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The Party As The Inheritor Of Socialist Trends In The Victorian Labor Movement

Europe, the struggle for the 6 hour day, the Struggle for the 8 hour day, the 10-hour day, and the 8-hour legislative day, are the marks of the struggle for the emancipation and liberation of the working class. The development of the Marxist-Leninist theory is inseparably connected with the development of the working class itself. The movement of the working class is inseparable from the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory. The struggles of the working class themselves have been connected with the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

In the course of the 20th century, the struggle of the working class for freedom and happiness has been inseparably connected with the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory. The development of the Marxist-Leninist theory is inseparable from the struggle of the working class. The working class itself has been inseparable from the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

In conclusion, the struggle of the working class for freedom and happiness has been inseparably connected with the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory. The development of the Marxist-Leninist theory is inseparable from the struggle of the working class. The working class itself has been inseparable from the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.
The agrarian reform is designed to satisfy the Hungarian peasant's age-old hunger for land. The Hungarian peasantry is not satisfied with the pace of agrarian reform. This measure is to serve as the cornerstones of economic, political, and social development of the country and to ensure the country's economic, political, and social development.

The agrarian reform provided for the expropriation of land owned by non-peasants, such as absentee landlords, and the distribution of this land to the peasantry. The law also provided for the creation of peasant cooperatives to manage the land.

The law was adopted in 1945 and was implemented in the following years. The redistribution of land resulted in a significant increase in peasant ownership and control over their land. It also led to a decline in the number of large estates and the rise of small, family-run farms.

In conclusion, the agrarian reform was a crucial step in the process of modernizing Hungary and ensuring the well-being of its peasantry. It paved the way for future economic and social developments in the country.

**Agrarian Reform in Hungary**

(From "The War and the Working Class," No. 7)