By H. W. BENSON

There is no doubt that a wing of the Communist Party is eager to break away from the domination of Stalinism and found a movement which genuinely looks toward the American working class. It was this wing which sponsored the Democratic Labor Party, the first such group, and which has been actively trying to organize labor. They are probably the greatest enemy of the American working class and should be fought with every weapon.

As we described last week, the convention's declarations were basically weak and ultimately futile as a means of actually transforming the Communist Party; and those who limit themselves to the convention position will find themselves just as isolated and just as distrusted by labor as ever before.

For, while declaring for independence and the right of the Communist Party, the convention in fact did not take a stand on a single critical question, and its principles were not even defended by any one of those who criticized the Communist Revolution; nor is there a name given to the puppet Kadar regime. Not a sentence was spoken in defense of the workers who are fighting to defend the measure of independence they have already wrested from the Kremlin.

While the convention, and therefore the party, is not yet ready, the labor leaders are. They have already taken over the control of the hungry workers, and they must be fought at every turn. The convention, and therefore the party, is not yet ready, the labor leaders are.

The one thing that is needed is a full-scale campaign against the Kadar regime. This can be done by the workers, who are already fighting to oust the puppet regime.

The recent reports and exports of the Kadar regime will be further evidence of the growing weakness of the party. The workers, through their own representatives, are the best equipped to fight this issue. They are the ones who have already taken over the control of the hungry workers, and they must be fought at every turn. The convention, and therefore the party, is not yet ready, the labor leaders are.

The convention's declaration of principle is a total failure. It is weak in every important respect and is just as isolated and distrusted by labor as ever before. They are probably the greatest enemy of the American working class and should be fought with every weapon.

The convention's declaration of principle is a total failure. It is weak in every important respect and is just as isolated and distrusted by labor as ever before. They are probably the greatest enemy of the American working class and should be fought with every weapon.
As a third contribution toward an un- murderous resolution of the Middle East today, particularly in Arab socialist circles, I propose in this article a question arising out of the debate on the basis of a general statement by our readers. Does the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem have any meaning? To what extent is such an attitude effective in their public political activities? Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist. As a general attitude toward the Jewish problem, the Arab socialist attitude is ineffective in their public political activities. Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist.

A Letter from Egypt

February 25, 1957

Arab Socialists and Israel: What's Their Attitude?

As a third contribution toward an understanding of the Middle East today, particularly in Arab socialist circles, I propose in this article a question arising out of the debate on the basis of a general statement by our readers. Does the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem have any meaning? To what extent is such an attitude effective in their public political activities? Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist.

A Letter from Egypt

February 25, 1957

Arab Socialists and Israel: What's Their Attitude?

As a third contribution toward an understanding of the Middle East today, particularly in Arab socialist circles, I propose in this article a question arising out of the debate on the basis of a general statement by our readers. Does the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem have any meaning? To what extent is such an attitude effective in their public political activities? Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist.

A Letter from Egypt

February 25, 1957

Arab Socialists and Israel: What's Their Attitude?

As a third contribution toward an understanding of the Middle East today, particularly in Arab socialist circles, I propose in this article a question arising out of the debate on the basis of a general statement by our readers. Does the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem have any meaning? To what extent is such an attitude effective in their public political activities? Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist.

A Letter from Egypt

February 25, 1957

Arab Socialists and Israel: What's Their Attitude?

As a third contribution toward an understanding of the Middle East today, particularly in Arab socialist circles, I propose in this article a question arising out of the debate on the basis of a general statement by our readers. Does the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem have any meaning? To what extent is such an attitude effective in their public political activities? Do they as a whole have such an attitude? How can we ascertain whether or not an Arab socialist has such an attitude? And finally, is there any Arab socialist who has actually made an attempt to contact or discuss with Jewish representatives? Suppose the Jews in Naguib's statement in the Negev and Western Galilee do not believe that the Arab socialist attitude toward the Jewish problem is meaningful. Is there any Arab socialist who has a different point of view? If so, what is his attitude? In order to answer these questions, we must look at the speeches and articles of the Arab socialists and see whether or not they have any meaning in the political activities of the Arab socialist.