

organization fresh elements from the lower classes, hence the radicalization of the movement.

Having established itself among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, the Organization for Resisting Peace with Israel began to approach other Palestinians across the border. Early in 1953 the organization dispatched a handful of Palestinian activists to mobilize the Palestinian refugees in Syria and Jordan. In a matter of few months they built a number of clandestine cells to carry the work of the organization in those countries. This step was, of course, taken in co-ordination with the mother organization which was then dispatching its own militants to neighboring Arab states to expand its activities.

To sum up, it may be said that the Kata'ib was the earliest precursor of the ANM. The Kata'ib was envisaged by the forerunners of the ANM as a political weapon designed to bring pressure on the Arab rulers, by terrorist intimidation if necessary, in order to prepare for another jawlah to liquidate the state of Israel. Having failed to achieve their objectives by those unconventional means, the future leaders of the ANM repudiated the terrorist organization in favor of the organization of mass struggle. The Urwah, a student organization on the campus of the American University of Beirut, became their workshop during this transitional stage. In the Urwah their vague and general ideas on Arab nationalism and revolutionism were