The Communist International to the Fighting Proletariat of Hungary

The tremendous proletariat of Hungary, exploited to the utmost limits of endurance, is still making the attempts, despite the all-powerful might of the bourgeoisie, to win its freedom. The situation of the working class is such that the working people of all classes have attained such dangerous proportions that imperialism has inaugurated a veritable reign of terror.

Since 1905 Hungary has been a scene of constant struggle and rebellion. British imperialism has gone on making use of armies, turning on the working class to its own advantage the social and nationalist prejudices among the Hungarian bourgeoisie. In 1905, 100,000 workers have been thrown into the streets. The attacks have continued, but in order to drive the working people back into the factory, the struggle assumes a more overt form. The struggle of the working class reaches new heights.

However, the most immediate and local aspect of the struggle is the obstinate pursuit by the bourgeois police and the black reaction of the extreme monarchist groups, the utilities and the police, of the workers and the socialist teachers, who have been sent to prison or to military camps.

The immediate task of the working class is to drive back the reaction of the local bourgeois police, the reaction of the extreme monarchist groups, the utilities and the police, of the workers and the socialist teachers, who have been sent to prison or to military camps. The working class must carry on a continuous struggle to break through the barriers set up by the bourgeoisie, to set up a system of workers' control and self-management, to win the right to organize and to strike, to win the right to strike, to win the right to strike.

In the 1912 General Election, the Hungarian working class secured a majority in the Hungarian Parliament. In the 1912 General Election, the Hungarian working class secured a majority in the Hungarian Parliament. In the 1912 General Election, the Hungarian working class secured a majority in the Hungarian Parliament.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Soviet Russia's Export Plan

The commission defining state economic policy has approved the following export plan for the fiscal year.

The shipment of 10 million tons of corn, 5 million tons of sunflower, 5 million tons of wheat, 2 million tons of potatoes, 1 million tons of rye, 1 million tons of barley, 500,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of sugar, and 50,000 tons of cotton.

The total amount of export goods will be

To the Working Men and Women of all Countries

Marx' Materialist Conception of History

The realization of the inadequacy of one-sidedness of the old materialism convinced Marx of the necessity of bringing together the best results of the materialist foundation of social history. If materialism lays down the general lines of scientific method, then the application of materialism to the examination of society demands that social phenomena be explained by \textit{social being}, Technology. This is the problem of the material productive process of life, and the social relations in the productive process.

Marx, in his work \textit{Capital}, has given a consistent formulation to the fundamental principles of materialist method, his \textit{Preface to the German Edition} of \textit{Capital}, and his \textit{In the History of Socialism, Human Beings Enter the World}.

Marx' materialistic method is based on the following thesis:

1. \textit{The material productive process of life}.
2. \textit{The social relations in the productive process}.
3. \textit{The historical development of society}.
4. \textit{The historical development of society and its relation to the historical development of society}.

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natural science, and the legal, political, religious, aesthetic or philosophic, in short, ideological forms in which men become conscious of existence, just as little as one can judge an individual by what he thinks. One does not understand a man by his opinions, but by his actions. In the same way, one does not understand a historical society by the form of its social consciousness, but by the actual action of the class it is composed of. Social consciousness is not a reproduction of the actual processes of social life, but, on the contrary, the latter expresses itself -- under the influence of the former, of course, -- in the former. Thus, the forms of historical consciousness of a society will be always found in the same order of magnitude as the development of that society itself, and in the same sense as its development. For the earlier forms of social consciousness are, in general, more or less distorted reflections of the earlier stages of social development, that is, of the earlier conditions of production and life on the part of the oppressed class. In the latter the conditions of social life and production are no longer distorted reflection, but a direct one. The form of social consciousness is always the form in which the class is reflected in the social process of production, or, in the social production process of the class. Therefore, the class consciousness is in a constant process of development and change, and its development is always conditioned by the actual development of the class itself.

POLITICS

An International Conference for combating the Ruhr Occupation

The contemporary situation requires the immediate establishment of an International Conference for the purpose of combating the Ruhr occupation, in order to prevent the continuation of the war and the economic ruin of Europe.

The conference should be attended by representatives of all nations interested in the solution of the Ruhr problem, including Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

The conference should discuss the following points:

1. Measures for the immediate withdrawal of the occupying forces from the Ruhr.
2. The establishment of an international commission to oversee the implementation of the withdrawal.

The conference should be convened as soon as possible, and should meet at the request of any of the interested parties.

The conference should be named the "Conference for the Peace of Europe" and should be the first step towards a general peace conference.

The conference should be supported by all countries interested in the resolution of the Ruhr problem.
A Greeting to the Women who are working and fighting all over the World

The Communist International is aware that its struggles against imperialism and Fascism are international in their character. If the worker women do not stand side by side with the workers, the revolutionary class war, the women are the greatest sufferers from the same oppressive economic and political exploitation as the proletariat. Wage reductions, unemployment, are directly related to the working class. The communists women must gradually learn that they can only win the struggle for their emancipation by taking active part in organizing the resistance of the exploited, by breaking the stranglehold of the bourgeoisie in their own country, by working with the workers of other countries.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International

THE WHITE TERROR

Proletarian Aid on behalf of the Incarcerated

The Moscow International Red Relief, which was established at the International Congress of Communist Parties in 1922, has already taken steps to provide relief and aid.

We have received the following report from the Moscow International Red Relief:

The provincial committee of the Communist Party in Vyatska Oblast, which was arrested on January 17, for the funds of the International Red Relief, has already begun work on behalf of the incarcerated.

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E. C. C.

To Comrades

Cachin, Monatte, Plau, Pissiny, Semard, Jacob, Huet, Mosso, Narrone-Gourdeaux, Lartigue, Cazals, Ker, Pieri, Paqueroux,

Dear Friends,

We understand your heartfelt concern for the fate of the incarcerated. The Communist Party of France has always been committed to the struggle for freedom and social change. Our party is dedicated to the cause of justice, equality, and solidarity, as we work to build a world free from oppression and exploitation.

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entrench themselves, and to take up the fight from well-defended positions, is one of the best and most effective means of preserving the revolutionary forces, proceed. to the attack. And now the Fascist organizations are attempting to do this, to give the workers' organizations, throwing all the apparatus of the communist parties that they have, mass support, and to carry on the political struggle. The Terror has reached such a point that, as Italian comrades report, the workers do not even dare to speak in the street.

The Communist Party of Italy is passing through a period of unbearably difficult political conditions. It is surrounded on all sides, and it is standing alone. In the old days, the terrorists hung on the altar of revolutionary class war, but we are here alone with the Fascist counter-revolution. It must be admitted, and not in that of Mussolini. Terror is a mighty weapon for the Fascists. It is a weapon that they use against the working class, as well as against the other elements of the population. The Fascists' use of terror is not limited to their own people, but they also use terror against the rest of the population. Terror is a weapon that they use against the working class, as well as against the other elements of the population. The Fascists' use of terror is not limited to their own people, but they also use terror against the rest of the population. Terror is a weapon that they use against the working class, as well as against the other elements of the population. The Fascists' use of terror is not limited to their own people, but they also use terror against the rest of the population.

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The Labor Movement
Towards Trade Union Unity in France
By Marcel Olivier (Paris)

One of the main reasons for the present impotence of the French working class lies in the chaos of political parties and trade unions. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production. The French working class is divided into two main groups: the workers and the employers. The workers are the people who work for a living, and the employers are the people who own the means of production.

The labor movement is directed towards the accomplishment of the following objectives: to unite all the workers in a single organization, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry, to establish a single union for all branches of industry.

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Our Problems
Trotzky on the Negro Question
A letter from comrades Trotsky to comrades McKay.

Our problems and our solutions must be faced against a background of social reality. As it is only the working class that can solve the problems of the working class, we must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems. We must help the working class to solve its own problems.
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15th March 1923

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**The Class Struggle**

Jim Larkin the Militant

By Alexander Berkman

On January 17, Governor Smith of New York, set free by the court on bond after five months imprisonment for the struggle for the welfare of the Irish workers. The Governor's act is considered an act of political and class treachery on the part of New York, among whom the freeing of Larkin was a popular issue. In addition, the demand for amnesty for political prisoners is constantly growing among the workers of the state and the newly elected Governor, already looking toward the next election, is anxious to appear as a progressive among the workers.

The militant attitude of Jim Larkin appeared in his militant attitude among his capitalist supporters. Instead of condemning the acts of the Irish workers, friends of Larkin, among whom are a number of radical intellectuals, simply called them "Anarchists." They referred to Larkin as "a political prisoner," and claimed that the Irish workers were "a political party," and that their actions were in the interest of the workers, who were also called "the political party." They accused the workers of "treason," and threatened to use force against them if they refused to obey the demands of the workers. The workers, on the other hand, were determined to continue their struggle and to continue to make their demands heard.

Larkin's attitude toward the workers can be seen in his speech at the time of his release. He said: "I am not a political prisoner. I am a political leader. I am fighting for the workers, and I will not give up until I have won their freedom."

Larkin's attitude toward the workers can also be seen in his actions. He continued to participate in the workers' movement, and to speak out against the capitalist system. He continued to demand the release of his comrades, and to call for a general strike. He continued to fight for the rights of the workers, and to demand social justice.

The workers, on the other hand, continued to struggle for their rights. They continued to demand the release of their comrades, and to call for a general strike. They continued to fight for the rights of the workers, and to demand social justice.

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**The Situation in Germany**

By Heinrich Brander

The English authorities have informed us that the workers in Germany have been organizing a general strike and that they have been calling for a general strike. The workers have been calling for a general strike, and they have been organizing a general strike.

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**March 17, 1923**

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