

## Chapter 1 : Demographics of Lebanon - Wikipedia

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The Future Movement said that though everyone had the right to adopt their independent agendas the March 14 coalition never rejected other parties. He also suggested that the alliance with March 14 was "out of necessity" and then had to end to pave the way for a new period. I have now [restored] my real, natural and historical position. The New York Times suggested the resignations came after the collapse of talks between Syria and Saudi Arabia to ease tensions in Lebanon. He said that "There is no alternative for all of us but dialogue, and no side in Lebanon will be able to eliminate the other," further adding that he would work with his allies to form a government in line with "national unity" objectives. However, March 8 said it would no longer be involved in an Hariri government. Mohammad Raad , an Hezbollah MP, said his party would nominate a candidate for prime minister who has "a history of resistance. We are committed to the Constitution. Despite the fact we reject the indictment simply for being politicised, Lebanon is our homeland and we are keen on its safety and stability. They US in fact pressured Hariri not to accept any compromise before this particular resolution is declared. But once this accusation-resolution is declared they think that will denounce Hezbollah as a terrorist party. Eric Mottu of the International Monetary Fund said instability could be detrimental to the economy of Lebanon and that the withdrawals from the government "will further erode confidence and may heighten the risk of a further slowdown. Thus, we hope these resignations will not take place. They have the potential to cause everything built so far to collapse. He also said the UK "strongly condemns" alleged attempts to undermine the STL "which must be allowed to do its work without any obstacle. Justice must take its course and there should be an end to impunity for political assassinations in Lebanon. We expect a new government will emerge through constitutional procedures, and our strong partnership with Lebanon will endure. Instead he and his country are left floating, trying to avoid violence that may only benefit Hezbollah and watching Saudi and Syrian mediation whose outcome for Lebanese sovereignty is likely to be tragic. However, it stabilised the next day as the central bank said there was no rush to the US dollar and that it would intervene to stabilise Lebanon currency and economy should there be a capital flight from the pound. Neither Hezbollah nor Syria is pleased with what is going on. For the party, all the contentious means of crippling the tribunal have grave shortcomings. As for Assad, if he pushes too hard, he may lose for good the Lebanese Sunni card, which he has worked for years to regain. Hariri alone can issue Hezbollah with a certificate of innocence, and if the prime minister decides to sit the coming period out of office, it is difficult to see how any opposition-led government would function properly. This month will be the month of crises and unpleasant surprises. No one is under the illusion that the open crisis will come to an end anytime soon, particularly as the opposition resigned from government as a pre-emptive strike before the tribunal issues its indictments. The quoted analysts said it was more likely to simply have a longer period of a political stalemate akin to the " " period. Nasrallah, who is not pleased with the strengthening ties between Syria and Hariri and fears they will gnaw at his power, now wants to reshuffle the cabinet, have a new prime minister appointed and split up the coalition. Joshua Landis of the Center for Middle East Studies at the University of Oklahoma said that "The new show down caused by the impending indictments of the International Tribunal will return Lebanon to paralysis not war. Hezbollah has made it clear that it does not want war. But it will bring government to a stand still. They have the most to lose by a slow down in investment, the collapse of the stock market, and decline in economic growth. And to think that Lebanon was growing at eight per cent last year. Now we are sure to see more immobility, sectarian strife, and economic stagnation in the Middle East. I think we are making his life more difficult rather than easier. Violence might break out whenever we have political instability, and now we have a political confrontation between two opposing groups, and its most likely that it will happen. On 18 March a meeting between Mikati and representatives of March 8 failed to break the deadlock on formation of a new government. Member of the

March 14 alliance and Lebanese Forces leader Samir Geagea said that he believed if Hezbollah took power "the situation in Lebanon will soon be like the one in Gaza.

**Chapter 2 : Prospect Street Extension, Lebanon, NH - MLS - Coldwell Banker**

*Prospects for a new Lebanon (AEI special analyses) [Elie Adib Salem] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Have Palestinians in Lebanon been targeted since by the Syrian government? Have Palestinian supporters of Yasir Arafat been targeted since by the Syrian government? Mohammad, given his biography, likely he targeted by the Syrian government? How do Palestinians living in Lebanon currently fare, and how do their circumstances compare to those of other groups? Does Damascus Target Palestinians in Lebanon? Syria and Lebanon Although Lebanon became a separate political unity in , Damascus has never reconciled itself to the existence of an independent Lebanon, a reluctance symbolized by its refusal to open an embassy in Beirut. But when Hafiz al-Asad came to power in Damascus in , the equation changed. With regard to Lebanon, his rule divides into three main periods: After the signing of the Cairo Agreement of November , the Lebanese body politic steadily fractured. President Asad used the opportunity created by this fracture to extend his influence in Lebanon, finding allies in that country among the political parties, the militias, and the leaders. The Lebanese civil war, which began in April , offered Asad a chance to control increasing portions of Lebanese territory. Once the Syrians ruled Lebanon, they began to rebuild the country. In striking contrast to their earlier behavior, they made peace and prosperity in that country a top priority, and for good reason. Having joined the negotiations with Israel known as the peace process , the Syrians are anxious to derive benefits from itâ€™ and that means keeping things quiet in Lebanon. Toward this end, the Asad regime does its best to neutralize those who would disrupt the current calm by continuing to deploy some , Syrian troops in the country and disarming the militias. Lebanese generally accept the Syrian presence and make little trouble for it. Lebanese have suffered much through the long civil war and now accept the reality of Syrian occupation and the quiet it brings. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has noted that "Syria worked very hard to set up the Hariri government. It worked very hard to allow Hariri to devote his efforts to his main goalâ€™the economic rehabilitation of Lebanon. With the support of Syria, this regime grants top priority to the rehabilitation of Lebanon and its development into a stable and striving country. Alongside the effort to change the communal structure, the political system is stable and functioning for the first time in years. The Lebanese political system is striving to abandon the communal government structure in favor of increased democratization of the central government institutions. There are changes in the structure of the new parliament, founded after the general elections held in August-September the first democratic elections since These elections determined a different division of the Muslim and Christian components in the government foci, giving birth to a new government, headed by Rafiq Hariri, who is contributing his personal gifts of charisma, power, and considerable economic pull to the Lebanese regeneration process. It has introduced considerable changes in the security forces, and mainly in the army, aimed at establishing additional sovereignty strongholds on Lebanese territory. The main step taken was canceling the communal division of the military brigades and redeploying them, so that there are no more brigades pertaining to certain communities, deployed in territorial formations aimed at protecting them. In addition, the regime is making an effort to reinforce the army by arming and equipping it, as well as providing Arab and Western professional training aimed at raising its operational level. At the same time, the government continues to dismantle the militias, gradually decreasing the internal strife potential between the various groups and communities and contributing to the peace and rehabilitation process. Moreover, it is now clear to the various groups that the days of solving the conflicts among themselves and between themselves and the central government by violent means are over. Everyoneâ€™especially the leaders of the groupsâ€™now understands that domestic problems are solved by negotiations. In the economic sphere the various steps taken by the Lebanese regime to stabilize order and individual calm are also aimed at creating the appropriate climate to attract foreign investors, rehabilitate the infrastructure, and improve conditions of life in Lebanon. An improvement in the general situation, and especially in the rate of exchange, is already evident. If in the past the high inflation rate and exorbitant prices brought the people into the streets, the current situation is much more relaxed. While the population still

expects favorable developments and a significant improvement in the economic situationâ€”both general and individualâ€”people already feel a certain relief. The country is dedicating itself to this cause with the objective of attaining peace in the South and re-acquiring the areas currently controlled by Israel. Progress in the peace process will enable Lebanon to turn its efforts towards rehabilitation of the infrastructure and will help improve the economic situation of the residents of Southern Lebanon as well. In actual fact, the recent moves of the Lebanese Army aimed at occupying additional strongholds in the South, alongside the UNIFIL forces, already improve the security situation and the conditions of life in the area. Among other things, the Lebanese Army is supposed to enforce law and order, as well as supervise the rehabilitation of the population and the infrastructure in Southern Lebanon. As mentioned above, Syria is backing and encouraging the Lebanese regime to change the country, since a peaceful and striving Lebanon is in its own interest, as well, requiring minimal military resources, and improving the Syrian image in the eyes of international public opinion. To this end, Syria is doing its best to neutralize group and individual antibodies opposing it and its activities in Lebanon, especially if they are connected to its interests outside the country. Syria is avoiding a power struggle with the Hizbullah and the Palestinians, but at the same time, it is making clear that their activities must conform with the main Syrian interestâ€”that of maintaining peace and order. Fatah is enjoying freedom of action in the refugee camps in Southern Lebanon. Although Syria did not prevent the confrontation between Fatah and the Lebanese Army in the summer of , during the initial deployment of the Lebanese Army in the South, making clear that the Lebanese interest came first, it has no interest in confronting elements belonging to the Arafat camp, who is a partner to the political process. In the framework of the Arab cooperation it helped form, Syria wishes to avoid obstruction of the political process. This is also relevant to the various groups in Lebanon which recognize the change the country is undergoing. The new rules of the game apply to the Palestinian organizations, as well. Despite their limited freedom of action, they do not really criticize the government and even attempt a certain degree of integration with the new system. They initiated discussions with the regime in Beirut, aimed at securing the right to a dignified life, adequate income, and security of the Palestinian population of Lebanon. The rivalry between the Palestinian elements, and especially the struggle between the Abu Nidal Organization and the Fatah in the refugee camps in Southern Lebanon are limited to this definite framework. This common interest overrides any sporadic individual conflicts. His contacts with Hawari are somewhat puzzling, since he did not report of defecting to the Fatah, and it is known that Hawari headed a Fatah apparatus made up exclusively of Fatah members. Another possibility is that the contact was maintained in the framework of the cooperation between his organization, the PFLP, and the Fatah, and this does not contradict his membership in the PFLP. The conclusion arising from the new reality in Lebanon is that there is increased personal security in the country, enjoyed by the Palestinians, as well. There are no grounds to the claim that the Palestinians are being persecuted by the Lebanese, the Syrians, and the Israelis, since this contradicts the basic interests of all concernedâ€”Lebanon, Syria, and even Israel, which is striving towards peace and quiet along its northern border, as well as peace with all the Arab states. Clearly, Israel has no interest in hurting the Palestinians just because they are Palestinians, but at the same time, anti-Israeli elements in Southern Lebanon who initiate actions against Israel are endangering themselves. Nevertheless, there is no difference between Palestinians or any other elements in this regard. I do not know of attacks on Palestinians by Syrian forces or their proxies during this period. I also do not know of attacks on Palestinians by Syrian forces or their proxies during this period. Syrian hegemony, on. Again, I do not know of attacks on Palestinians by Syrian forces or their proxies during this period. Syrian control over Lebanon is not directed against the Palestinians; more than that, the Syrians have not sought a show-down with the Palestinians. Quite the contrary, the Syrians have established a record of leaving alone residents of Lebanon who do not make trouble for them. If the Palestinians conform to the Syrian goal of maintaining peace and order, Damascus does not bother them. The Palestinian population resident in Lebanon generally lives according to Syrian rules, and so carries on undisturbed by Syrian forces. The Palestine Liberation Organization PLO and other Palestinian organizations are another matter, however, and deserve separate consideration. At the same time, theirs is a subtle and many-sided relationship. To portray the two men as simple enemies as Mr. Both Asad and Arafat hope someday to control a Palestinian state. I replied to this by

saying that Syria is Northern Palestine. This clash of ambitions underlies nearly all interactions between the two men. Over the years, Asad has gathered around him in Damascus a variety of anti-Arafat Palestinian groups. Trabulsi refers to this fact on p. Grouped into an alliance called the "National, Democratic, and Islamic Front," they now number ten: This is an important point; while the defense witnesses routinely identify the PLO with Arafat e. They agree on a goal to establish a Palestinian state but disagree on means e. However bad the Asad-Arafat ties appear to be, they must be understood in the context of the Middle Eastern pattern of "fighting, then kissing. One day leaders insult and attack each other, the next they literally kiss each other on the cheeks and work together. Close allies routinely become bitter enemies, then allies again. I do not believe Arab history has ever known a final estrangement. Our Arab history is full of agreements and differences. When we differ and then grow tired of differing, we agree. When we grow tired of agreeing, we differ, and so on. After every agreement or difference we pass through a time that changes things. This is the Arab nature. Nassar makes this point p. And there has been a lot of ups and downs between various countries, and the PLO. There is consultation and working in between and so on. So they never totally cut the rope or cut the relationship to become enemies. I will not believe for a moment that Syria would try to assassinate, for example, Yassir Arafat. Here are three more examples of this pattern. Arafat and Asad are not profound enemies or men attached to contrary political philosophies; rather, they are tacticians at one moment cooperating and another in conflict. Beyond this, they operate in the same political environment, they share many assumptions, personal qualities, enemies, and aspirations. The two men maintain a complex network of ties. Yes, they dislike each other personally and compete politically. Their rivalry also has a murderous edgeâ€”but what do you expect for men of their temperament and accomplishments? Asad has killed tens of thousands of his own people; why not PLO members too? This same pattern of mixed enmity and friendship extends down to the ordinary members of the Fatah and Syrian camps. Therefore, one must not assume Damascus has malign intentions toward Mr. This means he cannot derive his claim of danger from the larger political circumstances as Trabulsi attempts to do in ungrammatical fashion on p.

### Chapter 3 : Lebanon, OH - Lebanon, Ohio Map & Directions - MapQuest

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**ABSTRACT** This article, based on a survey of Lebanese bureaucrats conducted in , provides all empirical assessment of the impact of the continuing conflict in Lebanon on the governmental bureaucracy. The Findings are presented in terms of the framework offered by the Weberian model of bureaucracy and offer a view of the impact of the conflict from the perspective of the bureaucrats themselves. Major areas examined include the impact of the war on bureaucratic structure, bureaucratic performance and behavior, and the bureaucratic environment. Introduction After, ten years of intermittent civil war, Lebanon continues to struggle under conditions of severe social, political, and economic stress-conditions which threaten its very existence as a nation. The continued survival of the bureaucracy is significant because of the unique role it has played in the formation and functioning of tile Lebanese state. The bureaucracy was the result of the political compromise which created modern Lebanon. Recent literature on Lebanon includes considerable anecdotal information oil the many failures and rare successes of the national administrative system during this period. Thus, there has been little systematic assessment of the overall impact of the civil war period on the bureaucracy. Hopefully, such an assessment can in turn contribute in a small way to a more general understanding of the problems facing the Lebanese today. The survey data examined in this study were collected in , about midway through the period under consideration. Based on the distribution of sect, rank, and agency, the respondents, approximately three hundred civil servants working in the greater Beirut area, appear to constitute a reasonably representative sample of higher level bureaucrats who remained on the job during the civil war period. Collecting survey data proved somewhat difficult in tile midst of the civil war period, particularly since many of the questions could be regarded as sensitive even under normal circumstances. Respondents were assured of the anonymity of their responses and were asked to complete and return the self- administered questionnaires, by mail. However, the mails proved unreliable, and an alternative procedure was adopted whereby questionnaires were completed at the office, during the working day, and then collected and returned by hand. An initial distribution of questionnaires produced useable responses, a response rate of 59 percent. Respondents were asked to provide information on how the situation in Lebanon was affecting the work of their agencies, their relationships with their colleagues, and various other aspects of bureaucratic behavior. The data produced by the survey, though limited in some respects, permit an examination of the impact of the civil war period on several important aspects of bureaucratic structure and behavior. A great deal of attention is paid in both statutes and administrative regulations to the promotion of the formal elements of the bureaucratic "ideatype". Formal authority is highly centralized, both organizationally and geographically. Most civil servants live and work in the capital, Beirut, and it is here that all important policy and resource allocation decisions are made. The country is divided into six administrative districts known as Muhafazahs. These districts are further divided into smaller units called Qadas. There are twenty-three Qadas in Lebanon. As such, they have little autonomy. Legally, they must defer to the central administration in Beirut for decisions on most routine matters, and for all exceptional cases. There are currently seventeen different Ministries each with its own well-defined area of activity. Written rules governing work situations and employee conduct are spelled out in elaborate and exhaustive detail. Two watchdog agencies, the Central Inspection Agency and the Civil Service Board, are charged with the respective missions of insuring proper adherence to operating procedure and guaranteeing the integrity of the merit system. Also, following the French pattern, Lebanese bureaucracy is elitist in character. Professionally, law degrees seem. In short, in terms of the formal structure of its administrative system, Lebanon has been strongly influenced by the form of bureaucracy found in modern western nations. This is hardly surprising considering the great differences between the French society which evolved the model and the Lebanese society which adopted it. French society is modern, differentiated in its institutions, and possessed of a common cultural tradition and national identity. Lebanon is a transitional society with many traditional

elements. Given the diverse character of Lebanese society, the highly centralized French administrative model seems a singularly inappropriate choice. In fact, the French example has been greatly modified in translation. In practice, Lebanese bureaucracy is built on the principle of sectarianism. This is rooted in the National Pact which is an unwritten but important part of the Lebanese constitution. For example, the three top political positions in the government are distributed as follows: The principle of sectarian representation also applies to the composition of the National Assembly, the army and bureaucracy, and encompasses seventeen officially recognized sects. The number of positions allocated to each sect are, in theory, based on the census. Detailed Figures on the numbers and types of positions allocated to each group are not officially available. They have also used their dominant position to oppose Muslim demands for a new census. Based upon population trends, a new census would probably support a major redistribution of power and positions in favor of the Muslim groups, in particular the Shite community. Lebanese bureaucracy also differs from the "idealtyp" in a number of other ways. Of great political importance have been the practices of *wasta* and *baksheesh*. *Wasta* refers to the granting of favorable treatment by bureaucrats on the basis of political loyalty, family influence, class or sect. *Baksheesh* is the charging of fees by officials for government services. These forms of bureaucratic pathology are not surprising as they reflect important values in traditional Arab culture, i. However, these practices are extensively employed, particularly by the traditional sectarian politicians, who head the leading political families. There were several attempts at civil service reform in Lebanon during the period leading up to the civil war. As Adeed Dawisha has noted " Findings and Discussion The Centralization of Authority A central concern of public bureaucracy is its responsiveness, at all levels, to the authority of the political leadership. Several questions provide insight into the impact of the civil war period on the centralization of presidential and other supervisory authority within the bureaucracy. When asked to characterize the impact of the war on the authority of the presidential office, 81 percent of the respondents reported that presidential authority had decreased greatly in terms of its effect on their agency, while 15 percent reported that they perceived little or no change. An anticipated effect of decreased executive authority in a bureaucratic organization is an increase in problems resulting from a lack of coordination among administrative units. This appears to be the case in Lebanon. When questioned about the impact of the war on the prevalence of this type of problem, 42 percent of the respondents reported that coordination among administrative units had decreased: A smaller number of respondents, 15 percent, found the work of the Agency to be somewhat helpful in the current situation. In a similar evaluation of the performance of the Civil Service Board, the watchdog agency of the merit system, 54 percent reported that in their view the Board had entirely abandoned its oversight function. In a related question, respondents were asked to evaluate the impact of the. Less than one percent of the respondents reported that they felt that capability alone was the principal criterion for such decisions. Fourteen percent indicated that they felt capability and personal influence together were the major criteria; while 60 percent felt that the major criteria were personal influence and external pressure. Generally, the responses to these questions point to an erosion of the authority relationships necessary for the direction of a large, complex organization. Dislocation of Offices and Work Force The limitations which the war placed on the movement of citizens within the country produced a number of impacts on employment patterns from which the public sector was not exempt. Sometimes employees were able to cope with this situation by transferring to another government office to make commuting safer. The situation was further complicated by the fact that, because of the fighting, many government offices had to be relocated. As a result of these factors, some civil servants became perpetual non- attenders. Several questions provide insight into the extent of this dislocation of the work force. Twenty percent of those surveyed reported that the war had resulted in the relocation of the office in which they worked. Twenty-five percent reported that the war had resulted in their transfer to another office. Of this latter group, 85 percent said that the transfer was due to fighting in the area. Eleven percent of those surveyed reported that the war had resulted in a change in their job or type of work that they normally performed. Finally, 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they had changed their residence as a result of the war. Respondents were asked to estimate the percentages of employees in their units who were not attending work regularly. These were typically employees who had found other work. Twenty-seven percent of those surveyed reported that their units had lost from one percent to ten percent of

their strength in this manner. Eighteen percent reported a work force loss of 22 to 40 percent, and 15 percent reported that the rate of absenteeism in their units regularly exceeded 40 percent. These figures are consistent with various unofficial estimates made by government officials during the civil war period. Generally, these unofficial estimates put the overall rate of absenteeism between 30 and 70 percent given the security situation at the time. Thus, the formal model of appropriate administrative behavior to which they have been exposed is that of the administrator as the repository of state sovereignty. This implies commitment to an abstract national identity as well as to the more mundane bureaucratic values of economy and efficiency in the service of the state. While such values do not appear to have been a strong influence in Lebanese administration, they are present to some degree. The professional values held by the bureaucrats have been shown to be important determinants of bureaucratic behavior and performance. The responses to two questions help illuminate the general effect that the war has had on the professionalism and career attachment of the respondents. When asked how the war had affected the professionalism of civil servants, 11 percent reported no change, three percent reported increased professionalism, and 83 percent reported a decrease in professionalism among their colleagues. In the second question, respondents were asked how the war had affected the career attachment of bureaucrats. Eighteen percent reported no change in career attachment. Twenty-six percent felt that employees were more attached. Thus, in the view of a majority of the sample, the war has worked to substantially reduce civil service professionalism and to weaken the career attachment of civil servants.

**Bureaucratic Sectarianism**

In Lebanon the degree to which governmental actions and policies: Three questions serve to illuminate some of the impacts of the war on sectarianism within the bureaucracy. First, respondents were asked if they perceived any changes in the importance of sectarian considerations in administration as a result of the war. Twenty-four percent of those responding reported no change. Twelve percent reported that the importance of sectarian considerations had increased somewhat; while 64 percent felt that sectarian considerations had increased greatly as a result of the war. Second, respondents were asked how the war had affected their personal relationships with colleagues of different sects. Thirty-one percent reported no change in the quality of such relationships. Sixty-four percent felt that such relationships had cooled; while five percent felt that in their case personal relationships had been strengthened as a result of the situation. Finally, respondents were asked to describe how the war had affected the treatment that citizens might expect to receive at the hands of a civil servant of a same or different sect.

**Chapter 4 : History of Lebanon, NY**

*In its report titled Lebanon Economic Monitor, the World Bank revised its projection for real GDP growth downwards to 1 percent, amid the ongoing political crisis that has failed to yield a new Cabinet in over six months.*

This town was formed from Hamilton on February 6, 1789, and is one of the five towns of the county erected in that year. It is the center town on the south border of the county, bounded north by Eaton, east by Hamilton, south by Chenango county, and west by Georgetown. It contains a little more than 26,000 acres, about four-fifths of which is improved. The surface is hilly and lies mostly between the valleys of the Chenango and the Otselic; the first of these streams flows through the eastern part of the town, its valley comprising a fertile and beautiful region, expanding to nearly a mile in width and bordered by the steep slopes of the hills, which rise to 1,000 feet above the valley bottom. The town is underlaid mostly by the Hamilton group and some good stone has been quarried for building purposes. The soil on the hills is gravelly loam underlaid with hardpan, and in the valleys alluvium. It is almost exclusively an agricultural district, dairying being extensively followed, with hop growing to a limited extent. Lebanon was one of the six towns originally patented to Col William S. Smith, who soon transferred the most of it to Sir William Puitney, reserving a tract on the Chenango River. Settlement began under the auspices of those men through the direct agency of Justus B. Smith, brother of Colonel Smith and others. Smith, the agent, also settled with his brothers, John and James, and five sisters. Jonathan Bates, Enoch Stowell, and John and James Salisbury came on in the fall of 1789, the Salisburys settling in Eaton, and Bates and Stowell in Lebanon; during that fall they cleared twenty acres of land. Lent Bradley and Solomon Jones settled as early as 1790, John W. Daniel and Elisha Wheeler settled about 1791 and soon built the first grist and saw mills in the town on the Chenango. Silas Seymour, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in the town in 1792, Rev. John Sheldon, Giles Collins, and Richard Taylor, all of whom have been noticed more in detail in an earlier chapter. The first town meeting for Lebanon was held 1793. Smith, Ezra Gates, John W. A special town meeting was held November 23, 1793, at which John W. Bulkley, Constant Merrick, Jacob Kennedy, Moses Wylie and Roderick Moore were appointed a committee to select the place for "centering the town," as it was expressed. A little later steps were taken to raise funds by subscription with which to build a town house; this purpose was never carried out. Following is a list of the supervisors of this town from its formation to the present time, with the years of their service: Norton; 1794, David Clark; 1795, Joseph A. Lamb; 1796, George W. Baker; 1797, Henry Seymour; 1798, Albert O. Pierce; 1799, Edwin M. Ross; 1800, Sidney D. Smith; 1801, Herman Snell; 1802, Edwin M. Lamb; 1803, Morris N. Campbell; 1804, Stephen R. Campbell; 1805, De Forest A. Wilcox; 1806, Stephen R. Lebanon was locally known in past years as "Toad Hollow;" it is situated about a mile west of the center of the town and is a station on the railroad. Smith was the first to sell goods here, keeping a small stock in the basement of his house. The first merchant to trade in a regular store building was Jonathan Thayer, jr. Other early merchants were Orson and William L. The present merchants are S. Poole, boots and shoes; Irving Collins, established flour and feed store in 1807 and afterwards added a general stock; W. Niles, boots and shoes and hardware, succeeded Niles Brothers in May, 1808; their general stock was taken by Frank D. Lyon who conducts a store. Henry has a blacksmith shop. Campbell built the upright part of the original hotel about 1809 for a store and a little later converted it into a hotel, which he kept until about 1810; the house afterwards had several proprietors and is now called the Currier House, and kept by George M. The old saw mill built many years ago at Lebanon still stands, but is now in use only as a storehouse by L. Ballard; the dam is gone. A tannery was established here in 1811 by Thomas Bright and passed through several hands until when it was burned. It was rebuilt the next year and is now owned by S. Beach; it was used for a time as a saw and grist mill, but is now idle. The first physician here was Joseph Stowell, who came from Stowell, Mass. His son, Kittridge, succeeded to the homestead. Constant Merrick from Lanesboro, Mass. Other former physicians were Drs. John Clarke, Erastus B. The physician now in practice is Dr. The first postmaster at Lebanon was Jonathan Thayer, appointed about 1812 and held the office until his death in 1815. His son Sylvester succeeded him until 1816, when Orrin Thayer, another son of Jonathan, was appointed. He was followed about 1817 by Horace A. Orrin Gilbert was the next incumbent for a short period and was succeeded by William L. Sheldon who continued until near his death in 1818. Campbell was

the successor and was followed in by Edwin M. Avery in , and he by Milton E. Brasse was appointed about and in was succeeded by John D. He held the office until , when he was succeeded by Silas W. Seymour, who has held the office in all Republican administrations since, while James Mosher has been the incumbent in Democratic administrations. The first settled pastor was probably not ordained until , when Rev. The meeting house was built in a mile north of the Center and in was removed to its present site, where it has been greatly improved according to modern ideas. The society is now prospering under the ministrations of Rev. Steps were taken early in the century that resulted in the organization of a Baptist Church in June, In November, , it was agreed to build a house of worship 24 by 23, feet in size. The site was a little south of the site of the second edifice, which was finished in and was there occupied until , when it was removed to its present site in the village and remodeled and substantially rebuilt. The society is now in an active and prosperous condition and the pulpit is supplied chiefly from Colgate University. A Universalist society had a brief existence many years ago and erected a church about a mile east of the village; the church long ago passed out of existence and the building is now in use as a storehouse. There is not and never has been a post-office here. The first store at this point was opened by W. Williamson, a native of Lebanon, who removed from Hamilton about ; he sold out to Lewis H. Wedge in , who continued the business a number of years. The main part of the saw mill was built about by Sidney Bills for a carriage shop and was used for that purpose until , when it was converted to its present use. An addition containing a feed grinding mill, was built in for a cider mill and was removed to the side of the main building when that was erected. It was once a place of considerable business importance, as the reader has learned in an earlier chapter; but trade and industry were attracted elsewhere in the natural course of development and the little village settled down into rural quite until reawakened by the incoming railroads. Here was established the first store in the town by the Smith family of pioneers, and near by were built mills and shops of various kinds. The first merchant here under the second stage of business activity was J. Smith, who began trade in , was associated with his son, Adon N. A year and a half later he sold to Sidney D. Smith, who continued several years. The present merchants are George Waite and Riley Arnst. Beers was appointed postmaster just previous to the opening of the railroad and was succeeded by Henry T. Montgomery Smith, Sidney D. Smith, and Mary C. Hutchings, who has been in charge about ten years. About a mile and a quarter east of Lebanon is a grist and saw mill, operated by water, built many years ago and now operated by George W. The grist mill has existed since about About a mile and a half west of Lebanon were two saw mills, one of which was last operated by Clinton Stowell; in the same vicinity is a carding machine, which is now operated by Mr. Stowell, who has also a large cold storage business. Another small saw mill a mile above South Lebanon, and still another a mile below that place, the latter built about by Marvin Torrey, have both fallen into decay. Lebanon was early divided into school districts and the first commissioners, chosen in , were Constant Merrick, Amos Crocker, and Moses Wylie; the school inspectors were James Campbell, Curtis Hoppin, and Francis Whitmore. This town now forms a part of the First Commissioner District of the county, and has twelve districts with school houses, employing in twelve teachers. The number of pupils attending in that year was All items on this site are copyrighted by their author s. These pages may be linked to but not used on another web site.

**Chapter 5 : "Prospect Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, ME"**

*Elie Adib Salem is the author of Prospects for a new Lebanon ( avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published ) and Modernization Without Revolution.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at Hyde Chairman of the Committee presiding. The Committee will come to order. Despite the inability to establish a representative electoral law, Lebanese overwhelmingly supported that Parliamentary election scheduled for May take place on time. Lebanon today stands at a precipice. The international community stands ready to assist Lebanon in this process. However, that will only be possible if Lebanon is able to articulate a united voice in support of development policies that will subsequently lead to its long-term security and stability. Lebanon has a wealth of resources to utilize in this endeavor. What remains to be answered is how the government will collaborate with these elements in crafting a set of national priorities. I hope that the newly formed Lebanese Government realizes the benefits of a political process that seek to initiate institutional, political, judicial, and economic reforms. A government whose institutions do not reflect the merit and talent of their people cannot possibly liberate itself from human stagnation. Most of all, it cannot effectively govern the people it is meant to serve. Agency for International Development, the United States has worked with the Lebanese people to help implement a variety of projects to help support these objectives. I look forward to hearing from the Administration about the U. The Lebanese are a resilient people and they have endured many struggles in their attempts to be free of all foreign forces. Now is the time for the Lebanese to stop being followers of external ambitions and to be leaders of their own destiny. This time, however, it is the Lebanese who hold the key to unveiling this certainty. The Lebanese must be the ones to lead the way toward formulating a national agenda that empowers all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliations. What remains to be seen is whether the Lebanese have the courage to risk the comfort of stability secured by the traditional modes of power and enhance a spirit of cooperation that goes beyond sectarian or feudal leaderships. Today, we are honored with the presence of two distinguished panels representing the Administration and regional experts. Thank you very much, Mr. I want to commend you for holding this important hearing. Chairman, in the 6 months since Rafik Hariri was tragically assassinated, events in Lebanon have moved at a dizzying pace: First, there were mass anti-Syrian demonstrations and then Syrian soldiers withdrew. A new Parliament has arisen, and it is dominated by those who had opposed Syrian rule. But the job is only half done. It is not yet clear to what extent the newly-elected Lebanese Government represents a departure from the past, or to what degree Syria still influences events, policies, and officials in Lebanon. But it is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the elephant in the Lebanese living room is Hezbollah. The new government deserves some time to consolidate its hold on power before it can tackle the Hezbollah problem effectively, but the Lebanese must know that the requirements imposed by UN Security Council Resolution , which calls for the disbanding and disarming of all militias, cannot and will not be postponed for long. This is the crux of the issue that we face, and I wish to repeat it, Mr. Chairman, because all the platitudes fade into insignificance until this item is absorbed fully. Although Hezbollah has participated in previous Lebanese elections, the participation of militias in what are supposed to be free elections, remains an oxymoron. Bullets and ballots will not be and can never be reconciled. But I must say, Mr. I can only describe this to youthful naivete and inexperience. I, for one, do not expect this approach to succeed. Meanwhile, I hope that we will hear Ambassador Welch and Mr. Kunder today reaffirming that it is the policy of the United States Government to have absolutely no contact with members of Hezbollah, whatever offices they may hold. Al-Qaeda affiliates such as the terrorist gang, Asbat al-Ansar, also find a home in Lebanon. The Lebanese Government must also be held responsible for controlling its borders, particularly to the south and to the east. As long as Syria controlled Lebanon, the border between them was meaningless. And the army must bring an end once and for all to terrorist attacks against Israel initiated by Hezbollah or others. The Lebanese army has 70, increasingly well-trained and well-armed troops. Hezbollah, according to all experts, has a tiny fraction of that. Until now, Lebanon has been given a pass on all of these issues because it has been seen as the hapless victim of Syrian domination. The time is long overdue for ending this absurd, intolerable, and dangerous

situation. Congress will be meticulously diligent about enforcing this provision. Chairman, I want to assist the new Lebanon and so do all of my colleagues. We want to encourage the fledgling reassertion of sovereignty and independence in Lebanon, not threaten it with sanctions before it even gets off the starting block. But at the same time the Lebanese Government must be on notice that the United States Government and this Congress will not tolerate support for or acquiescence in terrorism in any form. Chairman, I first visited Lebanon in 1975. It was a free, open, and democratic society. I was delighted by the palpable spirit of tolerance and respect for cultural pluralism that suffused the atmosphere. One of the magnificent memories of my lifetime was watching Shakespeare staged in twilight in the ancient, breathtakingly beautiful Temple of Baal in Baalbek. I was so enchanted, that sustained by the memory of that visit, when offered the post of President of the American University in Beirut a few years later, I came very close to accepting it. And I hope that they will be upon us soon. Chairman, we look forward to hearing from all of our witnesses. And I extend a special welcome to Ambassador Welch, who will be testifying for the first time before this Committee in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of State. We all look forward to working with you, Mr. Secretary, for a long time to come. The Chair will entertain 1-minute opening statements by such Members as wish to make them, but the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Middle East Subcommittee will have 2 minutes to make an opening statement. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity. They would not be silenced or intimidated as they rejected the corrupt government imposed on them by the Syrian regime. The recent elections and the formation of a coalition government represent only the first step toward the full restoration of an independent democratic governance in Lebanon. The current election, however, as conducted under a Syrian-inspired law, denies fair and equitable electoral treatment to all sectors of the Lebanese population. There were also reports of Syrian intelligence forces threatening voters, and engaging in mass naturalizations of Syrian nationals as Lebanese citizens in order to tilt the outcome of the elections toward a scenario favorable to Syria and its terrorist ally, Iran. Due to such concerns, combined with persistent reports that Syrian intelligence and security personnel remained in Lebanon, and the unwillingness of Hezbollah to disarm, prompted various sectors of Lebanese society, as well as many Lebanese-Americans, to call for a postponement of the Lebanese elections. I would like our esteemed witnesses to address some of these issues. Clearly, the events following the assassination of Rafik Hariri, a man who many of us knew well, has led to a sea change in Lebanese politics. The Syrian army has withdrawn in the face of massive popular protests, with a little help from the international community. Elections have been held and a new government has formed. But the armed solidarity that Lebanese showed in opposition to Syrian occupation, the underlying conflicts in Lebanese society, the conflicts that led to the 15 years of bloody civil war, remain. When I was in Lebanon last month, I met with Saad Hariri, and he spoke of changing the politics of Lebanon, and of doing away with the old electoral system that is rigged to produce a result that the Syrians wanted. He acknowledged that such a change would likely cause his supporters some seats in Parliament, but argued that it was the price of progress. Chairman, is a vision of a new Lebanon, one that has moved beyond sectarian politics, and into the 21st century as a unified nation. There are other significant problems to overcome as well. The disarmament of militias, including Hezbollah, as Congressman Lantos so rightly points out, continues to be an enormous challenge, as was having the Lebanese army actually assert control over all of Lebanon. And finally Syrian intelligence continues to play a negative role in Lebanon by continuing to support both Hezbollah and the Palestinian militias. These problems will need Lebanese solutions, but they will also need international, and specifically United States, assistance and support. I thank you, Mr. Secretary. I am informed that we shortchanged Ileana Ros-Lehtinen by 1 minute, and so if you wish, you may continue. Chairman, because I just wanted to make sure that our witnesses address the articles that we have seen in so many papers. I know that there may be some in our Committee or in the chamber who want to defend Syria, and give Syria an opportunity and a forum. I am not one of them. So I look forward to your testimony. Now we will entertain 1-minute opening statements from those who wish to make them. It is time for Hezbollah and its followers to give up this dream that there is going to be a world where Israel does not exist, and reach an accommodation with Israel. And just as Israel has recognized, it is time to try to reach an agreement with the Palestinians. And nothing is going to bring peace to the region until that happens, and I hope that we can facilitate that type of compromise between

these two players. I have a number of questions, but I think I would rather have the witnesses testify and hear what they have to say, and then ask my questions, if that is all right? Poe have a statement? No, I do not. In order to get to the witnesses more quickly, I will defer. No statement at this time. A career foreign service officer, Ambassador Welch has served in key positions involved in the Middle East. Kunder has extensive government and private sector experience in assistance and international development. But your full statement will be incorporated into the record, and we will have more time for questions.

### Chapter 6 : New Lebanon Roommates | calendrierdelascience.com

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Top row left to right Some of the figures are of Lebanese descent Main article: Lebanese diaspora Apart from the four and a half million citizens of Lebanon proper, there is a sizeable Lebanese diaspora. There are more Lebanese people living outside of Lebanon 8. The majority of the diaspora population consists of Lebanese Christians ; however, there are some who are Muslim. They trace their origin to several waves of Christian emigration , starting with the exodus that followed the Lebanon conflict in Ottoman Syria. Under the current Lebanese nationality law , diaspora Lebanese do not have an automatic right of return to Lebanon. Due to varying degrees of assimilation and high degree of interethnic marriages, most diaspora Lebanese have not passed on the Arabic language to their children , while still maintaining a Lebanese ethnic identity. The largest Lebanese diaspora is located in Brazil , where about 6â€™7 million people have Lebanese descent see Lebanese Brazilian. In Argentina , there is also a large Lebanese diaspora of approximately 1. In Canada , there is also a large Lebanese diaspora of approximately ,, people having Lebanese descent. It has been commonplace for Lebanese citizens to emigrate in search of economic prosperity. Furthermore, on several occasions in the last two centuries the Lebanese population has endured periods of ethnic cleansing and displacement for example, â€™60 and â€™ These factors have contributed to the geographical mobility of the Lebanese people. While under Syrian occupation, Beirut passed legislation which prevented second-generation Lebanese of the diaspora from automatically obtaining Lebanese citizenship. There is currently a campaign by those Lebanese of the diaspora who already have Lebanese citizenship to attain the vote from abroad, which has been successfully passed in the Lebanese parliament and will be effective as of which is the next parliamentary elections. If suffrage was to be extended to these 1. Lebanese Civil War With no official figures available, it is estimated that ,â€™, persons fled the country during the Lebanese Civil War â€™ Although some have since returned, this permanently disturbed Lebanese population growth and greatly complicated demographic statistics. Another result of the war was a large number of internally displaced persons. This especially affected the southern Shia community, as Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in , and prompted waves of mass emigration, in addition to the continual strain of occupation and fighting between Israel and Hezbollah mainly to Many Shias from Southern Lebanon resettled in the suburbs south of Beirut. After the war, the pace of Christian emigration accelerated, as many Christians felt discriminated against in a Lebanon under increasingly oppressive Syrian occupation. Lebanese Arabic is mostly spoken in non-official contexts. French and English are taught in many schools from a young age. Among the Armenian ethnic minority in Lebanon , Armenian language is taught and spoken within the Armenian community.

### Chapter 7 : World Bank: Lebanonâ€™s economic prospects look bleak | Yerepouni Daily News

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### Chapter 8 : Prospect, New York Ford Car Dealers at calendrierdelascience.com

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### Chapter 9 : Lebanese government of November - Wikipedia

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