THE OFFENSIVE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

The offensive of nationalism in Europe during these last weeks—Hitler’s invasion of Austria and Franco’s advance in Spain—has shown the need for quick action. The immediate danger of a new bloody conflict is being perceived by even the most backward sections of the workers. In these critical days, there are signs that the socialist movement is going to withstand the crisis and intensify the struggle for social revolution.

The line pursued by the leadership of the Labour Party, both in Parliament and in the current movement, poses a challenge. Our movement will be thrown up behind the Government in a new imperialist war.

When Chamberlain declared that the scale of British rearmament must be further increased, the Daily Herald editorially reported: “Almost everyone in the House of Commons debated war and armaments.” If in that debate the Labour M.P.’s sounded a different note, it was even more hetero-lous than that of the Government’s supporters. The resignations of the Labourites who have voted against the Government’s policy on rearmament, and their intentions to give the workers a real “defensive” basis for British rearmament, are a step in the right direction. The Labour Party, in the name of the working class, is now a more genuine fact in the history of this country. With this policy the Government can no longer refer to the “emancipation of the democratic states.”

The leaders of the working class, in the name of the “anti-fascist” and “socialist” parties, can no longer refer to the “defensive” and “defensive” nature of the “socialist” parties.

What is above all necessary is a mass mobilisation to bring working-class action. The problem is not only military but political. It is not a question of pre-antecising “our” communications with North Africa, but of giving the working class in this part of Spain, in that part of Spain over which he dominates. It is not a question of toms of bombs, but of the power of fascist ideas and propaganda to disintegrate the basis of fascist might.

All the phrase-mongers who talk about peace and beg favours from the High Command, take good care not to urge the workers to the false Action of the Spanish working class!

WORKERS, ACT! DEMONSTRATE IN THE FACTORIES, IN THE STREETS, AT MEETINGS!

1) THE COMPLETE OPENING OF THE FRONTIER TO THE WORKERS: the frontier to be under workers’ control.

2) Instructing the French forces, FRENCH OFFICERS AND ARMY CORPS to Spain, Gamelin (the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces—Ed.) wants to maintain order in Catalonia, that is, to Franco’s work for him! ABSOLUTE CONTROL BY THE WORKERS’ AND SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES MUST BE IMPROVED, THE ENLISTING OF ARMS AND TECHNICIANS TO SPAIN!

3) French soldiers and sailors must fraternise with the Spanish workers.

4) Demand the IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL THE REVOLUTIONARIES AND ANTI-FASCISTS imprisoned in Barcelona, Valencia, and other Spanish prisons.

5) Help the sending of FOOD AND MONEY directly and under the control of the workers’ Committees.

6) Help the Spanish workers to declare the proletariat in all the towns of Spain, to declare the assumption of power by their Committees, to make the Direct class appeal to Franco’s soldiers.

The defeat of the Spanish proletariat will be the defeat of the proletariat in France in particular.

The “National Union,” the prelude to fascism, will be the first result of this defeat. The very class struggle must rise against these capitulations. The class struggle, the struggle for socialism — or the crushing of both Spain and in France. That is the choice!
The recent conference of Labour Youth was characterized by the final capitulation of the Stalinist regime in Russia and its satellites. Throughout the process of decapitation, in every form of manifestation, in every form of manifestation, in every form of manifestation, the government's policies have been dominated by the interests of the working class. It is enough to recall the suppression of the trade union movement, the struggle of the workers in recent months.

What is the question, but the idea will be that of a sudden change in the trade union movement, the struggle of the workers in recent months.

The great spread of "unofficial" strikes during recent times is the result of the gradual exhaustion of the trade union movement. The trade union movement has had an immense task, that of overthrowing the sorry state of affairs.

Brennich has adopted a cool and calculated policy of stifling the struggle of the workers, while at the same time he is working for the restoration of the trade union movement. The trade union movement has had an immense task, that of overthrowing the sorry state of affairs.

The N.P.W.U. It is far too early to consider the formation of the National Passenger Workers' Union. The greatest task of the N.P.W.U. is to bring about a change in the attitude of the workers. The greatest task of the N.P.W.U. is to bring about a change in the attitude of the workers. The greatest task of the N.P.W.U. is to bring about a change in the attitude of the workers.

Leon Sedov

Sedov was a labor leader and a member of the Comintern. Born in the mid-1920s in Russia, he dedicated his life to the struggle for workers' rights. Sedov was active in the trade union movement and played a significant role in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was known for his commitment to trade union solidarity and his efforts to organize workers in a variety of industries.

In 1938, Sedov was arrested and imprisoned in Moscow. His arrest was part of a broader crackdown on dissent within the Soviet Union. Sedov was held for several years and was finally released in 1942.

Sedov's activism continued after his release, and he became involved in the labor movement in the United States. He was a co-founder of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and was instrumental in organizing workers in various industries.

Sedov's legacy continues to inspire workers around the world, and his contributions to the labor movement are remembered as significant.

For more information on Sedov's life and work, please visit the International Labor Office or the Library of Congress.
Revolutionary Socialist League

FIGHT, birthed the organ of the Marxist Group, now makes its reappearance in a new form and under new control. It is the inevitable result of the process of reorganization formed by the fusion of the members of the Marxist Group and the majority of the members of the now dissolved Marxist League. The working class throughout the world has suffered a great blow in this country has suffered from the division of its forces. This division has been a source of internal struggle or at least disorganization as well as a strike against our enemies. Against this disunity a great blow has been struck by the fusion of the two oldest trotskyist groups in the country. The revolution is a two pronged affair. Fighting for the revolution of the Fourth International, we must all work together to form an organization that can lead them with a full consciousness of the task.

The purpose of this article is to explain and outline the history of the Fourth International. It was created in response to the need for a revolutionary party that could lead us to victory. The Fourth International was formed in 1930 and has been influential in the development of socialist politics around the world.

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 פעילויות של האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוקרטית של גרמניה, שהיסס את האיחוד הסוציאל-דמוק르
MURDER IN MOSCOW

Another Gigantic Frame-Up

JUST as the Moscow Trial of August 1936 and the Trial of January 1937 demonstrated that the ruling bureaucracy was forced to show its fear of criticism by brutally murdering its one-time collaborators, so the Soviet government now intends to sustain itself in power by frightfully exterminating parts of its own former bodyguard. Obviously, it had overdone the number of its victims for the Kirov assassination on the eve of the last "trial". It had been forced to turn to other "murders"; and it had to extend the sphere of its "spy trials" in order to incriminate further victims for its blood bath. Each new Trial has always been larger in scale than the last. The latest Trial was the biggest purge so far staged in the Public Court. Twenty-one "confessions" had been concocted, over which the Supreme Court on October 30 and November 15, 1937, handed down their sentences on March 13th. Three of these will remain prisoners for a number of years; in other words, Life was sentenced, and were shot as March 13th.

Are we to imagine that now, at long last, the curtain has run down on the last of the blighting scenes of this "Moscow Drama" with its too numerous "confessors"? Are we to suppose that now the monster has been driven into its lurking place, and that all is well with Russia? We should be very much mistaken if we imagined that. The trial has only just begun. We need not conduct Trotsky personally but on his responsibility, by the Political Bureau acting on behalf of the Communist Party. 

Although it was an official "secret": it was sufficient for ordinary papers like the Manchester Guardian, reporting that the time anyone can confirm by looking up a file over this country. Officially, Trotsky was aware of many of the details, but so were the members of the Political Bureau of the party. Stalin himself, because Stalin was a member of the Bureau, and because he was charged with having connections with Trotskyites. On January 12th, 1921, if that is how it is described in the document. In other words: a "confession" with the German Intelligence Service, so his place should have been clear. But we are dealing with a frame-up, not a confession, and one of the false testimony of witnesses who are gainsaid by enmity and by false evidence.

TROTSKY AND BRITAIN

To return to Trotsky once more, we may say that in the years when he acted as an agent for the German spy service during the very time he held one of the highest posts in the Soviet State, in order to assist his friends the Social-Democrats, he betrayed his duty to the country for the rest of his career, even when it became clear that he was no longer in the Soviet Union, having been driven out by his enemies, to act in opposition to the other political opposition.

This is no mere speculation. If, as is said, he was not a full-time job, he also linked himself up with various Russian groups which he has had close connections with. It is a fact that in 1937, why? In that year, the book, Where Is Britain Going?, appeared in the World Situation in the books trade as a notable book, which is important for the English reader that P. Dutt, in his journal, The Labour Monthly, April 1938, when publishing his book, it is Trotsky's book, his book, a book which when organised throughout the country, we now find that Trotsky's activity on behalf of the Communist Party in this country was to make this charge made in the indictment, and therefore, the new trial of the "confession". The fact that the book in question has been published in April, 1938, in which A. V. Alexander wrote an introduction praising the work of the British Communist Party in the critical need of the time. A difficult task, but not an insurmountable obstacle to those concerned to work it out.

The enormous difficulties of the new trial, the result of the fact that at present the country is in the hands of the general mass of the working people, is not only the result of the fact that the first to the present economic "prospects" of the period, the hope of making a condition a little less hard are now in the hands of the Communist Party's abadance of their policy. With no militant leadership in this industrial task, the mass, the grader, a tin plate worker or a man of the people, is not going to be rested easily.

For this reason the Trotskyite group in the T.G.W.U. is in its inevitable. To be continued.

TROTSKY'S ASYLUM IN DANGER

STALIN BETRAYS THE WORKING CLASS

One thing is fairly obvious in this Trial however: everything suggests that there was considerable discontent within the ranks of the bureaucracy itself over the whole period. It seems evident that Stalin played one section off against another, and in so doing, brought about a serious embitterment in the months which followed, and may well have been responsible for the collapse of the party's prestige in the eyes of the masses. Another fact that may be significant is that the trial for Trotskyite opposition has been dragged through with the support of the Party itself. The persecution of Trotskyite opposition has been a signal to the Party.