

pragmatic approach of the founding fathers of the Movement there; second, the policies of Egypt in the area. The importance of these factors can be appreciated in the light of the Movement's objectives in Jordan. Since the overthrowing of the King and his regime has always been a short range objective, the Movement had to put special emphasis on the Army and the state's bureaucracy. The Jordanian intellectuals and civil servants have long been recruited by the Movement who had the best and most efficient civil servants. Some influential Army officers were recruited in the mid-'fifties but these and their followers in the Army were dismissed after the abortive coups of the late 'fifties. The Movement had its strength also in the refugee camps and the Palestinians in the West Camp. The Movement's emphasis on the Palestinian problem early in the 'fifties have won her large segments of the Palestinians, especially among students and workers.²⁶

In Lebanon, the Arab Nationalists Movement has always had its strongholds in Beirut, Tripoli and Sidon.²⁷ The campus of the American University of Beirut has been the rallying ground for the ANM supporters and hence, students have comprised the overwhelming majority of the

²⁶ Statement by George Habash, personal interview, June 24, 1970.

²⁷ Michael W. Suleiman, Political Parties in Lebanon (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1967), p. 159.