In the thirties of the XX century professor AlexandFr Tsankov held a large social influence. In the mass opinion, as well as among the government and party elite he was often associated with Germany. That was due to some similarities in the program of his People-social movement with the concepts of the German national socialists, his personal cultural-political preferences, and the more or less expressed sympathy toward the reviving German Reich, the rise of which in after-war system provoked many Bulgarian hopes for a change of the treaty of Neuilly. In his ambition to be reelected on the prime minister’s chair, AlexandFr Tsankov often sought exactly the German cooperation, but never allowed his movement to lose its original Bulgarian touch. The orientation of the professor, who was accepted with confidence by the powerful Middle European state, created tension and uneasiness among his opponents in the government and outside it. In the end his efforts were fruitless and in the course of the decade his real political role became weaker. This development was also due to the lack of specific political or financial support on the part of the German government, which preferred to keep the professor as a reserve, and in that time worked with the official Bulgarian government.