

Socialdemocratic parties played a very important role in the tactics of communists in the countries of Soviet's interest after the World War II. It was based on cooperation with social democrats and then on "unification" of both of the "labour" parties in conditions of so called popular, respectively national fronts. The very beginning of these cooperations could have started in the middle of the year 1941 after the USSR had entered the War. The initiation to cooperation of the left-wing parties was coming out of the "left-wing" fraction of social democrats in London's exile at that time. Its representative was Boumil Laušman, whose obvious left-wing tendency and non-constructive behaviour are possible to be seen after the failure of his political formation of Czechoslovakia's resistance movement in Paris and London. So he left in the middle of the year 1942 to the USSR to get to know closer the political ideas of the representatives of the Czechoslovakia's resistance living there, possibly to get their political support. In the negotiations he offered communists mainly the possibility of advancement together with "left-wing" group of the social democrats in London's exile institutions, at first the participation in the government. This cooperation was to be done with the perspective of unifying the Social Democratic Party and The Communist Party into one socialist party. He couldn't have been satisfied with the results of the negotiations. The communists were reserved when it came to the questions about the development after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, they offered a project of "the national front" declaring the effort of cooperating of the whole anti-fascist resistance and they refused entering the exile government.