

We Communists renew our pledge to do everything to destroy fascism and reaction, to advance the cause of American and world democracy, the cause of national freedom and social progress. We are determined to co-operate with all anti-fascists and all democratic forces to achieve these great objectives.

The National Board of the CPA, at its meeting of June 2, also adopted the following additional motions:

1. The National Committee shall be convened within two weeks.
2. The discussion by the membership of the Association on the Resolution of the National Board shall start immediately in the Clubs and in other meetings of the

25th ANNIVERSARY, SERIES No. 3

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

EUREKA, the struggle for the 8 hours' day, the Maritime Strike, were all of first-rate importance in the political development of the Australian working class. The developing capitalist economy inevitably demonstrated to the nascent working class the limitations of lobbying with the existing bourgeois political parties, in an effort to secure existing class demands. The use of the naked power of the capitalist state to suppress the 1890 strikers brought to a decisive head the previous hesitant considerations of the formation of a separate political party of the working class.

1890 marked a turning point in the history of Australian working class politics. But it was succeeded by a period of reformist domination—a period in which the Labor Party set itself out upon the historic road so vividly portrayed in 1918 by Lenin—the building of a strong central government. An expanding capitalist economy provided the ideal conditions for reformism. Reformist ideas were dominant in the working class—time and conditions did not yet permit of any but the most farseeing sections understanding the limits of reformism.

In these conditions, the early struggles of those who could see beyond the limitations of reformism were bound to be difficult. But the development of capitalism, with its inexorable laws, provided the foundation upon which the ideas of socialism must survive, no matter how weakly nor how far setbacks in the early period.

In that general background, we find in Victoria, throughout the latter part of the 19th century, socialist ideas of various kinds striving for expression. In 1837, there appeared in New South Wales the Australian Socialist League; in Victoria, a little later, the Social Democratic Federation.

Then quite early in Victoria's socialist history appeared the Victorian Socialist League, in the foundation of which in the nineties Ben Tillett—a colleague of Tom Mann in the London Dockers' Strike—had played a prominent part. Reference should also be made to the anarchist movement and the well-known Melbourne identity J. W. (Chummy) Fleming, who, in 1889, launched the anarchist movement in Victoria. Although temporarily the anarchists attracted a large following, the movement never obtained a solid mass backing.

Associated with Victoria's early socialist history is the great name of Tom Mann. In his work, the birth and early growth of the socialist movement is epitomised. After his arrival in Victoria, in 1903, his main activities were devoted to organising in the official Labor Party bodies; but in 1905, he set out to establish the socialist movement on a firmer basis.

In June, 1905, Mann found that socialist activities in Victoria were at a low ebb, with the Social Democratic Federation promoting the only socialist meetings. He commenced weekly lectures in the Bijou Theatre. Those lectures gave rise to the Social Questions Committee. The activities of the Social Questions Committee were not confined to propaganda but included the organisation of a mass canvass to expose the Government's irresponsible

Association to be determined by each State Committee. The discussion shall continue up to a date to be decided by the National Committee, CPA.

3. For the period of the discussion, arrangements shall be made with the Daily Worker to publish a semi-weekly discussion bulletin as a supplement to the paper. This bulletin shall be open to all members of the Association.
4. State organisations may publish special discussion bulletins if they so desire.
5. During the entire period of the discussion, the policy and practical mass work of the Association shall be governed by the Resolution of the National Board.

attitude to the unemployed problem. In conditions of widespread unemployment, the Government was forced to take action and the Social Questions Committee attracted great attention.

A better basis for Socialist activity was achieved when, on September 1, 1905, the Victorian Socialist Party was formed and absorbed the existing socialist groups. Now, the best elements of the Social Democratic Federation and the Victorian Socialist League found a common ground. The new Victorian Socialist Party attracted a good deal of support. It was a considerable development on the narrow sectarian outlook of the early socialist groups, cut off, as they were, from the mass movement.

Amongst the aims of the Victorian Socialist Party was that of winning the Labor Party for socialism. Its history is thus inextricably woven with that of the Labor Party. For that reason, many men now in leading positions in the Labor Party served their early apprenticeship with the V.S.P.—John Curtin, present Prime Minister, John Cain, Leader of the Labor Party in the Victorian Parliament, Thomas Trenchcliffe, ex-Premier of Victoria—now discredited right-wing Labor politician.

Then in April, 1906, the Victorian Socialist Party established its newspaper—"The Socialist." Tom Mann was its editor. "The Socialist" survived the 1914-1918 war and did not finally cease publication until 1922. Activities by the Victorian Socialist Party, based upon the earlier experience of the Social Questions Committee, included the running of a Socialist Sunday School, Yarra Bank rallies, Bijou Theatre rallies.

The development of the socialist movement did not go unchallenged by the capitalist class. Street meetings were banned and many speakers were prosecuted and convicted. Tom Mann went to gaol as one of 10 socialists convicted of breaking street speaking. Mass campaigning succeeded in breaking down the series of prosecutions. A victory for free speech had been won: it had not been in vain that Tom Mann had picked oakum in Penridge gaol.

The new Socialist bodies were going through intense birth agonies—sectarianism, personal rivalries and petty jealousies all played a part. Their welding together against the common class enemy was urgently needed. In July, 1907, there was convened in Melbourne a conference of Australian socialist bodies by which it was aimed to bring about a united socialist front. To that conference came about a 2000 socialists. Included amongst them were the Victorian Socialist Party (represented by Tom Mann) and the Socialist Labor Party (including the Victorian section of the Socialist Labor Party). On a motion to establish the Socialist Federation of Australia (later known as the Australian Socialist Party), the Socialist Labor Party withdrew. But the conference was a historic one in giving birth to the Socialist Federation of Australia.

(Early in 1907, a Victorian section of the Socialist Labor Party (the Australian Socialist League of 1887 had become the Socialist Labor Party) had been established. After the withdrawal of the Socialist Labor Party from the unity

conference of 1907, all sections of that body, including the Victorian, pursued their lonely sectarian existence. Obstinate refusal to have anything to do with the mass movement or day to day demands, it degenerated into a group of unprincipled charlatans. Today, it constitutes one of the semi-Trotskyite reserves of the most reactionary sections of the bourgeoisie.)

After the 1907 unity conference, the Victorian Socialist Party functioned within the Socialist Federation of Australia. Co-operative ideas revealed themselves in the establishment (and continuance for some years) of co-operative bakery and grocery stores. In the Federation, the Victorian Socialist Party advanced the idea of support of the Labor Party in elections. But at the 1908 conference of the Federation, a decision was made that no Socialist could be a member of a non-Socialist political party which, of course, included the Labor Party. As a consequence of this decision, two socialist candidates stood in the elections of 1908, Percy Laddler polling 85 at Collingwood, and Angus McDonnell 82 at West Melbourne.

An idea of the Party's policy is provided by Mann's 1909 pamphlet "Industrial Unionism." "Wages Boards," said Mann, speaking of industrial trouble in the Tramways, "are at least semi-capitalistic in character, and working class emancipation can never be obtained through such an agency. The men should organise as part of the Working Class, and if the delegates who claimed to represent the 95 Unions having 40,000 members, who waited upon Mr. Murray, M.L.A., the other week, were to make common cause, even for two days, with these men and gas works employees, and organise them openly and fearlessly in the face of the world, this would at once and for ever wipe out the arrogance of the dominant classes with their feudalistic dictatorial rules and their slave-making system of discipline." "And," he urged, "don't forget the goal—the Abolition of Poverty by the establishment of a Socialist Commonwealth."

Nor did the Victorian Socialist Party confine itself to this form of agitation and propaganda. At this period of its history, Mann's understanding of the mass struggle was a strong influence. With this influence, and the growth of the working class itself, the socialist movement grew. Its relative strength, even at this early stage, was demonstrated by the fact that despite an official Labor Party boycott, a successful May Day demonstration was held in 1910.

In 1910, the Socialist Federation of Australia (of which the Victorian Socialist Party was a branch) determined upon the creation of an Independent Socialist Party. Substantially, the V.S.P., although it had stood independent Parliamentary candidates, had remained a left wing in the Labor Party. The V.S.P., unwilling to sacrifice its Labor Party connection, opposed the decision to form an Independent Socialist Party. When, in 1912, the Socialist Federation of Australia became the Australian Socialist Party, the Victorian Socialist Party refused to abide by the decision. The V.S.P. remained as the left wing of the Labor Party.

The better elements in the V.S.P. then broke away and led by J. Wilson established the Victorian branch of the Australian Socialist Party. The formation of the A.S.P. in Victoria expressed the determination of leading socialists to break with the class collaboration of the A.L.P. and to set up a genuine socialist party—a role which the V.S.P. could no longer fulfil. Faced with the choice, the V.S.P. had taken the path of conciliation and attempted to unite the left and the right.

So that, when the war began in 1914, the two main socialist trends in Victoria were the V.S.P. and the Victorian branch of the A.S.P. The V.S.P. opposed the war in a hesitant and vacillating fashion. The pages of the "Victorian Socialist" contained a strange assortment of pacifist views on the war. On the other hand, the "International Socialist," organ of the A.S.P., maintained a position of consistent (if sectarian) opposition.

The anti-conscription campaigns of 1916 and 1917 provided fresh soil for the V.S.P., in particular, to attract to it further pacifist and opportunist elements, and it was weakly during this period that it reached its greatest membership. The more uncompromising A.S.P., on the

other hand, did not constitute the same attraction for these unstable elements but attracted more of the stable elements. On the other side of the picture, the sectarianism of the A.S.P. repelled numbers of good supporters.

The A.S.P., too, carried on valuable work in exposing the role of the A.L.P., including the V.S.P. As for the latter, the march of events was bound to render impossible its attempt to reconcile the right-wing policy of the A.L.P. with the left-wing socialist movement. It suffered the fate of all conciliators, and, as a force for socialism, its importance rapidly declined although it maintained a skeleton existence until 1931.

Because of the very consistency of its stand, and the vindication in experience of many of its principles, the A.S.P. emerged at the end of the war as the dominant socialist trend. Its exposure of corruption in the V.S.P., coupled with that body's rejection, in 1919, of anything to do with the 3rd International, further strengthened it. The post-war developments, its stand in support of the Russian Revolution and the consistency of the "International Socialist" further enhanced its prestige and indeed constituted an attraction for the better elements in the V.S.P.

Let us briefly review the position of these socialist trends. A manifesto issued on May Day, 1907, by the V.S.P., considering the time in which it was written, revealed quite good promise. It stated: "Socialism is a theory of a system of human society, based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories, and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks and our public libraries are used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require." However, on the question of how this is to be attained, the key question of state power, the Manifesto is comparatively silent.

Then, the early conception of the V.S.P. to transform the Labor Party into its own image, to get the adoption by the Labor Party of the V.S.P.'s idea of socialism and a co-operative Commonwealth, revealed a failure to appreciate the essentially bourgeois character of the Labor Party. Such a conception flowed from the petty-bourgeois character of the V.S.P. and contained the seeds of its own destruction as an independent force for socialism.

The history of its struggle in the A.S.F. indicates this same trend—it was caught between this conception on the one hand, and, on the other, the need to create a socialist party, independent of the bourgeoisie. Time and circumstances permitted it to vacillate between these two positions until, in 1912, the A.S.P. in Victoria finally proclaimed its independence as a Socialist Party. The different path chosen by the V.S.P. was imposed upon it by the dominance of petty-bourgeois opportunist elements.

But it would be wrong to conclude that because of its shortcomings the V.S.P. had no positive value. The very introduction of the ideas of socialism, particularly in a period of developing capitalism, its widespread propaganda and agitational activities had their importance. Particularly was this so in the period 1906-1912. With the parting of the ways in 1912, the best traditions of socialism were taken over by the Victorian branch of the A.S.P.

The development of the V.S.P., subsequent to 1912, showed clearly the degenerative process that had set in. Its propaganda demonstrated more and more clearly the petty-bourgeois vacillations of its leadership. Throughout the war, there was no consistent call by the V.S.P. for struggle to end the war—no real conception of the revolutionary tasks of the working class.

Those best traditions of the V.S.P. taken over, in 1912, by the Victorian branch of the A.S.P., provided a striking contrast to the opportunist policy of the V.S.P. The "International Socialist" brought to the fore a stand that approached a genuine working class stand on the war and later on maintained vigorous support for the Russian Revolution. It criticized the A.L.P. for its betrayals of the workers; its statement that "The Labor Party does not

clearly and unambiguously avow Socialism, nor does it teach it; it is unlike any other working class reaction in the world in that it builds no Socialist movement, issues no Socialist books, debates no Socialist problems. It is not international; it is not anti-militarist; it is not Marxian in politics and practice it is liberalism under a new name; in utterance and ideal it is bourgeois. The coming conflict in Australia is to be between Laborism and Socialism" (1910) provided material upon which Lenin based his 1913 statement.

It is perfectly true that the A.S.P. in Melbourne, no less than other places, was guilty of sectarianism, but its robust declarations on the most important working class questions of the day are a refreshing antidote to the compromise of the A.L.P. and the somewhat aimless wanderings and vacillations of the V.S.P. Furthermore, the A.S.P. pointed to the process of drift afoot in the V.S.P. and appealed to the socialists in it to join the A.S.P. Its great weakness was its deep-seated sectarianism which amounted to a disease.

Mention must be made here of the formation in Melbourne, in 1913, of the I.W.W. But even at the point of its highest development in Victoria, it has been estimated that the I.W.W. secured only about 150 members. As a force in the anti-war and anti-conscription struggles, its influence extended far beyond its 150 members, but its collapse came quickly after the Government declared it illegal.

We may say then, that the characteristic features of the early pre-Communist Socialist trends were their lack of theoretical clarity and their isolation from the mass organization of the working class.

The spirit of radicalism abroad at the end of the war led to the springing up of numerous militant groups in the Trade Unions. The better elements in the V.S.P. were seeking more stable forms of organization. The A.S.P. stood firmly in support of the Russian Revolution.

And so, when on October 30, 1920, the Australian working class, in the words of L. L. Sharkey, performed one of its decisive revolutionary acts and established the Communist Party of Australia, the new party centred around the A.S.P. drew to itself the best elements of the V.S.P., I.W.W. and individual socialists.

The inaugural meeting in Victoria of the Communist Party of Australia is said to have taken place in Faret's Hotel in November, 1920. With the dying away of the revolutionary upsurge, difficulties were experienced in organization and for the first ten years of its existence the party in Victoria was very weak. Moreover, it inherited the weaknesses of its predecessors. But even within that period it played quite an important part in support of the British Seamen's Strike in 1925; it condemned the liquidationism of Barrachi in 1928 and gradually found its feet.

Despite internal bickerings and petty bourgeois squabbles, the Party in Victoria played a role of first rate

importance in the years of the great economic crisis — 1930-31-32. It secured a mass basis and courageously led many struggles of the unemployed, anti-eviction campaigns and later a renewed fight for free speech.

The expulsion from the Party in 1933 of Lovegrove (alias Jackson) — and under the name of Lovegrove now the most notorious right-winger and red-baiter in the Victorian section of the A.L.P. — removed one of the great obstacles to the progress of the Party. Since his expulsion, the Party has continued to thrive and develop.

Throughout the whole period of its development, the steady growth of industry in Victoria provided the basis for the strengthening of the Party. The outbreak of the war in 1939 found it with a membership of about 1,000. During the period of illegality (1940-1941), its organization was maintained and strengthened. It quickly succeeded in establishing a widespread network of organization in the factories, metropolitan localities and rural areas. Firm connections with the Trade Unions have been established and maintained.

During the period of the people's struggle against fascism, membership has grown. Just as the impact of the Russian Revolution in 1917 led to a great radicalisation of the masses, so the inspiring efforts of Socialist Soviet Russia have led to a great accession of strength to the Party in Victoria, as elsewhere throughout the world. Today, the Victorian section of the Party plays its part in the Australian Party organization in exercising an influential say in Australian affairs.

In the Victorian political field, it has led the campaign against the reactionary Dunstan government and Dunstan's handful of extreme right-wing Labor collaborators. It has posed for the Victorian people, a policy that cannot be gainsaid. With a stable leadership and stable party organization, the Victorian section of the party has truly inherited all that was best of the Victorian Party as a socialist movement.

The great name of Tom Mann is inseparably linked with the history of socialism in Victoria. There is no doubt that, with the best elements of the V.S.P. which he founded, Tom Mann would have entered the Communist Party of Australia. Tom Mann was a foundation member of the British Communist Party. Tom Mann died a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The first hesitant socialist steps taken in Victoria followed in the Communist Party, the path taken by Tom Mann — the path of Marxism-Leninism. That has meant that the characteristic features of the Communist Party in its development have been deep theoretical firmness and the establishment of strong ties with the mass organizations of the working class, especially the trade unions.

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AGRARIAN REFORM IN HUNGARY

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

Z. RAZIN

AT a time when the Red Army was completing the clearing of Hungarian territory of German fascist troops, the Hungarian Provisional Government passed an agrarian reform. This measure is to serve as the cornerstone for the reform of the entire political and economic life of the country on democratic lines. The abolition of the semi-feudal agrarian system in Hungary will cut away the strongest roots of reaction, which dominated the country and determined the whole course of its home and foreign policy. At the same time, it will destroy the economic basis of the forces whose lust for aggrandizement constituted a permanent threat to the peace and security of the Danubian nations.

The agrarian reform is designed to satisfy the Hungarian peasant's age-old hunger for land. The Hungarian people cherish the memory of Gyorgy Dozsa, the popular hero who in the beginning of the sixteenth century led a powerful peasant army against the landowners. Dozsa's army was defeated, the executioners set him on the "fiery throne," but the fire of the struggle for their land was never extinguished in the hearts of the Hungarian peasants. This struggle went on for centuries, and was closely interwoven with the struggle of the Hungarian people against the German enslavers for their liberty and independence. The big aristocratic landowners, who received their vast estates from the Austrian emperors as a reward for their

betrayal of Hungary's national interests always sided with the Germans against their own people.

In the war of national liberation of 1848-49, the Hungarian peasants, united by Kossuth, routed the armies of the Austrian emperor which were led by Hungarian landlords. The Hungarian National Assembly at that time adopted a decision to free the peasants from feudal obligations. However, after the defeat of the national liberation movement, the land remained in the hands of the magnates. The big landowners bound Hungary still more securely to the chariot of the Hapsburg monarchy and, through it, after 1871, to the imperialist Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

With the defeat of Germany in the First World War collapsed the stronghold of feudal reaction and practical imperialism in South-Eastern Europe — the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. A severe blow was also dealt to the chief prop of the Hapsburg dynasty — feudal land tenure. In the years immediately following the war, agrarian reforms were carried out in a number of the succession states which sprang from the ruins of Austria-Hungary, as a result of which some part of the landed estates passed into the hands of the peasants. In Hungary, however, after the reaction suppressed the people's movement of 1918-19 with outside support, the big landlords retained their latifundia in their entirety.

Subsequently, the ruling circles from time to time introduced farcical agrarian reforms in order to allay the growing discontent of the rural population. The only result of these "reforms" was that a few tens of thousands of hectares of the worst land of the big estates were ceded to small peasants on highly unfavorable terms.

In the pattern of land distribution in Hungary, the large estates hold an entirely disproportionate place, side by side with a vast multitude of landless peasants. The official land census of 1935 revealed that 44.5 per cent of the total area of arable and pasture land of the country — 4,700,000 hectares — belonged to 16,000 estates of over 100 holds each (1 hold eq. 0.57 hectares) while, on the other hand, 1,579,000 small peasant holdings of 5 holds or less each comprised 1,300,000 hectares. In other words, only 12.6 per cent of the total area. Most of the big landed estates are aristocratic entailed estates, of which there are 72, with a total area of 823,000 holds. These include the family estates of Count Esterhazy, with an area of 209,000 holds, of Count Festetics, with an area of 71,000 holds, of Archduke Karl Ludwig 42,000 holds, and Margrave Pallavicini, 39,000 holds.

While there are in Hungary 1,688 estates with an area of 1,000 holds and over each, aggregating 2,330,000 holds, there are, on the other hand, 1,800,000 landless peasants and agricultural laborers. The significance of this figure will be clear if it is borne in mind that Hungary had a total population of 9,900,000. According to official statistics there are 3,900,000 farm-hands, agricultural laborers and share croppers, 1,315,000 were "gainfully employed," but only 240,000 had permanent employment, the remainder being seasonal workers employed only three to six months at all. Prior to the First World War numbers of the poor emigrated, chiefly to the United States, but after the war this outlet was closed. Rural unemployment became a national scourge, exercising a depressing effect upon the wages of industrial, as well as of agricultural workers.

The undivided rule of the big landowners fettered the economic, political and cultural development of the country. The feudal landlords were the unchallenged masters in the countryside. They had their appointees in the gendarmic courts and in the local government bodies. The landless peasants and agricultural laborers were in a state of semi-feudal dependence upon the big landlords. At the end of the thirties a number of works were published in Hungary by "rural investigators." These were progressive writers who exposed the savagery and ruthlessness of the landlords' reign of terror and described the hopeless plight of the millions of the rural poor who were doomed to degradation and physical extinction.

The Hungarian landowners, who lost a considerable part of their estates in the territories that were ceded to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, became rabid advocates of an imperialist policy, of a reckless policy of annexation

of foreign territory, and of Slav territory in particular. They hoped to realize their schemes in alliance with Mussolini and Hitler. In them, too, the Hungarian feudal lords sought for support against the growing discontent of the rural poor.

After Hitler's accession to power in Germany, the Hungarian landowners promoted Gombos — the inspirer of Hungarian fascism — to the post of premier. After that Hungary's whole foreign policy followed in the wake of the Axis powers. The Hungarian Economic Federation, a powerful organization of big landowners, adapted agriculture to the needs of Germany's war economy. The landowners made large fortunes by bleeding Hungary's national economy for the benefit of Germany.

For a quarter of a century fear of "bolshhevik infection" nourished Hungary's hostile policy towards the Soviet Union. The confiscation of the estates of the Polish magnates in the western regions of the Soviet Ukraine in 1939, and their distribution among the peasants living in close proximity to Hungary's borders, goaded the Hungarian land magnates to even greater fury.

In furtherance of their designs upon the territory of the neighboring nations, the Hungarian landowners gave full reign to the propagation of the racial theory. They demanded Hungarian hegemony over all the Danubian nations. Having, with the help of Hitler Germany, seized part of the territory of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, the Hungarian occupation authorities perpetrated the most heinous crimes in these territories. The Hungarian landowners took back the land which had been divided up among the peasants twenty years earlier.

Hungary's ruling clique could retain hold of the stolen lands only with the support of Hitler Germany. That is one of the chief reasons why the Hungarian landowners converted their country into Germany's most stubborn satellite. When Italy withdrew from the war in 1943, they sought to find a way out of the war but the pro-fascist big landowners frustrated these efforts and paved the way for the occupation of the country by the Hitlerites.

The Second World War led to the further enslavement of the poor peasants. Large numbers of them were pressed into the militarized labor battalions and made to work for the big landowners under the surveillance of fascist hirelings, without pay and on starvation rations. The gendarmes and police organized regular man-hunts for peasants who "shirked" work. At the demand of the feudal lords, labor concentration camps were set up for condemned agricultural laborers, where they were forced to work to exhaustion for the landowners under the inhuman conditions of a fascist regime of penal servitude.

In its program the Hungarian National Front of independence, which led the resistance of the people to the Hitlerites demanded a radical land reform. But it was not until the greater part of Hungary's territory was liberated by the Red Army that the conditions were created which made such a reform possible. In the manifesto of the Provisional Government agrarian reform was proclaimed a task of prime urgency. Four months elapsed before the Government promulgated a law on the subject. This law was based on the draft that was published by the National Peasant Party and the Communist Party in December, 1944, and which, in the main, was subsequently endorsed by the other parties of the National Front of independence.

The agrarian reform provides for the confiscation of all landed estates belonging to fascist traitors to the country and to war criminals, and for the alienation by purchase of all large estates of an area exceeding 1,000 holds, and of all other landed property exceeding 100 and up to 1,000 holds, the owners of the latter category being allowed to retain 100 holds. All the confiscated or alienated lands go to form a government land fund which is to be divided up among the landless and small peasants and middle peasants with large families at a reasonable price. The agrarian reform does not extend to peasant holdings of up to 200 holds.

The owners of the land are to receive compensation from the state for alienated lands, structures, and means