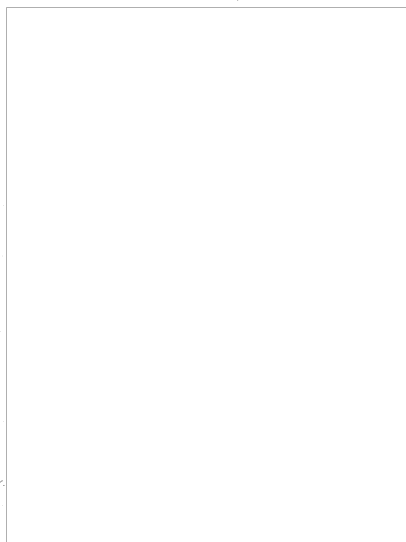


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Dimitrov Youth and Communist Party Matters
Rabotnichesko Delo, Sofia, 8 Dec 51-29 Jan 52



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DIMITROV Youth LEAGUE

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Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 8 Dec 51

The Party and the people's State devote loving care to the education of the youth. They regard the youth as a reliable source of relief for the older generation of those fighting for the conquest and the construction of Socialism.

"Youth is our future" says Comrade Stalin, "It is obligated to carry our banner on to a victorious conclusion."

An exceptionally important element in the upbringing of the younger generation is the work for its political education. It is of vital importance to the fate of the Fatherland that every male and female Bulgarian citizen be brought up from early youth with a feeling of love and devotion to the Communist party and in the spirit of eternal friendship and unbounded fidelity to the Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

The youth of Bulgaria has a lively interest in the administrative and social structure of its Fatherland, in the policies of the Party and the government -- the vital foundations of the people's democratic State. It is most important that in the formation of the moral and political outlook of the broad masses of the youth, the tone should be set by the young and spirited members of Dimitrov Youth League (DYL), who are the most progressive part of the generation that is now growing up. The young sons and daughters of the people are growing up to be alert and interested, possessed of an unshakable faith in their own strength and in the strength of the people, because they see clearly the great goal of the work and the struggle, Communism.

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The number one task of the Dimitrov Youth League is to provide timely response to and leadership for the growing political activity of the youth, by organizing systematic political education for its own members and the unorganized youth.

Political enlightenment is the cement which binds together the ranks of the Dimitrov Youth League; it is the ideological force which gives support to all the DYL's activity and attracts more and more boys and girls to its ranks. At the Fifth congress of BCP comrade Vulko Chervenkov pointed out that "the spreading of broad Marx-Leninist education amongst the youth, differentiated according to its various categories -- workers, farmers, students -- is the vital primary assignment of the Youth League."

The results of the educational work of the Party and the DYL amongst the youth are best illustrated by the enthusiasm of the young builders of Socialism. It is a source of pride for the Party and the DYL that four of the six Bulgarian heroes of socialist labor are old DYL members, that a considerable proportion of the winners of medals and decorations for outstanding achievements in Socialist construction are boys and girls. In the article by the secretary of the Plovdiv okrug Party committee, Comrade Gero Grozev which is being published today, it is clearly pointed out and proved, that wherever the efforts for political uplift and education of the youth are satisfactory, active and industrious young fighters for the new life quickly increase in number.

But in a number of villages and enterprises and schools in particular, the measures taken by the Party committees and organizations and the Communist activists of the DYL to promote the

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political education of the youth are still insufficient. It has not been realized that if the political circles within the youth organization are permitted to disintegrate, or their classes become a mere formality which leaves no trace in the youthful minds, if political lectures, discourses or instructions are rare, this will inevitably lead to a situation in which some of the boys and girls will find a lack of healthy ideological food with which to build up their view of the world. And at the same time imperialist propaganda from abroad and the remnants of the vanquished bourgeois class from within are endeavoring by all available means to poison the spirits of certain politically backward boys and girls, to imbue them with their hateful ideology and rotten morals, and to permeate them with the spirit of indifference toward the fate of the Fatherland and toward the building of Socialism.

As was pointed out by the plenums of the Party committees and by the recently held plenum of the CC of DYL, a basic defect in the political enlightenment of the youth is its low ideological standard. In spite of the fact that the majority of the youthful propagandists undertake their work with great zeal and affection, a considerable number of them do not possess the necessary background and experience; also, the number of Communists designated by the party organizations for propaganda work among the youth is too low.

During the past summer, considerable results were achieved in the preparation and preliminary training of youth propagandists. The important thing now is that these comrades be given continuous theoretical and methodical assistance and direction, primarily in

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permanent seminars, some of them under the direct management of the Party committees.

In this work the youth propagandists will require assistance in avoiding blind repetition of the Party's internal education methods and in taking into consideration the ages of their listeners.

Political enlightenment of the younger generation, more than anywhere else, must be conducted actively and immediately.

The youth of Bulgaria is growing up and is being educated at a time when enthusiasm for socialist construction is penetrating the most remote corners of the country. The young people attend the circles, lectures, and meetings of the DYL with the burning desire to see and understand clearly their own place in the building of Socialism. These justifiable desires will be met only if each lecture, discourse, or propaganda article in youth publications is closely related to present-day reality, to current political and production problems, to the perspectives of construction throughout the country and in every town, village, enterprise, farm workers' cooperative, etc.

Paralleling the political circles and reading groups, exceptionally important mediums for broadening the scope of political enlightenment amongst the youth and elevating its ideological standards are to be found in lecture propaganda, educational meetings, and, above all the Marxist-Leninist propaganda in the youth press. The recent reduction in the number of educational meetings and, in some instances, their complete abolition in a number of the organizations of the DYL is entirely

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irregular and harmful. The organ of the CC of the DYL, Narodna Mladezh, is duty-bound to make more systematic publication of profound propaganda material. It is important that lecturing to the youth and writing articles on propaganda themes in the youth press produce a greater number of experienced Party propagandists and also Party and youth activists.

If a new rise in the ideological standards for the political enlightenment of the youth is to be achieved during the current study year, it is necessary, in the first place, to improve seriously the assistance and direction provided by the Party for political education work in the DYL. The Party organizations and committees must take up more frequently and more profoundly the problems connected with the education of the youth and the activities of the DYL. However, this does not in any sense mean a reduction in the responsibilities of the youth executive groups and of the Communists in the DYL for the fulfillment of the League's primary assignment, Communist education, the basis of which is in the formation of the young people's view of the world, their political enlightenment. The Party's assistance must be used in overcoming the existing tendency to underestimate the importance of political education work amongst the youth which is still displayed by a number of youth officials and activists. It is well known that certain youth activists are inclined to replace serious and profound efforts to raise the ideological standards and active aid to the propagandists with formalism and with self-assurance based on exaggerated figure of the number of circles and the young people "embraced" therein.

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It is a matter of honor for the young Communists and activists of DYL that they exhibit greater perseverance in the fulfillment of their own numerous resolutions on this subject and that they follow the advice given them by Comrade Vulko Chervenkov in his speech at the Eighth Plenum of the CC of the DYL.

Systematic and persistent political enlightenment in the DYL and amongst the unorganized youth is one of the main conditions to be realized if the boys and girls of Bulgaria are to mature and acquire the ideological strength essential to all the conscientious builders of Socialism, and if they are to become whole-heartedly devoted to the Fatherland, ready to dedicate their lives to its Freedom and Socialist ~~and~~ prosperity.

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Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 8 Dec 51

In the process of building Socialism in the towns and villages and in the struggle to fulfill the Five-Year Economic Plan, overcoming tremendous difficulties and learning from the rich experience of the Soviet peoples, a generation of new Bulgarian people is being brought up and trained as active and devoted builders of a Socialist society. Growing, too, is the Communist consciousness of the broad masses of the people. This, however, does not mean that political education of the workers is something that moves forward self-propelled, keeping in step with the actual building of socialism, with no need for special measures by the Party for the broadest possible political agitation and propagandizing of Marxism-Leninism. On the contrary, such measures are a vital necessity in order that the Party may truly lead the working masses and raise their political consciousness and their faith in their own strength, in the correctness of Party policy and in the invincibility of the cause of Socialism and Communism.

Socialist consciousness accelerates the building of Socialism in Bulgaria and makes the workers still more active, purposeful, and fearless builders of Socialism. It multiplies many times the might and the constructive power of the Bulgarian people and gives rise to heroic and patriotic acts. That is why the Fifth Congress of the Party, together with the necessity of indoctrinating all Party officials and members with Marxism-Leninism, considered that the development of a broad political and Marx

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Leninist enlightenment among all workers and the youth in particular was a very important objective.

During the course of the three years following the congress, the Party achieved considerable success in the solution of this problem. Introduction of the school year into the system of political enlightenment helped to ensure a systematic political Marxist-Leninist education for the members of the Dimitrov Youth League and the Fatherland Front and for thousands of non-Party workers throughout the country.

Following the example of the Party and working under its immediate direction, and utilizing the rich experience of the Leninist-Stalinist Komsomol, the DYL has organized its third successive school year for political enlightenment of its members and the unorganized honest working youth. The school year has been introduced for the first time in the organizations of the Fatherland Front.

By going through the educational units of these two mass organizations, thousands of working youths and women have considerably increased their theoretical and political background and became yet more conscious and more active builders of Socialism. This is illustrated very clearly by the example of the young people in the village of Momino, Plovdiv Okrug. Under the immediate direction and guidance of the Party organization, the DYL committee of this village made timely and careful preparations for its 1950-1951 school year. All the members of the village DYL and part of the unorganized youth participated in the four political circles and the two reading groups. Classes were held regularly, with good

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attendance and great interest. Propagandist Zapryan Grigorov, who had demonstrated perseverance and profundity in studying Marx-Leninism and in handling practical problems, was elected secretary of the DYL society. The classes of the education units were frequently attended by the members of the Party bureau and the Communist-propagandists, who offered concrete assistance in improving the quality of the scholastic work.

As a result of all this, the educational units of the village concluded their work successfully. The political background of the young people was considerably improved and their consciousness and their readiness to work more actively/strengthen^{to} the farm workers' cooperatives and fulfill their assignments were augmented. Proof of this is furnished by the fact that the youth of village^{of} Momino were the first there to begin day-and-night harvesting and the first to harvest the areas assigned to them, after which they helped the other members of the cooperative. They were also the Party's first assistants during the threshing of the crops and the collection of cereals.

In what way, more exactly, did Party leadership and assistance for political education in the DYL and the Fatherland Front expression in the Plovdiv Okrug?

At the beginning of the past school year, nearly all the Party's okoliya and municipal committees in the okrug devoted special attention at their meetings to the question of proper organization and conduct^{ing} of the school year in the two mass organizations. Assistance to the DYL was best in Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, and Karlovo okoliyas, and assistance to the Fatherland

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Front was best in the city of Plovdiv and in Devin Okoliya.

In examining the overall work of the DYL and the Fatherland Front okrug organizations, the bureau of the okrug Party committee devoted special attention to the work of political enlightenment in these organizations. In February of this year, representatives of the okrug committee personally inspected the conditions and the work in the DYL's educational units and gave them concrete assistance.

During the school year a number of the Party's okoliya and municipal committees and the bureaus of many of the Party's primary organizations, as in the villages of Khisar, Karlov Okrug, Rakitovo, Pazardzhik Okrug, etc., furnished immediate assistance to the DYL and Fatherland Front organizations concerned.

However, in spite of these accomplishments, it must be frankly admitted that not all the Party committees and organizations in the okrug made satisfactory efforts during the last year to help in the political enlightenment of the DYL and the Fatherland Front members. In many places Party control and assistance were too feeble to keep the study units from being set up improperly and mechanically.

Insufficient Party assistance to the DYL and Fatherland Front organizations in the selection of propagandists resulted in the selection of some comrades with a very poor background, including even some foreign and enemy elements. Thus, in the village of Khadzhievo, Pazardzhik Okrug, a former Brannik the son of a convicted enemy of the people, was confirmed as a DYL propagandist ~~of the~~ with the approval of the Party bureau.

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The Party's okrug organization failed to designate a sufficient number of Communists as propagandists in the DYL and the Fatherland Front. During the past year only 4 percent of the propagandists in the DYL were Party members or candidate members. Very few non-Party and youth activists were included in the Party's educational units. Without a doubt, this was reflected unfavorably in the organization and conduct of Communist education for the youth.

Not all the Party committees and organizations were able to provide effective guidance and assistance for the political education work in the DYL and the Fatherland Front, because the bureau members and the instructors in the Party committees did not make regular visits to the DYL and Fatherland Front educational units and were unable to get personal impressions of their work. At the same time, the Party committees did not help the officials of the DYL and the Fatherland Front set up a permanent method of systematic daily control over the educational work of political circles, reading groups, and other educational units.

Recognition of these serious weaknesses in the Party's conduct of political education in the DYL and the Fatherland Front led to important measures for the 1951-1952 school year to improve organized Marxist-Leninist propaganda among the youth and the non-Party workers.

During the present year, a greater number of DYL and Fatherland Front propagandists were admitted to the Party's training courses. The DYL and Fatherland Front training courses for propagandists were supplied with the necessary equipment and a

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sufficient number of lecturers. This year more systematic assistance was given for the formation of educational units and the selection of propagandists.

These timely measures are already producing the expected results.

The 3,093 DYL political circles and reading groups now in existence include the greater part of the organized DYL members and a considerable part of the unorganized youth. This year many more DYL activists are studying in the Party units. The number of Party members in charge of DYL circles has also increased, although not quite sufficiently. In the okrug organization of the Fatherland Front more than 2,800 educational units will be functioning this year.

However, adequate steps are still not being taken to organize the self-improvement of the administrative personnel in either the DYL and or the Fatherland Front.

Experience acquired up to now shows that the successful accomplishment of assigned tasks and a confident advance forward are achieved mainly by those individuals in the DYL and the Fatherland Front organizations who, in spite of all difficulties, constantly study, increase their knowledge, and apply it in the solution of practical problems. On the other hand, those who imagine that they know it all and who do not read or learn fall behind in their work and fail. Numerous examples of this type can be cited.

Comrade Stoyanka Badalova, who is persistent in her work of self-education and who applies herself diligently to the

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accomplishment of the tasks assigned her, was deservedly elected secretary of the Fatherland Front okoliya committee at Peshters. The former secretary of the DYL okoliya committee at Asenovgrad, Comrade Georgi Kostov, failed to work at his self-education, flitted from one task to another, became engulfed and confused in his work, and issued orders where he should have used persuasion, and was consequently demoted for incompetency.

Serious neglect of political self-education on the part of officials of the DYL and the Fatherland Front is one of the most important reasons for the many weaknesses in the work of these organizations and therefore Party committees and organizations are going to have to render much greater assistance in training the Communist and the non-Communist functionaries of these organizations to habitual self-education.

Decisive improvement of the political education in the DYL and the Fatherland Front is an important and immediate Party problem, for it concerns the proper political education of an enormous part of Bulgaria's working people and of the younger generation. That is why decisive improvement in the quality of political education is the primary concern of the Plovdiv okrug committee and the entire Party okrug organization in their effort to assist political education in the DYL and the Fatherland Front. Therefore, a greater number of DYL and Fatherland Front propagandists are now attending permanent Party seminars which will help raise their qualifications and will improve the entire project of political enlightenment in these two organizations.

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We are faced with the problem of paying greater attention and rendering more concrete assistance both to the people's Soviets and to the DYL and Fatherland Front organizations in their work to liquidate illiteracy among the population. This problem is particularly acute in Devin and Smolyan okoliyas. Literacy is the first step toward political education of any section of the workers, and this makes it imperative that the Party committees and all Communists render immediate assistance in ~~the~~ conducting the courses for the liquidation of illiteracy in the towns and villages.

Realization of the fact that the rapid Socialist development of Bulgaria requires new people, politically enlightened, conscientious, and active builders of socialism, people with clear views of the future, makes all of us duty-bound to work still more actively and more systematically for the political enlightenment of all the workers and especially of the members of the Dimitrov Youth League and the Fatherland Front.

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URGES MORE CARE IN ACCEPTING CANDIDATE MEMBERS IN PARTY -- Sofia,
Rabotnichesko Delo, 11 Jan 52

The Party attaches great importance to the work among women. The People's government freed the working women from the bondage of age-old prejudices and subjection and opened up for them unlimited possibilities for active participation in the whole life of the nation. Under the leadership of the Party the women of Bulgaria became a great creative force in the political, economic, and cultural development of the country.

The liberation and emancipation of women, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov teaches, "will be of real benefit for the women themselves, their families, their children, and our whole country only when the women learn to use their civic and political rights for conscientious and active participation in the economic, public, cultural, and political life of the country." This, however, requires extensive mass political and cultural education work among the women in order to provide them with the proper ideo-political background, raise them to responsible positions in industry and agriculture, and make them more aware and informed participants in the building of Socialism.

These objectives are being achieved successfully by those Party committees and organizations which manage to bring the women Communists into their work and through them to mobilize the non-Party working women -- workers, peasants, members of farm workers' cooperatives, etc. -- for the execution of the

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various measures of the Party and the Government.

The farm workers' cooperatives at Brezovo, Plovdiv Okoliya, has achieved successes in its work because the Party organization there has managed to train and employ as activists 22 women Communists with whose help the more important problems of the cooperation are being solved. The Party secretary says: "Experience has shown us that when the Party organization manages to win the support of the women, the achievement of a given objective is assured, and, on the other hand, when the women are not called in, the accomplishment of the assignment is hard or even impossible."

Since the women constitute such an enormous creative force in the building of Socialism, Party organizations and committees must make a systematic and determined effort to train more working women who are leaders in industry and agriculture and bring them into the Party.

Many Party committees and organizations have had considerable success in increasing the number of women members and candidate members of the Party. During the third quarter of 1951 the Lukovit Okoliya Party organization accepted 72 women as candidate members, and the Kolarov Rayom committee of the Party in Sofia accepted 70 women, most of them workers, as candidate members. The primary Party organization at the farm workers' cooperative at Posabina, Popovo Okoliya, accepted as candidate members eight women who had distinguished themselves as good production workers. Good results have also been attained by the Party organization at some enterprises in Sofia and Plovdiv and

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other places. As early as the Fifth Party Congress Georgi Dimitrov pointed out that the percentage of women in the Party was an extremely unsatisfactory one. And yet the majority of the Party committees and organizations continue to tolerate serious weaknesses in their work of training and enrolling women candidate members in the Party. From the time of the Fifth Congress of the BKP to the end of last year, that is, over a period of three years, the increase in that percentage was altogether unsatisfactory. To this day a large number of Party organizations over the country do not have a single woman member or candidate member. In Stalin Okrug alone there are more than 100 village primary Party organizations which do not have a single woman member or candidate member in their ranks, in spite of the fact that all the conditions for accepting women into the Party do exist in the villages of this okrug. This shows clearly that not enough importance is attached to the work of training women and enrolling them in the Party.

In many Party committees the work of enrolling women Party candidate members has been turned over to the women's section entirely, and the committees' bureaus and the PPMO sections do not interest themselves in this important Party business and do not take adequate measures to improve the work among the women. Also, many primary Party organizations and secretaries still have an incorrect attitude toward the problem of enrolling women in the Party and in general toward work among the women. Such an incorrect attitude is the reason why the Party organization at the farm workers' cooperative at Sinitovo, Paz-

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ardzhik Okoliya, has failed to tackle the problem of accepting women as candidate members in the Party and has even permitted the four women members of the Party there to drop out. The secretary of the Party organization Comrade Georgi Petrakev, has been heard to say: "When we men cannot straighten things out, how can the women be expected to do it." The Party secretary at the farm workers' cooperative at Rila, Stanke Dimitrov Okoliya, instead of working to enroll more women in the Party, kept in his desk for more than four months the applications of 10 women comrades who wanted to become candidate Party members.

However, in order to increase the number of women members of the Party it is not enough that the Party organizations have a correct attitude towards the problem; more specialized and systematic measures must be taken to train and indoctrinate the women before they are signed up as Party members. This can be achieved by the establishment of very close and friendly relations between Communist and the non-Party working women and by giving women more positions of responsibility in the labor unions, the Dimitrov Youth League, the Fatherland Front, etc. Special attention should be paid to the women who have distinguished themselves as agitators and production workers, and they must be aided in every way possible. As a result of its preliminary work among the women members of the farm workers' cooperative, the Party organization of the farm workers' cooperative at Dushantsi, Pirdop Okoliya, accepted eight women as candidate members at the end of last year, and other women members of the farm will soon be enrolled.

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The women newly accepted as candidate members of the Party must be the object of special care and attention. Certain tasks must be assigned to them and the accomplishment of these tasks must be supervised. In this way they can become accustomed to organizational life and Party discipline, get rid of their political backwardness, and become active participants in the whole life of the Party organization. Also, enrolling the women communists in the Party's education system will contribute to increasing their political consciousness and activity. The women candidate members in the Party organization at the "Tekstilna slava" (Textile Glory) Factory in Sofia, have been assigned concrete tasks. One of them is chairman of a trade union shift committee, another is a member of the administration of the Dimitrov Youth League; another is a member of the administration of the DOSO, etc. All of them are enrolled in the various Party study groups. The Party secretary is interested and checks personally on how they attend classes in the study group, how they study and master the subject matter, how they relate their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism with their production work, etc. In this way the women become active Party members who have a correct understanding of Party policy and work hard to put it into effect.

All too often, however, because of inadequate attention given by the Party bureaus and secretaries to the newly accepted women Party members and candidate members, many of them, including not a few women who have proved their devotion to the cause of the Party by their active participation in the fight against Fascism, are dropped from Party membership because of inactivity,

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irregular attendance at Party meetings, non-payment of membership dues, and other reasons. At one Party meeting the primary Party organization at Rel'ovo, Samokov Okoliya, expelled 28 women from its ranks simply because they had not attended the meetings regularly -- a fact which clearly bespeaks the Party organization's cold and formalistic attitude towards the membership of women in the Party.

The Party organizations and the Party officials must take careful note of the instructions given by Comrade Vulko Chervenkov at the National Conference of Prize Winners at Farm Workers' Cooperatives, on the role of the new women, the heroines of labor. Every Party official has the duty of working to incorporate these fresh forces, called to a new life, in the ranks of the Party, in order to speed up the building of Socialism in Bulgaria.

The work among the women is an important Party objective. The Party organizations and leaders are required to work tirelessly to bring the most conscientious and active women workers, women members of the Farm Workers' Cooperatives, etc. into the Party and into the leadership of Party Organizations. From the reporting and election meetings which have been held up to now, it is apparent that some Party organizations fail to attach proper importance to the role of the women, do not devote sufficient discussion to the work done among them, and do not give them responsible work in the Party.

With the influx of enormous fresh forces of thousands of working women -- prize winners in industry and agriculture

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-- the Party ranks, and with the proper utilization of the experience and the skill of the Communists in enrolling thousands of non-party Women-Workers, peasants, members of farm workers' cooperatives, and others in the work of construction, it will be possible to implement more quickly Georgi Dimitrov's instructions on the constant strengthening of the ties between the Party and the masses and on the building of Socialism in Bulgaria.

Kalina Grekova

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PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

-- Rabotnichesko Delo, 12 Jan 52

The primary Party organizations are the foundations of the Party. They are the groups which actually carry out most of the Party assignments. Unless they are solidly organized, unless the Party's political work is tackled properly by them, and unless all their members are mobilized to achieve the concrete objectives assigned to them, lasting results cannot be expected.

This means that the higher Party officials must extend constant assistance to the primary Party organizations in order to strengthen them and raise the level of their activity up to the level of the tasks confronting them.

The Party officials extend this assistance daily through their staff of instructors. Through their instructors the Party committees aid the local Party workers and organizations so that they can perform their duties in the proper manner and improve the methods of Party work, they instill good organizational habits in them, and they teach them how to combine political and economic work skillfully. But this is not sufficient. This work should not be left to the instructors alone; the bureau members, the section chiefs, and the secretaries of okoliya, municipal, and okrug Party committees should also be in direct contact with the Party organizations and their executive groups, should make on-the-spot studies of the condition of their work and their experience, and should give instructions and advice for the further improvement of their work.

At the Third Party Conference, Comrade Vulko Chervenkov

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had this to say on this subject: "We must make a radical change in the present state of affairs, where Party officials from the Central Committee, the okrug, and the okoliya do not visit the local organizations for months at a time, do not acquaint themselves with the activity of Party organizations on the spot, and do not instruct the local Party workers personally but confine themselves to writing circular letters and giving instructions by telephone."

The Khaskovo Okrug Party committee has recently achieved good results in putting these instructions of Comrade Vulko Chervenkov into practice. This committee did excellent work during October 1951 in extending direct aid to the primary organizations. It combined very well the aid given through the instructors with aid extended in various other ways, such as requiring the bureaus of the primary Party organizations to make a report to the okrug committee, examining the activity of the primary organizations on the spot in the presence of the entire bureau of the committee, organizing conferences with the Party activists of the okrug in order to publicize positive experiences, etc.

At the beginning of the month the bureau of the okrug Party committee examined the work of the primary Party organizations at the farm workers' cooperative at Malko Gradishte, Svilengrad Okoliya, and the "Nacho Ivanov" Tobacco Warehouse at Khaskovo. On this occasion it heard reports from the secretaries of these organizations and supplementary reports from the

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committee's instructors, who had studied the activity of these organizations on the spot. Concrete measures were decided upon for improving the Party work at both the village and the enterprise. A week later the bureau of the okrug Party committee held a conference at the "Marbas" Mine, at which it heard a report from the mine committee on the political work of the committee and the organizations in connection with the fulfillment of the production plan of the enterprise. In addition to the members of the general mine committee, the conference was attended by the secretaries of the Party organizations at the pits, the Communists, including pit chiefs and the other Party activists at the mines and pits, and the members of the Dimitrovgrad Municipal Party committee.

The bureau of the okrug Party committee also organized an okrug conference with the Party workers and the Party secretaries at farm workers' cooperatives, and the secretaries of the local Party committees in the okrug, so that it could arrange an exchange of their experiences and acquire a first-hand acquaintance with their work. The conference was attended by the employees of the okrug committee, the secretaries of the okoliya Party committees, the supervisors of the activity of the "Party, Trade Union, and Youth Organizations" section, and the comrades in charge of the state and public organizations at the okrug center. Short reports were given by the secretaries of the Party organizations at the farm workers' cooperatives at Obruchists, Kharmanli Okoliya, and Lyubimets, Svilengrad Okoliya, and by the secretary of the liaison [vuzloviya] Party committee at Kandieka, Krum-

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ovgrad Okoliya. The comrades related how they had actually gone about their work, what difficulties they had encountered in the work, and how they had overcome them.

At the end of the month the bureau of the okrug Party committee held a conference for the best agitators in the okrug, which was attended by 58 agitators, the secretaries of the okoliya committees, the supervisors of the work of the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" (Propaganda and Agitation) section, the collaborators of the okrug committee, and other Party activists engaged in agitation work in the okrug. At the conference the experiences of three agitators were discussed, namely, Comrade E. Toshkin, agitator in shop 132 of the "Stalin" Chemical Combine; Comrade G. Tenev from the farm workers' cooperative at Uzundzhovo, Khaskovo Okoliya, and Comrade Sh. Bekirov from Solishte, Kurdzhali Okoliya.

As a result of these conferences with the Party officials in the primary organizations, the okrug committee was able to discover a number of its own weaknesses and weaknesses in the work of the instructors and the okoliya and municipal committees in the primary organizations and was in a position to take certain measures to improve the work.

The measures taken by the bureau of the okrug Party committee with respect to the bureau of the primary Party organizations and the local Party officials have made it possible for the latter to learn directly from the highest Party officials in the okrug, so that they can make a continuing improvement in their work.

Tsv. Penev

D. Shigarminov

Instructors at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

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LIAISON BETWEEN PEOPLE'S SOVIETS AND WORKERS -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko
Delo, 29 Jan 52

Led by the Bulgarian Communist Party, the working people in Bulgaria constantly increase their successes in socialist construction. The People's Soviets, which were instituted in 1948 as local organs of the People's democratic Government, play an exceedingly large part in the struggle for the building of the new life of the country. With the active participation of the working people and under the guidance of the Party and the People's Government they assure the fulfillment of the tasks imposed by the economic plan, extending active assistance for the building and strengthening of the farm workers' cooperatives and for the development of local industry. The achievements of People's Soviets in the activity for reconstruction of inhabited localities, and for the health, cultural and welfare cares for the population are great.

Their activity shows clearly their undisputed superiority as real local organs of the Government over the old municipal councils of the bourgeois-capitalist state. As to their character, structure and tasks they are closest to the masses of the people.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the Soviets are:

"Close organizations of the masses themselves, that is to say the most democratic, and consequently the most authoritative organizations of the masses, which assist to the maximum the participation of the masses in the building of the new state and in the

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governing of the country and release to the maximum the revolutionary energy, initiative, and creative possibilities of the masses in the struggle for tearing down the old order, in the struggle for a new proletarian order."

Towards the end of last year a new law was passed on the People's Soviets of the workers' deputies which is aimed at eliminating the defects in their past work, at aiding their development, following the tried experience in the great USSR, and at raising the level of their activity.

In the new law the need of an even closer collaboration between the People's Soviets and the broad masses of the working people is definitely stressed.

In that respect the People's Soviets have made great strides forward and have activated their work for closer ties with the broad masses of the working people. Meetings between the workers and their representatives in the Soviets are arranged and held more frequently. In this way the Bulgarian people take an even more active part in the governing of the country by making suggestions and exercising a control. Besides that these meetings afford an opportunity to criticize the deputies for defects that they have permitted to occur, to criticize and point out the weaknesses in the work of the Soviets, and to fight against bureaucracy. The meetings which are held each week on the first Thursday of the month at Sofia are a great success in that respect. These meetings are attended

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by more and more people, more and more diversified problems are put up for discussion, and the criticisms of the working people on the activity of the deputies and the Sofia Municipal People's Soviet increase in number.

The regular holding of public sessions is of great importance for the work of the Soviets. The provisions of the law in this respect are implemented successfully already by many Soviets. The okoliya People's Soviets of the workers' deputies at Tolbukhin has taken the necessary measures so that at its sessions and at the public sessions of the village Soviets in its rayon many workers take part in the discussions, make suggestions, make proposals, etc. Wherever there are broadcasting facilities the sessions of the Soviets are broadcasted. In this way a large number of working people are afforded the possibility to hear the reports and the discussions. Besides that, the okoliya People's Soviet of the workers' deputies at Tolbukhin has recommended to the deputies holding public meetings with their electors, after the conclusion of the sessions, for explaining the resolutions taken at the session and the problems to be tackled by the Soviet.

The permanent committees at People's Soviets help also a lot toward securing the active participation of the working people in the governing of the country. These committees, which are made up of workers, peasants, artisans, economic, public, and cultural workers, and specialists are very important assistants to the Soviets. The permanent committees at the People's Soviet at Turgovishte work very satisfactorily. On their recommendation the Soviet has adopted

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resolutions for reconstruction measures, for organizing day nurseries, for prompt remodeling of schools, etc. In this way the permanent committees have not only helped the Soviet in making wise and prompt decisions, but by their regular and systematic work have rendered assistance for putting them quickly into execution.

In many Soviets, though, the permanent committees do not work satisfactorily. At the Tryavna Municipal People's Soviet the permanent committees exist only nominally. Some of them have held only three to four sessions during the year, and the committee on trade has held only one session and that has not been attended by all the members. One of the reasons for the unsatisfactory work of the permanent committees is that representatives of the Party, Fatherland Front, and the mass organizations have not been included in them, and no specialists are members of same. The executive committees of the Soviets have not supervised closely their activity and have not extended any assistance when needed.

It is obvious that in order to carry out more successfully their enormous economic, cultural and administrative work the People's Soviet must lean more closely on the active participation of the broad masses of the people. The strength of the People's Soviets lies in their inseparable ties with the people, who have elected them and to whom they render accounts for their work. The principal duty of the Party organizations and the Communists, who work in People's Soviets, is to contribute with all their energy to strengthening the support of the Soviets from the masses and to

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enlarge and multiply the ties between the latter and the former.
Comrade Vulko Chervenkov said the following:

"The duty of the local Party organizations is to assure the putting to work in the local People's Soviet all Party councillors, and a large group of active workers; to assist them in tackling and deciding on vital problems with which they are faced, and in this way to increase the creative will of the masses for eliminating the defects in the work of the administrations of the local Soviets and their subordinate enterprises; in one word to increase the role played by the Soviets."

Following these wise recommendations of Comrade Vulko Chervenkov, and enlarging more and more and constantly their ties with the broad masses of the working people, the Bulgarian People's Soviets of the workers' deputies will be able to fulfill even better and more successfully the important tasks assigned to them as local organs of the People's Government in the building of Socialism in Bulgaria.

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PARTY EDUCATION IN KOLAROVGRAD OKRUG -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo,
29 Jan 52

At the meeting of the enlarged Plenum of the okrug Party committee, which was held on 12 January 1952, the report of the secretary on propaganda and agitation at the okrug Party committee -- Comrade Z. Velinova -- on the situation of the Marxist-Leninist education in the okrug was discussed.

She stressed that many achievements have been realized in the work of the Party education in comparison with the past year. The percentage of Communists following the courses of Party education has been increased by 23 percent. The studies in the educational centers have been carried out at a considerably higher ideo-theoretical level.

Certain serious weaknesses in the work of the different study groups of Party education were also reported at the meeting. The fulfillment of the plan for the study centers lags behind to a very marked degree. Two classes have been missed by 185 study centers, three classes by 55 study centers, and more than three classes, by 137 study centers. The worst situation is that of the Kolarovgrad Party organization, in which only 26 of the 129 study centers hold regular classes.

The bureaus of the okoliya Party committees which have devoted little attention to the Marxist-Leninist education and have left it exclusively in the hands of the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" [Propaganda and Agitation] sections, are responsible for these

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weaknesses. How can the situation of the educational activity in Kolarovgrad be explained otherwise if not by the indifferent attitude of the bureau of the city Party committee and its secretary, Comrade Avramov? In spite of the bad situation the bureau of the city Party committee has not demanded reports from the bureaus of the Party organizations which lag behind in their work and has not determined who is to blame for it. The bureau has violated also the decision of the CC of the BCP by dismissing 16 propagandists from the permanently functioning seminars.

The educational work is also underestimated in Turgovishte and Preslav okoliyas. Many of the members of the bureaus of the okoliya Party committees have not visited a single one of the classes of the educational groups. They have only read the reports of the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" sections, whose reports have not been complete and have not reflected the actual situation of the Party school year. Similar weaknesses exist also in Kolarovgrad and Novi Pazar okoliyas.

Another reason for the unsatisfactory work of the educational groups is the inadequate work with the propagandists for raising their ideo-theoretical level and pedagogical skill. Comrade G. Ivanov, instructor of the first year class at the political school in Stan, Novi Pazar Okoliya, does not prepare his lectures but reads them straight from the textbook. The study group taking up the biography of Comrade Stalin in Zavchino, the same okoliya, works also in an unsatisfactory manner and in it not one of the students owns a textbook, not one of them takes notes.

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Certain okoliya Party committees do not supervise the work and do not extend sufficient aid to the permanently functioning seminars. The seminars in Preslav Okoliya work also in an unsatisfactory manner and in them -- of the members of the Party bureau -- only the secretary of the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" section reads lectures. The same situations exist in Turgovishte Okoliya. In the seminar for propagandists in Khursowo, Novi Pazar Okoliya, Comrade Ivan Khubanov does not deliver his lectures but reads the material from the textbook during the hour. He does not conduct any discussions and does not give any methodological explanations.

At the meeting it was pointed out that the bureau of the okrug Party committee is also responsible for the weaknesses that exist in the Marxist-Leninist education in the okrug. The bureau's members do not visit the classes of the educational groups and very seldom go to the villages to read reports or give a talk. Weaknesses exist also in the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" section, supervised by Comrade Z. Belimova. The comrades who work in this section do not follow closely enough the activity of the sections of the okoliya Party committees. The said section has also done very little to bring about an exchange of experiences among the different committees.

At the end, the meeting adopted resolutions for the radical elimination of the weaknesses which have been permitted to that time. It obliged the okrug committee, the okoliya committees, and the municipal Party committee at Kolarovgrad, as well as the bureaus of the primary Party organizations, to supervise and extend regular assistance to the propagandists engaged in spreading Marxist-Leninist education among the Party members.

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The reporting and election meetings of the primary Party organizations in Karnobat Okoliya, which have been held so far, were carried out on a higher level in comparison with the ones held last year. The discipline is better and attendance has reached on an average 90 percent. The members are more active; of 754 members 394 Communists have taken part in the discussions. All criticize boldly the work of the bureaus and make recommendations and proposals for improving the Party work. In many organizations, though, the reports are not well prepared, due to insufficient assistance on the part of the okoliya Party committee. In many of the reports nothing is said about the work of the Party organizations with the mass organizations and the Fatherland Front, as is the case with the reports of the Party organizations at Kamchiya and at Krumovo Gradishte. The resolutions adopted by some organizations are incomplete and the tasks are not specified. The Party organization at Tas Tepe has adopted a good resolution. It is necessary that the okoliya Party committee extend better assistance for the preparation and carrying out of the reporting meetings.

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COURSES FOR AGITATORS IN DIMITROVGRAD -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo,
27 Jan 52

The Dimitrovgrad City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) held a conference for exchange of experiences among the best agitators and secretaries of primary Party organizations in the city.

By turn agitators and Party secretaries talked about their achievements and the weaknesses permitted in the agitation-explanatory work. The Party secretary of the Asbestos-Cement Plant Comrade Iv. Mikhaylov described the great part played by the excellent work of the agitators in the improvement of the quality of production. The Party Bureau at the plant leans on the agitator group for the mobilization of the workers for the fulfillment of the plan, the improvement of the quality of production, etc. Comrade Mikhaylov said, among other things: "The output of the 4-meter machine was very unsatisfactory and the pipes were coming out in elliptical forms. The foremen came out with a number of objective reasons for the bad quality of the pipes, namely that the field where the pipes are laid to age is uneven and that forms are inadequate. The Party Bureau took up the question and asked the technical manager of the plant to brief the agitators on just what was causing the bad quality of the pipes. The agitators carried out an explanatory campaign among the workers. A few days later the work started to improve." While previously a shift would have turned out 30 elliptical pipes, after the good explanatory work the number of such pipes decreased to 2 to 3, and these had a smaller ellipse.

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The agitator G. Nedyalkov of the "Vulkan" Cement Plant described his experiences to show how powerful agitation can be. One of the weakest links in the plant had been the rope line for the limestone. The Party Bureau had sent him as an agitator to this spot where it was his job to persuade the workers that the plan was realistic and that although the machine was worn out the plan could be fulfilled. Comrade Nedyalkov said: "In order to persuade the workers that the plan was realistic and that its fulfillment depended exclusively on them, I visited the planning section and obtained data on losses sustained each time the machine was idle because of negligence on the part of the workers. In my first talk I brought out this information and explained who the loser is if the plan is not fulfilled. I also pointed out that the best recommendation for the fulfillment of the plan can be made by the workers themselves. The talk aroused the interest of the workers. They began asking questions and making recommendations such as the following: to speed-up the shortening of the line in the station, to put on a spare belt, etc. Through the Party Bureau these recommendations were submitted to the administration and were soon implemented. This showed the workers that their recommendations are taken into consideration and at the following talk they gave a pledge to fulfill the plan in all its indexes. The work at the Project "Rope Lines" began to improve. I kept in constant touch with the chief of the project, Comrade Krustev, and at the first sign of a slow-down in the work I made it a point to give a talk. My constant contact with the workers created friendly relations between them and myself. They began to ask me about personal matters besides the

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questions having to do with their production activity. As a result of the agitation work the plan was fulfilled 105.1 percent."

At the conference 18 agitators and secretaries had something to say and they made very valuable recommendations for improving the work.

Summarizing the discussions, the Secretary on Propaganda and Agitation, Comrade D. Nikolov, announced that on instructions from the CC of the BCP there are to be organized courses for agitators, who will not have to leave their jobs to attend the classes. He also read the plan for the lectures which are to be given at the courses.

The agitators in Dimitrovgrad enroll with joy in the courses which will help them enlarge and enrich their knowledge, so that they would become better assistants to the Party for the fulfillment of the great objectives that lie before it.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN VILLAGES

Polyana, Smolyan Okoliya, is a village situated near the border. It is inhabited by Bulgarian Mohammedans, the majority of whom are miners and lumberjacks.

The Party organization in the village was assigned the task of raising the cultural and political level of these men by enrolling all Communists and the highest possible number of non-Party men in the different study centers of political education. Thanks to the assistance of the Fatherland Front organization in the village and

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the excellent groundwork a political school, 3 readers' groups and 2 courses for teaching illiterates were organized, in which the listeners were distributed according to their ideological level.

The work in all study centers of political education began on time and continues successfully. The political school is attended by 10 Communists and 6 non-Party men. The classes are held twice weekly and are followed with great interest and seriously by the listeners who follow attentively the lectures of the instructor. The most active part in the discussions is taken by the Communists P. Parev, L. Emparozov, S. Parev, and the non-Party listener P. Akhmedchikov.

A great achievement of the Party and the Fatherland Front organizations are the three reader groups, which are attended by 26 women, and led by the Bulgarian Mohammedans Kh. Asanova, R. Shukarieva and F. Yakhubova. When they come across difficulties these comrades always turn to the Party Bureau for assistance.

Last year in the village a course for teaching illiterates was organized, which completed its work with very good results thanks to the serious work put in by the young teacher, Comrade P. Peev, and thanks to the assistance given to him by the Party Secretary, Comrade Asan Parev. The courses for teaching illiterates have also shown excellent results during the current year. The first course is attended by 10 men and 9 women and the second by 12 men and 12 women. The persons who attend the courses take up their studies seriously and approach the work with love and great attention.

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The students L. Sibirozova, A. Brakhimova, and others work especially well in their studies.

The working people from Polyana attending the study centers have pledged themselves to attend the lectures regularly and to try to obtain more knowledge and culture. The Party organization is always there to be of any assistance to them when it is needed.

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