

growing hostility towards the Western powers; and the bombing of the United Nations Works and Relief headquarters in Damascus for its endeavors to resettle the Palestinian refugees in the Arab states. Plans for the assassination of King Abdullah and Prime Minister Nouri al-Sa'id, who were held responsible for the defeat of the Arab armies more than other leaders, never materialized.

All of the above ventures were agreed upon unanimously by the Kata'ib leadership as legitimate targets within the scope of the organization. However, by the summer of 1950 a struggle had developed within the organization concerning the role of violence in the national struggle. Husayn Tawfiq, Abdul Kader Amer and the other Egyptian terrorists who had a history replete with various kinds of violence insisted that the Arab masses were not ready for revolution and would not be for years to come. "In these circumstances", they figured, "the only appropriate and available means of struggle is political violence." The other members of the group agreed that the masses were not ready for revolution but refused to rely completely on conspiratorial methods. Instead, they wanted to raise the consciousness of the masses so as to take their part in the struggle for their liberation. In fact, they have resorted to violence only to dramatize the political issues at stake. They sought to awaken the masses by setting an heroic example. "We did not intend to replace the movement of the masses by a handful of conspirators" insisted