



The Guardians of the Cedars issued the following communiqué:

The local and Arab media portrayed Arafat in a very positive light, presenting him as a historic leader and fighter who dedicated his life to defending his cause and working for peace. But perhaps deliberately, the media also hid the other side to the man and ignored his history rich in terrorism and laden with the manufacture of death in every country that hosted him as a burdensome guest.

Not to be gleeful about the death of the man or to slander him post-mortem, and not even to hold him accountable for his deeds, for this is the prerogative of God and him alone. But it is important that truth be told in these terrible times in which we live, to know that Arafat has inflicted enormous misery on Lebanon, the country that hosted him and his refugees for half a century and more only to receive ungratefulness in return, and to express our loyalty to our innocent victims whom he killed. It is important that public opinion samples only a shred of the horrible massacres that Yasser Arafat and his armed gangs committed on our land during their dirty war on the Lebanese people. Thousands of innocent victims, children, women and men, young and old, were murdered in cold blood in their houses and their peaceful villages, in acts that were shrouded by the terrible silence of the media. We hope that this sampling of Arafat's deeds in Lebanon, backed by numbers, dates and names, will enlighten public opinion on the scary side of the man, and consequently keep the memory alive and correct the image.

After failing to seize Jordan in the aftermath of the armed conflict, known as Black September, that he ignited in the late seventies, Arafat escaped to Lebanon and immediately set out to re-build his terrorist organizations and move the conflict to his new host country with the goal of establishing a substitute state on its soil. Armed clashes began increasing in frequency and violence between these organizations and the Lebanese Army until it reached its paroxysm on April 13, 1975. The Lebanese Army disintegrated and most of its barracks fell, and the conflict became a global one between the Palestinians and their allies from Arab and foreign regimes on one hand, and the Lebanese people standing alone without any ally on the other hand.

The Palestinians decided to wage a rapid war to achieve a quick and complete victory, and so they chose to attack remote Christian cities, towns and villages, visiting on them their hatred and savage instincts. They went on a rampage of murder and mayhem, killing the young and the old, raping women before killing them, destroying houses and burning churches, and displacing anyone who remained alive. These horrible massacres took place without the witness of the media, which added insult to the suffering of the Lebanese people.

1 – On April 13, 1975, and after the attack on the faithful attending mass at the Our Lady of the Savior Church in Ayn-Remmaneh in which for Lebanese civilians were killed, the Palestinians and their allies attacked the Dekouaneh and Jisr-El-Basha areas and killed ten civilians and injured many more.

2 – On September 9, 1975, they attacked the village of Deir Ashash in Akkar and slaughtered three elderly and handicapped monks in their beds and displaced the population.

3 – On September 11, 1975, the village of Beit Mellat, also in Akkar, was attacked and eight civilians were killed and many more were injured or kidnapped.

4 – On October 9, 1975, they attacked the village of Tell Abbas, again in Akkar, and killed ten civilians and displaced the village's population after burning its church and many houses.

5 – On October 30, 1975, they attacked the town of Naameh and burned the monastery that was the first to house Palestinian refugees in 1948, killing tens of civilians and displacing the rest.

6 – On December 23, 1975, they shelled the town of Zahleh with heavy artillery, killing four civilians.

7 – On January 8, 1976, they attacked the coastal town of Damour, repeating their attacks on January 14 and 15, killing and slaughtering 280 civilians, children, women and elderly, and burning the houses and raping a number of the town's young girls.

8 – On January 15, 1976, they attacked the village of Qab Elias in the Zahleh district and killed 16 civilians and injured 23 others and displaced the rest of the population.

9 – On January 16, 1976, they planted a car bomb in Ashrafieh in East Beirut, killing 42 civilians and injuring dozens.

10 – On January 18, 1976, They attacked the village of Deir Jenin in Akkar, killing two monks and 11 civilians by shooting with a bullet in the back of the head.

11 – On January 19, 1976, they attacked the town of Haoush Barada in the Bekaa Valley and killed dozens of civilians, burned the houses, and displaced the population.

12 – On January 20, and through January 23, 1976, they repeated their attack on Damour, killing 582 civilians with guns and axes, wiping out entire families, raping girls before slitting their throats, burning houses and mutilating the bodies of the dead, destroying anything they could destroy, desecrating the graves, and displacing the remaining population.

13 – On January 23, 1976, they attacked the town of Rahbeh in Akkar and killed 25 people and injured dozens. They burned the houses and displaced the population.

14 – On March 23, 1976, they attacked the town of Al-Qidam in the district of Baalbeck, killing 12 people, injuring dozens and displacing the town's residents.

15 – On March 25, 1976, they besieged the town of Qbayyet in Akkar and shelled it with heavy artillery, killing and injuring a large number of people.

16 – On April 17, 1976, they hired a professional French sniper and placed him in a position facing the Eastern side of Beirut. On his return to France, the sniper admitted to the media that he killed 197 civilians, bragging that this was the most people he ever killed.

17 – On June 4 and 5, they invaded the towns of Ayntura, Mteyn, Tarshish, and Zaarur, killing and injuring dozens of the towns' residents and displacing the rest.

18 – On July 5, 1976, they attacked the coastal town of Shekka and killed 95 people, including children, women and the elderly, either by shooting them with guns or by slaughtering them with axes. Entire families were annihilated. It is worth mentioning that this writer was the first to enter the town after the blockade was breached and he witnessed first-hand this terrible massacre.

19 – On October 19 and through October 21, they launched an assault against the town of Ayshieh in the Jezzine district, killing entire families and burning some people alive in front of the townspeople. They raped the women and girls inside the church. In the end, 63 people were killed.

For more information and more details, including the lists of names of the victims, please go to our web site at www.gotc.org

All these barbaric massacres were committed under orders from Yasser Arafat and under his personal supervision, as he directed all his organizations' military operations in Lebanon. All these operations were conducted under his famous slogan: "The road to Palestine goes through Jounieh and Uyun El-Simane".

There are no precise statistics about the overall number of casualties among the Lebanese who died during the Syrian-Palestinian War on Lebanon. But most observers estimate that number to be between 150,000 and 200,000 victims, which is one of the highest per-capita ratio in the world, relative to the size of the Lebanese population in this small country. And in reward to his criminal feats, the world granted Arafat the Nobel Peace Prize, and if Hafez Assad had survived a bit longer, then perhaps he would also have been granted the Nobel in recognition of his services in killing the Lebanese people and in drenching our soil with the blood he shed in partnership with his Palestinian Associate!!!

The eulogy by the Maronite Patriarch at last Sunday's sermon was dedicated to Yasser Arafat and in which he described him as a fighting hero. This eulogy does not speak for the honorable Lebanese. To the contrary, it has added to their pain by pushing the knife deeper into their wounds, especially coming from that sacred authority who, for the past 1,500 years, has been the rock on which Lebanon was founded. We do not know if the word SHAME is a sufficient rebuttal to this political heresy, but what we know is that we, in the name of the conscience of Lebanon that we represent, assure the far and wide that the blood of our victims, our martyrs, our injured, and our handicapped remain the most sacred trust we hold. For this alone, it is difficult for us to forgive and it is impossible for us to forget.

Lebanon, at your service

Abu Arz

November 19, 2004