

remembered that this was the formative years of the ANM whose minimal program then called for the alliance of all nationalist forces against the Western sponsored schemes to resettle the Palestinian refugees in the neighboring Arab states. As such the Arab Nationalists were concentrating their own forces and seeking the alliance of other parties in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan in the common struggle against the above schemes. Rather than open a new front with the military rulers of Egypt the Arab Nationalists confined themselves to the above struggle.

Phase II (1954-1958) -- This period in the history of the ANM can be described as the take-off period during which the activities of the Arab Nationalists spread to Amman, Damascus, Kuwait, Baghdad and Cairo. This was also the period during which the July 23 Revolution had developed from one of Egyptian national liberation and limited social objectives to one of wider scope and dimension. This was the period in which the July 23 Revolution stressed its Arabism and revolutionism by fighting for the liberation and unity of all the Arab countries.

Roughly speaking, the battle over the Baghdad Pact between Nasser and his supporters on one side and the powers initiating the defensive organization on the other side marked the beginning of a new era of understanding between the ANM and the Egyptian Revolution. It was the ANM which took the lead in the mid-fifties in attacking the U. S. initiated defensive arrangements for the Middle East. Upon