

youth at this time. Indeed his collected essays on al-Wa'y al-Qawmi [National Consciousness] and his work on Ma'na al-Nakbah [The Meaning of the Disaster] were a must on the list of readings in the study groups of the Arab Nationalists. Moreover, George Habash in his capacity as vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of al-Urwah often consulted Dr. Zurayk on the work of the society, but apart from that there is no evidence whatsoever that Dr. Zurayk commanded anything more than a moral authority on the Arab Nationalists. It is very important to emphasize this point on the relationship between Dr. Zurayk and the founding leaders of the ANM because it has been often said that the latter movement was an outgrowth of a former nationalist organization, Jama'at al-Qawmiyeen al-Arab [The Arab Nationalists Group] which Dr. Zurayk helped organize in the later 1920's. It is beyond the scope of the present dissertation to trace the development of this group. It is, however, pertinent to recall that Jama'at al-Qawmiyeen al-Arab have played an important role in the establishment of more than one nationalist organization such as the Arab Party of Palestine and the influential League of National Action whose impact on the Arab national movement was discussed in the first chapter.

Ali Naser al-Din, one of the original leaders of the League of National Action entered more intimately into the life of the Arab Nationalists at this time. So far as the power of example went, his was perhaps the most effective