



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

سعد حداد ونشاطه العسكري والسياسي في لبنان

١٩٧٥-١٩٨٣

علا ممتاز اسماعيل الطائي

رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد

الدكتور فتحي عباس خلف الجبوري

Abstract

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable interest by researchers in studying the biographies of personalities who had an influential role in the history of their country, especially the political ones, and the outcome of this interest was a good number of master's theses and doctoral theses, and within this context comes our choice to study Saad Haddad's personality and his military activity and politics in Lebanon during the period 1975-1983.

Saad Haddad's personality is almost different from the rest of the other Lebanese political figures, as most of the academic studies that dealt with Lebanese personalities hardly go beyond the issue of interest in the role or position of that personality vis-à-vis internal or external events, while a personal study like Saad Haddad needs more consideration. growing research; His accusation went beyond adopting Western alliances, for example, or a negligent stance on an Arab issue such as the Palestinian cause, to dealing with an expansionist entity that usurped a free Arab land, to be the first Arab military figure to deal publicly with the Zionist entity, and his public declaration of his rejection of the armed Palestinian presence on Lebanese lands, but rather And his declaration of a separatist state based its aid on (Israeli aid).

Israel's choice of a mourning person was not arbitrary; As the latter was not that well-known and influential figure in the Lebanese society, but there are many reasons that prompted the Israeli government to choose him as an ally in the region. Haddad is from the Greek Orthodox sect, unlike the sect of the President of the Republic and most of the Lebanese Christian factions and militias that belong to the well-known Maronite sect in Lebanon. Israel succeeded in creating a kind of sectarian balance so that the decision would not be one and the preserve of one sect. In addition, the southern Lebanon region was the stronghold of the Greek Orthodox sect (Haddad sect), which is known for its categorical rejection of the Palestinian presence in the region, and this will enable Haddad to take Any decision dictated by Israeli policy without hesitation, especially since Israel's first goal is to eliminate the elements of the Liberation Organization, which took the south as a base to launch its attacks on the occupied lands.

The study was determined chronologically by the period (1975-1984), because the first date represents the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, and then the division of the army, of which Saad Haddad was one of its elements at the time, and the study stopped in 1984, the year in which Saad Haddad, the subject of the thesis, died. The study

included the Lebanese Republic, and in particular southern Lebanon, as well as the capital, Beirut.

The thesis is divided into four main chapters: The first chapter is devoted to the study of Saad Haddad's life, his upbringing and his military activity in Lebanon until 1977.

Which in turn was divided into three sections, the first section of which dealt with the study of his birth and study, as well as his entry into the Military College, and the second topic referred to the outbreak of the Lebanese Civil War in April 1975, taking into account the most important causes of this war, which led to the division of the Lebanese army, which is the first step to slip Haddad in the Israeli battlefield.

As for the third topic, it dealt with Haddad's military activity in southern Lebanon and his first beginnings in dealing with (Israel), and then his struggle with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The second chapter came under the title: "Saad Haddad's position on the developments of the civil war 1978-1979." It was called at the time (Litani Operation) 1978 and the role of Saad Haddad, and the third topic came to shed light on Haddad's role in establishing the Free Lebanon State in 1979, and declaring his alleged state with the help of (Israel).

As for the third chapter, entitled "The Escalation of Saad Haddad's Military and Political Activity (1979-1982)", it included three sections, the first of which dealt with Haddad's position on the presence of international forces in the south, and in the second topic we dealt with the Lebanese position on the growing influence of Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon and the lack of His submission to the orders issued by the legitimate Lebanese government, and the third topic is devoted to foreign attitudes towards the government of Saad Haddad.

While the fourth and final chapter came under the title: "The Political and Military Role of Saad Haddad 1982-1983", which included three main sections, the first of which dealt with the Israeli occupation of Lebanon in 1982 and the role of Saad Haddad, while the second topic dealt with the events of the Palestinian camps (the Sabra and Shatila massacre). And the role of Saad Haddad in it. As for the third topic, it talked about Saad Haddad's position on the May 17 agreement with Israel 1983.

Finally, the study reached a number of conclusions, which are as follows.

It turns out that the nature of the social life of the city of Marjayoun has provided an effective ground for the emergence of Saad Haddad, and that the general political and enthusiastic slogans

(especially hostile to the Palestinian presence) witnessed in southern Lebanon at the time played the role of the historical lever for the emergence of this personality.

Saad Haddad considered that the armed Palestinian presence is a danger to Lebanon, like any other occupation, and it turned out that it was highly regarded by the southern Lebanese civilians, because they were participating in it in hostility to the Palestinian fighters, and thus it has acquired great importance. In southern Lebanon, he could not have had it anywhere else in Lebanon, due to the Christian people's knowledge of it and their interaction with it.

The beginning of the seventies of the last century constituted an intellectual turning point in Saad Haddad's life, as his thought in that period took a hostile turn against the elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization, especially after many clashes between them and the Lebanese army.

Haddad succeeded in attracting the people of Marjayoun and Qalaa around him, especially after the outbreak of the Lebanese war, and after heading to the south, this polarization culminated in the formation of armed forces that adopted his views and ideas, to form later a popular and military antithesis to most of the leaders, soldiers, dignitaries of the south and most of its families, after he succeeded in attracting. The various popular groups around him, which later imposed his presence in spite of the alliance of the Lebanese authorities and most of the Lebanese politicians to bring him down.

Haddad's loyalty was the beginning of the outbreak of the war with the official Lebanese army, as evidenced by his approval of the official offer by the Lebanese Ministry of Defense to form a military brigade in the south, loyal to the central government in Beirut.

Haddad's distrust of Muslims resulted in his constant and constant objection to the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon, and there is no doubt that those principled positions he adhered to were reflected and gave a good impression of him before the (Israeli) politicians, who found in him the right person to achieve their goals set since the fifties of the last century.

The Israeli government has never seen Haddad as a prominent military leader, and he made many mistakes at the tactical level, and had the Israeli officers not cooperated with him, he would have lost control even in controlling his soldiers. However, the IDF created for him the image of a fighter who speaks their political language for the Israelis. He fights with them and on their behalf, and the Israeli press was the first reason for this phenomenon, and it was the media that elevated him from the role of the submerged military in the town square to the center of world and international (and Israeli) fame,

especially after the latter found the appropriate opportunity to find an ally for it in southern Lebanon, taking advantage of it. With this fragile political and security situation due to the repercussions of the civil war, and it succeeded in creating this ally to be like any proxy army that enjoys tactical flexibility in implementing the goals *dictated to it by its Israeli masters.*

The collapse of the Lebanese central government provided opportunities for Israel to move, especially after Haddad's split. Israel established the establishment of a military force in southern Lebanon, to serve as an arm or a foothold for it in the country. Despite this, Haddad could not dominate the legitimacy of the Lebanese state and did not hijack its sovereignty. And he was not able to breathe the poison of divisions or stir up sedition among the spectra of the Lebanese people, if we exclude a number of areas that were directly under his control.

Haddad's forces occupied the area along the Lebanese side of the border with Palestine, thus giving the Israeli forces the freedom to use the area for their artillery and preparations to strike PLO positions.

Saad Haddad faced a very critical political and popular situation after declaring the establishment of a free Lebanon state in 1979. However, it turns out that many Lebanese political forces played a major role at that time in supporting him and encouraging him to move forward in his alliance with Israel and his rebellion against the legitimate authority. From this support, however, he was subjected to severe political changes, foremost of which is the position of the government authority and members of Parliament towards him, in addition to the sudden change in the positions of a number of countries, especially the United States of America, which condemned the decision to establish a free state of Lebanon.

Saad Haddad played a major role in curbing the incursion of Palestinian militants into and out of Palestine, especially during the period that preceded the Israeli occupation of Beirut in 1982, which helped Israel a lot in discouraging the Palestinians from attempting more infiltration operations, and it turned out that the incentive for Haddad's readiness to deal with Israel. It is a convergence of interests between the two parties.

Saad Haddad's rapprochement with the Israeli government reflected negatively on his relationship with Palestinian organizations and the Syrian government, as it turned out that his close relationship with Israel and then participation in the 1982 aggression had a bad impact on his relationship with most groups of Lebanese society,

which indicates that the Lebanese people agree with most of them Not to deal or cooperate with (Israel).

The study proved that the South Lebanon Army or Saad Haddad's forces were initially monopolized by the Christian sect, then these forces soon expanded to include many young Muslims of different sects (Sunnis, Shiites, and Druze) under their banner. Perhaps the difficult life was For these reasons, they joined Haddad's side, in addition to the advantages enjoyed by these forces and the Israeli material and logistical support, which became a factor of temptation for many of the people of the south in light of the difficult economic conditions.

It became clear with conclusive evidence that Haddad and his elements were involved in the events of Sabra and Shatila in 1982, but the desperate defense by the Israeli government prevented his conviction by the Lebanese authority or even during the investigations conducted by the courts at that time.

University of Mosul
College of Education for the Humanities
Department of History



**Saad Haddad and his Military and
Political Activity in Lebanon
1975-1983**

Ola Mumtaz Ismail Al-Tai

Master Thesis
History / Modern history

Supervised by

Asst. Prof.

Dr. Fathi Abbas Khalaf Al-Jubouri

1443 A.H

2021 A.D