



REPORT UPDATE ISSUED BY

The Committee of Support for the Lebanese in Enforced Exile in Israel

Coordinator: Claude Hajjar

January 2007

**THE WAR AGAINST
“SOUTH LEBANON - SOUTH LEBANESE ARMY”**

BACKGROUND

From 1975 to 2005, Lebanon totally lost her Prosperity, Stability, Sovereignty, Independence and Freedom.

The pattern of harassment, kidnappings and assassinations by PLO operatives and Syrians in Palestinian uniforms had been ongoing since the mid-1960s, when the PLO was founded, long before the events of 1968-1969 and 1975.

Prior to the founding of the PLO, Syria's rejection of Lebanon's right to exist caused it to interfere in Lebanese affairs whenever it could: when on September 12, 1957 and May 3-8, 1958, a contingent of Internal Security Forces (ISF) was attacked and its members killed in Deir El Ashayer; when 200 Syrian soldiers attacked and occupied the village of Kfarchouba, in south Lebanon, killing the villagers and an officer; and when 5 customs officers were assassinated in cold blood at Masnaa, the crossing point at the Lebanese-Syrian border.

From June to December 1958, the Lebanese Army lost 35 soldiers.

Since that period, Palestinians/Syrians/ and later Syrian/Iranian organizations kidnapped, tortured, massacred, assassinated, slaughtered, raped and booby-trapped hundreds of innocent civilians, members of clergy, and Lebanese Army soldiers in the South, and all the areas of Lebanon.

In the South, they attacked the villages of Jezzine, Kfarfalouss, Naqura, Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, Qoleiaa, Hasbaya, Debil, Deir Mimass, Ain El Mir, Roum, Anan, Shuwaya, Labaa, Rmeish, Kfarhouana, Aramta, Rihane, Ain Ebel, Beit Lif, Tebnine, Bkassine, Aytoula, El Taybeh, Sabbah, Houla, and in other regions of the South. They burned down and razed to the ground houses, churches, schools, the only two available hospitals, and entire villages, to occupy the remaining (8%) of Lebanese territory that was still free in 2000 from the Syrian/Palestinian/Iranian occupation. The goal was to undermine the state of lull between Lebanon and Israel, forcing Lebanon to remain until this day the only active war front against Israel under their unique control - from Fatahland to Hezbollah.



An Officer of the South Lebanese Army reported to the media that between 1978 and 2000, 621 SLA soldiers and 200 southern civilians were killed and assassinated - a total of 821 fatalities - while 230 soldiers and 80 civilians, a combined figure of 310, were maimed. It was later confirmed that between the first attack and 2000, the overall number of victims was indeed 1630 persons.

1976:

The Lebanese Army units, known as the SLA (South Lebanese Army), were officially dispatched to the South in 1976 and were composed of a nucleus of 600 regular Lebanese Army soldiers. They were cut off from the central government of Beirut by the PLO and by renegade units of the Lebanese Army called "The Arab Army of Lebanon" under the command of the deserter Lieutenant Ahmed Al Khatib. However, the South Lebanese Army remained on the payroll of the Lebanese Army at Yarzé and of the government until May 2000.

When the Syrians completed the takeover of the country in 1990, the SLA remained loyal to the pledge of defending their country for decades, even after their own government that was under Syrian control branded them as the enemy.

The Beirut Government officially designated and included over the years the Commanding officers Saad Haddad, Sami Chidiac, and Antoine Lahad (unofficially designated-see below), and appointed the Officers Sharbel Barakat, Samir El Hajj, Eid Eid, Adnan El Homsy, George Zaatar, Rizkallah El Fehaily, Hanna El Hajj and others, to assist them in the South.

The number of soldiers was 3000 and even reached up to 5000, at the peak of their history. The inhabitants of the region joined the South Lebanese Army to defend their regions against Syro/Palestino/Iranian invasions, in the way that the inhabitants of Beirut in 1989 joined PM General Aoun and his Army in defending their regions in the War of Liberation.

In 1976, the South Lebanese Army was known by its first name as The Army of the Free Lebanon (*Jeysh Lebnaan el Horr*).

The Command of the Lebanese Army in Yarzé under its Army Commander-in-Chief General Hanna Said and the Ministry of Defense issued a military communiqué in 1976, assigning Major Saad Haddad to the Command of the South Lebanon Army. They appointed him Commander of the Division of Al Qoleiaa (Qaed Qatibet al Qoleiaa) and the villages of Qoleiaa, Bourj El Moulouq, Qawqaba, Rmeich, Debil, Ain Ebel and Jdeidet Marjaayoun. The military missions assigned to that command included the command functions:

- regrouping the soldiers who fled after the fall of their barracks under the Palestinian Organization and Allies' attacks;
- defending the regions and villages neighboring the zones of conflicts from massacres and invasions;
- keeping the official status of the lull between Lebanon and Israel in order to avoid deterioration in the entire region into a Lebanese-Israeli war.

Major Saad Haddad was also the Government's official representative regarding all diplomatic contacts with the United Nations' envoys in the South.

Between 1979 and 1982, the Syrians pressured President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Selim Hoss to charge Major Saad Haddad and the SLA with high treason, starting by cutting off their pay. The pressure became even more intense with the attempt to replace the South Lebanon Army by a Lebanese Army division called Qawqaba, operating under Syrian control. Ever more so, Major Saad Haddad rejected any collaboration with the Syrian Regime.

Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations and General Erskin, Commander of the UNIFIL, who were asked by the Lebanese Government to keep official contacts ongoing with Major Saad Haddad, publicly criticized the Government for its contradictory and ambiguous position towards Major Saad Haddad's legitimacy.

After General Hanna Said's departure, the Army Commander-in-Chief General Victor Khoury signed and addressed an official military communiqué (Muzzaqaret El Khedme El Rasmiyeh) to Major Saad Haddad in order to validate and confirm the continuity of his functions in the South. All official correspondence between them was formulated as follows: "From the Army Commander-in-Chief General Victor Khoury to Commander of Al Sharqi Division, Major Saad Haddad..."

After the death of Major Saad Haddad in January 1984 the Command of the Lebanese Army of Yarzé, along with (former) President Camille Chamoun's support, informally selected retired General Antoine Lahad as Commander of the South Lebanon Army. They assigned General Lahad to fill in the gap until United Nations' Resolutions 425 and 520, related to the redeployment of the Lebanese Army in the South and all Lebanese territory, were implemented.

The Command of the Army paid the SLA's salaries from 1976 to 2000, with the exception of the years 1979 to 1982 (the Hoss-Sarkis period), though the Commander of the ISF refused to block the payments.

Moreover, whenever the roads between Marjaayoun and Beirut were inaccessible and other means of transportation were quite impossible for allocating SLA's wages and logistic supplies, the officer in charge, assigned by the Command of the Army of Yarzé, would reach Marjaayoun by sea through the port of Haifa in Israel.

Following Presidential advice, the South Lebanon Army opened the road to Israel for the sole purpose of survival and humanitarian needs (lack of hospitals, starvation, illnesses....) and in no case for purposes of collaboration.

President Sleiman Franjiyeh gave the instruction and the right to use the only open door to Israel. He had no other alternative: either to leave the Southerners to die and succumb to diseases, injuries, starvation...or to save them, allowing them to access Israel's borders. President Franjiyeh based his conscious choice solely on a principled perspective.

President Camille Chamoun encouraged and publicly congratulated the bravery of the South Lebanon Army through its Commander: "Thanks to Major Saad Haddad and his Army, the South will not face the same destiny as other regions like Damour, Jiyeh, Saaidiyet did...Genocide and total Exile..."

President Chamoun clarified to the press and corrected General Erskin's distorted declaration of facts and said, "There is a deformation of the truth from sources coming from General Erskin. We do not have in the border region of the South militias from the Christian right-wing and Phalangists. There is very simply a strong unit of the Lebanese Army, which includes approximately 600 men commanded by two officers of value, Commanders Haddad and Chidiac. This unit was helped out in its efforts by volunteers from the region; it faced during many months several Palestinian assaults

and saved from massacres and destruction entire villages, such as Marjaayoun, Qoleiaa, Ain Ebel, Rmeish, etc...”

In fact, the SLA included over time Lebanese soldiers from the various communities – Christians, Druzes, and Shiites – thereby reflecting the comprehensive character of the single Lebanese nationality.

Later, the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Parker, after his meeting with Sarkis-Hoss, approached the issue with President Chamoun of the government sending new Army units to the South. Chamoun replied with the same arguments:”The Government has decided to send Lebanese manpower at its risks and perils...for us, there already exists an Army unit that is purely Lebanese, commanded by Major Haddad. His presence saved the Christian villages of the frontier zones from massacre. Otherwise, they would have experienced the fate of Damour and Aishiyeh...”

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE SOUTH:

- September 1957 to May 1958 – Syrian soldiers attacked and occupied the village of Kfarchouba in South Lebanon, killing the villagers and an officer.
- February 26, 1975 – A Palestinian gunman infiltrated a crowd of Lebanese anglers demonstrating in the streets of Saida-Sidon, south Lebanon, and attacked a patrol of the Lebanese Army in charge of maintaining order. A corporal was killed and two soldiers were wounded.
- February 28 to March 2, 1975 – Palestinians and the Saika Organization deployed in the city of Saida-Sidon twice attacked a Lebanese Army convoy along the main artery of the city. Six soldiers were killed, 40 others were wounded with nine civilians among them.
- March 10, 1976 – Fatah Organization, the renegade troops of Lieutenant Ahmad Khatib's Arab Army sponsored by the Syrian regime, their allies and the Saika Organization, attacked the Lebanese Army barracks in Khyam, South Lebanon and executed over 30 Lebanese soldiers in cold blood. They attacked and surrounded the whole region: Marjaayoun, Qoleiaa, Bint Jbeil, Al Taybeh, etc..., blockaded all medical supplies, food provisions and military support from entering the region. They kidnapped civilians, killed innocents, and raped women and girls. The Lebanese Army barracks in Marjaayoun and other regions were consequently falling, the soldiers were fleeing to more secure places, and those who tried to reach the Ministry of Defense in Yarzé were sent back to the south; people were starving or dying from ill-treatment and serious wounds.
- March 22, 1976 – The Army Commander-in-Chief, General Hanna Said, signed a Communiqué issued from the Ministry of National Defense, Army Dep. - Yarzé, to restructure the Lebanese Army's posts deserted in the South. This notice was distributed and implemented on August 14, 1976. (See original Document – last page).
- August 1, 1976 – Fatah, Saika Organization and their allies attacked the village of Jezzine, South Lebanon. Two were killed, tens were injured and hundreds were forced into exile.
- October 19 to 21, 1976 – Fatah, Saika Organization and their allies attacked the village of Aishiyeh in the South and committed mass murder and atrocities, as part of the Syrian Regime's ethnic cleansing campaign. More than 70 innocent people were killed and 100 seriously wounded. The majority of the victims were women, children and the elderly. Women and girls were raped, then slaughtered inside the church. Newborns were ripped apart. Children were decapitated with hatchets. Houses were burned down. The rest of the village residents escaped to safety in a neighboring region. Francis Alfred Nasr was burned alive in front of his father's eyes.

1. Francis Alfred Nasr (burned alive).
2. Alfred Youssef Nasr
3. Fouad Gerges Najem (plus his wife and four children).
9. Elias Fouad Najem
10. Amale Fouad Najem
11. Therese Fouad Najem
12. George Fouad Najem
13. Georgette Fouad Najem
14. Loutfallah Youssef El Chaar
15. Joseph Loutfallah El Chaar
16. Attallah Youssef El Chaar
17. Philippe Sleiman Chedid
18. Albert Chahine Milane
19. Ibrahim Ephrem Nasr
20. Sleiman Ephrem Nasr
21. Tony Ibrahim Nasr (14 years old).
22. Jamil Elias Nasr
23. Nassim Jamil Nasr
24. Selim Jamil Nasr (16 years old).
25. Youssef Selim Nasr
26. Youssef Nasr Nasr
27. Antoinette Nasr Nasr
28. Simon Youssef Nasr
29. Fouad Youssef Nasr (newborn).
30. Toufic Nasr (70 years old).
31. Melhem Ephrem Ephrem (45 years old).
32. Sleiman Ephrem (25 years old).
33. Ibrahim Selim Aoun
34. Raymond Ibrahim Aoun (15 years old).
35. Melhem Mansour Aoun (73 years old)
36. Soldier Youssef Elias Abu Kheir (Executed in the church).
37. Sleiman Ajjaj El Hajj (15 years old, executed in the church)
38. Pierre Naamtallah Jabbour (13 years old, executed in the church).
39. Therese Fayeze Najem
40. Najat Fayeze Najem
41. Fayeze Najem and his two daughters (five and three years old).
44. Mountaha Rizk Najem
45. Karim Selim Najem
46. Youssef Tannous Abu Eid
47. Tannous Youssef Abu Eid
48. Ibrahim Elias Aoun
49. Jean Khalil Aoun
50. Gerges Maroun Aoun
51. Sleiman Ajjaj Aoun.
52. Tammam Abu Kheir Aoun
53. Assaad Melhem Anid
54. Elias Youssef Anid
55. Aziz Youssef Anid
56. Boulos Anid
57. Elias Assaad El Kesserwani
58. Youssef Assaad El Kesserwani
59. Boutros Fares Fares
60. Gerges Ibrahim Nasr
61. Ibrahim Selim Nasr
62. Joseph Farid Nasr
63. Khalil Gergi Nasr
64. Khalil Sleiman Nasr
65. Salwa Youssef Mezher
66. Philippe Toufic Afif
67. Majid Elias Afif
68. Melhem Chekkri Honeiny
69. Nemr Rashid Abu Samra
70. Youssef Elias Noura (Executed in the church)

- From March 76 to September 23, 1978 – Fatah and the Saika Organization with Ahmad Khatib's Arab Army and their allies kept brutally shelling and targeting from Khyam and Tallet El Shrayqe the villages of Marjaayoun, Qoleiaa and others, killing and wounding tens of innocents. Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar) personally supervised from Shuwaya the operations of Fatah against Marjaayoun and Qoleiaa.
- September 23-24, 1978 - The (South) Lebanese Army led by Major Saad Haddad counter-attacked Tallet El Shrayqe, then Khyam, and finally liberated them. However, the war against the Lebanese Army and the civilians rolled on.
- April 18, 1979 – Under the pressure and persistent demand of the Syrian Regime, Major Saad Haddad was removed from office, and then called to justice by Presidential Decree No. 1942, from President Elias Sarkis. It was a new Syrian attempt to invade the South.
- April 18, 1979 – Major Saad Haddad, aware of the Syrian conspiracy, declared the South of Lebanon to be ‘The State of the Free Independent Lebanon’ (Dawlet Lebnaan El Horr El Mest’ell), with Beirut as capital.
- From 1979 to 1982 – After the Accord of Beit-El Din in early 1979, and until the end of President Sarkis’ mandate in 1982, the South Lebanon Army’s salaries were all suspended.

At President Bashir Gemayel's order, salaries and rights were all reinstituted, until the year 1997 for some and the year 2000 and beyond for others.

- January 30, 1982 – A booby-trapped car exploded at Saida-Sidon in South Lebanon, killing one civilian and injuring another.
- October 14, 1982 - A booby-trapped car exploded at a check post of the South Lebanon Army in Jdeidet Marjaayoun in south Lebanon, killing three soldiers and wounding 40 civilians.
- January 4, 1984 – Major Saad Haddad won his trial and regained all his rights, decorations and official rank.
- January 16, 1984 – Major Saad Haddad died and his funeral was officially conducted. The population, his political friends and army veterans paid him tribute as a National Hero.
- January 1984 – Retired General Antoine Lahad, supported by President Camille Chamoun, was informally selected by the Command of the Lebanese Army of Yarzé as the Head of the South Lebanon Army's Command. They remunerated him with a higher salary, going from the "Sareff Salary" to the "Taawiid Salary".
- July 10, 1984 – The Mayor of Sarafand, Jawad Khalifeh, was assassinated in South Lebanon.
- September 19, 1984 – Syrians and Palestinians ambushed a South Lebanon Army unit on their way, in the village of Sohmar in the west Bekaa, killing five soldiers and wounding five others.
- March 6, 1985 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, attacked Rashaya in South Lebanon. Two were killed and tens were injured.
- June 30, 1985 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, attacked Zaghraya-Sidon, in South Lebanon. Mustafa Khalil, Abdel Raouf El Hajj and Mahmoud Haffouda were killed.
- March 5, 1986 – A booby-trapped car exploded in Saida-Sidon. Two civilians were killed and three were injured.
- May 12, 1986 – A booby-trapped car exploded in Saida-Sidon. Two civilians were killed and another two were injured.
- May 24, 1986 – Syrian agents riddled the body of Father Boutros Abi Akl, 62-years old, with bullets. He was shot dead on his way to Cadmus School in Tyre, South Lebanon.
- July 6, 1990 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, murdered U.S. Marine LT-Col. William R. Higgins, who was serving as Chief Observer with the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) in southern Lebanon. He had been kidnapped on February 17, 1988 from a U.N. Peacekeeping vehicle driving south from the port city of Tyre towards the town of Naqura. Colonel Higgins was tortured before being hanged. His murder was video-taped and released for public viewing by the murderers, before dumping his body on to a public road. His remains were eventually returned to the United States and were interred in Quantico National Cemetery on December 30, 1991.
- November 9, 1998 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, planted an explosive charge on the Ain Majdalain-Niha Road in Jezzine, South Lebanon. Four Lebanese soldiers were killed and one other was seriously injured.

- June 8, 1999 – Two Syrian/Palestinian agents assassinated three judges and one Prosecutor in Saida's Supreme Court. Hassan Osman, Walid Harmoush, Imad Chehab and Assem Abu Daher were murdered in view of dozens of witnesses. The two gunmen fled to the Ain el Helwe Palestinian military camp. It was yet another Syrian warning in an attempt to subdue the Judicial system.
- September 22, 1999 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, planted an explosive charge in Kfar Houneh, South Lebanon, killing two Lebanese soldiers.
- September 28, 1999 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, detonated a roadside bomb in South Lebanon. One Lebanese officer with his driver was killed and dozens were seriously injured and maimed.
- March 2, 2000 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, planted an explosive charge in South Lebanon. One Lebanese soldier was killed and dozens were seriously injured.
- March 3, 2000 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, detonated a roadside bomb in South Lebanon. Six Lebanese soldiers were killed in their military vehicle and four civilians were seriously injured.
- May 26, 2000 – After the Israeli withdrawal, Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General of Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, threatened to slaughter the Southerners in their beds while sleeping. All Lebanese Radios and TV channels broadcast Nasrallah's threats. Thousand of Southerners fled to Israel while an estimated 2,300 residents, who could not escape, surrendered. They were taken into custody by Hezbollah guerrillas and Lebanese security forces, then to interrogation, torture and detention camps under Hezbollah Organization, Syrian and Lebanese military intelligence control, for several days, before being handed over to the Authorities.

Most of the detainees were transferred to Lebanon's Permanent Military Court (PMC), that Amnesty International called "travesties of justice", while others basically "disappeared."

Hezbollah's secretary-general at a rally in Haret Hreiq, also warned against clemency toward "militiamen" who served in the South Lebanon Army during the occupation, saying they would have to either be locked up in rehabilitation centers or sent abroad, but not allowed back to southern villages.

The Government Commissioner, Justice Nasri Lahoud, declared before the Military Court, that 2277 was the total number of the defendants charged with minor or major collaboration with the enemy.

Some of the detainees later reported to having been beaten during their detention; many said that they were forced to lie with their hands cuffed behind their backs for up to 24 hours.

C.T. (personal interview) was brutally tortured, his lower face disfigured and his jaw busted. On his way out, he had to endure plastic surgery to restructure his jaw.

Georges Said, a 72-year old diabetic, died on June 28 after prison officials took away his Israeli-made medication.

Abu Samira, a 70-year-old man, and 65-year Ramez Boulos, from Qoleiaa, both died under torture and ill-treatment. Abu Samira died in Oberly's Jail; Ramez Boulos succumbed at home, after they released him agonizing from ill-treatment, in Roumieh's prison.

The Foundation for Human and Humanitarian Rights-Lebanon (FHHRL) reported:

- In the 8th session of the Permanent Military Court, Zakharia Fadlallah Jumaa, a platoon Commander of the SLA, alluded to torture administered on him while in custody, in the pre-trial period at the Oberly center. The allegations of torture made no impression on the bench.
- In the 10th session of the Permanent Military Court, Hussein Zein Al Abidin said: "I was beaten up and heard frightening cries, which forced me to confess that I fed the SLA security network"; another said that he wasn't beaten but just suspended from above for not answering a question, then lowered down.
- In the 11th session, the court ignored the allegations of Hanna Karim Al Alam who claimed that he was tortured, pointing out to the Court the pus and bloodstained bandages around his leg, and that he was denied any kind of medical treatment for five days.
- All those who were released after completing their sentences in prisons were deprived of their civil and social rights, until this day; those who were set free by the court like Mohammad Ayoub Faris (in Houla) and Mohammad Bassam (in Aytaroun) were beaten to death (according to unconfirmed reports, said FHHRL).
- According to *Al-Hayat* newspaper and re-published by The Middle East Intelligence Bulletin, 20 people were seized in the village of Aytaroun on June 7; five were later released by Hezbollah, but the others were still missing. Human rights groups constantly appealed for their release, but Hezbollah officials claimed to have "no information on the subject."
- At Roumieh Prison, where most of the prisoners were being held, it was reported to the Foundation for Human and Humanitarian Rights-Lebanon (FHHRL) that "many of the detainees had bruises when they were brought in."
- Meanwhile in the South, there was looting, sacking and then blasting deserted houses in Marjaayoun, Bourj El Moulouq, Qoleiaa, Debil and Rmeish, which alarmed and terrorized the rest of the villagers; in Beit Leef, Aytaroun and Houla the villagers were threatened, beaten and sometimes kidnapped.
- February 10, 2001 – Hezbollah, a Syrian/Iranian sponsored Organization, desecrated the cemetery of the Shiite village of Aytaroun in South Lebanon. They dug out 17 soldier's corpses of the South Lebanon Army from their graves, considered, according to Hezbollah, as traitors.

1. Mansour Khalil	7. Abdel Hassan S. Hassan	13. Awada Wafic
2. Akenen Ali	8. Fakih Mohammad	14. Abbass Adel
3. Alik Samih	9. Hijazy Fouad	15. Shour Salah
4. Droubi Hassan	10. Kassem Ali Hussein	16. Farhat Hussein
5. Marmar Ali	11. Taoube Bahige	17. Assayed Mohammad Mustafa
6. Mustafa Yasser	12. Mawwassi Abed	

-
- July 11, 2002 – At 9:30 pm, the Palestinian Badih Hamadeh, alias Abu Obeida, from the Palestinian military camp of Ain El Helwe in South Lebanon, attacked a division of the Lebanese Army and shot three servicemen.

1 - Ali Hamze (SSG)
 2 - Radwan Melhem (CPL)
 3 - Ali Saleh (PVT)

- November 21, 2002 – At 7:30 am, a Syrian/ Iranian agent assassinated 31-year old American nurse/Christian missionary, Bonnie Penner-Witheral, in Saida-Sidon. She was found with a bullet in the head and two others in the chest. It was a Syrian warning against

America's new policy in the Middle East, and to create new internal conflict among the Lebanese communities.

=====

Hundred of Southerners, civilians, soldiers and entire families in Enforced Exile,

Today, the rest of the SLA soldiers are in enforced Exile, having to pay the price for their actions in discharging their duty - acts of loyalty, honor, dignity, patriotism and self-defense, and stand before the "Justice"!

Have been abandoned or forgotten...

=====

I sincerely regret not having listed all the victims and martyrs' names. All the names appearing in this compilation, were obtained from newspaper reports, archives, and witness accounts, friends or families sources.

Roadside Bombs detonated by Hezbollah killed most of the Victims, who fell between the 1980's and 2000:

Akiki (PVT - Debil, January 31, 2000).
Fawzi El Saghir (PVT - September 28, 1999).
Milia Naaman Rashed (72 years old - Jezzine).
Maroun Neehme Neehme (67 years old Qoleiaa).
Salima Neehme (60 years old - Qoleiaa).
Youssef Massoud Rizk (Jezzine - August 20, 1976).
Tanios El Tenn (Rmeish - September 1976).
Hanne Michael El Haddad (Ain Ebel - July 1976).
Michael El Haddad (Ain Ebel - July 1976).
Joseph El Haddad (Ain Ebel - July 1976).
Mona Youssef Chbat (Ain Ebel - September 1975).
Youssef Tanios Salloum (Ain Ebel - June 1977).
Youssef Gerges Nassif (Debil - February 1977).
Boutros Michael El Akh (Ain Ebel - September 1975).
George Gerges (Jezzine, April 1998).
Tony Kfoury (Rashaya - March 6, 1985).
Mustafa Khalil (Zoghdraya-Sidon - June 6, 1985).
Abdel Raouf El Hajj (Sidon - June 30, 1985).
Mahmoud Hafouda (Sidon - June 30, 1985).
Sleiman El Asmar (Sidon - August 30, 1985).
Maroun Matar (January 22, 1986).
Wadih Moussa (Jabal Safi - February 14, 1986).
Philip Moussa (Jabal Safi - February 14, 1986).
Khalil Trabulsi (Ayneta - February 17, 1986).
Jihad Saykali (Rihane - June 20, 1986).
Antoine Abu Ghannam (Yater Road - June 15, 1986).
Assaad Moussa (Labaa-Kfarfalouss-Ain El Mir - June 19, 1986).
Edgard Hakim (Darb El Sim - June 20, 1986).
Dani Najm (Sabbah-Jezzine - July 5, 1986).
Lucien Estephan (Tallet Sejed - August 10, 1986).
Khalil El Jellad (Tallet Sejed - September 18, 1986).
Joseph Youssef (Tallet Sejed - September 18, 1986).
Elie Youssef (Anan Kfarfalouss - June 1986).
Charbel Kassouf (Jabal Safi - April 1987).

Jad Morkos (Anan-Kfarfalouss - September 1987).
Youssef Matta (Jabal Safi - October 1991).
Tony Hourani (Ain Majdalain-Jezzine - May 1992).
Tony Bakhos (Kroum el Arz-Jezzine - October 1995).
Assaad Nammour (Sabbah-Bkassine - September 1996).
Hussein El Fkih (Sabbah-Bkassine - September 1996).
Selim Risha (Roum-Bessry - December 1996).
Samir Youssef Roumiyeh (Kfarhouana - March 1997).
George Gerges (Jezzine- April 1998).
Roukoz Roukoz (Ain Majdalain-Jezzine - September 1998).
Joseph Chamoun (Ain Majdalain-Jezzine - September 1998).
Two students (Anan-Roum Road - 1988).
Two students (Kfarhouana-Jezzine - 1997).
Ezzat Elias Julien, his mother, wife and three (3) children (Qoleiaa).

Akl Hashem	Abdallah miyasseh	Albert Agnatis
Ali Marmar	Abdallah mahmoud	Ahmad El daaboul
Ali Qassem	Abbas abbas	Ali Younes
Ali mahmoud	Ali loubwani	Ayoub El haddad
AbdEl Nabi bazzi	Abbas tourmos	Ahmad Madani
Antoun salloum	Ali Ghodban	Assad Harfouch
Adel Abbass	Ali qassem	Attef Chedid
Akl melhem	Ahmad Saad	Assad Alloud
Ali zein el din	Aniess Assaf	Ashraf El qader
Antoine Abu ghanem	Abdallah Mustafa	Ayman Abdallah
Abboud hammoud	Assass Khiami	Afif El chuffi
Abbas koussan	Ali Hamade	Aziz Khalili
Abdel hassan mwassi	Abbas Hammoud	Antoine Frem
Ahmad Salame	Ali Beydoun	Ali Ramadan
Abdallah Atweh	Ahmad Nassrallah	Anwar Hamad
Ali Qassem	Aline Elham	Antoine Dia
AbdEl Rahim Abu Eid	Assaad Nohra	Abed Abu samra
Asaad Nasser	Ali Salame	Ange El hajj
Ali Zaher	Ali Abu Qassem	Antoine Julien
Antoine Hobeika	Assaf El fhayli	Abdallah Chahin
Adel Madi	Ali Hammoud	Ali Soueid
Abdel wahab Daher	Ali Joumaa	

Bahij Toubia	Boulous Attieh	Boulos Nehme
Bassam Saad	Bassam Hanna	Boutros Rizk
Bachir Hanna	Bahiya El hajj	Bassam Chamoun
Bachir El alam	Boutros Louka	Barakat Keyrouz
Boutros El akh	Bassam Nohra	

Chabib El naddaf	Chafik Eid	Charbel El chaar
Charbel El Amil	Charbel El haddad	Chafik El assfour
Charbel Younes	Charles Rizk	Chady Abu ghayda
Chedid Ghaleb	Chawki Abu mrad	Chebli Abu chahla
clovis Attieh		

Dany Al sheikh	Dib Nassif	Daher Salame
Dany Fares	Daoud Chahine	Daoud Kamel

Eid Chehad	Elias Farah	Emile Aoun
------------	-------------	------------

Elias El hassrouni
Elias Hanna
Elias jubran
Elias Nassif
Elias Mansour
Elias Ajka
Elias Hanoun

Elias Julien
Elias Matar
Elias Chedid
Elie Abu qassem
Edward Boutros
Elias Toubia
Elias m. Fares

Elias Markos
Elias El haj
Elias keserwani
Elie Abdo
Emile Amin

Faraj Kalash
Fayez Younes
Fadel Jaafar
Fayssal Fneich
Fady Saade
Fayez Julien
Fares Abu samra
Fares Toubia

Fouad Rizk
Fares Jabbour
Fouad Abu zeid
Fares N. Fares
Fady El zaybak
Fouaz Fouaz
Farid Abu diab
Fayez Abu hamadi

Fahed El harfouch
Fady Barakat
Fady Saraya
Fouad Younes
FAWZI EL sajir
Fares Fares
Fouad Hijazi
Farid Saaid

jaoudat Deghman
Joseph Abu arraj
George El hajj
Jihad Harb
George Massaad
Jamal Dakik
George Geadaa
Jihad louka
George Habboub
Jamal El sayyed
Geryiss Abboud
Jean Hatoum
George Sakr
Ghassan Abu mrad
Geryes Azar
George Abu elia
Gaby kaabour
Gaby Abu farhat

Jihad Haydar
Geryis Khalil
Jean Chalhoub
George T. Abboud
Jamil Chaoul
Geryis Bassar
Joseph Daher
George Hanoun
Jihad Abu samra
Ghazi Awad
Jean Fouwaz
George Maroun
Jihad Saykali
Gilbert Jabbour
Geryis Estefan
George Jabbour
Galeb Khreis
George Saade

George El haddad
Joseh El sheikh
George Abdoush
Jean El hajj
Ghazi Diab
Joseph Youssef
George Farah
Jean Roufayel
George Saad `
Jaoudat Soueid
George Abu mrad
Jihad Moussa
Ghassan Nohra
Geryis Abu kheir
George Kassas
Ghassan Rizk
Ghassan Al oud
Geryis El Hourani

Hussen Abdel nabi
Hussen Farhat
Hussen Mlakh
Hassan Droubi
Hasssan Dabja
Haydar El haddad
Hassan Saleh
Hassan Ewila
Hassan El s. hassan
Hassan Saab
Hussein Nakhle

Hussein Chahla
Hassan Ashur
Hanna El naddaf
Hassan Bassal
Hanna Sakr
Habib Nassif
Hayssam Oulayan
Hanna El khoury
Halim El hourany
Hamzah Serhan
Hassan Zaarour

Hussein Yehya
Hassan Fares
Hassan Serhan
Hussein Sleiman
Habib El halel
Hanna Tannous
Hanna Rizk
Hassan Chehade
Hassan Abu rafeh
Hussein Snan
Habib El hajj

Ibrahim El haddad
Issam Beydoun
Ibrahim Assaf
Ibrahim Khalil
Imad Attieh
Ibrahim Hamid

Ibrahim Saaïd
Issa Hanna
Ibrahim El akdouch
Ibrahim Atweh
Issam Ali sami
Inad Majid

Ismaeil Kamra
Ibrahim Abu kheir
Ibrahim El hayek
Ismaeil Abbas
Issam Krasen
Ibrahim Chehade

Khalil El hourani
Khodr El hendi
Khaled El naddaf
Khalil Mansouri
Kamel Fayad
Khalil El jalad
Kamel El shartouni

Kamel Hussein
Khalil Hanna
Kassem El daaboul
Khaled Fneich
Khodr Al tawil
Khalil Rizk
Khristo Nistrof

Khairallah Salame
Khadiji Nour el din
Khalil Naamtallah
Khalil Gharibe
Khalil El rajraj
Khaled Betdini
Kamel Damouri

Loubnen Wanna

Maroun El alam
Mustafa Al sayyed
Mohammad Fakih
Maroun Al karout
Massoud Bazzi
Maroun Matar
Mahmoud Ayoub
Mohammad Abd el Meneem
Mohammad Shit
Mosbah El attrash
Mohammad Yaacoub
Mahmoud Raslan
Mohammad Hussein
Mustafa Bedran
Miled Ghanouy
Mohammad Halawa
Maroun ATTIEH
Mahdi Mahdi
Maroun Nassif
Mohammad El kaderi
Maher Ammach
Mounir Daaybes

Mohammad Nassar
Mohammad Fakih
Moussa Abu elias
Maroun Fares
Malek Nassif
MIKHAIL El hajj
Miled Ghnatis
Maroun El hajj
Mufdi Abu sari
Mahmoud El yann
Mohammad Wahid
Mahmoud Srouf
Mohammad Okayl
MARGUERITE El khoury
Mikhael El haddad
Monah Touma
Michel Fares
Mikhael El zaybak
Mikhael Ncoula
Maroun Nohra
MAHMOUD WAZIR
Majid Ghachem
Michel Fares

Maroun Khleis
Mohammad Sleiman
Maroun Wehbeh
Mohssen Ibrahim
Maroun Milan
Maroun Hanna
Maroun Rizk
Mouhib El ghazel
Miled El hassbani
Mohammad Ghaleb El
abdallah
Morkos M. Rizk
Moussa Abdallah
Maroun Nasser
Miled Saade
Mohammad Ramadan
Mohammad El anz
Merhej Chahin
Mustafa Al shufi
Mohammad Yassin
Mustafa El khawli
Mikhael khoury
Mohssen ibrahim

Naiim Hanna
Nasri El hourani
Nassrat Khreish
Nabil andraos
Nabil Al joundi
Nasri Abu elias

Nabil Nassif
Naim Fares
Nazih El miligi
Nadim Kaboura
Nassib El hamra
Nohad El hajj

Nehme Faour
Nader El chufi
Nabih Abed el hay
Nabil Nasser
Nohad Saade
Nohra Nohra

Ossama Yassin

Pierre Attieh

Pierre Bowab

Rafik Mtanios
Rony Haddad
Rabah Abdallah
Raef El keserwani
Roufayel Roufayel

Rafik Tomeh
Raymond Mezher
Rafik Abu el ali
Rabih Nammour
Ramy El choufi

Rafik Abu hamad
Riyad Zrekta
Raymond el khoury
Roukouz Roukoz
Raji Ghanoum

Saad Haddad
Said El alam
Samih El eik

Samir Khnafer
Salim Sakr
Said El naddaf

Souheil Abbas
Salam El saadi
Salim Ahmad

Saleh Chour
Salman Kashmer
Sami Kotaysh
Salem Aayoub
Said Felfeleh
Simon Antounian

Sakr Sakr
Sami Abu samra
Said El khoumesi
Simon Tanios
Sami El nashash
Salame Salame

Simon Anid
Salim El Chuffi
Simon Tanios
Sara Ghanoum

Tanios Felfeleh
TANnOUS GERYIS
Tarif Taleb
Tannous Saad
Tanios Semaan

Tanios Karam
Tanios Abu hamad
Tanos Abu zeid
Tanios Elias
Tanios Zraet

Tanios Aoun
Tony Nohra
Tony Majid Nammour

Wafik Awada
Wissam Naiim

Wihab Faraj
Walid Kassab

Wissam Taha

Youssef Hanna
Youssef Younes
Yasser Mustafa
Youssef Salloum
Youssef Atweh
Youssef M. Al raai
Youssef Manssour
Yasser El jamal
Youssef k. Nassif
Youssef J. El raai
Youssef Hanna

Youssef Fares
Youssef Younes
Youssef El naddaf
Youssef Saaid
Younes Younes
Yehya Semaat
Youssef Younes
Youssef El sayed
Youssef Semaan
Youssef Nassif
Youssef Felfeleh

Yaacoub El hajj
Youssef Karam
Youhanna Kiyo
Youssef Boulos
Yaacoub Diab
Youssef Semaan
Youssef Roumieh
Youssef Mezher
Youssef Hamdan
Youssef Charaf el din

Ziad Ridan

Ziad Abu dehen

Zaynab Monder

=====

Military Communiqué: (Translation of the Official Document-Last page)

« Ministry of National Defense – Army Command – Yarzé »

Number: 3860 /1 T

Classification: 323-1

Date of Bill: 22/ 3/ 1976

Resolution: Creation of a military regrouping section

Distributed and Implemented: 14/ 8/ 1976

Signed: « General Hanna Said, Army Commander-in-Chief »

1- THE STATUS:

After the dissolution of the section established in the South and the distribution of the soldiers in their villages or their refuge to safer regions, a number of soldiers joined the District of Bent Jbeil and a few villages for security matters.

2- THE RESOLUTION:

21 – Create a regrouping quarter in the District of Bent Jbeil.

The Affiliation: Will be affiliated to the district of Qoleiaa

The Location: Town of Rmeish

Person in charge: Sergeant Commando, Samir el Hajj assisted by Sergeant Hanna El Hajj.

The Members: - The Soldiers present in Bent Jbeil District, the neighboring Districts and those who did not join any assembly quarter yet.

- The soldiers from other quarters who wish to join it.

22 - The Administrative Control Directorate undertakes to facilitate the salary phase and food provision similar to those soldiers under Qoleiaa regrouping command.

3- The Implementation :

Will take effect at the publication of this communiqué.

Al Yarzé, 14 / 8 / 1976

General Hanna Said, Army Commander-in-Chief.

ADDRESSEE:

Section, Barracks and Regrouping Quarters;
All Services located in the building of the Army Command;
(Unreadable) ??: "3".

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Personal Interviews:

- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz), born in Ain Ebel, South Lebanon, President of the Guardians of the Cedars - Lebanese National Movement – Interviews: in Jezzine, 1992 and in Exile, from 2001 to 2006.
- Monsignor Paul Sayah, Maronite Archbishop of Haifa and the Holy Land and Patriarchal Vicar for Jordan, Jerusalem and Palestine, was appointed by Bkerke to secure the social needs and the return of the Lebanese in Exile –
Interview: in Lebanon, September 2000 -
A Permanent Synchronization on the exile Dossier was established since that day.
- Father Fadi Salameh, Marjaayoun Parish Priest, appointed to secure the social needs and Rights of the relatives of the Lebanese in enforced exile, in the South –
Interview: in Marjaayoun, 2005 –
A permanent Synchronizing was established since that day.
- Bassam F., from Marjaayoun, South Lebanon Army officer -
Interview: in Marjaayoun, 2005.
- C T. from Marjaayoun –
Interview: in Marjaayoun, 2003.
- T. A. from Marjaayoun -
Interview: in Marjaayoun, 2005.
- Students and villagers from Ain Ebel, Rmeish, Marjaayoun, Qoleiaa, Deir Mimass and Houla –
Interviews: May 31st, and June 1st 2000, then 10 days later.

REPORTS – COMMUNIQUEES - ARTICLES:

- Ministry of National Defense, Army Command – Yarzé, *Creation of a military regrouping section*, Military Communiqué, number: 3860 /1 T, Classification: 323-1, Date of Bill: 22/ 3/ 1976. (check last page)

- Foundation for Human and Humanitarian Rights-Lebanon (FHHRL) Report # 6 – June 9, 2000 ; Report # 7- June 17, 2000; Report # 8 - June 2000; Report # 10 - June 26, 2000; Report # 12- June 28, 2000; Report # 15 - July 12, 2000; Report #8 – June 19, 2000.
- Foundation for Human and Humanitarian Rights-Lebanon (FHHRL) Press Release, June 6, 2000; June 15, 2000.
- Amnesty International Press Release, 21 June 2000.
- 2000 Middle East Intelligence Bulletin, *South Lebanese Face Abductions, Torture and 90-Second Show Trials*.
- Mgr Paul Sayah, *Asia News, Haifa*: <http://www.asianews.it/view.php?l=en&art=3869>
- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz), *The bully that gets away with everything*: http://www.gotc.org/bayeen_12_08_05.htm
- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz) Memorandum, *Perhaps the conscious will awake!!* Sept. 2002: http://www.gotc.org/pdf/aa_study_damiir.pdf
- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz), *The true facts about the South Lebanon Army*: http://www.gotc.org/bayeen_8_07_05.htm
- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz), *Arafat's crimes in Lebanon*: http://www.gotc.org/bayeen_19_11_04.htm
- Sakr Etienne (Abu Arz), *South Lebanon Declaration*, May 22, 2000: <http://www.gotc-se.org> (Bulletins/ Previous Communiqués).
- C.H., *Genocides, Crimes and Massacres Committed by the PLO, the Syrians and their Tools against Lebanon*, Chronology 1975 to 2002. http://www.gotc.org/black_page/black_page.htm

Lebanese Newspapers:

- *An-Nahar*, Beirut, 29/6/2000; 21/10/1976; 22/10/1976; 26/10/1976; 03/02/1976 -
- *Al-Hayat*, London, June 9, 2000.
- *The Daily Star*, Beirut, June 26, 2000.
- *L'Orient-Le Jour*, Beirut, 6 Juin, 2000.
- *The daily Star*, Beirut, June 03, 2000

Books:

- Karam, Hikmat, Hazihi Dawlati, Saad Haddad: *Man yahqom man?* – 1979
- Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Le Livre Blanc*, 1976 – Hafez el Assad Speech, July 20, 1976- p.120; p.122; p.137; p.140.
- Wehbeh, L., *Houwala El Abbtal*, 1975-1976 - Beirut.
- Tanios, Edward Antonios & Honein Edward, *Emmahatouna El Batalat*, 1975/1982 - Beirut.
- Chamoun, Camille, *Crise au Liban*, Imprimerie Catholique : Beirut, 1977.
- Chamoun, Camille, *Mémoires et Souvenirs*, p.273 : June 11, 1978; p.313 : August 14, 1978; p.314 : August 16, 1978, Imprimerie Catholique : Beirut, 1979.
- Nasr, Nicolas, *Faillite Syrienne Au Liban*, Beirut: Dar El Amal, Tome I - Tome II.
- Centre Libanais D'Information, *La Guerre Libano-Palestinienne ou Comment une poignée de jeunes firent Echec aux jeux des Nations*.

Websites :

- <http://www.lebaneseinIsrael.com>
- [http:// www.gotc-se.org](http://www.gotc-se.org) (Bulletins-Previous Communiqués)
- [http:// www.gotc.org](http://www.gotc.org) (Communiqués)
- <http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/terror.htm>
- <http://www.beirut-memorial.org/memory/brtnames.html> - (The Beirut Memorial Online)
- <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/pubs/fs/5902.htm> - (U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, "Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology").
- <http://ch.indymedia.org/fr>

- <http://www.newspaperarchive.com>
- <http://www.meib.org/>

Photos courtesy of Books:

- Centre Catholique d'Information, *Images et Chronologie de la Guerre du Liban* - Dar El Massira.
- Centre Libanais d'Information, *La Guerre Libano-Palestinienne ou Comment une poignée de jeunes firent Echec aux jeux des Nations*.



WOMEN-CHILDREN GENOCIDE BY PLO-FATAH-SAIKA IN AISHIYEH-SOUTH LEBANON



ELDERLY GENOCIDE BY PLO-FATAH-SAIKA IN AISHIYEH-SOUTH LEBANON



PLO-FATAH- CELEBRATING THEIR MASSACRES IN AISHIYEH-SOUTH LEBANON



Pic 1



AISHIYEH_DAMOUR_EXODUS BY SEA IN UNSAFE OLD BARGES_Pic 1-2

وزارة الدفاع الوطني

قيادة الجيش

الأركان العامة - الشعبة الأولى

رقم ٣٨٦٠ / ١ ت

تصنيف : ٣١٣ - ١

مذكرة خدمة

الموضوع : انشاء تجمع عسكري قروي .

المستند : مقرر رقم ٥٨١ / ١ م س تاريخ ١٩٧٦/٣/٢٢

١ - الموضوع :

١١ - بعد انحلال القطع المتفرقة في الجنوب وتوزيع العسكريين على قرىهم أو الملاجئ التي اماكن آمنه ، التفتت عدد من العسكريين بقضايتهم بتمجيد او بتمجيد القرى لاجباب امنه .

٢ - القرار :

- ٢١ - ينشأ مركز تجمع قروي في قضايتهم بتمجيد .
الارتباط : يرتبط بتجمع القليعة
الكسار : بلدة رصيف
المسؤول : الرقيب الأول المغوار سحر الحاج يحاونه الرقيب الأول حنا الحاج .
المختص : العسكريون الموجودون في قضايتهم بتمجيد والاقضية المجاورة والذين لم يلتحقوا بمركز تجمع آخر .
المعنيين : الراغبون الالتحاق من مراكز اخرى .
٢٢ - تكلف مديرية الرقابة الادارية بتسوية قضية الراتب والتغذية لهؤلاء العسكريين احوة بتجمع القليعة .

٣ - التنفيذ :

يعمل بهذه المذكرة فور صدورها .

الجزء في ١٤ / ٨ / ١٩٧٦

العناوين محمد قائد الجيوش

المرسل اليهم :

- القطع والكائنات مراكز التجمع
- جميع الاجهزة المتفرقة في بقية قيادة الجيش
- الرباط ٣ *