

يومية ، سياسية ، مستقلة



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النهار
تكميلات



Hamid Franjeh in the memories of Bishop Joseph Mahfouz (1 of 4)
A statesman par excellence, took the three ministries: has been the historical positions of supervisor Thus was able to convince Bishara Al-Khuri not to accept the resignation of Fouad Chehab



Hamid Franjeh in 1945, before the start of negotiations for the evacuation of French and British armies from Lebanon and Syria.

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First-inclusive government headed by Hamid Abdullah Yafi Franjieh. It appears from left to right: Hamid Franjieh, Abdullah Yafi, Emile Adah, Khalil Xep, Rukiz Abu Nader, Abdullah Yafi.

November 1943: After the release of detainees in Rashayya Castle, from left to right: General Spears, General Katro, Hamid Franjieh, Bishara al-Khuri, Sabri Hamadeh, Riad al-Solh.

Missed the great national leader, Hamid Franjieh for more than a quarter of a century, to keep his memory and knew him from when Asroh and remained reluctant to recognize the passing of time, they see him as the true dimension, national leader of clean stop, a successful talks and insight and good attitudes and civil peace and coexistence, which is in Their closer to the concept of the symbol is the concept of political men. One of those who knew him closely and believe in his person and his qualities and Bishop Joseph Mahfouz, the Lebanese Maronite monk and former Bishop of Brazil, which ravaged Lebanon as strong winds shift, "Hamid your" in the hope that its missing and paradise lost. They met, "Al Nahar" asked him some of what he knew of the Grand National, which raise the level of parliamentary life in the political history of Lebanon today, was testimony:

"Hamid your income Franjieh in my mind I enrolled on the Lebanese Maronite priest, students in 1943, and I am the son of 12 years. Valrhban generally, particularly the North of them, they always speak in that stage of independence minute as the North's leader, who start work at an early age, speakers The distinctive character of his printed a special national character, as well as the many successes in the political and social fields.

"Political leadership is not money or bought quotes from one failure affects all of its components and does not have received the wild, it Kalzca born with the innate one." This was reported by the parents of the deceased woman Antonius Houka and Yousef Al-Khuri of Rushdpin, name the Eroyan Msamai for the care and attention of the General Rhbantona former Lebanese Ervoll Alajpai, Father Joseph (1904-1909) Kaplan-Shaab last Franjieh : Bakr. This is due attention to the relationship between the two families, Vqublan Mtohla was the daughter of Lamia Mikhail Ervoll Sheikh, the brother, Father Joseph and granddaughter sister Patriarch Antoine wide.

The study

Hamid Sciences received during the first years of World War I (1914-1918) by professors who come to teach in the parental home, his father had been entrusted with this task to Abbot Ervoll. In 1917, died Lamia Franjieh is in the

twenty-ninth of its existence, Ms. Vahtemt Sha'rawi Bnge Sulaiman Hamid and her sister, who were under the age of majority, with regard to in the mother represents an compassionate, and at having to leave Lebanon to Aleppo Ms. Ellen sister of Sheikh Pierre Gemayel At the same time Khalhma Philip's wife, the task of taking them, so keeping them all his life, Hamid Franjieh every respect and affection.

At the end of the war, Father Ervoll boy sent to the Institute of Hamid Frere in Tripoli to follow-up collections, and then not soon be sent with his brother Suleiman to school Aintoura in Kesrouan, which was run by Ernest Sarlott famous father.

In that period of time, the visit of the parental home and stay there for several days, the students are prohibited except in the internal malfunction major holidays and the end of the school year, so the brothers sometimes confirm the weekend in the monastery of Mar Elias Lebanese head of the Sisters in Zok Misbah Aintoura adjacent to the town, where Abbot was Ervoll spend winter every year in this monastery after the end of World War One. The Abbot Ervoll engine of reform in the Lebanese Maronite priest, regarded as the figures in the northern region, as he ran policies between the Maronite leaders with wisdom and impartiality, and address these problems and differences of emergency had been receiving some families from time to time, making it a religious and national point of reference for the people Zaghrata and the neighborhood.

The Abbot, which has increased further, hanging Bngele daughter of his brother after her death, had realized with the passage of days through the precise control and insight that the actions of the features of the boy, Hamid addition to the innate intelligence is a promise the future political leadership and distinguished. Ijlsh was beside him, and directed a long time to know each him and accuracy of how the political leaders in the future, and at the same time urging him to continue diligence to obtain university degree have a strong basis in the political arena. The boy, Hamid, also tells parents, was listening all the senses, Father, to the extent that he was saying, "be subject" to seeing Nusseibeh.

Signed and ratified the Abbot Ervoll, Hamid Franjieh machine, the last stage Aintura to preach in, received the baccalaureate in 1924, a seventeen-year-old.

Upon leaving school, Hamid Franjieh was forced to spend years in Zaghrata where he summoned the family and local affairs. But then joined the Faculty of Law of the St Joseph University in Beirut, which moved to Lyon in

France, where he received a law diploma in 1930, then returned to Lebanon to work in the press a political analyst in Le Jour newspaper he helped set up, and enrolled in time. The same lawyer phased Office Sheikh Beshara al-Khuri. And which has been established in Beirut in 1932 his own office and head toward politics. So the parliamentary forum in early 1934, elected deputies in the House of Representatives was the third of 25 seats (18 elected and appointed 7), a seventeen-year-old, to succeed his father, Kaplan elected in June of the year 1929. Hamid Franjeh remained in the parliament that the incapacitated after his election on behalf of the Zaghrata with President Rene Moawad later, at the end of June 1975.

Three ministries

During his political career, took three ministries: foreign affairs, finance and education, where it has a historical position as supervisor of Lebanon through the ranks of nations. Download the portfolio for the first time in 1938 the government of President Abdullahi Yafi, a first in his thirties, with the Minister of Finance, Economy and Foreign Affairs Kmaclv which were not and Ministry at that time, as the Mandatory power was the relations between Lebanon and other countries. Valley due after the introduction of Lebanon in the list of countries hostile to the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan), which established the United Nations Charter in San Francisco the spring of 1945, when handed the German ambassador in Ankara Robertrup communication from the Government of Lebanon, which was chaired by Abdel-Hamid Karami, declaration of war against the State of the Third Reich and its allies, as the book to the U.S. State Department informed of this matter and received a book to accept Lebanon in the United Nations. Thus reap the fruits of Lebanon's alliance with the Allies in 1945, including attendance at the new international contract based on the ruins of the League of Nations.

Franjeh was chaired by Hamid Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lebanese delegation on the tenth of January of the year 1946 to the United Nations, which had held its session in London, to introduce the issue of the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon's territory, where it was evacuated in December 31 of the same year after arduous negotiations later in Paris. He subsequently led as finance minister after talks between Lebanon and France for six months spent in Paris disengagement cash between the two countries, and ended the talks to

conclude a convention of cash contributed to the stabilization of the Lebanese currency, and the time cost the Syrian state to negotiate a formal name in this regard. In the field of education who had worked for the sake of preserving the Lebanese identity, Fastbdl programs and curricula that prevailed under the French mandate and the development of laws and decrees have had a lot to guide young people culturally and national guidance intact. We still remember to this day role at the UNESCO in Beirut. The conference was held in Beirut in 1948, noted that Paris had hosted the first conference of this cultural institution, and then after the second conference held in the "San Francisco", before the third conference in Beirut. In that year which highlighted the Ndhuri Monks, the first with some of the brothers allowed to look at the work of this conference, which was Sheikh Beshara al-Khuri up hand in the success. But calling Banakadh in Beirut and has created abroad, taking advantage of the cold war and its implications for the Middle East, the Foreign Minister Hamid Franjeh and his close friend, Monsignor John Maroun, who was then the representative of Lebanon in UNESCO.

UNESCO buildings are still in Beirut, the best proof of the success of this conference, which surprised all the participants of the representatives of all, making them wonder how this small nation was able to host a conference of this size, and it also struck Beirut that the libraries are used to contain all books and references needed. It, and the required medicines, some of which were available in pharmacies few then. "

His relations with President Bishara Al-Khoury

In 1937, Hamid Franjeh rejected an offer from the party "National Bloc", which wanted to bribe him to the ranks by giving him an excellent position in the party, Vhamid Franjeh was a close friend of Sheikh Beshara, but Zgrta not white, not just a number in the accounts of "constitutional bloc" , But was a statesman par excellenc and its people for this role, as well as lively and decent wide culture, noble morality and national faith and clean clashes. Was his abuses, from whatever quarter stemming from his convictions and his vision.

It was narrated to me one day when I Oaudh illness during a dispute took place between Sheikh Beshara Khoury and army commander General Fouad Chehab, prompting the latter to submit his resignation, which he accepted, although President keen to keep the dispute resolution relatively behind the scenes. This is with the

understanding that the commander of the army was impressed by the character of the president and his policies. Hamid Franjeh at that time in Paris, as he returned to Beirut after Lebanon signed the agreement cash - the French president visited to introduce the result achieved in the French capital, and when he returned to his home in St. museum, visited by Maj. Gen. Shihab briefed on the dispute between him and President , Ther called the presidential palace, Hamid Franjeh students meet President Khuri, who told him he waited. When the President told him details of the dispute and the resignation and was about to call Colonel Toufic Salem

Original Arabic text:

الرئيس الخوري رفض الرجوع عن قراره، فما كان من حميد بك إلا أن تناول ورقة كتبته وقدمتها الى الرئيس بقوله: "فخامة الرئيس، لن يكون هناك استقالة واحدة، فلما أن تقبل وإما أن ترفضهما معاً"، فاقتنع الرئيس واستدعى قائد الجيش الى القصر الرئاسي حيث عقد فرنجيه لقاء مطولاً مزق رئيس الجمهورية في نهايته الاستقالتين، وطوي الخلاف على جديدة.

[Original Arabic text](#)

a founder of the Lebanese army, and requested the President to resign and refuse to authorize him to call the commander on the spot to find a way out of this issue, because Lebanon is in the process of consolidating and strengthening its administrative The military must remain free from the enticements and political equations.

However, President Al-Khoury refused to rescind its decision, what was your Hamid, but that the treatment of paper and read his resignation to the president by saying "His Excellency the President, there will be no resignation and one must either accept or two that Tervdahma together," Vaguetna president and chief summoned The army to the presidential palace, where he held with Hamid Franjeh tore a lengthy meeting the President of the Republic at the end of resignations, and turn the dispute over a new leaf.

But corruption has increased under President Khoury an active and close favor clients to trade in influence, and numerous abuses leader, who was raised in touch with the citizens in general and with the People's base in particular is sensitive to their feelings, prompting him to criticize the administration in more than one occasion.

In short, the Covenant had had its independence in internal suffered by the success of its foreign policy. The elections of 25 May 1947, which observers described as the strongest scandals of the Covenant, as the government resorted to fraud to ensure that the Council supported the president and amend the Constitution for the benefit of the renewal of the mandate another six years. What was that the amendment to this form on 22

May 1948, condemning the opposition came to such manipulation in the text of the Constitution.

Is it because the national leader who won the 1947 elections free from fraud, based on the whole election to his roots strong and coherent? I know of history, including Hamid Franjeh, said that when the relentless soft or silence reluctantly duty imposed conditions or the need for fundamental has a negative impact on the country. The rigidity is the master when it is inevitable. Hamid Franjeh, Riad al-Solh and other political loyalists know full well that the presidential power beyond its borders may, as well as an abuse of the system, but the other hand, Lebanon was still in the process of trying and turbulent, Palestine was shaking events of Lebanon and other countries in the Middle East, the State of Israel's Declaration On 15 May 1948 to perpetuate these dangers against the unity of Lebanon, in addition to that, that stage has been a major exercise to achieve Greater Syria, which was threatening the existence and unity of Lebanon and that Lebanon was in the same period a favorite target of Soviet propaganda and therefore given priority to keep President Al-Khuri in power, so as not to add to the problem of instability in Lebanon and the Middle East, the presidential battle could become foreign interference and parties in Lebanon, a dispute can not be controlled.

Franjeh met with President Hamid Al-Khuri before the vote Massarha him all of his objections to the administration of public affairs and abuses committed by the close, Vuadh President that the main objective of the second mandate in an internal reform which the broad front of the country from harm. Therefore, Hamid Franjeh agreed to the president promised to constitutional law adopted in May 22, 1948, and re-election of President Al-Khuri at the end of the same month before the end of his term, which began on September 21 of 1943 six-month period. But the promises made by the president did not begin Khuri in the first year.

Accordingly, Hamid Franjeh tried to resign from the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of National Education in March and the summer of 1949, and each time was asked to return for his resignation, that the Government of Riyadh al-resignation in the first year, in October 1949 because of opposition force a "mass of national liberation". The unrest in June of 1949. But Hamid Franjeh does not go to the team by the opposition to the Camille Chamour and Kamal Jumblatt, but continued support for the Riad al-Solh and work to achieve reforms, while eager to resume the role of parliament, which gives him greater freedom to denounce what must be denounced ... Over time, make

sure that the attempt to reform the state will not succeed but opposition clear and explicit authority where the people of the whole word. Despite his friendship to Riad al-Solh is heading towards more and more categorical opposition to the Covenant. "

The man, Hamid Franjeh earlier time. In a meeting on the subject of discussions of the security forces, gendarmerie and police. After briefed the Council on the ideas that were suggested to him by some of the facts, referred to the National Foundation said: "The army was in a position to aspire for the better, but without adequate equipment, no army, no matter how courageous, hope to survive as well as a long time. " On Feb. 15 the year 1950, the defense minister made the biggest of the ministry, Hamid Franjeh intervention to express his views in this regard: "to maintain the same number of soldiers, but with greater technical of the armed forces." He has been the history of Lebanon to this day the correctness of his ideas from a lawyer skilled in strategic planning.

D. Charles Rizk Allah

(Sunday: Part II)



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