WORLD CONGRESS FOUNDINGS
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

Congress Climaxes 15 Years’ Struggle

Fourth International Emerges From Fight Against Degeneration in the Third International

By MAX SHABTAIN

Just as the exact body of the Communist International represented the Second International as a whole, so the Fourth International represented the Third International. Fifteen years have elapsed since the “Bolsheviks” and their followers, using the name of the Russian Communist Party, founded the Fourth International, which has since then been the principal instrument for the advancement of the Class Struggle. Those fifteen years have been years of struggle, years of unrelenting combat against the forces of reaction and counter-revolution, against the forces of capitalism and imperialism, against the forces of reaction and counter-revolution.

In the course of these fifteen years, the Fourth International has undergone a continuous process of development and growth. It has grown in size, both in terms of membership and in terms of influence. It has grown in scope, both in terms of the countries it represents and in terms of the issues it addresses.

The Fourth International has been the political expression of the working class movement. It has been the instrument of the working class in its struggle against the forces of reaction and counter-revolution. It has been the instrument of the working class in its struggle for the liberation of the working class from the chains of capitalism and imperialism.

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Ten Year Record of Struggle and Progress

By MARTIN ABRIN

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The Revolutionary Marxist Press is the name given to a group of newspaper publishers who, for more than a decade, have been engaged in the work of spreading the principles of Marxist-Leninist revolution. The group is composed of several individuals, including Robert Selden, one of the founders of the Socialist Labor Party, who had been a member of the Executive Council of the United States labor movement, and also of a number of other individuals who had been active in the labor movement.

The Revolutionary Marxist Press has published a number of newspapers, including the following:

1. The Voice of the People, 1909-1914
2. The Socialist Labor News, 1914-1917
3. The World Socialist, 1917-1919
4. The Revolutionist, 1919-1921
5. The Worker, 1921-1923
6. The Red Banner, 1923-1925
7. The International Journal, 1925-1927
8. The International Review, 1927-1930

During the years 1917-1927, the Revolutionary Marxist Press was active in the labor movement and in the struggle for社会主义 revolution. Its newspapers were published in several cities, including New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. The group was especially active in the labor movement, and its newspapers were read by thousands of workers and students.

The Revolutionary Marxist Press was dissolved in 1927, and its members went on to form other groups, including the Workers' World Party, which was active in the labor movement until the late 1930s.

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Fourth International Founded At World Congress

Thirty Delegates From Eleven Countries Raise New Banner

Affiliated Sections of the Fourth International
Following is a list of the organizations throughout the world aligned with the Fourth International, their offices, and officers.


COLOMBIA: Revolutionary Workers' Party. Organizers: Alberto Giraldo, National: Martín Arango,


CHILE: Revolutionary Workers' Party. Organizers: Alfonso Cid, National: Julio Sánchez, Central: Juan F. Jiménez.

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World Congress' Climaxes Fifteen Years of Struggle

Fourteen years ago, the Fourth International was first proposed as a new organization. Today, the Fourth International is a world-wide movement with millions of members and millions of associates. It is a revolution in action, a challenge to the bosses and the ruling class, and a beacon of hope for the millions of workers, youth, and students who are fighting for a better world.

The Fourth International is a revolutionary socialist movement that is fighting for a world without exploitation, oppression, and war. It is a movement of the working class, for the working class, and by the working class. It is a movement that is building a united front of the working class, a united front of all those who are fighting for a world without exploitation, oppression, and war.

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Ten Years of Struggle
For a Workers’ Party

By J. R. NUN

(Continued from page 13)

American section of the Third Interna
tional, a revolutionary organization, with which we have been in touch through three stages of development: the Workers’ Communist League of America, the Workers’ International, and the Workers’ International League, which is the organization through which we are now affiliated. See "Our organization." Our task is to save the world, and we have no other task! We are the revolutionaries of the revolutionaries, and we are fighting for the revolution of the world.

Our representatives in the United States, the Workers’ League, are already fighting in a number of important centers in the country. In the last few months, they have been active in planning and carrying out the revolutionary program of the Workers’ League, and they are now ready to take the initiative in the political and economic struggle in the United States.

And a great task in our program is the struggle against the capitalist system, which is the main enemy of the working class. We must organize the working class in the United States, and we must give the workers the tools to fight against the capitalist system. We must give them the means to fight against the capitalist system, and we must give them the means to organize and fight against the capitalist system.

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The First Trotskyist Group in New England

By JAMES BURMAN

This Conference for Programists, held in New York City on Saturday, November 2, 1934, was an important event in the history of the American Communist Party. It was the first in a series of conferences that were to be held throughout the United States, and it was the first time that a conference of this kind was held in New England. The conference was attended by more than 300 delegates from all parts of the country.

The conference was held in a small room on the second floor of the Hotel Statler, in the heart of New York City. The atmosphere was electric, and the delegates were full of enthusiasm. The mood was one of excitement and anticipation, as everyone was eager to see what the future held for the American Communist Party.

The conference was opened by a speech by James Burman, the leader of the American Communist Party in New England. He spoke about the importance of the conference and the need for unity among the delegates. He called for a stronger and more united party, one that would not be afraid to take on the task of leading the working class.

The conference was divided into several sessions, each focusing on a different aspect of the Communist Party's work. There were discussions on the need for more mass organizations, the importance of international solidarity, and the need for a stronger and more united party.

At the end of the conference, the delegates voted to establish a new group, the First Trotskyist Group in New England. This group would be dedicated to the task of building a stronger and more united party, one that would be able to lead the working class in the struggle for socialism.

The First Trotskyist Group in New England was a significant event in the history of the American Communist Party. It marked the beginning of a new era of struggle, one that was dedicated to the task of building a stronger and more united party. The group would go on to play a significant role in the struggle for socialism, and its legacy would live on for many years to come.

The Struggle for Marxism in the Socialist Party

By GEORGE TRIMBLE

Marxism is a revolutionary theory that seeks to transform society and create a classless society. It was developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 19th century, and it has been the basis for many of the political movements of the 20th century.

The struggle for Marxism in the Socialist Party began in the late 19th century, when the party was founded by Daniel DeLeon. DeLeon was a very talented organizer, and he quickly built a large and active membership. However, in the early 20th century, the party began to split over the issue of whether or not to support the Labor War of 1912.

The Labor War was a strike by workers in the garment industry, and it was part of a larger struggle for workers' rights. The Socialist Party leadership, led by DeLeon, decided to support the strike, but the party's members were divided on the issue. Some members wanted to fight for the workers, while others were afraid of the backlash.

The split in the party was significant, and it led to the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and the Communist Party. The Socialist Party continued to be active, but it never quite regained the momentum it had in the early 20th century.

Despite the split, the Socialist Party continued to be a significant force in the labor movement. It was able to organize workers in a variety of industries, and it was able to win some important victories for workers' rights. However, in the end, the party was unable to break through the barriers of capitalism, and it was unable to create a classless society.

The Struggle for Marxism in the Socialist Party was a significant event in the history of the labor movement. It marked the beginning of a new era of struggle, one that was dedicated to the task of building a stronger and more united party. The group would go on to play a significant role in the struggle for socialism, and its legacy would live on for many years to come.
Internationalism—Our Banner

By MAURICE SPECTOR
Co-editor, New International

If the early Communists that preceded us had not carried the revolutionary banner of internationalism, the Russian Revolution would never have been victorious. The internationalism of the early Communists was connected with the drive for world revolution, which was the basis of their strategy. The collapse of the Second International, and the growth of the Soviet State, gave the opportunity for the so-called "socialist" nations to present a united front against the Isaak Dickstein was a member of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Russia and later the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was a leading figure in the Russian Revolution and a prominent member of the Bolshevik faction. Dickstein was known for his radical views and his support for internationalism. He was one of the few who understood the importance of linking the Russian Revolution to the工人阶级 in other parts of the world, which was a key element in the success of the revolution. After the revolution, he held several important positions in the Soviet government, including as a delegate to the Second Congress of Soviets in 1917. Dickstein was also active in the Communist International, often serving as a delegate to its congresses. He was a strong advocate of the international revolutionary perspective and worked to build international solidarity among the working class. He was a prominent figure in the development of the Communist movement and played a key role in shaping the early history of the Soviet Union.