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Information Conference of the Comintern.

Held on April 6th, 1925.

In connection with the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern a conference of the Information Department took place in Moscow on April 6th, 1925.

Comrade Pepper, the chief of the Information Department of the ECCI, opened the session and proposed to the conference that Comrade Sauvage (France) be elected chairman and Comrade Sillen (Sweden) secretary.

The chairman announced that 25 representatives of 17 countries were present. The following countries had sent their delegates to the Information Conference:

Argentina	Germany
Austria	Great Britain
Czechoslovakia	Holland
Denmark	India
France	Ireland

Italy
Java
Norway
Poland

Sweden
United States of America
Yugoslavia.

The Conference agreed to deal with the following questions:
1. Report on the aims and activity of the Information Department of the ECCI.

2. Reports from the various Sections of the CI. to the ECCI.
3. The establishment of Information Departments in the various Sections.

4. Appointment of informatory reporters by the CCs. of the various Parties.

5. The establishment of a centre for the struggle against Social Democracy.

Report on the Activity of the Information Department of the ECCI.

Comrade John Pepper:

The Information Department of the ECCI, had already been in existence some time but in an embryonic state. Only a few months ago this department has been transformed into a political instrument of the Executive.

The requirements of the political work of the ECCI, and its organs have shown more and more that, without carefully following the life of the Parties and without systematically collecting and elaborating the concrete subject matter, a thorough preparation of the political and organisational decisions of the CI. is impossible. On the strength of this the session of the Presidium of December 3, 1924, decided that "the Information Department should be reorganised in a way to enable it to do justice to the tasks required of it".

The directions for the reorganisation of the Information Department were elaborated in the sessions of December 1 and 8 of the Org Bureau of the ECCI. According to these directions the Information Department is to serve the following purposes:

1. To keep the Executive and its organs informed about the political life and activity of the Communist Parties.

2. To keep the various sections of the CI. informed about the activity of the Executive and the other Sections.

3. To draw the attention of the Executive and its organs to any new political and Party problems, and if possible to prepare the political and organisational decisions of the Executive and its organs by suitable proposals.

When carrying out these directions the Information Department should use the following methods:

1. The Information Department should make the life and the problems of the Communist Parties the main feature of its Work, and should only collect and elaborate economic and political material in so far as it is required by the Parties.

2. One of the tasks of the Information Department is to draw up a clear review of world political events, in so far as is required for the Work of the Executive.

3. The Information Department is not only to collect and elaborate the material concerning the campaigns of the various sections but also the material concerning the international campaigns of the CI.

4. The Information Department is to compile accurate and thorough statistics on the structure of the Parties.

In order to do justice to the above-mentioned tasks, special attention had to be paid in connection with the reorganisation of the Information Department to renewing and supplementing the reporters' panel. The work of the department is built up on the collaboration between the reporters of the various groups of countries. The Information Department should have reporters for the following groups of countries:

1. Germany (Austria, Holland); 2. France (Belgium, Switzerland); 3. Italy; 4. The British Empire; 5. United States of America (Canada); 6. Scandinavia; 7. The Balkan Countries; 8. The Spanish countries; 9. Czechoslovakia. The Information Department has no reporters for the countries of the Far and Near East, as this group of countries has a special department, the Eastern Department of the E. C. C. I.

The Information Department has not yet been able to provide all the groups of countries with reporters, as some Parties could not place at the disposal of the Information Department the comrades who should fill these posts.

The main sources for the information material of the Department are as follows:

1. The minutes and reports of the various Parties and representatives of the E. C. C. I.

2. Sessions of the Presidium, the Org Bureau and the Secretariat; also sessions of the various Commissions of the E. C. C. I.

3. The Party press, Party literature, as well as the opposition press and the political-economic literature of the various countries.

The reporters of the Information Department group the material not only according to countries, but also according to problems. The following plan is adopted: The material collected by the various reporters concerning the different problems, as for instance Agitprop work, Organisational work, International campaigns, world political events is summarised internationally. The Information Department has carried out its political reporting in the following manner:

1. The Department drew up a short daily report under the heading "Facts". "Facts" give in a very abbreviated form the most important political events of the day, and the most important news on the life and actions of the Communist Parties, as they come in.

Up to March 1st, the Information Department published forty six numbers of "Facts".

2. The Information Department elaborated reports on the movement of the various countries and on special problems.

One hundred and sixty one reports were drawn up during the report period.

3. For the purpose of keeping the various sections of the C. I. informed on the work of the Executive and on the problems and activity of the brother sections, the Information Department introduced "Letters of information from the secretariat of the E. C. C. I."

The first of these letters is dated September 18, 1924. Since then, and up to the Enlarged Executive 9 letters of information were sent to the Parties.

These letters of information dealt with the following subjects:

1. a) The Swedish Party crisis; b) the position in the Italian C. P.; c) the crisis in the C. P. of Czechoslovakia.

2. a) The International situation and the question of trade union unity; b) the situation in Great Britain; c) the Executive on the situation in Italy, and the tasks of the Italian C. P.

3. The Executive of the C. I. and the C. P. of Czechoslovakia.

4. The C. P. G. and the Reichstag election.

5. The reactionary offensive against the C. P. F. and the struggle of the Party against right digressions.

6. Tactics and successes of the C. P. I.

7. The new offensive of the Polish bourgeoisie against the C. P. P.

8. Report on the crisis of the C. P. of Spain.

9. Work of the C. P. G.

Apart from "Facts", the regular reports and the letters of information, the Information Department has carried out the

following more important and special work during the report period:

1. A comprehensive questionnaire to all Parties on the structure and statistics of the Communist Party and the labour movement.

2. A fairly detailed though not complete collection of press cuttings concerning the attitude of the bourgeois and Social-Democratic press of the most important countries towards the Trotsky Question.

3. A comprehensive presentation of the progress of the Bolshevisation Process in the most important sections of the C. I.

4. A comprehensive presentation of the effects of the Dawes Plan on an international scale, and in connection with it a presentation of the international campaign of the C. I. against the Dawes Plan.

5. Compilation of the Report of the E. C. C. I. for the Enlarged Executive.

Nevertheless, our work is as yet far from perfect. We have not yet succeeded in establishing a systematic connection between the Parties and the Executive. The Executive is partly to blame for it; our apparatus does not yet work in a satisfactory manner. But the chief blame rests on the various sections. Comrades must realise that unless the Executive be thoroughly informed on all matters, it is unable to make correct political decisions.

The surest way out of this difficulty would be for every Party to have a permanent representative in Moscow. As matters now stand, some Parties have no representatives at all, whilst other Party representatives stay only a very short time in Moscow.

Another drawback is that the Parties do not send us any or only very meagre reports. Some Parties have left us actually six or seven months without any reports. These Parties seem to forget that they are integral parts of a world Party. And then Parties are surprised when the Executive finds fault with them.

Another drawback is that the minutes of the Sessions and conferences of our Parties are very imperfectly drawn up.

Another great shortcoming is that the Parties have generally speaking not yet taken any organisational measures to improve or to establish their connection with the Comintern.

This is one of the most important tasks of our present conference: to take measures for the establishment of a satisfactory connection between the Comintern and the Sections. With this object in view, I propose that the Parties appoint Information Reporters who should as far as possible be members of the C. C., and be responsible for supplying the Information Department of the E. C. C. I. with the necessary information. We also propose a measure which should contribute to the regularity of the reporting work: apart from minutes, the larger Parties ought to send in an economic, political and organisational report once a month, and smaller Parties once every two months.

In connection with this, I should like to say that unsatisfactory reporting is greatly due to the fact that the Parties are not well enough informed about the situation in their own countries. This is unfortunately a fact. Our Parties are now beginning to organise agitation and propaganda work. Some Parties have already Org Departments. But hardly any of the Parties have a well-organised Information Department. And yet, without such a department, a Party is unable to have a thorough knowledge either of the Party or its own country.

Comrades, the organisation of such an apparatus is not a costly affair. One well-trained comrade is in some cases all that is needed.

In this respect, America and Germany are setting an example, being an exception to the general rule. Both Parties have already taken organisational measures for the purpose of keeping their C. C.'s properly informed.

How can a political bureau work without such an apparatus? It is only natural that many of our Parties do not keep pace with events. This is entirely due to the lack of information. Without information our politics will be only dilettante politics. Collection, systematisation and elaboration of facts — such are the tasks of an information department which aims at being the basis of the political work of the Party.

Such distribution of work should be introduced into all Parties.

And now I am coming to the question of the establishment of a centre for the struggle against the Social Democrats. It should be said that the struggle against the Social Democrats is really the main problem for the Central European and for some of the West European countries. No effective struggle against the Social Democrats can be carried on without thorough knowledge.

What then will be the tasks of such a centre?

It should collect, register, elaborate and systematise facts. The fact that we have not yet been able to overcome the Social Democrats is not entirely due to political reasons. The latter play of course an important rôle, but so does also the subjective factor: the lack of knowledge, of information about Social Democrats.

We make the following proposal that a centre for struggle against the Social Democrats be established here in Moscow in connection with the Information Department. In addition, every Party should also establish such a centre. As far as I know, only the German Party has already done something in this direction.

In smaller Parties this work could be entrusted to one comrade, or the same comrade who is in charge of the general information, could also collect the material against the Social Democrats.

In the distribution of their work, Parties should certainly pay the greatest attention to the struggle against the Social Democrats.

Some Parties are sure to have material with respect to this, but Moscow has not yet any knowledge of this material, on the other hand, Moscow has some material which could be sufficiently elaborated.

Let us now see what form the work of this centre will take.

Of course, one can only give a general outline of its tasks. I should like to lay stress on the following points:

1. Systematic collection and elaboration of the copious material against the Social Democrats, for instance:

International statistics on the participation of Social Democratic Ministers in bourgeois and monarchist governments.

Statistics on the international hangmen's rôle of the Social Democrats with respect to revolutionary workers.

Facts on the shameful corruption and bribery in the ranks of Social Democracy.

Presentation of the ideological collapse of Social Democracy, its complete relinquishment of Marxism.

Analysis of the social composition of Social Democracy, in other words, the process of the bourgeoisisation of the Party.

I could give many more examples, but I only wanted to give a sample off-hand.

2. The centre should induce the various Sections of the Comintern to provide in the distribution of their work for the struggle against the Social Democrats (as this is already done in Germany) and for the collection and elaboration of the necessary material which is to be sent to the E. C. C. I. for international use.

3. This centre of the E. C. C. I. should make suggestions and proposals to the organs of the Executive, and should also advise the various sections about effective means of struggle against the Social Democrats.

4. The centre should elaborate instructions for the various sections on methods by which the Social Democrats can be continuously watched and combated, and by which Communist nuclei could do effective work among Social Democrats.

5. The centre should supply material to special conferences (international trade union conferences, etc.) for the purpose of making the work of the Communist fractions more effective.

I should like the comrades to concentrate on the following points in the discussion:

1. Improvement of the connection by means of information between the sections and the Executive.

2. Appointment of information reporters for the Executive in the various Sections of the C. I.

3. Establishment of Information Departments within the Parties.

4. Establishment of a centre for the struggle against international Social Democracy, in Moscow as well as in the various sections.

Comrade Heinz Neumann (Germany):

I believe that the work of the Information Department, since Comrade Pepper became head of it, has made great progress and that at the present moment the Department is one of the best run departments of the Executive. We all have noticed that for the political activity of the Executive and for the various Parties, a more solid basis has been created. The reports which were sent out were heartily welcomed by the German Party. Although we may believe that a number of improvements must be made, we nevertheless consider the work very valuable as a whole.

With regard to Comrade Pepper's proposals, we are fully in agreement with them.

We believe that in close cooperation with the representatives of the Parties, the work can be developed. The reporters must be carefully selected, which we assume will be done by the Parties which follow the policy of the Comintern.

We further believe that the Information Department can be helpful to a number of other departments of the E. C. C. I. The German Delegation criticised the work of the Agitprop Department. We assume that the source of the trouble was bad information. It might prove valuable for the Information Department to work together with the Agitprop Department.

Another proposal: It might be advisable to supplement the former reports with regular reports on the general situation of the Comintern with economic and political material. The report might contain the following:

1. Material on the economic situation.
2. Material on the labour movement.
3. Situation of the C. I. and of the most important Parties.

The information Department has not issued such reports heretofore.

Another matter: The Information Department might go beyond limiting itself only to information. It ought also to conduct an informational policy, informational pedagogy.

I emphasise Comrade Pepper's proposal that each Party organise an Information Department.

We already have an institution of this kind in Germany which we call "Lit-Pol". We do not use this institution merely for the information of the Party apparatus, but also for the information of the membership.

The material issued by our "Lit-Pol" is at the disposal of the comrades for examination.

I am also of the opinion that the larger parties ought to organise Information Departments not only in the C. C. In Germany we also have an informational apparatus, in connection with the largest district and local committees. I have even proposed to institute such an apparatus in the factory nuclei. The name "Informational Apparatus" in this case is naturally too impressive. What we mean is that one or two comrades follow the most important papers, clip the most important matter in them, compile the information and formulate a report.

We believe that this work of information is an essential element in Bolshevisation.

The creation of such an apparatus is not a question of money. Not all the Parties can organise a large-sized apparatus. These small Parties can entrust comrades with this work who are qualified to do it. This would be the task of our Party youth, of the really dependable intellectuals. Under these conditions all Parties can take up this work and not limit themselves merely to the Central Committee.

I propose that a commission be formed to study the question and formulate proposals.

We accept the proposal with reference to reporters and will appoint someone.

The connection between us and the Information Department was an excellent one. We only wish that the connection with the other Departments would be as good.

For organising a centre for fighting Social Democracy: We believe that this is also work for the Information Department. In Germany we will put all our material at the disposal of the Information Department.

I believe that the proposals of Comrade Pepper are very modest. But that is right. We ought not to forge great plans which are incapable of being put into practice.

In my opinion the proposals can be accepted.

Comrade Bell (Great Britain):

I absolutely agree with the proposal of Comrade Pepper.

In Great Britain we already have a kind of Information Department, the "Labour Research Department", which collects statistics, conducts investigations into wages movements etc. This Department is not a Party concern, but is under the control of the Party.

Comrade Neumann says that they have good material on, for instance, the Barmat Scandal. This material must have reached the Executive. But we saw nothing of it and had to get our material out of the papers.

On the question of fighting the Social Democrats I must say that not only must material be collected against the Social Democrats but also against the anarchists.

I certainly agree that close contact should be established between the Information Department and Agitprop Department. Agitprop issues good material, but it is not yet sufficiently concrete simply because there is a lack of facts.

I would like to remark that we must guard against arranging the work too bureaucratically.

I propose that a bulletin be arranged for to appear every month, and which will give statistical material not only on economic questions, but also on the political movements of the Parties. For instance, on the Czech Question, on the Yugoslavian Party, the Barmat Scandal etc., we did not have sufficient information.

Comrade Lindner (Czechoslovakia):

We naturally would welcome the organisation of a good information apparatus.

In the question of fighting the Social Democrats, we must say that heretofore there was no sign of coordinated procedure. By gathering material and working together this shortcoming will be eliminated.

Good information connections did not exist, I believe between Czechoslovakia and the Comintern. It shall endeavour to improve this situation.

Comrade Volk (Agitprop):

From the point of view of the Agitprop Department the development of the Information Department is of great importance. Not simply because this apparatus would be in a position to provide us with all the material we need in our special tasks. It is not our task to formulate policy, but to carry out the political policy of the Executive. The material collected by the Information Department will help us in this work. Heretofore our work has been abstract and just now in the air. We are very much dissatisfied with ourselves.

The creation of such an information apparatus will be of great importance to the whole International.

The question of fighting Social Democracy: we must understand how to fit this work into the whole frame-work.

I wish to give a concrete example: The Barmat Campaign. We had a meeting to prepare this campaign and suffered shipwreck. We had no apparatus to provide us with the necessary material.

Often, on the other hand, material is at hand, but then there is no time to compile it.

This work will be of special importance just at this period because the Social Democrats are undergoing a process of stabilisation. This is due to a great extent to the fact that our Parties do not know how to counteract the excellent agitation of the Social Democrats. We have been defeated for instance, in the Barmat Affair.

The election results for the German Social Democrats furnish food for thought.

The fact that the Social Democrats betrayed the workers in 1918, and that Noske massacred workers, no longer provides us with effective agitational material. The workers no longer react to it.

The organisation of an Information Department is of special importance for our Party in Czechoslovakia.

I propose that an Editorial Commission be set up to formulate a resolution on the organisation of Information Departments, and that Czechoslovakia will be specially emphasised in it.

Not once were we able to get a report from our Czech Party.

The organisation of an Information apparatus must be emphasised in the resolution especially for those countries engaged in fighting against Right tendencies.

Comrade Tellini (Italy):

The Italian Party has an information service, throughout the entire Party from the Central Committee down to the nuclei. But it deals exclusively with inner Party affairs. If it was possible for us heretofore to furnish information on international problems, the fault lies with the Central apparatus in Moscow.

I am in favour of Comrade Bell's proposal with regard to the monthly bulletin.

I believe that the fight against the Social Democrats is very important because it is rallying ever greater masses round itself.

I wish to remark in connection with the question of the bulletin that it would be very important for the semi-legal countries, since they have no opportunity to inform their organisations and members legally, at least to the extent required. Therefore, this kind of information is very suitable for Italy, Roumania, Yugoslavia, etc.

The lack of international information was extraordinarily great. The Italian comrades, for instance, upon their arrival in Moscow, were elected to various commissions dealing with subjects on which our comrades had to orient themselves here.

Comrade Sauvage (France):

If no information has arrived up till now from the French Party, that must be ascribed to the crisis which the Party went through. The Department in question was in the hands of the Right, and they took all the material with them as personal property. But the reorganisation is under way.

I am in favour of the idea of the Bulletin.

For fighting Social Democracy: This matter should not be only international but should be dealt with reference to the various Parties as well, and this material must be put at the disposal of the other Parties.

Comrade Fried (Org. Department):

If a special Information Department is to be created in the various Sections, I wish to emphasise that it is very important to inform the Executive on the organisational status of the various sections, for instance, on the social composition of the parties, the Central Committee, on the status of reorganisation, etc.

For example. At first the Czech Party reported absolutely nothing about its reorganisation, and we had to glean from "Rude Pravo" that the Party had already a number of nuclei. The same thing happened in the case of America. Other Parties don't even give reports on their organisational status in their newspapers. Then often the reports we have received are incomplete. For instance the report may be made that nuclei exist but not how many members are organised in it.

We also need information on the social composition of the trade unions, labour parties, and labour organisations in general. For instance, we could not fight Social Democracy if we do not know its composition.

We must know how far our fractional work has progressed.

All these questions of an organisational character are important.

For instance the question of the press: what newspapers we have, and their circulation. The same information about opponent newspapers.

It is not only necessary that the work of Agitprop is linked up with the Information Department. In the same manner the Information Department must work hand in hand with the Org Department.

Comrade Stirner (Information Department):

A few words on the technical side of the question: In no other Department does the method and the technical side play so great a role as in the Information Department. Some of the Parties sent a great deal of material. Much of it is of no use to us, and compiling it requires a tremendous amount of time. The various Parties must know what we need. And now it will be one of the most important tasks of the Information Department to work out a scheme of what the various Parties are to report. The comrade who is appointed reporter must then send the material to us in good order and well digested.

One of the mistakes of making reports is the following: the Parties report on the general situation. What we need, however, is not that kind of report, but information on the situation of the party organisations, of the various districts, of possible conflicts, etc. Party crisis overtakes us so unexpectedly and the Executive is unable to forestall them because it is not informed on the internal Party situation.

The report must be divided into 1. general questions, trade union questions, strikes, Social Democracy, etc. and 2. Internal Party questions.

If the Executive is thus informed, if the reports are made regularly and promptly (for instance, to cut out important resolutions and send them to us immediately), it will be able to judge the situation correctly and intervene at the right time.

Concluding Remarks of Comrade Pepper.

Relative to the statements of the comrades: A great number of good suggestions were made here. In general the comrades realise the absolute necessity of the Information Department, the necessity of good contact between the Executive and the Sections. We also agree on the point that organs for establishing connections must be created. Even as to the form of these organs I see no differences of opinion.

Now as to the suggestions: Comrade Neumann proposed that the Information Department should issue regular monthly reports on the general situation. This is certainly a good suggestion and necessary, as is proved by the statements of other comrades, for instance, those who desire a bulletin.

The question of putting this suggestion into practice must be studied.

Another suggestion which I also mentioned before: the organisation of Information Departments by the Parties. And not only in the Central Committees, but down to the smallest unit, to the nucleus. Neumann drew our attention to the fact that the German Party has already put this into practice.

The statements of Comrade Neumann on this question in his booklet "Was ist Bolschewisierung?" (What is Bolshevisation?) I endorse completely. On Page 147 he writes:

"The Central Committee needs a special Information Bureau for this purpose, which follows the entire press of all the Parties and classes at home and abroad, investigates the economic situation and regularly puts the digested material at the disposal of the Polbureau. Such an Information Bureau is needed on a small scale by every local group and every nucleus. This does not necessarily mean that this Information Bureau must possess a special "apparatus" with employees and co-workers. It might consist of one or two comrades. But in every nucleus the four most important hostile papers — "Vorwärts", "D. A. Z.", "Deutsche Zeitung", "Deutsche Tageszeitung" — and the hostile local press must be read."

This formulation might apply for the further activity of our German Party. We know that many of our Parties are too weak to have a larger apparatus. But individual comrades could be found for this work.

The suggestion of Comrade Fried, that the Information Department must not only work in coordination with Agitprop but

Comrade Bobinski (Poland):

The distribution of information from Moscow was very bad as far as we were concerned. The fault probably lies with our representative here in Moscow. That will be improved in the future.

The question of organising an information centre with the Central Committee has not yet been discussed by us. In an illegal Party that is very difficult to arrange. Until now we have sent monthly reports through our secretariat. How this will be managed in the future, we don't know as yet.

A scheme must be worked out for the method of reporting, definite questions must be put (here he quoted the example of the apparatus of the C. C. of the R. C. P.).

The question of organising a centre for the struggle against Social Democracy has also not yet been discussed, I consider this very valuable. But the matter is also very difficult. I do not know how the comrades imagine this. Three-quarters of our work consists in the fight against Social Democracy. This work cannot be separated from general Party work. Politically I consider this centre as necessary, for it draws the attention of the Party to this struggle. When the material we have collected against the Social Democrats is necessary here, we can send it over.

Comrade Larkin (Ireland):

I believe that a clearing house for information ought to be set up here. Hitherto information was very bad. We got it through Berlin.

We knew nothing of the fact that an Information Department exists in England, although we live only so few miles away.

We need regular information of a trade union, economic and organisational nature.

also with the Organisation Department — I consider that very necessary on a national and international scale.

Relative to the desire for a schema of work, I must say that we have already done something about this question. We have already worked out a schema, but it is not yet complete. Our schema should not only apply to Moscow, but for all centres of information in the Section, and must even be adjusted on a smaller scale to the concrete conditions of the smallest unit.

We have sent out a detailed questionnaire to all the Sections, which has unfortunately not yet been returned by all the Parties.

The question of the centre for fighting Social Democracy: Comrade Bobinski said that this work cannot be separated from general Party work. Of course it can't. But the very fact that this work forms the most important factor of our whole work makes the organisation of such a centre extremely necessary. This centre must not be a substitute, but a basis for the general Party work. In just such countries as Poland, with a Social Democracy which has an old and dangerous tradition, the best comrades must be entrusted with this work.

Larkin is absolutely right when he says that the Information Department in Moscow will fulfil its task if it becomes an international clearing-house. It must absorb all material from the Sections, must systematise it, must digest it from a political standpoint, get it ready for use by the Comintern, and send it on to the Sections. Correct political leadership does not only require a concrete political policy, but also reliable information.

And now as to the last problem. The Information Department has the following tasks hitherto:

1. To inform the Executive and its organs on the activity of the Parties;
2. To inform the Sections of the C. I. on the Executive and on the other Sections;
3. To direct the attention of the Executive to new problems as they arise.

The Department must enrich its circle of tasks with a new departure.

From now on the Information Department ought to control the Information activity of the various sections, of the various Central Committees, just as the Agitprop and Org Departments

control their respective work in the Sections. Why did not our Information Department do this work before? 1. because the Department is still very young, 2. because in the various Sections of the C. I. no regular information activity has been carried on hitherto. The Department is better organised now, however, with many shortcomings, it is true, but the work has nevertheless been begun. The purpose of today's discussion is to overcome the second shortcoming, to crystallise our actual organs in the various Sections, which can carry on the information service. And thus I come back to the proposals I made at the beginning. In this respect the Parties have the following tasks:

1. To appoint reporters in the Central Committees who must send information regularly to the Executive.

2. To organise Information Departments in the various Sections as a basis for the political information of the Parties.

3. To see to it that the reporting is carried on regularly and well.

We will work out an international schema of work.

Today we want merely to draw the attention of the Parties to these tasks, to which must still be added the following:

To entrust a comrade in the largest Parties with the task of collecting all material against the Social Democrats, and to put it at the disposal of the Central Committee and of the E. C. C. I.

We propose these very modest tasks and hope that they will be carried out.

In conclusion I propose that a commission be chosen to summarise the suggestions and digest them, and to draw up a resolution in the name of the conference to be submitted either at a future meeting of this conference, or, since many comrades will be leaving, to turn it over to the Presidium and send it to the Sections after a decision has been reached.

The last proposal of Comrade Pepper was discussed and the following decided:

The Sub-commission will be composed of the following comrades:

Sauvage (France), Bell (Great Britain), Neumann (Germany), Sillen (Sweden), Powers (United States), Bobinski (Poland), Volk (Agitprop), Fried (Org Department), to draw up the resolution together with Comrade Pepper.

Resolution of the Information Conference of the Fifth Enlarged Executive of C. I.

The Information Conference declares that detailed information about the activity of the Sections, on the economic and political situation in the various countries, and on the oppositional elements, is a pre-requisite for fruitful work of the Executive and its Sections.

The Information Conference further declares that the work of the Information Department of the E. C. C. I., which has been done heretofore and which is still in its incipient stage, was satisfactory, but emphasises the urgent necessity of increasing future informatory work not only in the apparatus of the E. C. C. I., but also in the various Sections.

It therefore proposes:

1. That reporters be appointed in the Central Committees of the various sections, who are members of the Central Committee, if possible, and who will be entrusted with the task of maintaining constant contact with the Information Department of the E. C. C. I. and supply it regularly with information.

2. That, moreover, the Parties which are in a position to do so, should organise special Information Departments in the Central Committee, as integral parts of the Central apparatus.

These information departments must build up an informational net of contacts from the factory nuclei to the Central Committee.

The organisation of these information departments must be adjusted to the peculiar conditions of the various sections. The information departments of the E. C. C. I. must unify and centralise the work of these informational services of the Sections by suggestions, advice and schemes of work.

3. That the Information Department of the E. C. C. I. extend its activity to issuing monthly bulletins on the world situation, the work of the E. C. C. I. and the activity of the Sections, for the Central Committees of all the Sections.

4. That a special centre for fighting Social Democracy be organised as part of the Information Department of the E. C. C. I. This centre must have the task of collecting in close cooperation with the Sections, all material which exposes the treacherous role of the Social Democrats, and to arrange it jointly with the Agitprop Department of the E. C. C. I. for the use of the whole C. I.

The work up to now, and the new tasks confronting the Information Department of the E. C. C. I. demand the greatest attention and support from all the Sections of the C. I.