

for the rejection of the Eisenhower Doctrine; the upholding of positive neutrality and the formation of a federation with Egypt and Syria.¹³

The attempts by the opposition parties which participated in the above conference to further their cause by fomenting strikes and leading demonstrations against the King's government led the King to invite his Bedoin Legionnaires to deal with the situation. Facing the ruthlessness of the Bedoins, many of the opposition leaders resigned to their homes or escaped to Damascus or Cairo. In these intolerable circumstances, the ANM proved its mettle by turning to more violent paths in meeting the challenge of the state. Its militants carried a well-drawn plan of bomb throwing with the deliberate aim of keeping the revolutionary spirit alive. The Arab Nationalists also distributed leaflets and published an underground paper, al-Sha'b Aqua [The People are Stronger], to focus greater public attention on the resistance to the King's government.¹⁴

The activities of the ANM in Jordan especially its stubborn resistance to the government following the dismissal of the Nabulsi cabinet earned her the respect of larger

¹³"Qararat al-Mu'tamar", [The Resolutions of the Conference], al-Ra'i, April 29, 1957, p. 10.

¹⁴Al-Munadhil al-Thawry, [The Revolutionary Militant], November 1957, p. 7.