

Reds Dissolve Cominform; Victory for Tito Indicated

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, April 18—The Soviet-led coalition of Communist parties known as the Cominform has been dissolved. Its members did not bother to have a formal meeting. An announcement today said the Communist Information Bureau had "exhausted its function." It was set up in Warsaw in 1947.

The statement appeared here in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper. It was also being published in other Communist organs.

The Cominform was regarded as a successor to the old Comin-

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tern (Communist International) which had been liquidated at the behest of Stalin during World War II to mollify the Allies.

The statement asserted that the spread of "socialism" beyond the framework of one country and other "Socialist successes have created new conditions for the activities of the Communist and Workers' parties."

At the same time the declaration, signed by the Communist parties of eight countries, said that in the future these parties would "find new favorable forms for establishing relations and contacts among them."

The statement was signed by the Central Committees of the Communist parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and France.

The liquidation of the Cominform was comparable to the liquidation of the Comintern in at least one important respect. Now as then the Soviet Union

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was embarked on a path of seeking to convince the world that it was not sponsoring world revolution, as the capitalist countries contend.

While Stalin took the initiative in sponsoring the end of the Comintern, the end of the Cominform apparently was at the behest of President Tito of Yugoslavia, whose Communist party was ousted from the group in 1948 for resisting the Kremlin's dictation.

The consequences of the great struggle that ensued and shook the Cominform world were evidenced in the statement of termination issued today. For it was Marshal Tito who had insisted in the face of denunciation that every country had the right to choose its own way to socialism.

It was this view that ultimately won out against the view, nurtured during the days of the Stalin cult, that all Communist countries had to pattern themselves after the Soviet example.

Today's statement did not even mention the Cominform's final headquarters in Bucharest, Rumania, where the weekly newspaper For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy was published. The first Headquarters of the Cominform was in Belgrade.

Today's statement disclosed that there had been "an exchange of views" among the Central Committees of the member parties and that they had unanimously agreed to liquidate the organization and cease the publication of the Cominform journal.

These are the changes on the international scene that have prompted the dissolution, the statement said:

¶Socialism's passing beyond the framework of one country and its "transformation into a world system."

¶Formation of a wide "peace zone" that includes non-Socialist as well as Socialist countries in Europe and Asia.

¶The strengthening of Communist parties in capitalist, dependent and colonial countries.

¶The development of new tasks for the consolidation of working class unity.

Reference to these "new tasks" seemed vague. It appeared to be illuminated by succeeding assertions that the Communist parties not only would find new ways of exchanging information and cooperating; they were expected to consider "questions of cooperation with parties and trends that orient themselves to socialism."

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