Who Should Rule In Hungary

By Fred Ruben

In the epic struggle now taking place in Hungary to determine who will rule the country—whether the Communists or the Western Powers—two crucial issues are involved: the Kremlin's influence and the extent of the Hitlerite government's power. The Soviet government is determined to prevent Hungary from becoming a haven for possible opposition forces against the German war machine. The Western Powers, on the other hand, are committed to the principle of non-aggression and the maintenance of the status quo in Eastern Europe.

The Kremlin's policies are marked by a desire to strengthen its own position in the region. It has been actively supporting the Communist forces in Hungary, and has even dispatched troops to the country to ensure its control.

The Western Powers, on the other hand, are seeking to limit the spread of communism and to ensure the independence of Hungary. They have been providing military aid to the Hungarian government and have been pressing for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the country.

The issue of who will rule Hungary is of vital importance to the entire region, and will have significant consequences for the future of Eastern Europe.
What Is a Political Revolution?

Kremlin Counter-Revolution in Action

By Marris Watan

The position taken by George Blake Charniey in the Daily Worker discussion of the Hungarian situation, 1, 2, 3, is a useful one for our purpose in that it puts the immediate withdrawal of Charniey's support from the Soviet Union to the fore. In his recent article, Charniey does not deny the evidence that some of the Soviet leaders have been arrested and others have been released. He argues, however, that the Soviet government's actions were justified in order to protect the revolution in Hungary from counter-revolutionary forces. Charniey maintains that the Soviet intervention was necessary to prevent Fascist forces from gaining control of Hungary and restoring the old order.

However, Charniey's analysis is incomplete. The Soviet invasion of Hungary was not simply a response to counter-revolutionary forces. It was also a response to the internal turmoil in Hungary and the threat of Fascist aggression from abroad. The Soviet intervention was necessary to stabilize the situation in Hungary and to prevent a full-scale war.

The Hungarian government's actions were motivated by a desire to maintain national sovereignty and to prevent the spread of Fascism. They were not motivated by a desire to maintain the old order or to suppress political dissent. The Soviet intervention was necessary to prevent the spread of Fascism and to protect the revolution in Hungary.

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Deutscher Echoes Kremlin Lies

Ivan Deutscher. British author of books and articles on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is an example of the scholar-activist who has decided to follow his noble theories whenever they may come in handy to discredit the facts that cross his path.

Deutscher is a master of the idea that the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are phenomena of the Stalinist era, and not the result of the enlightened activities of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which has undertaken to transform the political structures of the country.

Deutscher describes the rise of Stalinism as the result of the failure of the democratic and liberal traditions of the Russian intelligentsia. He sees this as a natural process that cannot be reversed, even by the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The only solution, according to Deutscher, is to support the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain and work towards the creation of a democratic and liberal society in Russia. He argues that the only way to achieve this is to support the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain and work towards the creation of a democratic and liberal society in Russia.

Deutscher's views are widely held in the West and are supported by many Western intellectuals and politicians. However, there is a growing body of evidence that suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The evidence suggests that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the result of the efforts of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its allies, rather than the result of the forces of the Communist Party of Great Britain.