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Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Introduction -- The independence of Libya and the birth of NATO -- Collapse of the Soviet Union and emergence of NATO -- Muammar Gaddafi and the Elusive Revolution -- The Neo-liberal assault on Libya : London School of Economics and Harvard professors -- UN Security Council Resolution 1973 and the responsibility to protect -- Libya and the Gulf Cooperation Council -- Libyan resources -- France and Libya and the financialisation of energy markets -- The NATO Campaign -- The African Union and Libya -- NATO in Libya as a Military Information Operation -- Who took Tripoli? -- Tawergha and the myth of African mercenaries -- The execution of Gaddafi -- NATO's Libyan mission: a catastrophic failure -- European isolation in Africa -- Conclusion: NATO and the recursive processes of failure and destruction in Libya -- Appendix 1. Libya, Africa and the new world order: An open letter to the Peoples of Africa and the World from Concerned Africans -- Appendix 2. African Union Peace and Security Council Road Map on Libya, March 10, 2011 -- Appendix 3. UN Security Council Resolution 1973, March 17, 2011 -- Appendix 4. Chinese business in Libya -- Appendix 5. "This is my will" -- Muammar Gaddafi.
Sommario/riassunto	When the Tunisian and Egyptian uprisings erupted in Africa, in the first

two months of the year 2011, with the chant, 'the people want to bring down the regime', there was hope all over the continent that these rebellions were part of a wider African Awakening. President Ben Ali of Tunisia was forced to step down and fled to Saudi Arabia. Within a month of Ben Ali's departure, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was removed from power by the people, who mobilised a massive revolutionary movement in the country. Four days after the ousting of Mubarak, sections of the Libyan people rebelled in Benghazi. Within days, this uprising was militarised, with armed resistance countered by declarations from the Libyan leadership vowing to use raw state power to root out the rebellion. The first Libyan demonstrations occurred on February 15, 2011, but by February 21 there were reports that innocent civilians were in imminent danger of being massacred by the army. This information was embellished by reports of the political leadership branding the rebellious forces as 'rats'. The United States (US), Britain and France took the lead to rush through a resolution in the United Nations (UN) Security Council, invoking the principle of the 'responsibility to protect'. This concept of responsibility to protect had been embraced and supported by many governments in the aftermath of the genocidal episodes in Rwanda, Bosnia and Kosovo. The UN Security Council Resolution 1973 of 2011 was loosely worded, with the formulation 'all necessary measures' tacked on to ensure wide latitude for those societies and political leaders who orchestrated the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention in Libya. In the following nine months, the implementation of this UN resolution exposed the real objectives of the leaders of the US, France and Britain. With the Western media fuelling a propaganda campaign in the traditions of 'manufacturing consent', this Security Council authorisation was stretched from a clear and limited civilian protection mandate into a military campaign for regime change and the execution of the President of Libya, Muammar Gaddafi.
