

Amter (U.S.A.):

He felt as Bucharin said that the Scandinavian Comrades and Parties seem to think that they are in the era before the war and that they have not been touched by imperialism. We have to ask the Norwegian comrades and the Swedish comrades who support them: What kind of party do they want themselves? We know that the other parties are well organized centralized parties that obey the instructions of the Comintern.

The strange thing is that it is the leaders of the party who come here and say that they do not want a centralised party. It is also strange that the Swedish Party, which is a centralised party based upon individual membership, should support a party that is built upon quite different lines.

As to the imperative mandate, that had been got rid of in America even within the national organisation. Members are sent to the party congress to represent certain tendencies and sentiments of the group they represent, and they go bound to express that viewpoint. The same must be the case with the International Congress; but the representative should be open to be convinced by the greater experience and knowledge of the International. If he is a real leader he can on his return convince his membership of the necessity for his change of view. If not, he is no leader and the membership will be able to deal with him.

The complaint has been made that the members of the Executive Committee are now elected at the Congress. The Comintern is a unit and should be able to fight as a unit. As Comrade Radek said, the Russians were forced to take the leadership because the comrades in the other parties came to the International merely as liason agents and refused to assume the responsibilities of leadership.

It has also been complained by the Norwegian comrades that the Communist International interferes in the internal affairs of the Party. It was owing to the interference of the International with a strong hand, after two years of persuasion, that the two American Parties were forced to coalesce, and an end was put to the state of disruption that existed in the American movement. It was also the firm demand of the International which, although the initial steps were taken by the American Party, finally forced it to come out into the open, with the result that in 1923 we have a consolidated Party which is a unit.

Falk seemed to think that the mass party of Norway cannot be transformed into a Communist Party. Why not? No reason was given. It was done in other countries. Why can't it be done in Norway?

A remarkable thing is that Falk did not even demand a fixed period in which to transform the Norwegian Party. We stand for the unity of the movement as we did in 1919. We want a centralised party so that it will be a fighting party.

Every other country has its peculiarities, just as Norway has, and it must adapt itself, as every other party does, to become a part of the unity of the Communist International.

Schüller (Young Communist International):