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Hamid Franjeh in the memories of Bishop Joseph Mahfouz (3 of 4)

Eisenhower opposed the principle that is known to accept it means deepening the internal division

Fought parliamentary elections in 1957 against the government and the Covenant and made them a major victory

Missed the great national leader, Hamid Franjeh 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" I 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:

"The government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami in the Dec. 7 of 1955 on loan from the World Bank, arguing that Lebanon does not have the resources necessary to finance the dam project, Litani. All this despite the reservation Audit Bureau of the damage usually caused many loans, as one of Ministers acknowledged the possibility of resorting to internal funding for the implementation of the project, funding is behind this political game recognized by Hamid Franjeh course, is that the United States dominated the World Bank and support the Baghdad Pact. Through this funding, Lebanon was easily to the Western bloc, so it was not Hamid Franjeh against the U.S. Nations, but it has many shortcomings in its foreign policy. It was felt that fill the interest of Lebanon to establish good relations with the United States, this relationship should be between the State and the State and on the basis of clear and specific, not based on Ptarjat in rhythm Lebanon, through the loan, To make it no matter the state in the orbit of the United States through the Baghdad Pact. If a section of the Lebanese side to the west part, the other opting to the east and all Lebanese will be the losers, Valehiad friendship among nations and Arab countries are in the right direction, and to try to stabilize Lebanon in a camp would Opponents of the camp against the opposition political opposition could become sectarian, sectarianism was the only victor created by the events of that period. Therefore, resigned from the government.

After Franjeh continued his resignation as deputy in Parliament, participated in lengthy discussions concerning the laws of teachers, schools and education, just as it repeatedly to prevent the disintegration of institutions and rising influence favor clients. The pain to see the House of Representatives Menkada to the wishes of government and the Council,

which is struggling for freedom and progress, and government capital absent, so was not granted Hamid Franjeh confidence of the Government of his friend Abdullah Yafi on 22 March 1956, has told the wife and some close associates that he would pull out of life Political in 1957, when the age of fifty and be devoted to his family and his work, including teaching college. The country was heading towards the opposite to that which was advocated.

Resolution confrontation

But with that he intended to fight the election in 1957 because he knew that the president wants Shimon after a State institutions in the conduct of governance, to collect a parliamentary council prepared to amend the constitution in a position to renew his mandate, Hamid Franjeh was the only politician capable of leading the opposition players Against the verdict can not use sectarian.

In that period of Egypt's influence was growing strongly positions of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and his power and enhance its military contributed to the granting of new aspirations of Arab peoples. In Lebanon, was to stabilize the influence of Egypt echoed far affected the country's sectarian structure.

United President Nasser on July 26 in the channel of the year 1956, increased regional tension and local levels. At the regional level was the trend in Arab countries Egypt's support to gather around. The local Valancakkak between the Lebanese became increasingly dangerous. In September 16, 1956 meeting in Beirut, "the Preparatory Committee for the Special Conference of the Arab peoples" in favor of Egypt. Two days after the conference started its work in the Syrian parliament in the presence of ten representatives of six Arab countries, including Lebanon. After the opening speech, Hamid Franjeh unanimously elected as Chairman of this Conference. One newspaper commented then that "this gesture is just proof of the confidence the character of Mr. Franjeh ... So you want sequence of events to prove the unequivocal proof that Arab nationalism is far from sectarianism, Islamic States, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan stood against Egypt and the Arabs .. . He is the son of Hamid Franjeh Zaghrata parties elected Chairman of the Arab countries, Arab National Congress unanimously ... and Lebanon has been and remains at the forefront of the leaders of national movements ...".

Invasion

Began the invasion (Britain, France, Israel), the Egyptian forces between October 29 and November 5 of the year 1956, then interrupted by pressure from the United States and the Soviet Union. Abdel Nasser did not fall but strengthened his leadership in the Arab world that have served the Soviets. The United States has excluded allies Britain and France from the Middle East and extracted the center of the region to put its hands full oil wealth. Then held in Beirut Conference of Heads of Arab States from 13 to Nov. 15 of the year 1956, was not attended by President Abdel Nasser. In the call made by President Shimon explained that the heads of decisions that will make a decision to cut off diplomatic relations with Britain and France. But

President Shimon changed his mind in the end, which caused the resignation of Prime Minister and his government. A new government was formed, headed by Sami al-General took the defense portfolio Fouad Chehab, Dr. Charles Malik Foreign Affairs portfolio. The country at that time mired in social problems - economic, like the rise in the cost of education, industrial production slumping because of the dominance of foreign products on the market in Lebanon, in addition to traders from exploiting the Suez crisis, which raised the prices of goods and food and hid most of the markets, etc. ...

In the midst of this reality, Hamid Franjeh delivered a lecture at the symposium in Lebanon on November 19 of 1956 entitled "Reflections on the state." It said that: "What is needed is to reform the habits of political, civic education to achieve the Lebanese people and the voter turn into a citizen ... We must restore meaning to the Lebanese missing the concept of the citizen, and to convince him that part of all ... We have to eradicate individual orientation Which have been ... and that the limits of his freedom is the freedom of its citizens and the public interest ...".

The principle of Eisenhower

To the deterioration of the internal situation in the science of 3 December 1957, President Eisenhower before Congress a new policy on the Middle East defined the principle of Eisenhower, based on economic and military assistance from the United States to free the Middle East that contribute to the fight against communism and resist the Soviet incursion in the region. .. On the same day Major General Shehab his resignation from the government, which was coming to power, according to Hamid Franjeh "enough" to indicate the seriousness of the situation of foreign policy reflected the position of procedure. The resignation came after Shihab realized that the country was heading towards serious disturbances, he decided to maintain the cohesion and unity of the army. "

Eisenhower was inconsistent with the principle of the deep sense of the majority of Lebanese Muslims. The priority of the United States was to fight communism, the Lebanese Muslims were far from communism, Eisenhower was not the principle of satisfaction at all. The Christian position was more varied than the position of Muslims, some of the principle is useful for Lebanon. However, others in Aadadh Hamid Franjeh, was seen on the principle of Eisenhower double-edged Sword: the first reduction would separate the Lebanese, and the second limit would separate the Lebanese from their Arab neighbors ... The acceptance by the means deepening internal division, with the threat posed by sectarian, and this is what the government did which was announced by Foreign Minister Charles Malik, Lebanon received welcome the principle of Eisenhower. The opposition accused President Shimon that looking outside the country, which lacks the force to secure the renewal of the mandate. The state-by-step in the eyes of many have paved the way for the first civil war in Lebanon after independence. Here, I remember what he said Hamid Franjeh "We are well aware of what we are ... We want to see our status in the East, small and weak."

Bkirki position and how the Vatican and the Vatican's position Bkirki

developments?

Patriarch Paul was my Covenant Almaoci opposing internal and external violent and his comments were in those directions. In the Vatican has received Hamid Franjeh at the time of Cardinal Roncalli, who later became Pope John XXIII, a letter informing him that the Maronite Patriarch will soon instructed the Vatican. Indeed, on February 19 in the year 1957 the Patriarch called Hamid Franjeh, was briefed on the letter which involved a position to be taken by Bkirki two diametrically opposed to the: Franjiya Hamid line on the line of President Chamoun, on the other. And instructions Pope Paul XII were clear: the "Bkirki to adopt positions defended by Hamid Franjeh." I remember when it was published the text of the agreement, which took place between James Richards, an adviser to President Eisenhower, Dr. Malik, said the Patriarch surprising uniqueness of the new government policy is said to the officials: "You Tsratm, and it was better to wait and cooperate with our brothers and neighbors who cooperate with them, prior to any unilateral action Of this kind. " Across the agreement was apparently to a section of the Lebanese that Lebanon will gain a great friendship and finds himself immersed Benamha, and hand the deepening gap between the Lebanese, as the opposition said that it would make the ruling Estrslon Angeravathm more and more in the economic and financial ... An example is the reaction "party Upholstery," said the 17 March 1957 that the agreement constitutes a violation of the Charter of the national and isolate the cause of Lebanon. However, the Lebanese authorities pursued their way. On 8 March 1957 the Chamber of Deputies ratified the government's decision to raise the number of deputies from 44 to 66 deputies. On the following day of its elected parliament, Vobad Three deputies of the Foreign Affairs Committee are: Hamid Abdullah Yafi Franjeh, and Rashid Karami. It was on owner Charles to defend before the Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed.

The unity of the opposition

Following this certificate opposition ranks and formed a united front is the "Front National Union," presented at the April 2 of the 1957 memorandum to President Shimon upon his return from his visit to Saudi Arabia and Iraq, signed by 23 opposition figure in the Hamid forefront Franjeh, which contains several points Foreign policy and parliamentary elections (raising to 88 the number of deputies), and the formation of a new government, etc.

...

The resignation of Prosecutor

The sour atmosphere in the April 4 of 1957 when the government announced at the conclusion of a statement on foreign policy, it will self-confidence on the basis of foreign policy. Was not the most important points of the statement, the government has become far on topics such as traditional: the independence of Palestine and relations with Syria. But other points of the statement provided for Eman not rule communism and considered a threat to Lebanon's independence and threatening national peace. The purpose of this point clear, a merger between communism and

the opposition by this logic: communism threatening Lebanon's independence, and only Lebanon's commitment to the principle of Eisenhower, making saves from enough of this disaster. Accordingly, all opponents of the Government, and indeed all opposition to Lebanon's accession to the principle of Eisenhower, the result of communist, and thus functions to eliminate the independence of Lebanon.

Ask here, why this issue was raised three months before parliamentary elections surprised the number of deputies, especially since it were not included on any agenda?

Asked the opposition to postpone discussion of the ministerial statement was in the forefront of the demand Hamid Franjeh, Vtogetl to Friday or the following day on April 5. The atmosphere was heated, opposition deputies had decided to resign if the vote of confidence on foreign policy. Franjeh Hamid spoke at length expressing the view of the opposition on this issue. It said in the statement: "Where is your anti-communism? Hato program, and does not accept the written laih Vhakkm to us ... How Taatamon the fight against communism at home and put forward Mhll to fight abroad for Ouhdkm unlike any other Arab country?" He directed his speech to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Malik to the effect: "I heard your statement you said it was the day after the agreement between Lebanon and the United States a great day from the days of Lebanon. Both this is not the great, there is the greatest day, heavy on fruits and national business , Is the day when the Lebanese Itsafy and decide to face the difficulties one package. ...

Remember this day and ask for a postponement of confidence, if not already done so, I promise to joining my colleagues and announced my resignation. "

Obviously he were not to Humaid Franjeh, Charles Malik same priorities The former gave absolute priority for the unity of the Lebanese, while the second adopts the ideas of the American administration, to the extent that he seems to have forgotten that Lebanon is not the United States, although that can be permitted to have itself a major blow judge A small country, especially if its fragile Kpnip Lebanon.

When the President of the Council just announced that it will move to the Upper vote of confidence left six deputies, including Hall Hamid Franjeh won the confidence in the government with thirty votes to one. On April 9, briefed the Council on his resignation, the collective of seven deputies. In the twenty him, she drew "the National Union Front", a call to the people to govern the movement of days and expresses its rejection of the policy followed by Lebanese officials.

On the other hand, the Government announced the dates for holding elections from June 9, and 30 scheduled elections province of Northern Lebanon. But since May 8 government decided to prevent the candidates from holding meetings outside the electoral districts. This measure was aimed at several targets, including: an end to the political movement Hamid Franjeh in order to prevent him leading a battle for the unity of the Lebanese against the Covenant outside the Zaghrata and avoid the influence of a vice-Zaghrata and popularity in Northern Lebanon, as in other parts of a threat to official candidates .

Movements to start

Realized that the opposition is trying to marginalize the role of Deputy, saying it is a measure taken by the government unconstitutional, and called on people to a major demonstration on May 12, 1957 in protest at the government's insistence on its application. The opposition held a press conference at its headquarters said on May 9 events in which people controls were hid or distorted.

On May 12 gathered more than 75 thousand people in the "land of Jalloul" nearby at the time for critical electrical station in Beirut. Hamid Franjeh was one of the most important representatives of the opposition in the demonstration, along with Ahmed Al-Assad and Abdullah Yafi and Saeb Salam, Philippe Takla, Ali Bazzi. Franjeh delivered the opening address set the main goals of the movement: the real independence of Lebanon the full and absolute protection of the National Charter and return to a foreign policy consistent with the policy of Arab States. This event has helped to clarify several points. The opposition may have been a minority in parliament, but the security people have a clear majority. The opposition program to ensure the unity of the Lebanese despite the diversity of sects or political orientation time. For the first time since independence struggles there was a real possibility for people convicted of belonging to sectarian and regional social or on the road to turn them responsible citizens. It's easy to imagine the danger posed by the possibility of such a development for the authority to run their options and work with political reforms demanded by Hamid Franjeh and the opposition.

On May 23 of the year 1957 the opposition publications revealed the means government interventions and pressure to which the authority is to influence voters in different regions and called for "Front National Union" again to the May 30 demonstration in the year 1975 in protest against the situation. But the demonstration peaceful opposition that its will, witnessed acts of violence and bloody clashes between the police and gendarmerie and the Covenant supporters and opponents on the other hand, were boiling in Beirut and the situation on the verge of explosion year. But the army intervened in the afternoon with his Mcefhath and saved the country from disaster.

At the end of the demonstration, set Hamid Franjeh reiterated in a press statement, the goals pursued by the opposition, which shortened to ensure the freedoms of the Lebanese infrastructure.

Elections

Polls opened on June 9 in Beirut and southern Lebanon, was shot three top opposition leaders. Abdullah Yafi and Saeb Salam, Ahmed Al-Assad.

On June 16 the deadline for elections, Mount Lebanon, Kamal Jumblatt, fell with all members of the list in the Chouf, fell as opposition candidates in the constituencies of Baabda and Kasrawan.

On the day in which the elections of Mount Lebanon, two weeks before the elections northern Lebanon, Maziarp unfortunate incident occurred. Hamid Franjeh during the visit there from Tripoli, and arrived at the road junction leading to the town until he was told: "It is not advisable to continue to walk", and to learn the news to close back to the capital, and soon passed away to at least 65 people Supporters fear of prosecution of the security forces, all the attention focused on their insured them all their belongings,

using his influence with the competent authorities to prevent the arrest. On June 19 of 1975, explain your Hamid in a press conference proceedings disaster accelerated so tragic.

In the June 23 elections were the Bekaa Valley, but could not topple the opposition leader Sabri Hamadeh and regulations. On June 26, the Cabinet decided to cancel May 8, 1954 law which prohibits detention of journalists. Leaving only the face of the government leader Hamid Franjeh, who won a major victory on June 30 of the 1975 election battle in the last games. In the first issued in July opposition Telegraph newspaper entitled: "Hamid Franjeh won the Covenant."

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(Sunday: The fourth and last part)

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