

**20 Years Later: A History
of the Youth International**

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**AFTER TWENTY
YEARS**

The History of the
Youth International

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Foreword

THE publication of this booklet is very timely. It provides for the first time the story of the rise and struggles of the Youth International.

Very little is known in Great Britain about the formation of the International Association of Socialist Youth Organisations at Stuttgart 20 years ago, and, indeed, even at the present time the activities of the international working class youth movement are followed by only a small section of the young workers of this country. But the interest is increasing.

The twentieth anniversary of the Stuttgart Conference finds in Great Britain, the heart of imperialism, a virile and growing section of the Young Communist International, the true heir of the traditions of the Stuttgart pioneers.

The Young Communist League of Great Britain is inspired by the spirit of the founders of the Youth International, amongst whom the name of Karl Liebknecht will for ever shine in the front rank.

There also exists a section of the Young Socialist International in this country—the I.L.P. Guild of Youth. This International has trod in the dust all the principles of the leaders of the Stuttgart Youth Conference. To-day it shamefully repudiates the teachings of Liebknecht, raises not even a finger of protest against the menacing war danger, and yet has the colossal impudence to declare itself to be the continuation of the International formed at Stuttgart!

The British section of the Y.S.I. does not share in all the infamies and betrayals of its parent body. It has adopted policies which are in direct opposition to those of that International. Many sections are actually working in a united front with the Young Communist League, and also stand for severing all connections with that reactionary farce of an organisation—the Y.S.I.

The I.L.P. Guild can only bring shame and disgrace upon itself if it continues association with the Y.S.I., the leaders of which are a disgrace to Socialism.

Many of the Stuttgart leaders have passed away, but their spirit and work remain. The Young Communist League of Great Britain, under the leadership of the Young Communist International, is struggling to carry out its task in accordance with the principles laid down at Stuttgart twenty years ago.

WILLIAM RUST.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

The History of the Youth International

IT is twenty years on August 24th-26th, 1927, since the International Youth Conference in Stuttgart was held in connection with the International Socialist Congress. There were present for the first time representatives of the young workers from various countries.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the First International Conference of the young workers coincides with the thirteenth International Youth Day. The International Youth Day was decided upon during the war at the Berne Delegate Conference of the working-class youth movement as a **demonstration against the imperialist war** and the treachery of the Social-Democrat Leagues and Parties. Throughout the terrible war years, and during the years of revolutionary storm and stress, the revolutionary youth met on the first Sunday in September in order to hold demonstrations in spite of cruel persecution.

Young Workers of All Countries!

To-day we are in a more dangerous and serious position than ever before. Feverish preparations for war are being made in all imperialist countries. New imperialist wars threaten soon to be upon us. While the wounds inflicted during the world war are not yet healed, new wars are already raging.

The strength of the armies in the four world Powers (Great Britain, France, United States, and Italy) has increased from 1,413,000 prior to the war to 2,000,000. In Czecho-Slovakia four months have been added to the term of compulsory military service, and the soldiers there have been deprived of the franchise. In Germany and in other countries renewed attempts are made to introduce compulsory labour and sports into the factories in order to militarise the youth. Reactionary laws are discussed in France for the militarisation of the whole people. The naval and air forces have also been enormously increased. Achievements in the sphere of chemistry are pressed into the service of the com-

ing war. Chemical warfare, with the help of air fleets, will destroy the life of whole towns and counties. The countries adjoining the Soviet Union alone have four times as many aircraft machines than there were in 1913 in the entire world.

Young Workers, Sailors and Soldiers!

Ten years ago blood flowed in streams day after day in East and West, in North and South. Millions of young men died on the "field of honour." At home mothers and children had to slave away twelve hours per day in the munition factories, and nearly collapsed from cold and hunger. The Social-Democratic Party, trade union and youth leaders drove adult and youth workers into the war. To-day the same Social-Democrats and leaders of the Social-Democratic youth organisations talk big about disarmament and the League of Nations. However, even loud talk about disarmament cannot do away with concrete facts. All the disarmament conferences of the League of Nations end in failure. In spite of these generally recognised facts, the pacifists and Social-Democrats endeavour to befool the adult and young workers. In most countries the Social-Democratic Parties in the parliaments and governments support war preparations and vote for army and armament budgets. We are to be dragged into the maelstrom of war just as in 1914. The Social-Democrats will again betray the workers just as in 1914.

The peace howl of the priests of the League of Nations and the Social-Democrats is drowned in the thunder of cannon. The wars in Morocco and Syria were succeeded by the brutal intervention of the imperialists in China. The revolutionary liberation movement of the Chinese people is to be drowned in blood. But in spite of all the machinations of the imperialists, the Chinese revolution lives, and will proceed on its triumphant march, provided the working class in Great Britain, France, America and in other countries succeed in preventing further intervention attempts and the transport of troops.

The only country which is making a stand against the imperialist onslaught is the Soviet Union.

Soviet Russia, the strongest and safest refuge of the Chinese revolution and of the international working class, has won the hearts of millions of oppressed in East and West.

The stronger the Workers' State becomes, the greater is the hatred of the imperialists. Ever since the establishment of the Soviet Union they have been endeavouring to provoke war. The economic blockade against the Soviet Union in 1921 was a failure; the proposed military attack in

1920 was prevented by a protest action of the British workers. But the imperialists are again endeavouring to provoke war. First, there were the military preparations of the border States (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, etc.), and then severance of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. After the assassination of the Ambassador of Soviet Russia in Warsaw by a Russian White Guard, and after the outrages in the Soviet Union instigated by the British, is any further proof needed that the severance of relations is only a prelude to further daring provocations against the Soviet Union?

The brutal intervention in China, the war preparations against Soviet Russia, the assassination of the Russian Ambassador in Warsaw, all this is done in the name of humanity, the defence of the Fatherland and **protection of women and children**, just as in 1914 the imperialists, pacifists and Social-Democrats endeavoured to deceive the young workers and the entire working class in order to create the necessary war atmosphere.

This dangerous situation gives a special meaning to the thirteenth International Youth Day, and to the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the First Youth International. The International Youth Day, born in the midst of the thunder of cannon as a challenge against the world war, will be this year more than ever a **struggle against militarism and imperialist war, a struggle against intervention in China and the war preparations against the Soviet Union, a struggle against reaction, white terror and Fascism!**

Only those who celebrate under these slogans of the twentieth anniversary of the First International Youth Conference can be said to be loyal to the glorious militant traditions of the First Youth International, and to be acting in its spirit. This is proved by the whole history of the international working-class youth movement.

The introduction of the capitalist social order, particularly in its subsequent imperialist development, brought on to the political scene the working-class youth movement. The birth and growth of this movement took place under extremely difficult conditions. The young workers made their appearance on the world stage in the midst of the struggle of the masses against governments; the authorities and their police organs endeavoured to keep young people under eighteen out of political youth leagues and political meetings by introducing youth association legislation; heavy fines and penalties being inflicted for the breaking of these laws.

The pioneers of the working-class youth movement were

the "Jeunes Gardes" in Belgium established in 1886, who served as an example to the working youth of Italy, Holland and Sweden. These organisations, particularly in Belgium, concentrated their attention on **anti-militarist propaganda**. At that time there was a big strike wave in Belgium. The Government was compelled to use the armed forces against the strikers, but the anti-militarist activity was so effective that the ruling class could no longer rely on the soldiers against the strikers.

In the beginning of this century, at the height of imperialist development, when young workers were rapidly drawn into the process of production, the youth movement was given a great impetus in the bigger European countries, in Austro-Hungary in 1900, in Germany in 1904, in Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark in the same period, and a little later (1912) also in France and in the Balkan countries.

Even in America there was a beginning of a young workers' movement in 1907.

This youth movement sprang up as a militant movement against capitalist militarism and the terrible misery of the working-class youth, particularly of apprentices in the home and small industries. It had to struggle not only against the capitalists, the authorities and the police, but it had another enemy, an enemy in its own camp. The reformist party and trade union leaders scented in the revolutionary movement of young workers a great danger to their reformist policy which was a policy of working hand-in-hand with the bosses. The Social-Democratic Party and trade union leaders wanted to prevent the development of the youth movement and to deprive it of organisational independence and self-activity. In most countries the youth movement had to assert itself against the will of the Social-Democratic Party and trade union authorities, and had even to carry on a hard fight against them.

The First International Youth Congress

After several fruitless attempts it was at last possible to hold, in connection with the International Socialist Congress, the first International Youth Congress on August 24th-26th, 1907, in Stuttgart. The Congress was attended by twenty delegates from thirteen countries.

The German Social-Democrats refused to send official representatives to this Congress, and there were but few adults present to help the youth with the establishment of their fighting organisation. The most prominent among

them were Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin and Henrietta Roland Holst.

The First International Youth Conference was of considerable importance to the revolutionary movement. At this conference the working-class youth movement was given its first international fighting programme. After Karl Liebknecht, Alparé and Roland Holst had made their reports, a programme of economic demands for young workers was drawn up and adopted, principles were brought forward for the Socialist education of the working youth, based on the participation of the youth in the struggle of the working class. Directions for anti-militarist activity were laid down on the basis of a report by Karl Liebknecht. He repeated this report at a Stuttgart youth meeting, and also published it in pamphlet form, for which he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

At this conference the "International Association of Socialist Youth Organisations" was established. Although the activity of the International Secretariat, which consisted of Karl Liebknecht, Roland Holst, Viniarsky, De Man and Müller, was limited to keeping up a connection among each other, the youth movement was given a great impetus in all countries on the basis of the direction issued by the International Conference.

The Berne Conference, 1915

When the parties of the Second International had thrown to the winds the mutual promises of international solidarity, when they succumbed to the wave of patriotism, the second phase of the proletarian youth movement began.

Only very few Socialists could resist the war fever and the wave of nationalism. But the youth movement did not lose its head. International relations were immediately resumed. The revolutionary elements among the youth began again to build up, and before long, in April, 1915, sixteen representatives of the proletarian youth from ten countries met in Berne and laid the foundation of a new and better International—what was to be the "Communist International."

The Berne Conference is looked upon quite rightly as a milestone, not only in the history of the youth movement, but also in the development of the revolutionary youth movement in general. Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Zinoviev, Radek and Trotsky supported the youth, and were regular contributors to the International Youth periodical, the "Youth International," then just established.

Because of the failure of the revolutionary parties in some countries, the youth organisations assumed the rôle of the vanguard of the working class in the political struggle, particularly in the struggle against war. True to the slogan of the Youth International, the working youth took up the struggle in all countries, in spite of frontiers and barbed wire entanglements, and made the first breach in the social-patriotic incitement campaign of the Social-Democratic Parties.

When the military collapse was followed by revolutions in Russia, Germany, and Austro-Hungary, the proletarian youth movement was again to the forefront. At a time of serious differences concerning the tactics in the Socialist parties, and when street fighting was taking place in Germany and other countries, the Fourth Conference of the International Association of Young Socialist Leagues was held in Berlin, and was attended by delegates of Socialist and Communist youth organisations from fourteen countries.

After innumerable difficulties and technical obstacles had been overcome, such as secretly crossing frontiers, prolonged illegal existence of several of the delegates, the conference was held at last in Berlin between November 20th and 26th, 1919. The conference had to be held in a small back room of a Berlin suburban beer-shop, and guarded by a few faithful comrades. Already, in the spring of 1919, when the inauguration of what became the Young Communist International took place, various Socialist youth organisations had recognised its programme, and joined it (Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Austria), and this Berlin Conference, which was the fourth since that of Stuttgart, constituted **the foundation conference of the Young Communist International.**

Our pioneer, Karl Liebknecht, was not able to preside as at the First International Youth Conference. The bandits of the German Socialist Government had murdered both him and Rosa Luxemburg.

A New Period

This conference marks the real beginning of the Young Communist International: it opens up a new period, a new epoch in the history of the working-class youth movement. The Berlin Congress carried out a complete re-organisation of the Young Socialist International. Its most important work consisted in the creation of a new basic programme of action, which, amongst other points, indicated the tasks of the revolutionary youth organisations which developed from the results of the world war and the victorious revolution in

Russia. The Congress with enthusiasm recognised the programme of the Communist International, and declared its allegiance to it by changing its name to the "Young Communist International."

The Berlin Congress declared that the working-class youth movement fights for the economic interests of the young workers, leads the anti-militarist struggle, conducts revolutionary education, and actively participates in the struggle of the working class in the struggle for the seizure of power. The tasks which the Berlin Congress set the working youth were, on the one hand, the continuation of the Stuttgart programme, and the supplementing of same through the tasks which arose in the new epoch. Thereby the last remnants of the non-Communist platform were finally overcome, which, until then, especially in the question of relations to war and militarism, had survived in the ranks of the Youth International. The Berlin Congress took a final stand in leaving behind all liberal-pacifist ideas, and declared "against bourgeois militarism; for the arming of the workers; for the Red Army": that is, the slogan of the Young Communists.

Thanks to the untiring activity of the individual sections on the basis of the new programme of action adopted, the Y.C.I. made brilliant progress.

In the summer of 1920 the Finnish Y.S.L. joined the Y.C.I. despite the white terror and police persecutions. On September 5th, 1920, the Slovakian Young Socialists also joined. On October 23rd, 1920, the Czech Socialist League almost unanimously adopted the platform of the Y.C.I., and on November 1st the Congress of the German Young Socialists in Czecho-Slovakia decided to affiliate by 82 to 22 votes. On the same day the Congress of the French Young Socialists declared in favour of affiliation to the Y.C.I. by a five-to-one majority. On November 2nd, 1920, the Congress of the Independent Socialist Youth of Germany declared by a majority to affiliate to the Y.C.I., and to join the German Y.C.I.; only a small majority split away. During the winter of 1920 till 1921 the American youth also had a Communist leadership. Only in Austria were the reformists able to keep the majority of their League; there only small splits of opposition elements took place.

During this period the Y.C.I. succeeded in livening up the revolutionary working-class youth movement in a number of countries; for example, in the Balkans and in several other countries, especially in the East and in America, it made considerable headway.

Thus, the Y.C.I. at the time of the Second World Congress, July 14th to 21st, 1921 (which took place in Moscow,

together with the Third Congress of the Communist International) had 135 delegates representing 42 organisations, with a membership of between 500,000 and 600,000, and had thus become a real world organisation. It had been moulded in the struggle against the ruling class and its supporters, the treacherous Social-Democrats, and a few still existing Social-Democratic youth organisations. Thousands of young Communists in all countries paid with their blood for the revolutionary activity; the revolutionary youth movement stands in the first fighting ranks of the working class.

The Second Congress determined the rôle and the relation of the Youth League to the Communist Party. From now onwards the political leadership wherever Communist Parties existed could be internationally in the hands of the C.I., and nationally in those of the Parties. Hence, at this Congress it was decided to maintain the organisational independence of the Leagues, saving that they should be politically subject to the Party. The rôle of the Y.C.I. was determined as that of the organisation of the broad masses of the working youth, their education as soldiers of the revolution, as Communists, and as the representatives of the interests of the young workers within the framework of the entire working class. "Transformation of the still numerous small Leagues into mass organisations"; this was the main slogan of the Second World Congress.

The Third and Fourth World Congresses examined by what measures and by what form of organisation the masses of the young workers and toiling peasantry could be rallied.

The numerical development of the Y.C.I. is as follows:

First Congress (November, 1919), 13 Leagues; 229,000 members.

Second Congress (July, 1921), 44 Leagues; 500,000 to 600,000 members.

Third Congress (December, 1922), 54 Leagues; 750,000 members.

Fourth Congress (July, 1924), 60 Leagues; 1,000,000 members.

At present the Y.C.I. has 41 Leagues, 21 of these are legal and three semi-legal, 17 illegal. The total membership is 2,466,326. This numerical membership strength is due mainly to the powerful Russian organisation and also the Chinese Youth League. In addition to the above numbers, some national revolutionary organisations must be included, such as Japanese, Korean, Dutch Indies, Tanna-Tuva, which sympathise with us, and have in part asked to be received into the Y.C.I. and the Young Red Front Fighters (Germany), which works with us.

The Communist Youth International Fights Against Militarism and War!

During the terrible years of war, betrayed by the Social-Democratic Party and youth leaders, the international working class youth unfurled the banner of international working class solidarity and struggle against imperialist war. At the Berne Conference it was decided to hold annually an international youth day as a day of struggle against imperialist war. When in 1923 Poincaré's troops occupied the Ruhr, Young Communists hastened in advance of the troops with placards and leaflets with the demand not to shoot our German brothers, but to fraternise with them. The numerous sentences in the French military courts could not deter these brave young fighters from continuing their work. When in 1927 the British imperialists sent their troops to China, the leaflets of the British Y.C.L. accompanied the soldiers and sailors.

The imperialist Powers are already waging war against the Chinese people fighting for freedom. Now, after long preparations, the attack on the Fatherland of the workers of the world, the Soviet Union, is beginning. To-day the imperialists are content with making themselves felt in the Soviet Union by individual murders and bomb outrages; tomorrow fleets and armies will be set into motion against the first Workers' State. It is not possible to predict exactly when a warlike attack will be made on the Soviet Union, but still it is time **now** to prepare against the worst.

We are at the beginning of the great imperialist war which has started in China, is now threatening the Soviet Union, and also threatens to set the whole globe ablaze.

Last year the Young Communist International appealed to the Amsterdam Congress of the Young Socialist International to carry out joint action against the danger of war. The Social-Democratic Youth leaders declined this request. At their Congress they merely made speeches about peace and the League of Nations. Moreover, these Socialists go so far in their treachery that they liken Bolshevism to Fascism. The rule of reaction in Italy they put on a par with the rule of the working class in Russia. The Young Socialist International is leading no struggle against the danger of war. It is trying to lull the young workers to sleep with pacifist phrases, and at the outbreak of the war will act precisely as at the time of the 1914 war.

The Young Communist International does not treat the soldiers, sailors and airmen as enemies. We know that soldiers and sailors are **working brothers in arms**. We are

not fighting against them, but against the system of capitalist militarism created by the bosses, coal kings, financiers, bankers and landlords in order to protect their money-bags against the workers and poor peasants, and to make new imperialist conquests.

Whilst the Y.C.I. protests against militarism and the use of soldiers and sailors against the workers, against Soviet Russia and the colonial people, it also stands for the interests and demands of the soldiers, sailors and airmen. We fight for full political rights for the soldiers, sailors and airmen; for the right to form trade unions. We stand for full franchise for all soldiers and sailors, men's committees to control rotations, etc., the shortening of the period of military service, and the right when not on duty to wear civilian clothes. We stand for longer holidays, better pay and increased pensions.

The Y.C.I. declares on the eve of new great wars that it and all its youth Leagues support the slogan:

"WAR AGAINST IMPERIALIST WARS!"

and the changing of the imperialist war into a struggle of the workers for the overthrow of capitalism. The Young Communists will defend to the last drop of their blood the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The Young Communist International will do everything in its power to rouse the mass of the young workers and bring them on to the side of the adult workers in order jointly to prevent (by revolutionary mass action, strikes, general strike, etc.) further imperialist attacks on the Soviet Union and China, and to combat the imperialist war danger in all its forms. Young Communists in time of war stand for the overthrow of their own capitalist governments, and will fight with all the forces at their disposal for the victory of the revolutionary army of the Soviet Union, of China, and the oppressed colonial peoples. They will bring to the soldiers and sailors on the imperialist front the slogan of fraternisation and of joining the Red Army of the revolution. The activity of the Youth International in 1914-1918, increased and enriched by the experiences and the events since that time, will be carried out on a still larger scale by the Y.C.I.

The Y.C.I. Fights for the Economic Demands of the Working Youth

At its World Congress the Y.C.I. formulated an international programme of immediate demands. Its programme is the continuance and development of the programme of struggle of the First International Youth Conference in Stuttgart.

Our work is permeated with the knowledge that under capitalism no lasting improvement in the position of the youth is possible. The Young Communist International puts forward partial demands, but its goal is the victorious revolution and the establishment of Socialist society.

The Young Communist International is fighting for the reorganisation of youth labour. We demand that young workers' activities should be regulated from the point of view of their complete, general, vocational, mental, and physical education and development. Wage slavery, naturally, has no place in such a system. All our partial demands are aimed at the Socialist reorganisation of youth labour, as is taking place at present in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union factory schools in industrial enterprises are on the increase, where young workers receive general education and vocational technical training. These schools are working successfully.

But can we wait until capitalism is overthrown, and the victorious revolution opens the way for the working class to Socialism? Certainly not! Already to-day, now and everywhere, we must fight for the pressing partial demands of the young workers, just as the Party and trade unions fight for the partial demands of the adult workers.

Our partial demands for all young workers under 18 are:

1. Minimum wage for all young workers. Equal wages for equal work.
2. Six-hour day for all young workers.
3. The re-employment of all young unemployed workers, and continued education and vocational training for all young workers up to 18 in special apprentice departments and workshop factories within the factories on the basis of paid work according to the union scale of wages. Also the provision of work of national importance and the organisation of training institutions under trade union control and at trade union rates.
4. Maintenance of all young unemployed.
5. Abolition of night work for all young workers under 18.
6. Abolition of all forms of child labour, and the provision of free meals in school for all working-class children.
7. Abolition of piece-work systems and overtime.
8. Fully-paid four weeks' annual holiday.
9. Abolition of individual apprenticeship and inclusion of young workers in collective agreements. Control of apprentices by shop stewards and trade unions.

Some of these demands the Y.C.I. has taken from the programme of the First Youth Conference of 1907 in Stuttgart. These demands can only be fulfilled by the joint struggle of young and adult workers. Already many thousands of Young Communists are struggling in all countries for the establishment of a united front of the youth with adult workers, and for international trade union unity.

The Y.C.I.—Heir of the Fighting Traditions of the First Socialist International

The Young Communist International continued its fight for the demands of the working youth regardless of persecutions, imprisonment and shootings. In all the Balkan countries, in Italy, Poland, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, etc., its sections are illegal; thousands of young revolutionaries have been hanged in Bulgaria, Roumania, and Italy, and thousands languish behind prison walls.

Our day of struggle against intervention in China and war preparations against the Soviet Union must also be a war-cry against the "white" hangmen.

In 1914, at the outbreak of war, it was only a small handful of people that set itself against the world slaughter. To-day the Y.C.I., as compared with the Social-Democratic Youth International (which has only Leagues in Central Europe) is a real world organisation. In all parts of the world, in all countries, the Y.C.I. has its outposts.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the First Youth International, the present Y.S.I. makes pretensions of being the heir of the First Youth International. These "Socialists" again disgrace the name of Socialism by so doing. These treacherous Social-Democratic youth leaders created a new splitting organisation—the Young Workers' International—in 1919 at Whitsuntide against the First Socialist Youth International (later Young Communist International). The wavering centrist elements which did not wish to belong either to the warmongers or the Communists, also founded their own splitting organisation "The International Labour Organisation of Socialist Youth Organisations." It did not last long, however, and in 1923, both of these organisations met in Hamburg at a unity Congress. The half-way Socialists and "pacifist" traitors returned again into the ranks of the social patriots—Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske (Germany), Vandervelde (Belgium), MacDonald, Henderson (Britain), Boncour (France), and other warmongers and betrayers of Socialism.

The Socialist youth leaders assume that the young workers have forgotten their past. When, during the war,

the working youth of Germany fought bravely against the war, and based their activities on the decisions of the Stuttgart Youth Conference, the Executive of the German Youth League replied that for them these decisions did not hold. When in 1915 the revolutionary youth met in Berne to organise campaigns against war, the Social-Democratic youth leaders in Germany, France, etc., declined to participate.

"When it is a question of defending the fatherland, then the proletariat hastens to the front just as does the prince." These are the words of the Social-Democratic youth leaders at the time when the revolutionary youth, together with Karl Liebknecht, organised their struggle against the imperialist war. Karl Liebknecht was one of the founders of the First Youth International, and died for the cause of the Communist International. Roland Holst and Alparé, and those others who also participated in the Stuttgart Youth Conference, are to be found to-day in the ranks of the Communists.

The Young Communist International, the only heir of the illustrious fighting traditions of the international working-class youth movement, seizes the opportunity of the twentieth jubilee of the First International Youth Conference, and organises great demonstrations against imperialist war and militarism. We link up the celebration of the twentieth jubilee of the Stuttgart Conference, August 24th-26th, with the thirteenth International Youth Day on September 4th.

Young workers, boys and girls of town and country, enter the ranks of the Young Communist International!

Fight with us under our glorious banner, the banner of Karl Liebknecht!

**Fight the imperialist war danger now!
Stand by Workers' Russia and the Chinese revolution!
For the economic struggle and demands of the young workers!**

Against the treacherous attitude of the Labour leaders who are preparing a new 1914!

**For the united front of the young workers!
Join the Young Communist League!
Long live the Young Communist International!**

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