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COMINFORM (Translated from "Pravda" No. 263, dated October 5th, 1947)

COMMUNIQUE

OF THE INFORMATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF  
CERTAIN COMMUNIST PARTIES

At the end of September in Poland took place the Informational Conference, in which the following Parties were represented:- The Yugoslavian Communist Party-Comrades E. Cardel and M. Djilas; The Bulgarian Labor Party (Communist)- Comrades V. Chervenkov and V. Poptomoff; The Rumanian Communist Party-Comrades G. Dej and A. Paucker; The Hungarian Communist Party-Comrades M. Ferkash and J. Revai; The Polish Labor Party-Comrades W. Gomulka and G. Minz; The All-Union's Communist Party (Bolsheviks)-Comrades A. Zhdanov and G. Malenkov; The French Communist Party-Comrades J. Duclo and E. Fagon; The Czechoslovakian Communist Party-Comrades R. Slansky and S. Bashtovansky, and the Italian Communist Party-Comrades L. Longo and E. Reale.

The participants of the Conference heard the informational reports regarding the activity of the Central Committees of the Parties, represented at the Conference:-from Comparty of Yugoslavia-Comrades E. Cardel and M. Djilas; from the Bulgarian Labor Party (Communists)- Comrade V. Chervenkov; from the Comparty of Rumania- Comrade G. Dej; from the Hungarian Communist Party-Comrade J. Revai; from the Polish Labor Party-Comrade W. Gomulka; from the All-Union's Communist Party (Bolsheviks)- Comrade G. Malenkov; from the Comparty of France-Comrade J. Duclo; from the Comparty of Czechoslovakia-Comrade R. Slansky and from the Comparty of Italy-Comrade L. Longo.

After the exchange of views regarding these reports, the participants of the Conference decided to discuss the question of the international situation, as well as the questions regarding the exchange of experience and co-ordination of the activity of the Comparties, represented at the Conference.

The report regarding the international situation was made by Comrade A. Zhdanov. The participants of the Conference exchanged their views and completely agreed in their opinions regarding the international situation of the present days, and the tasks resulting from it and unanimously approved the declaration on the question of the international situation.

The report regarding the exchange of the experience and the co-ordination of the activity of the Comparties was made by Comrade W. Gomułka. Regarding this question the Conference, having in view the negative results, which were caused by the absence of contact between the represented at this Conference Parties and, taking into consideration the necessity of a mutual exchange of experience, decided to create the Information Bureau.

The Information Bureau will be composed of the representatives of the Central Committees of the above-mentioned Parties.

The tasks of the Information Bureau consist in the organization of the exchange of experience between the Parties and, in case of necessity, to co-ordinate their activity on the basis of a mutual consent.

It is decided that the Information Bureau will publish its own publication.

The seat of the Information Bureau and of the Editorial Offices of the publication will be Belgrade.

#### DECLARATION

OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COM-  
PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA, THE BULGARIAN LABOR PARTY (COMMUNIST), THE COM-  
PARTY OF RUMANIA, THE HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, THE POLISH  
LABOR PARTY, THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIKS), THE  
COMPARTY OF FRANCE, THE COMPARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND COM-  
PARTY OF ITALY ON THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

The representatives of the Comparty of Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian Labor Party (Communists), The Comparty of Rumania, the Hungarian Communist Party, the Polish Labor Party, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Comparty of France, the Comparty of Czechoslovakia and the Comparty of Italy, having exchanged their views on the question of the international situation, came to the agreement about the following declaration.

Substantial changes took place in the international situation as a result of the second World War and in the post-war period.

These changes are characterized by a new disposition of the basic political forces, acting on the world arena; the change in the relations between the states-victors in the second World War and their re-grouping.

While the war has been carried on, the states-Allies in the war against Germany and Japan were marching together and composed one camp. However, in the camp of the Allies already at that time existed a difference in the definition of the aims of the war and the tasks of the post-war organization of the world. The Soviet Union and the democratic countries considered as the basic aims of the war the restoration and strengthening of the democratic order in Europe, liquidation of fascism, an averted possibility of a new aggression on the part of Germany and the formation of all-round and long co-operation of the peoples of Europe. USA, and in agreement with her Britain, had in the war another aim i.e. to get rid of the competitors on the markets (Germany, Japan), and the establishment of their domineering position. This difference in the definition of the aims of the war and the tasks of post-war organization began to widen during the post-war period. There were formed two opposite political lines; at one pole the policy of the USSR and the democratic countries, aimed at the undermining of imperialism and strengthening of democracy, and at the other pole- the policy of the USA and Britain, aimed at strengthening of imperialism and suppression of democracy. As the USSR and the countries of new democracy became an obstacle in the realization of the imperialistic plans of the struggle for the world's domination and destruction of democratic movements, there was proclaimed a campaign against the USSR and the countries of new democracy, strengthened also by threats of a new war on the part of the most mettled imperialistic politicians of the USA and Britain.

Therefore, two camps have been formed- the camp of imperialism and anti-democratic, which has as its basic aim the achievement of world domination by an American imperialism and destruction of democracy, and the anti-imperialistic and democratic camp, the basic aim of which is the undermining of imperialism, the strengthening of democracy and liquidation of the remnants of fascism.

The struggle of the two opposite camps; i.e., imperialistic and anti-imperialistic, is taking place in condition of a further sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism, the weakening of the forces of capitalism and strengthening of the forces of socialism and democracy.

Therefore, the imperialistic camp and its leading power the USA show a particularly aggressive activity. This activity is spreading simultaneously in all directions, -in the direction of the military and strategic measures, economic expansion and ideological struggle. Truman-Marshall plan is only an integral part; i.e., the European sector of the general plan of the world's expansionists policy, realized by the USA in all parts of the world. The plan of the economic and political enslavement of Europe by an American imperialism is supplemented by the plans of economic and political enslavement in China, Indonesia

and the countries of Latin America. The aggressors of yesterday - the capitalistic magnates of Germany and Japan are being prepared by the United States of America to a new role; i.e., to become a weapon of the imperialistic policy of the USA in Europe and Asia.

The arsenal of the tactical means, utilized by the imperialistic camp, is very diverse. Here is combined a straight threat by the force, the blackmail, the extortion, all measures of political and economical pressure, bribery, utilization of the internal contradictions and quarrels, in order to strengthen their positions, and all this is being covered by the liberal-pacifists masks, calculated at the deceit and catching of the non-tempted in the politics people.

A special place in the arsenal of the tactical means of the imperialists occupies the utilization of the treacherous policy of the right-socialists of the type of Blum in France, Attlee and Bevin in Britain, Schumacher in Germany, Renner and Scherff in Austria, Sarragatta in Italy, etc., who are trying to hide the actual bandit essence of the imperialistic policy under the mask of the democracy and socialistic phraseology, but actually they are the true accomplices of the imperialists and bring decomposition in the ranks of the working people and poison their conscience. Not by a chance the foreign policy of the British imperialism found in the person of Bevin its most consequent and ardent guide.

In these conditions it is necessary for the anti-imperialistic and democratic camp to unite, to work out an agreed platform of actions and to work out our own tactics against the main forces of the imperialistic camp, against the American imperialism, against its British and French Allies, as well as against the right-socialists, first of all, in Britain and France.

Efforts of all democratic and anti-imperialistic forces of Europe are needed in order to break the plan of the imperialistic aggression. In this case the right-socialists are traitors. With the exception of those countries of new democracy, where the block of the Communists with other democratic progressive parties comprises the basis of resistance of these countries and, first of all, the French socialists and the British laborists--Ramadje, Blum, Attlee and Bevin-by their servile obedience and obligingness, facilitate the task of the American capital, provoke it to extortions and are pushing their countries to the road of the vassal dependency to the United States of America.

Hence, it is clear that on the Communist Parties falls a special task. They must take into their hands the banner of defence of the

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national independence and the sovereignty of their countries. If the Communist Parties will firmly stand on their positions, if they will not let the others frighten and black-mail them, if they will boldly stand on the guard of democracy, national sovereignty, freedom and independence of their countries, if they in their struggle against the attempts to economical and political enslavement of these countries, to head all forces, which are ready to defend the deed of honour and national independence, no plans of the enslavement of the countries of Europe and Asia can be realized.

This is now one of the basic tasks of the Communist Parties.

It is necessary to remember that between the desire of the imperialists to unleash a new war and the possibility to organize such a war, is a great distance. The peoples of the world do not want war. The forces, which are for the peace are so considerable and so great, that if these forces will be firm and solid in the matter of defence of the peace, if they will show firmness, then the plans of the aggressors will suffer a complete defeat. It is necessary to remember that the noise of the imperialistic agents around the danger of the war aims at frightening those with feeble nerves and unsteady, and, by the way of black-mail, to achieve the concessions to the aggressor.

The main danger to the working class at present is in the under-estimating of its forces and in the over-estimating those of the imperialistic camp. As the Munich's policy in the past unloosed the hands of the Hitler's aggression, so the concessions to a new course of the USA and the imperialistic camp might make its inspirers the more insolent and aggressive. Therefore, the Communist Parties must head the resistance to the plans of the imperialistic expansion and aggression in all directions--state, political, economical and ideological; they must join and unite their efforts on the basis of the common anti-imperialistic and democratic platform and rally all democratic and patriotic forces of the peoples.

THE RESOLUTION REGARDING THE EXCHANGE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND  
CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE PARTIES, REPRESENTED AT  
THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference establishes, that the absence of the ties between the Communist Parties, which took part in this Conference, in the present day situation is a serious defect. The experience has shown that such disconnection between the Communist Parties was wrong and harmful. The necessity of the exchange of the experience and of the voluntary co-ordination of the activity of the separate Parties is particularly needed now in the conditions of complication of the post-war international situation,

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when the disconnection of the Parties may lead to the detriment of the working class.

Taking this into consideration, the participants of the Conference agreed on the following:-

1) To form the Information Bureau consisting of the representatives of the Comparty of Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian Labor Party (Communists), the Comparty of Rumania, the Hungarian Communist Party, the Polish Labor Party, the All-Union's Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Comparty of France, the Comparty of Czechoslovakia and the Comparty of Italy.

2) The task of the Information Bureau will be to organize the exchange of the experience and, in case of necessity, the co-ordination of the activity of the Comparties on the basis of mutual agreement.

3) The Information Bureau will have its own publication, which will be published bi-weekly and later on every week. This publication will be published in French and Russian, and, if possible, in other languages as well.

4) The seat of the Information Bureau will be Belgrade.



