

# YOUTH MEET HITS FRACTIONALISM

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## Discuss Colonial Work at 20th Session

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*(Wireless to the Daily Worker.)*

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.

--The problems of the international working youth were taken up by Schueller when he made the report for the Work Program Commission at the twentieth session of the Fifth World Congress of the Young Communist International, which opened under the chairmanship of Gorkic.

Schueller declared that the youth showed great interest in the theory of the Y. C. I., and that they must be encouraged and organized. "The Congress must combine theory with the daily political and economic slogans. The program shows that the working youth are fighting for the world dictatorship of the proletariat. It does more than complement the Communist International."

### Program of Work.

The program emphasizes the social character of the revolution and deals effectively with the colonial youth. A chapter is devoted to the

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Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. The program also shows that the majority of the members of the Young Communist International must be workers.

The program goes on to demonstrate that the treatment of youth is an important task under socialism. "The education of new human beings is impossible under capitalism. This education begins in the Soviet Union. The Communist Youth League is necessary for the youth in the present struggle between the bourgeoisie and the workers. The Communist Party needs preliminary schooling and reserve forces.

### Struggle for Communism.

"The social democrats demand longer schooling, we demand juvenile work without exploitation. The social-democratic idea of culture for youth organizations is: No alcohol, no tobacco, bad books—but games, sport and art. Our education is for the struggle for the realization of Communism."

"The program says that the Young Communist International is an independent organization but politically subordinate to the Communist Party. Young workers must reject independent economic organizations where trade unions exist or the trade union work will be neglected. The program deems the combat against reformism to be paramount in the economic struggle. Anti-war work is imperative and the pretended neutral bourgeois military youth organizations must be combatted and proletarian defense organizations must be formed.

"The program states that youth leagues be formed in the colonies. The Latin-American section of the program holds up the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union as an example.

### Youth Great Hope.

"The unanimity of the Congress is a good sign for the future Young Communist International. The Congress shows the path to the youth. The youth is the greatest hope of the revolution." (Great Applause.)

In the discussion that followed the following spoke: Kossarev, of the Leninist Youth of the Soviet Union; Helmut, of Germany, in behalf of the Communist Youth of capitalist countries; Fentinmin, of China, in behalf of the colonies.

Blenkle, of Germany, who reported for the Political Commission, reported that the increase in the unemployment of the youth was a consequence of rationalization. Blenkle condemned the fractional struggle in the American and Polish parties. "The war danger is too imminent," he said, "unity is imperative." The political resolution was passed unanimously.

Billoux, of France proposed the election of a new executive and the revision of the commission.

Rust, of England, proposed the enrollment of Australia, Persia, Palestine, Brazil, Corea and Syria as sections of the Young Communist International and Peoples Revolutionary Youth League Tanatua as sympathizer. The proposition was accepted.

Various comrades leaving the Young Communist League for the Party made farewell speeches, reporting their experiences. Chitarov, in the closing speech, pointed out the importance of the Congress, for it prepares the youth for the coming war. "Civil war is the reply to imperialist war," he said. "Today the enemy may triumph, tomorrow our forces." (Great applause. The "International" was sung.)