

nationalism which stressed the absolute sovereignty of the national state. He advocated the fusion of the individual into the nation, to the extent of sacrificing the individual's freedom.<sup>32</sup> He also repudiated all sorts of regional nationalisms in the Arab World by extending the concept of the Arab nation to include Egypt and North Africa.

Al-Husry based his theory of nationalism on the predominant factor of language to include all those who speak the Arabic language. His definitive studies on Arab nationalism helped straighten many misconceptions on Arab nationalism and rendered the existence of one Arab nation an accomplished fact. That is why al-Husry was considered by many writers as the philosopher of Arab nationalism.

Al-Husry's writings on nationalism stopped short of dealing with the socio-economic aspects of nation-building. Thus his ideas tended to be more successful in the stages of national protest than in the tasks of national construction. It was another intellectual, however, Dr. Constantine Zurayk, who came to grips with the fundamental tasks of nation-building. Dr. Zurayk urged the Arabs to adopt the institutions characteristic of the West as the first step in meeting the challenge of the modern age. His was perhaps the most systematic attempt to formulate a program based on the ideals of Anglo-Saxon liberalism. Nevertheless, his ideas did not appeal to the new generation which grew to maturity in the 1940's. For one thing, they identified Zurayk's program with

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<sup>32</sup>Haim, op. cit., p. 44.