CASUALTIES OF WARS (APRIL 13 1975 – DECEMBER 31 2006)

ضحايا الحروب في لبنان (٣١ نيسان ١٩٧٥ - ٣١ كانون الأول ٢٠٠٦)
IF 31 YEARS REPRESENT 24 HOURS, ONLY 6 HOURS WOULD NOT SHOW ANY DEATH INFlicted BY POLITICAL VIOLENCE

إذا أردنا أن نمثّل ٣١ عاماً بـ ٤٢ ساعة، نجد أن ست ساعات منها فقط ستخلو من القتلى الذين يسقطون نتيجة للعنف السياسي.
OBJECTIVE

Examine untapped data between the periods of April 13, 1975 and December 31 2006 that may affect acquired perceptions pertaining to various Lebanese conflicts commonly known as The Lebanon War, The Lebanese Civil War, War of Others, Lebanese Conflict, Sectarian Conflict, etc.

هدف البحث

تهدف هذه المبادرة إلى إبراز معلومات ضمن الفترة الواقعة بين ٣١ نيسان ١٩٧٥ و ١٣ كانون الأول ٢٠٠٢ والتي قد تعمق معرفتنا بالصراعات اللبنانية المعروفة تحت عناوين حرب لبنان، الحرب الأهلية اللبنانية، حرب الآخرين، الصراع اللبناني، الصراع الطائفي، الخ.
RATIONALE

Casualties of war on Lebanese soil have an unusual percentage of divergence and approximation that drastically vary between the various sources available to the public.

Moreover, very few have access to reliable and accurate details pertaining to protagonists, location and dates of incidents as well as categorization of incidents that occurred between 1975 and 2006. Through this initiative, LRF aims at redressing these inaccuracies even though it is not our intent to make a comprehensive account of the casualties of wars because of the:

Nature of incidents (some of which are unaccounted by media);
absence of public records obtained through a consistent methodology;
and an unfavorable environment for accurate reporting during specific periods of the 31 years covered in this survey.

منطق البحث

أظهرت مختلف الدراسات التي أجريت حول ضحايا الحرب على الأراضي اللبنانية نسبة كبيرة من الفروقات وعدم التناسق فيما بينها.

إضافة إلى ذلك، إن إمكانية الحصول على تفاصيل دقيقة وموثوق بها تتعلق بأطراف، ومواقع وتواريخ أحداث لم تكن بمتناول الجميع.

ينطبق الأمر نفسه على تصنيف الأحداث التي وقعت بين عامي ١٩٧۵ و٦٠٠٢.

أهداف جمعية نهضة لبنان إلى إصلاح هذا الواقع دون أي نية لتقديم حساب شامل لضحايا الحروب اللبنانية بسبب:

- طبيعة الأحداث (بعضها غير مدرج في وسائل الإعلام);
- عدم وجود سجلات رسمية تم الحصول عليها عبر منهجية متوازنة;
- وبيئة غير مواتية لإعداد تقارير دقيقة خلال فترات محدودة من السنوات الـ ٣١ المشمولة في هذا البحث.
RATIONALE

The data included in this survey is based on quantitative and qualitative information collected from the archives of two leading Lebanese newspapers—An-Nahar and As-Safir—according to a consistent methodology; this 588-page document covers a period of 11,585 reported days of which 13,302 acts inflicting casualties were selected. A description of each act is included while casualties are, where applicable, sorted out by nationality and confession.

منطق البحث

تستند المعلومات الواردة في هذا البحث على معلومات رقمية ووصفية تم جمعها من أرشيف صحيفتين من أبرز الصحف اللبنانية - النهار والسفير - وفقا لمنهجية مترابطة؛ تغطي هذه الوثيقة المؤلفة من 588 صفحة فترة 11,585 يوما تم فيها اختيار 13,302 حديثاً أوقع ضحايا. يرد توصيف كل حديث عند وقوع الضحايا، حيث ينطبق والفرز بحسب الجنسية والطائفة.
RATIONALE

Main Data was compiled over a period of nine months at the archive and documentation center of An Nahar on Excel sheets to facilitate crosschecking and allow users simulations and analysis.

The survey is made available in Arabic (in addition to headings in English) and is provided free of charge to research centers, universities, academic institutions, scholars, students and the media by emailing a request to info@lebanonrenaissance.org.

LRF extends its sincere appreciation to the staff and leadership of An-Nahar and As-Safir, without whom this survey would not be as it stands. Both newspapers have dedicated time, space and resources archiving troubled chapters of our past. We hope that sharing and disseminating this survey will contribute to building a brighter future.

منطق البحث

إستغرق البحث تسعة أشهر في مركز الأرشيف والتوثيق في صحيفة النهار على برنامج Excel لتسهيل عملية التدقيق المرجعي والسماح للمستخدمين بالمحاكاة والتحليل.

هذا البحث متوفر باللغة العربية (بالإضافة إلى عناوين باللغة الإنجليزية) وهو مجاني لمراكز البحوث، والجامعات، المؤسسات الأكادية، والباحثين، والطلاب، ووسائل الإعلام عن طريق تقديم طلب عبر البريد الإلكتروني info@lebanonrenaissance.org.

تعرب "جمعية نهضة لبنان" عن خالص تقديرها لصحيفتي النهار والسفير، اللتين خصصتا الوقت، المكان وموارد أرشيف كامل فصول ماضينا. نتمنى أن يساهم هذا البحث في بناء مستقبل أكثر إشراقا.
METHODOLOGY

MAJOR RULES

Daily archives of An-Nahar was consulted by Pierre Akiki, a journalist researcher. Death casualties over 14 deaths/day were compared to As-Safir archive summing up to 663 days with 1439 incidents. This comparison is made available separately for those who wish to check differences.

Findings are categorized under 3 major sections:

- Lebanese Protagonists with or without support of foreign protagonist(s)
- Lebanese vs. Foreign or Foreign vs. Foreign Protagonists
- Unclaimed or Miscellaneous incidents of non-reciprocal nature
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
<th>Week 6</th>
<th>Week 7</th>
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<th>Week 9</th>
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<th>Week 11</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
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**Description**

- **Week 1**
  - Task 1: Complete project plan
  - Task 2: Kickoff meeting
- **Week 2**
  - Task 3: Review project plan
  - Task 4: Set milestones
- **Week 3**
  - Task 5: Assign resources
  - Task 6: Start project execution
- **Week 4**
  - Task 7: Monitor progress
  - Task 8: Adjust budgets
- **Week 5**
  - Task 9: Conduct mid-project review
  - Task 10: Adjust scope
- **Week 6**
  - Task 11: Implement changes
  - Task 12: Complete project execution
- **Week 7**
  - Task 13: Finalize project
  - Task 14: Submit final reports
- **Week 8**
  - Task 15: Review project outcomes
  - Task 16: Post-project analysis
- **Week 9**
  - Task 17: Plan for future projects
  - Task 18: Request feedback
- **Week 10**
  - Task 19: Summarize project lessons
  - Task 20: Complete project closure
- **Week 11**
  - Task 21: Close project files
  - Task 22: archive project documents
- **Week 12**
  - Task 23: Prepare project wrap-up
  - Task 24: Submit final reports
- **Week 13**
  - Task 25: Request feedback
  - Task 26: Review project outcomes
- **Week 14**
  - Task 27: Finalize project
  - Task 28: Submit final reports
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Incidents Categorization</th>
<th>Incidents Description</th>
<th>Protagonists Nation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>الفتره</td>
<td>تصنيف الحدث</td>
<td>وقائع الحدث</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Paper Issue Date</td>
<td>Occurrence Date</td>
<td>Lebanese-Protagonists with or without genocidal intent</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>14-Apr-75</td>
<td>13-Apr-75</td>
<td>غدر مسلح بالأسلحة في عرب المغامرين</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Wounded</td>
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<td>Lebanese Death</td>
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<td>Lebanese Death (Muslim)</td>
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<td>Lebanese Death (Christian)</td>
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<td>Total Lebanese Deaths</td>
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<td>Total Non-Lebanese Deaths</td>
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<td>Lebanese Wounded</td>
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<td>Lebanese Wounded (Muslim)</td>
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<td>Total Lebanese Wounded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Wounded Nationalities</td>
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| Other Nationalities |       |         |
| Lebanese Death (Syrian) |   |       |
| Lebanese Death (Palestinian) | |       |
| Total Lebanese Deaths |       |         |
| Total Non-Lebanese Deaths |   |       |
| Lebanese Wounded (Syrian) |   |       |
| Total Lebanese Wounded |       |         |
| Total Wounded Nationalities |   |       |

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<th>Lebanese (Muslim)</th>
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<th>Beirut (Christian)</th>
<th>Beirut (Muslim)</th>
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COMPARISON BETWEEN AN-NAHAR AND AS-SAFIR
663 DAYS OF 15+ DEATHS

مقارنة بين صحيفتي النهار والسفير
٣٦٦ يوماً - ٥١ قتيلاً وما فوق
COMPARISON AN-NAHAR VS. AS-SAFIR: 15+ DEATH IN 663 DAYS

مقارنة بين صحيفتي النهار والسفير 363 يوماً - 15 قتيلاً وما فوق
CASUALTIES OF WARS
AN-NAHAR FINDINGS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td>18,447</td>
<td>7,509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Lebanon</td>
<td>11,243</td>
<td>5,028</td>
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<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>9,261</td>
<td>6,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bekaa</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>8,776</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed Districts</td>
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REVEALING SOME FACTS
The Israeli army had 3 inter-clashes. Where and when did these clashes occur and how many casualties did it yield?

اشتبك الإسرائيليون 3 مرات مع بعضهم البعض. أين ومتى وما هو عدد الضحايا؟
Against which protagonist did the *Ketleh Wataniyyeh* clash causing 14 deaths?

In 1976, 14 persons died in clashes between the Kataeb party and the Ketleh Wataniyyeh in Jbeil.
Did the Lebanese Forces and Hezbollah ever clash?
One single clash occurred between Hezbollah and the Lebanese Forces on September 13, 1989 in Jbeil area causing no casualties.
During the same day, which Lebanese protagonist clashed with the Israeli Army and the Palestinians, causing 11 deaths and 44 wounded?

Within the same day (January 20, 1987), the Amal Movement clashed with Israeli Forces in Bint Jbeil and with Palestinians in Tyre.
Between 1980 & 1987: What was the death toll between Bab Al Tebbeneh and Jabal Mohsen and neighborhoods?

Between 1980 and 1987, Bab el Tebbeneh and Jabal Mohsen incidents resulted in 899 deaths.
Which protagonist clashed with Hezbollah in 147 incidents resulting in 635 deaths and 2450 wounded?

Which period caused 200 deaths between the Kataeb Party and the National Liberal Party?  
Which Lebanese and foreign protagonists clashed with the Lebanese Army between 1976 & 2000?

In addition to the Israeli & Syrian armies and Palestinian & Syrian organizations, the Lebanese Army confronted 18 different armed organizations:

CAR EXPLOSIONS

Which years did not witness any car explosions? Which year witnessed more than 600 deaths as a result of these explosions?
1999, 2000 and 2001 are the only years free from any car explosion.
Whereas in 1983, 35 car explosions caused 643 deaths.
Which month holds the highest death toll? Which was the safest Mouhafaza?
The highest death toll month between 1975 and 2006 was June 1976 causing 2989 death whereas the Bekaa was the safest Mohafazat with 2269 deaths during 31 years.
What do the numbers 48094 & 101745 mean to you? 48,094 is the death toll whereas 101,745 is the number of wounded between 1975 & 2006 as recorded by this survey.
FIELD EXECUTIONS

55 field executions were performed between 1975 and 1993. Who are the top 3 groups responsible for the highest number of executions?

55 field executions took place between 1975 and 2006; mainly performed by Palestinian factions (12), Amal Movement (9) and the National Resistance in South of Lebanon (7).
ISRAELIS CASUALTIES

A city witnessed 2 resistance operations resulting in the death of more than 120 Israelis. Which city and when?

On November 11 1982, 75 Israelis were killed following the explosion of the Israeli HQ in Tyre

On November 4 1983, 51 Israelis were killed following the explosions of the Israeli HQ in Tyre
What is the death toll caused by clashes between *Al Kouwwat Al Moushtaraka* and the Lebanese Forces?

Incidents between *Al Kouwwat Al Moushtaraka* and the Lebanese Forces caused the highest death rate between April 1975 - April 1991, representing more than 25% of the total toll causing 12223 deaths.

ما هي حصيلة القتلى نتيجة اشتباكات بين القوات المشتركة والقوات اللبنانية؟

شكلت المعارك بين القوات المشتركة والقوات اللبنانية أكبر نسبة قتلى خلال الأحداث بين نيسان 1975 ونيسان 1991 وهي أكثر من 25% حاصدةً 12223 قتيلاً.
Under which category falls the highest number of incidents?
More than 50% of incidents during 31 years are classified under Unclaimed or Miscellaneous category whereas the number of deaths remained 27% before and after 1991.
How much were inter-Lebanese incidents reduced by after 1991?
Number of incidents decreased by 77 times whereas the death toll decreased by 267 times.
What was the Israeli death toll on Lebanese soil between 1978 and May 25, 2000? 996 deaths.
What was the impact of Palestinians, Syrians and Israelis on the death toll?
Referred to as participants, supporters or victims in this survey, the impact of
Syrians, Palestinians and Israelis exceeded 92% of total death toll:
Palestinians 54% - Syrians 21% - Israelis 17%
DAYS WITHOUT CASUALTIES
TOTAL PERIOD OF SURVEY = 11,585 DAYS

1975 – 2006: How many days with 0 deaths?
Lebanon witnessed 3035 days with 0 casualties representing 26% of total period.

1975-2006: كم يوماً لم يشهد لبنان أي ضحايا؟
شهد لبنان 3035 يوماً فقط بدون أي قتلى أي بنسبة 26% في المئة من إجمالي عدد الأيام.
مقتطفات عن تسلسل أحداث لبنان
 دمشق: الإعلان عن حرب التحرير

 operman74

 operman74

 operman74
توقيع اتفاقية الدفاع والامن بين سوريا ولبنان

أعنف قصف إسرائيلي لجنوب لبنان منذ العام ٢٨٩١

إسرائيل تهاجم مواقع لبنانية في عملية "عناقيد الغضب"

انتخاب العماد امیل لحود رئيساً للجمهورية

انسحاب القوات الإسرائيلية من لبنان ما عدا مزارع شبعا

تمديد ولاية الرئيس امیل لحود لمدة ثلاثة سنوات

اغتيال الصحافي سمیر قصير والناشط السياسي جورج حاوي

إغتيال النائب جبران توینی

خروج آخیر جندي سوري من لبنان

اغتيال رئيس الوزراء السابق رفیق الحريري

حرب تموز الإسرائيلية ضد حزب الله في كل لبنان

حزب الله يخطف جنود اسرائیلیین

إسرائيل تغتال الشيخ عباس الموسوی، أمین عام حزب الله

سرائيل ترتكب مجزرة قانا

بدء إنتشار الجيش اللبناني في جنوب لبنان بعد غياب دام ٠٤ عاماً

اغتيال الوزیر بیار امین الجميل

الجيش اللبناني يسيطر على قواعد فلسطينیة وعلى مرفأ صیدا

تمديد ولاية الرئيس الیاس الهراوی للثلاث سنوات

مقتطفات عن تسلسل أحداث لبنان ٥٧٩١ -٦٠٠٢
TIMELINE EXCERPTS
LEBANON KEY EVENTS
TIMELINE EXCERPTS ON LEBANON KEY EVENTS

**1975 - 2006**

- Arab Deterrent Force deploys in Beirut, Lebanese territory controlled by a large number of militias
- Elias Sarkis elected President of the Republic
- Syrian army enters Beirut and is confronted by the National Movement
- Beirut split into two sectors: West Beirut (Muslim) and East Beirut (Christian)
- Clashes expand in Beirut
- Sectarian killings
- Black Thursday & Black Saturday sectarian killings in Beirut
- Assassination of MP Kamal Jumblat, followed by violence against civilians and population displacements
- Battle of Zahle, Syrian Army besieges the Lebanese Forces in Zahle
- Israel bombs several Palestinian sites in Beirut
- Battle of Etchiboun, Israel bombs several Palestinian sites in Beirut
- Battle of Ehden and assassination of MP Tony Franjieh
- Southern Lebanon's border control assigned to SLA (South Lebanon Army) supported by Israel
- Israel invades southern Lebanon
- Amin Gemayel elected President of the Republic
- Massacres of Sabra and Shatila camps
- President elect Bashir Gemayel assassinated
- Palestinian forces evacuates Beirut to Tunisia
- Bashir Gemayel elected President of the Republic
- Multinational forces start withdrawing from Lebanon
- U.S. Warship New Jersey bombs Syrian positions in the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon
- National Movement seizes Lebanese Forces' positions in the mountain and suburbs of Beirut
- Israel expands its invasion and enters the capital Beirut
- "February 6" uprising and the expulsion of the Lebanese army from West Beirut
- Two opposing governments formed headed by Salim El-Hoss and General Michel Aoun
- Clashes escalate between Amal Movement and Palestinians
- Syrian army invades the presidential palace
- General Michel Aoun launches the "Extermination War" against the Lebanese Forces

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**Key Dates:**

- **1975:** Start of a second war between the Syrian army and fundamentalist militias
- **1977:** Multinational forces start withdrawing from Lebanon
- **1979:** National Movement seizes Lebanese Forces' positions in the mountain and suburbs of Beirut
- **1982:** "February 6" uprising and the expulsion of the Lebanese army from West Beirut
- **1984:** Two opposing governments formed headed by Salim El-Hoss and General Michel Aoun
- **1986:** Clashes escalate between Amal Movement and Palestinians
- **1988:** Syrian army invades the presidential palace
- **1990:** General Michel Aoun launches the "Extermination War" against the Lebanese Forces

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**Timeline Events:**

- 1975: Arab Deterrent Force deploys in Beirut
- 1976: Syrian army enters Beirut
- 1977: Beirut split into two sectors: West Beirut (Muslim) and East Beirut (Christian)
- 1978: Clashes expand in Beirut
- 1979: Sectarian killings in Beirut
- 1980: Israel invades southern Lebanon
- 1981: Battle of Zahle, Syrian Army besieges the Lebanese Forces in Zahle
- 1982: Israel bombs several Palestinian sites in Beirut
- 1983: Battle of Etchiboun, Israel bombs several Palestinian sites in Beirut
- 1984: Multinational forces start withdrawing from Lebanon
- 1985: National Movement seizes Lebanese Forces' positions in the mountain and suburbs of Beirut
- 1986: Two opposing governments formed headed by Salim El-Hoss and General Michel Aoun
- 1987: Clashes escalate between Amal Movement and Palestinians
- 1988: Syrian army invades the presidential palace
- 1990: General Michel Aoun launches the "Extermination War" against the Lebanese Forces

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**Additional Events:**

- 1976: Storming of Karantina & battle of Damour
- 1977: Start of the siege and battle of Tel Zaatar, Dbayeh and Jisr El-Basha camps.
- 1978: Assassination of MP Kamal Jumblat, followed by violence against civilians and population displacements
- 1979: Battle of Etchiboun, Israel bombs several Palestinian sites in Beirut
- 1980: Multinational forces start withdrawing from Lebanon
- 1982: "February 6" uprising and the expulsion of the Lebanese army from West Beirut
- 1984: Two opposing governments formed headed by Salim El-Hoss and General Michel Aoun
- 1988: Syrian army invades the presidential palace
- 1990: General Michel Aoun launches the "Extermination War" against the Lebanese Forces
TIMELINE EXCERPTS ON LEBANON KEY EVENTS
1975 - 2006