study groups and could not secure qualified propagandist for every study center and school. Such difficulties were encountered especially in the Vratsa, Stara Zagora, Stalin, and Ruse okrugs. Poor teaching methods have resulted in the inadequate preliminary training of propagandists.

Seminars are very useful to propagandists, Party members, and candidates in locations where regular seminar studies for propagandists are conducted. People who attend have a superior Party education. At the seminars propagandists increase their theoretical knowledge, obtain pedagogical coaching and exchange experiences and ideas. This enables them to become better teachers. It is necessary that Party committees conduct seminar studies regularly and efficiently in accordance with the study plans for seminars, drawn up by the CC of the BCP. The seminar studies always precede the studies in different Party education centers and are conducted separately for propagandists of study centers, political schools, and general education schools. The Pomorie okolya committee did not proceed according to regulations when it combined the seminar studies for propagandists of different educational institutions.

Many Party committees and propagandists gravely underestimate the work in the seminars. This explains why the attendance of seminars at Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Khaskovo, Stara Zagora, Sofia and Vratsa is only about 60 to 70 percent, Stalin, 60 percent; and Cliven, 40 to 50 percent. At certain locations such as Stara Zagora and Pomorie, a single person conducts several seminar studies with different propagandists on the same day. This greatly affects the quality of the work and makes it quite inferior.

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In order that each propagandist in the seminar pursue a thorough study of theoretical and pedagogical problems, the leader (lecturer) of the seminar and the propagandists themselves must receive adequate preliminary training. The lecture to be given before the seminar must be prepared in such a way that it will inspire a subsequent discussion of the most important theoretical and methodological problems. The propagandist is required to show in a persuasive way the indissoluble link between the theoretical postulates of Marxism-Leninism and the practical activity of the Party in building socialism in Bulgaria. Only when these theoretical postulates are linked with the present practical militant objectives of both Party and government, will Communists be able to master Marxism-Leninism and be in a position to solve successfully their practical tasks in accordance with Party policy. The seminar must prepare the propagandists for just such work in study centers, political schools, and general education schools. Information on the internal and international political position of the country, on important Party and government resolutions, and on other current problems, all of which is supplied by the most qualified local Party officials, is also important.

This year special seminars are being established at all okrug committees for the leaders of okoliya propagandist.

The Party administrations must help propagandists in their current work, in drawing their plans, and in the choice of reference books and schoolroom equipment for visual aid and classroom instruction. Direct contact with the propagandist in the course of his work is the best way of aiding and supervising him.

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The level of the Party's education administration is determined above all by the manner in which Party committees deal with the problem of propagandists.

The method of self-instruction in the theory and history of Bolshevism and in the history of the BCP is being emphasized more and more by Party education. There are 32,000 Party members now engaged in political self-education. This is five times more than during the previous scholastic year. These are administrative Party, government, and economic workers, as well as propagandists who have acquired the habit of independent study.

Following the instructions of the CC of the BCP and of V. Chervenkov, a number of Party organizations have accomplished a great deal in organizing the self-education of Party members. Advisors were chosen and under their guidance the persons who were engaged in self-education drew individual plans for studying the given subjects. This year a series of lectures on the history of the VCP (b), the history of the BCP, economics, and international affairs have been given for the first time in Bulgaria. Many Party committees are breaking away from the formalistic attitude towards self-education and are organizing regular consultations, general discussions, and seminars. Seminars for advisors and lecturers are being established and lectures are discussed in the lecturers' groups. Problems in connection with self-education are being discussed for the first time this year at bureau and plenary meetings of Party committees.

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The main objective of Party education is to install in the Communist a love of theoretical studies and a desire to read Marxist-Leninist literature. Consequently, the work should be so organized that Party members may study by themselves each day and that Party organizations may review their progress and give the necessary assistance.

A number of Party committees permit tolerate grave defects in the self-education program.

The majority of the advisors in Blagoev Rayon of Sofia conduct only group consultations. Some organizations in Stal-in Rayon of Sofia five consultations only on a fixed day of the week, and those who study by themselves work according to a general plan.

The failure to prepare independent study plans according to the capacity of the individual, organizing comrades in groups with one general plan of self-education, setting a fixed day of the week for consultation with every member of the group, and giving only group consultations shows an under-estimation of the value of treating each Communist as an individual in organizing and guiding his self-education.

This condition causes a Communist who encounters certain difficulties to discontinue his studies and lose faith in his capacity to study.

Those engaged in independent study should be given in-

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dividual consultations and supervision. When an individual engaged in independent study starts to study a certain book, the advisor must acquaint him with the period in which the book has been written and with the main political trends of this period. The advisor must help him to comprehend the fundamental ideas developed in the book and must tell him what lecture he should attend in the "Partkabineta" (Party propaganda consultation office).

The general discussions held under the guidance of the advisor are especially conducive to more thorough mastery of the fundamental ideas developed in the works under study. They help the students to retain what they have learned and help them to draw correct and exact conclusions. It is to be regretted that advisors do not resort to more frequent general discussions rather than turn them into regular group consultations.

Seminars at okrug, okoliya, and municipal committees of the Party are of great assistance in the self-education of administrative Party and government personnel. In them the method of individual study of Marxism-Leninism is supplemented by <sup>a</sup> general discussion of the fundamental problems in conducting lectures.

Judging from their methods of work, the majority of seminars are only slightly different from the ordinary educational centers. Most seminars do not reveal the profundity of the works under study, and the persons who attend them do not pre-

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pare reports and papers on their studies. The work in these seminars is of a low ideological level and it does not satisfy the students interests in theoretical problems. The seminars in Stara Zagora Okrug do not have an annual education plan, but study only from Party documents. At Turnovo and Lukovit the seminars began their work 2 months after the opening of the scholastic year. The political education and interest of students must be taken into consideration when they are enrolled in seminars. Reports must be read and discussed and papers must be given by Communists in seminars on the basic problems of Marxism-Leninism. The seminar must begin with a well prepared lecture on the subject to be discussed, a lecture which should be the product of profound individual study of the works to be examined. Such a method of work will prevent a seminar from becoming an ordinary educational center.

The lectures on the history of the VCB (b), history of the BCP, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, international affairs, and the various problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory, which are organized by lecture groups at okrug committees and Party propaganda consultation offices, are of great help to propagandists, as well as to those engaged in independent study.

There was some delay in organizing propaganda lectures to further Party education. It was only in December of last year and in January of this year that 412 lectures were organized for the entire country; 105 of them were on the VKP (b),

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101 on the BCP, 58 on political economy, 38 on dialectical and historical materialism, and 110 on international affairs.

The night schools, as well as the one-year and 2-year schools in which 5,134 Communists and non-Party activists are now enrolled, have an important place in the system of Party education.

In night schools listeners receive a basic knowledge of the subjects studied and become accustomed to work independently on the works of Marx and Lenin.

The one-year night schools at Stalin and Plovdiv provide instruction on a high ideological and political level. Students are interested in their courses and participate actively in them. Only five or six students of the 125 students are absent from the night school classes at Stalin.

The work in the night schools at Khaskovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Pleven, as well as in the Blagoev and the Sixth rayons of Sofia is unsatisfactory because the formalistic method of teaching is used in these schools, the assistance to and supervision of those engaged in independent study is inadequate, no consideration is given to the needs of the individual, and because the discussions are shallow and center on secondary and minor problems. The Party committees are not giving the necessary attention to these schools and to the conditions under which the students work. Only 50 to 60 percent of the students attend classes.

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The Party committees must no longer tolerate such a state of affairs in night schools, for it obstructs the political education of hundreds of Party members and non-Party activists.

The Party propaganda consultation offices play a large part in the constant improvement of Party propaganda.

The Party propaganda consultation offices are center of Party education. They extend scientific, theoretical, and methodological assistance to propagandists and advisors and organize consultations and lectures.

The Party propaganda consultation offices of the Gabrovo, Stalin, Plovdiv, Pleven, and Sofia municipal committee are increasingly becoming the backbone of Party education. They organize seminars for propagandists, as well as consultations and lectures for those who study by themselves. They also distribute reference literature, school equipment for visual instruction, and other materials for classroom work. The bibliographic and reference facilities of these offices are also well organized, hence adequate reference assistance on all questions is given to consultants, propagandists, and lecturers.

The work done by other Party propaganda consultation offices in the country is unsatisfactory. The majority of them have become mere libraries, as their administrators are limiting themselves to lending books; others, such as those at Kazanluk, Chirpan, Vratsa, Preslav, etc., are completely in-

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active and exist only in name. Because of the negligence of Party committees in a number of cities, such as Nikopol, Nova Zagora, Teteven, Tutrakan, etc., Party propaganda consultation offices have not even been created.

A general weakness of all Party propaganda consultation offices is that they do not study, summarize, and disseminate the results of the activities of propagandists.

Certain committees are of the opinion that the seminars for propagandists and the work of those engaged in independent study must be organized and performed exclusively by Party propaganda consultation offices. As a consequence the Party propaganda consultation offices are assigned tasks which they are not in a position to fulfill. This question must be clarified.

The transformation of Party propaganda consultation offices into propaganda centers is very important for improving Party education. Party committees must streamline the administration of Party propaganda consultation offices and expand the scope of their activities.

The central and local press is a mighty medium for extending aid to propagandists and to those engaged in independent study. It is also a powerful medium for dissemination of Marxist-Leninist propaganda and for aiding the Party Education Administration.

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A number of newspapers regularly print propaganda articles which expose the positive side and criticize the defects of propaganda. The paper Otechestven Glas (Fatherland Voice), published at Plovdiv, reflects and aids in a suitable way the educational work of the Party. The articles "The work of the Political School at Purvenets, Plovdiv Okoliya, with Administrator V. Stefanov" and "Let us Improve Party Education in Villages", were instrumental in the timely elimination of weaknesses in Party education within the Okrug Party organization. In a series of articles, reports, and news items, the paper Pirinsko Delo pointed out the positive aspects and criticised the weakness of Party education in Blagoevgrad, Razlog, and Gotse Delchev okolias. The paper Borba (Struggle) published at Turnovo, gives an exceptionally fair account of the development of Party education.

It must be noted, though, that the press does not make full use of its potentialities. It neither publishes advice on problems of theory and method, answers to questions asked by the public, not lectures of the best propagandists. A large number of papers do not explain, analyze, and summarize the way propaganda is put into practice. Often the papers publish superficial articles and reports on the activity of study centers, political schools, and general-education schools. The dailies Dunavska Pravda (Danube Justice), published at Ruse, and Chernomorski Flot (Black Sea Fleet), published at Burgas, are unsatisfactory as far as Party propaganda is concerned.

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It is of great importance that the press propaganda be conducted according to the needs of the Communists included in the system of Party education and according to the school programs and educational plans. Party committees must pay special attention to the quality of the writing which appears in the press on the work of Party education.

Last minute speed-up and seasonal work are especially harmful when applied in discriminating Party propaganda, and it is regrettable that they are still practiced by a large number of Party committees. The comparatively satisfactory training of propagandists and the opening of the Party school year brought about an unjustifiable self-complacency in a number of Party committees and weakened their care and concern for Party propaganda.

Especially harmful is the practice restored to by certain committees which, by underestimating the importance of Marxist-Leninist theory and the necessity that it be mastered, expend all their energies in the execution of economic goals without coordinating the execution of these goals with Party political work. Thus they either lose their grip in guiding political education, or they leave all the work to the propaganda and agitation sections.

Some okrug, okoliya, and municipal committees organized plenary sessions, conferences, and meetings of Party organizations for the purpose of eliminating the mistakes and weak-

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nesses of Party education and improving Party propaganda. The plenary sessions and conferences of Okrug, okoliya, and municipal committees, as well as the meetings of basic Party organizations, which were held in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Pleven, Sofia, Kolarovgrad, and Vratsa okoliyas were carried on in a spirit of bolshevik criticism and self-criticism.

The holding of plenary sessions, conferences, and meetings in the other okrugs of the country will considerably improve Party organizations and will give added impetus to Party propaganda.

The Party committees must improve Party school discipline and attendance of classes, as well as Party propaganda.

The Party committees must supervise the political education of members of the Fatherland Front, the Dimitrov's Youth League, and the General Labor Union.

The BCP cannot and will not tolerate an inferior training of Communists and the working people in Marxism-Leninism. Party committees and organizations must raise the ideological level of Party members and candidates through the regular and organized study of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism.

"The Party committees", says Comrade V. Chervenkov, "must realize that their primary objective is to spread Marxist-Leninist propaganda and political agitation among the masses and

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that they are responsible for this to the entire Party."

This order must serve as a guiding principle for Party committees to achieve an improvement in Party education and in Party propaganda.

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POLITICAL INSTRUCTION -- Sofia, Otechestven Front, 18 Jul 51

Under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party the organizations of the Fatherland Front are quite active in spreading political instruction among the large non-party working masses of the Bulgarian people. Following the instructions of ~~the unforgettable teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people,~~ Georgi Dimitrov, who taught that the organizations of the Fatherland Front should ~~have as their main objective the~~ offer political education <sup>to</sup> of the masses and ~~the explanation of the~~ <sup>explain</sup> policies and measures of the Party and the Government, a Party school year was instituted a year ago. During the first school year of this kind considerable success was achieved. The readers' groups and circles were attended by more than 200,000 members and non-members of the Fatherland Front, mainly non-party individuals and members of the Bulgarian <sup>People's</sup> ~~National~~ Agricultural Union, a large number of whom successfully completed the given courses.

Now the second school year for political education has to be planned and carried out by the organizations of the Fatherland Front. Keeping in mind the experience of the past school year, provisions have been made ~~and measures taken~~ to include in the study groups during the 1951/1952 school year a larger number of members and non-members of the Fatherland Front. During this year political education will again be carried out by previously used methods, <sup>such as</sup> ~~namely~~ readers' groups, general instruction circles, political circles, and independent

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study, <sup>depending on the</sup> ~~according to~~ local needs and possibilities. Thus, political instruction circles for the study of the lives of I. V. Stalin and Georgi Dimitrov will be instituted only in the cities, ~~and~~ only a very small number of circles for studying the Constitution and the Five-Year ~~economic~~ Plan will be established in the villages. ~~In the villages, on the other hand,~~ mainly readers' groups and general instruction circles will be <sup>in villages</sup> instituted. During the coming school year, the programs for the different educational groups will be improved considerably and ~~they~~ will differ for cities and villages because of <sup>various</sup> ~~different~~ interests, needs, and possibilities. For ~~the~~ villages a separate program for general instruction circles has been drawn up, especially for the study of the Model Statute for Farm Workers' Cooperatives. For the Turkish minority and for Bulgarians of Mohammedan creed separate programs have been drawn up.

All these measures create possibilities for more fruitful and efficient operation of Fatherland Front organizations during the coming school year. The realization of these possibilities depends exclusively on the appropriate and timely execution of organizational measures and other measures connected with the preparations for the activities of the school year. In that connection the committees of the Fatherland Front and the guiding bodies of mass organizations are faced with big and responsible tasks.

The experience of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the organizers of political instruction courses based on the last school year has shown that the success of political instruction

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depends mainly on the selection and training of the propagandists and leaders for different instruction groups. The qualifications of the leader of a circle or a readers' group (his general, political, and pedagogical training) will determine the ideological level of his ~~guidance of the particular group~~ ~~in his charge~~ and the degree to which the listeners will master the subjects under study. A well-trained propagandist assures the proper discussion of problems, chooses the most important ~~among them~~ *problems* and draws his listeners' attention to them. He is in a position to give a concise, truthful, clear, and interesting lecture. On the other hand, the inadequately trained propagandist, who does not himself thoroughly understand the problems under discussion, ~~is not in a position to orient himself within the material under study. He~~ gives poor lectures and, instead of helping the listeners, confuses them.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front has sent instructions for recruiting propagandists to okrug and okoliya committees. *These instructions contain* ~~In them are also fixed~~ the time limits for ~~accomplish-~~ *their recruitment.* ~~ing this work; and their observance is absolutely necessary for the successful solution of this task and other tasks connected with the school year. The executive bodies of okrug and okoliya committees of the Fatherland Front must study thoroughly these instructions and draw up concrete plans for their execution.~~

A very important factor in recruiting good propagandists is the procedure employed in preliminary selection. A propagandist must be *carefully* ~~chosen with particular care~~, that is to say, not

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formalistically, but on the basis of his actual merits. ~~The~~  
~~recruiting of propagandists must be performed by making~~  
~~sure that~~ the right man <sup>must be</sup> chosen for the right job. ~~is not~~  
 general, <sup>but experience</sup> propagandists are ~~not~~ needed for the educational program  
 of the Fatherland Front, ~~but men who are to fill predetermined~~  
~~jobs each of which has its own requirements.~~ Some committees  
 and guiding bodies of mass organizations made mistakes last  
 year by choosing propagandists carelessly. The result was that  
 persons who did not possess the necessary training were considered  
 for appointment and, in some instances, these persons were even  
 politically <sup>unsuitable</sup> ~~unsuitable~~. Thus, at Vratsa, Svishtov, etc., alto-  
 together unprepared and semilliterate persons were enrolled in  
 training courses for propagandists.

In the course at Radomir two priests were enrolled who  
 were unsuitable for the job, ~~and~~ the course at Yambol was  
 completed by a former fascist public prosecutor who for ~~long~~ <sup>many</sup>  
 years served the fascist regimes and who was <sup>discharged</sup> ~~released~~ after 9  
 September 1944. Such cases should no longer be permitted to  
 occur.

Non-party persons undoubtedly may and must also be  
 accepted, but they must be honest and well-screened members of the  
 Fatherland Front, especially if they are teachers and members  
 of the local intelligentsia. ~~This must not be done formalistically,~~  
~~but with consideration of the individual and with due regard to~~  
~~the time the propagandist has to perform his job.~~  
~~It is only by strictly observing these requirements that~~

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a correct preliminary choice of leaders for the instruction groups can be made. Only such a choice can assure successful political instruction during the coming school year. The okrug and okoliya committees of the Fatherland Front must include appropriate organizational measures in their plans whose execution, independently of the present strenuous agricultural activity, will guarantee the correct and timely solution of this problem by the guiding bodies of mass organizations.

The second, equally important factor in the recruiting of efficient leaders for instruction groups is a program of courses for propagandists. These courses are designed to train future propagandists in the material to be studied during the school year. By means of these courses they will systematize and increase their knowledge which will greatly simplify their work during the year. Besides theoretical knowledge in the course material, they will also receive detailed instructions on work methods for the various political instruction groups. The success of readers' groups and circles depends largely on the mastery of these particular work methods.

The courses for propagandists must be given before the opening of the school year. The committees of the Fatherland Front must make immediate <sup>and</sup> specific plans for ~~the successful preparation and giving of~~ courses. Above all, they must make sure that the courses are attended by all chosen propagandists. In order to have attending propagandists benefit from the courses, proper working conditions must be assured in the classrooms, as well as at home by finding suitable premises and by supplying

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the necessary reference books. It is also important to organize the course work properly. Last year, due to the indifferent attitude of certain committees, the courses were poorly organized at some ~~localities~~ <sup>localities. They had</sup> proper order and sanitation. In this respect the example of the Khaskovo Okoliya committee is typical, in that it started courses at 1600 hours, so that by evening four lectures had been given.

The lectures are especially important for a thorough mastery of subjects taught. ~~The lecturer~~ <sup>The lecturer</sup> must not only present problems in the proper perspective, but develop them in such a sequence that the listeners will be able to master them. This kind of lecture can be given only by a well trained lecturer who ~~must~~ <sup>must</sup> be able to present the material ~~in an easy and~~ <sup>comprehensibly</sup> understandable ~~style~~ <sup>in a simple</sup> and language. The committees must, ~~therefore~~ pay special attention to the choice of lecturers. The lecturers must be given ample time to prepare their lectures. Last year, some committees made grave mistakes in that respect, ~~for example~~ <sup>for example</sup>, extremely distorted facts were presented at a lecture at Purvimay simply because the lecturer had not prepared himself <sup>sufficiently</sup>. ~~At Pazardzhik~~ At Pazardzhik, and especially at Zlatograd, an insufficient number of lecturers were called ~~to give~~ <sup>to give</sup> courses, ~~and~~ <sup>as</sup> almost all lectures had to be given by one lecturer.

In preparing for the new 1951 - 1952 school year of the Fatherland Front, the correct and timely recruiting and adequate training of propagandists is the first and most important concern of okrug and okoliya committees and of the guiding bodies of mass organizations. The success of political instruction during the

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~~the~~ year depends completely on the kind of leader chosen for the instruction groups.

By learning from the experiences of last year and availing themselves of the support given by the Party, the committees of the Fatherland Front and the guiding bodies of mass organizations must busy themselves with the proper and speedy accomplishment of this important task.

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