Civil Wars And Coups Detat In West Africa An Attempt To Understand The Roots And Prescribe Possible Solutions

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Guinea Bissau Political Struggle and Early Conflict

Guinea Bissau Political Struggle and Early Conflict. Guinea-Bissau Environmental Information Book. Political fault lines reopened in Guinea-Bissau after President Jose Mario Vaz sacked the government of the fragile West African country amid a mounting power struggle with the prime minister. But while political rows are nothing new in the narco-state, this latest crisis could finally cost the impoverished country millions of much-needed aid dollars. Still haunted by a past of civil war and coups d'etat, Guinea-Bissau seems headed for yet another political struggle with grave repercussions. International donors, including the European Union, pledged $1.1 billion in March for Guinea-Bissau to support a 10-year development plan after years of political instability. If you want to know more about Guinea-Bissau, get a Book specifically designed on Guinea-Bissau

Hitler's War

Portrays an alternate universe in which the outcome of World War II is profoundly changed by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's refusal to allow Hitler's annexation of the Sudetenland.

The role of regionalism in authoritarianism and democratisation. A case study of ECOWAS' dynamics of peace and stability

Joseph Nangombe Tobias Tobias 2019-08-12 Submitted Assignment from the year 2019 in the subject African Studies, grade: 76.5, University of Namibia, course: African Politics, language: English, abstract: West Africa has been one of the most unstable regions in the continent. Even today, it is not completely friendly or stable and is considered fragile with possible relapses. Insurgents and terrorist attacks having further plummeted the region into doubt. Most scholars and individuals point to regional organisations to deal with the conflicts or stabilize the region. But because of the history of west Africa, the Regional organisation ECOWAS is consideed to be relatively weak and unable to control its members. This paper start of by pointing out these weaknesses and conclude that despite ECOWAS recently encouraging democratisation, peace and stability, it has not won the history of authoritarianism that has dominated the region for years. Further, it has not stabilised the continent and has in fact failed in this regard. This is because the organisation is considered a regime boosting organisation, and supports both authoritarianism and democracy. It has no mechanisms of dealing with
democratic deficit or authoritarianism. It equally has a chance of boosting authoritarian regimes as it has of boosting democratic ones. It’s therefore serving these regimes equally, making it hard for the leaders in authoritarian counties to abandon their authoritarian tendencies.

**Liberia and Sierra Leone** Stephen P. Riley 1996

**Assessment of the U.S. Peacekeeping Training in West Africa: is it on the Road to Stability?** Susanne E. Evers 2003

**The Power of a Mother** Krahtay Gaylah 2017-08-28

This is a true story of a mother who separated from her husband and has three children: a five-year-old son and three-year-old twin sons due to a civil war in her country. It was a civil conflict triggered by ethnic discrimination, which unfortunately was between her ethnic group and that of her husband's ethnic group. Having been working in the administration of the president, who is also of the same ethnic group as him, Martha's husband disappears as he is potentially one of the wanted people to be killed by her ethnic group. Determined to defy all odds in seeing her children excel, Martha resolves to make some astonishing decisions, most especially one decision that changes her children's lives for good. Upon hearing the story from his mother while growing up, Krahtay Gaylah (the oldest son of seven) is poised and moved to change the living condition of his mother from the one she has long lived in exile as well as inspire people who are going through similar or worse circumstances they once found themselves in when he begins to redefine himself thereafter. As if the First Civil War was not enough, there comes another political unrest in another country they were forced to exile to, which finally separates Martha from her children. What next? What becomes of Martha's husband and her children? Every single person has been uniquely made and placed within a particular group, background, creed and culture, and society with a unique purpose to be fulfilled. You are never a mistake. Know that!

**Guinea Bissau Political Struggle and Early Conflict** Louis Black 2017-01-27

Guinea Bissau Political Struggle and Early Conflict. *Guinea-Bissau Environmental Information Book.* Political fault lines reopened in Guinea-Bissau after President Jose Mario Vaz sacked the government of the fragile West African country amid a mounting power struggle with the prime minister. But while political rows are nothing new in the narco-state, this latest crisis could finally cost the impoverished country millions of much-needed aid dollars. Still haunted by a past of civil war and coups d'état, Guinea-Bissau seems headed for yet another political struggle with grave repercussions. International donors, including the European Union, pledged $1.1 billion in March for Guinea-Bissau to support a 10-year development plan after years of political instability. If you want to know more about Guinea-Bissau, get a Book specifically designed on Guinea-Bissau.

**Soviet Policy in West Africa** Robert Legvold 1970

This is a study of Soviet policy in six West African countries: Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal. Robert Legvold analyzes the awakening of Soviet Interest in sub-Saharan Africa and the growth, problems, and influences of the Soviet involvement from Ghana's independence in 1957 to 1968. Those nations are significant not only because they were the first African colonies to achieve independence and therefore have had the longest involvement with the Soviet Union, but also because together they supply illustrations of every problem that Black Africa poses for an outside nation's foreign policy: from hypersensitive nationalism to what has been called neo-colonial dependence; from relative long-term stability to fundamental instability; from military coups d'état to civil war. From the Soviet viewpoint the six countries range from the most progressive to the most reactionary. Each has had an interesting relationship with the Soviet Union. The author considers several basic questions: How has the Soviet Union coped with the
problems and opportunities created by Black Africa? How have its perceptions of Black Africa evolved during the first decade of its involvement there? Has policy shifted correspondingly with changes in these perceptions? Mr. Legvold explains why Black Africa lay largely ignored for years while Soviet leaders turned their attention to struggle and revolution in the Far East and South Asia. He has examined the Soviet and African press to trace the full evolution of Soviet attitudes and action in these countries, and has interviewed Soviet, African, and other officials. He compares Soviet policy as between one African nation and another, as well as between Africa and other continents.

The African Inheritance Ieuan Ll Griffiths 2005-09-30 Africa is a continent gripped by civil wars and widespread famine. The causes of many of the continent's problems are deep rooted and can be traced to Africa's colonial past, when European powers divided the spoils of the continent into separate sovereign states. The African Inheritance examines the effect this "balkanization" of Africa has had, and is having, on the political and economic well-being of the continent. From a brief history of pre-colonial Africa and its subsequent European partition and inevitable decolonization, the book discusses the consequences of such an inheritance: small and weak states, destructive secessionist movements, irredentism and African imperialism. Attempts to tackle these problems and assert independent development are inhibited by the colonial inheritance.

Power, Wealth and Global Equity Patrick J. McGowan 2007-02 This textbook on power, wealth, global order, and international relations is designed for students taking introductory courses in international relations and African studies. Challenging the intellectual domination of the north, this book shows what the world and its patterns of power, wealth, and privilege look like from an African perspective of transborder political and economic interaction in today’s world. Students are empowered to become active players on the global stage and to contribute to changing these structures and institutions for the better. Up-to-date advice is provided on how to use the Internet and how to pursue careers in international relations. A glossary, list of acronyms, bibliography, index, maps, and biographies of important people mentioned in the text are also included.

Africa in the United Nations System, 1945-2005 Issaka K. Souare 2006 Though there have been numerous studies on the United Nations, only a few have dealt comprehensively with Africa's relations with the world body. This book attempts to fill this lacuna by providing a systematic assessment of Africa's relationship with the World body, from its foundation in 1945 to its sixtieth anniversary in 2005. The premise of the book's argument is that to properly understand Africa's current relationship with the UN, it is necessary to first understand the history and theoretical underpinnings behind the formation of the world body, including the expectations and motives of the different stakeholders. The book shows that there have been some real successes in Africa's relationship with the world body - such as the joint efforts against the Apartheid regime in South Africa - as well as real failures - such as in the genocide in Rwanda. Based on this, it concludes that Africa's relationship with the United Nations has worked for the most part, and will work even better, if Africa sees its partnership with the UN as complementary to its own efforts, projects and initiatives rather than something to depend on.

Civil Wars and Coups D'etat in West Africa Issaka K. Souare 2006 Working from a thematic, empirical-analytical approach, this work surveys the root causes of civil wars and military coups d'état in West Africa, analyzes the implications for the region as a whole, and identifies possible solutions to these armed conflicts.

Catastrophic Consequences Steven R. David 2008-07-14 In assessing these threats, David contends that the United
States’s only viable option is to view other-state civil upheaval similarly to natural disasters and to develop a coherent, effective emergency response mechanism, which does not exist today in any systemic, nationwide form.

*The Routledge Handbook of the Responsibility to Protect* W. Andy Knight 2012-06-25 This Handbook offers a comprehensive examination of the Responsibility to Protect norm in world politics, which aims to end mass atrocities against civilians. The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is amongst the most significant norms in global politics. As the authoritative guide to R2P, this edited volume gathers together the most respected and insightful voices to address key issues related to this emerging norm. The contributing authors do this over the course of three parts: Part I: The Concept of R2P Part II: Developing and Operationalising R2P Part III: The view from Over Here This book will be of much interest to students of R2P, humanitarian intervention, genocide, human rights, international law, peace studies, international organisations, security studies and IR.

*National Conference as a Strategy for Conflict Transformation and Peacemaking* Jacques L. Koko 2008-03-30 Events in the post Cold War era have challenged the notions of realism and realpolitik, with an upsurge in intrastate conflicts involving other actors than just the state. During this period, the international community has witnessed the limitations of the tenets of realism for addressing disastrous civil wars or ethno-political conflicts internal to the states. Largely because of this, and alongside the emerging field of conflict resolution in western countries, transitional conflict resolution mechanisms emerged with characteristic multi-track diplomacy orientations for solving national problems within African countries. By the end of the 1980s and early 1990s, several African countries, including South Africa, Burundi and Sierra Leone resorted to either a Truth and Reconciliation Commission or an international tribunal to handle violence and restore peace and justice. In the same period, other African countries opted for what was called 'national conference' to solve their national problems and transform conflict into an opportunity for structural change. In February 1990, the Republic of Benin, a small nation-state in West Africa, achieved peace through a national conference. The national conference in Benin was a national gathering for crisis resolution through social debates on critical issues facing the nation, and political decision making for constructive changes. As a pioneer, Benin led the political change movement of the national conference and was later followed by eight other African countries namely, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Togo, the Central African Republic, and the former Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo. To date, most of the existing literature on the subject explores the phenomenon of national conference as something of a prelude to political transition to multipartyism and democracy. Part of the literature depicts the national conference as a civil coup d’etat, and recommends its institutionalization as a system for democratic transitions. This book takes a different approach by conceptualizing the national conference phenomenon as a multi-track diplomacy tool or as a process for conflict transformation and peacemaking. Building upon theories of conflict and conflict resolution, the author analyzes the national conference as a unique diplomatic approach to transforming national crisis, which expands the scope of strategies for peacemaking.

*Ethnic Politics and State Power in Africa* Philip Roessler 2016-12-15 This book models the trade-off that rulers of weak, ethnically-divided states face between coups and civil war. Drawing evidence from extensive field research in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo combined with statistical analysis of most African countries, it develops a framework to understand the causes of state failure.
The Palgrave Handbook of African Politics, Governance and Development Samuel Ojo Oloruntoba 2017-10-10 This handbook constitutes a single collection of well researched articles and essays on African politics, governance and development from the pre-colonial through colonial to the post-colonial eras. Over the course of these interconnected periods, African politics have evolved with varied experiences across different parts of the continent. As politics is embedded both in the economy and the society, Africa has witnessed some changes in politics, economics, demography and its relations with the world in ways that requires in-depth analysis. This work provides an opportunity for old and new scholars to engage in the universe of the debate around African politics, governance and development and will serve as a ready reference material for students, researchers, policy makers and investors that are concerned with these issues.

Disordered World Amin Maalouf 2012-08-01 A dazzling and ultimately hopeful exploration and analysis of our disordered and volatile post-9/11 world by one of the leading international writers and thinkers of our times.

Côte D'Ivoire's Comeback Oswald Padonou 2016 "Over the past few decades, Côte d'Ivoire has been a passive and often problematic actor within its region. This has been the case since the death of the first president of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, on 7 December 1993. Under Houphouët-Boigny the country encouraged migration by opening up its borders to neighbouring countries and actively linking France to the region. However, after his death the country fell into a cycle of crises characterised by political and economic instability as a result of coups d'état and civil war. This saw the country's influence decline in West Africa and beyond. Côte d'Ivoire's diplomacy and foreign policy is embedded in key documents such as the country's constitution, Act 2007-669 and Decree 2011-248. This is indicative of its aspirations as an influential political and economic actor in the region. Since the election of President Alassane Ouattara in 2011 Côte d'Ivoire has slowly re-emerged as a stable regional and international actor. The country has sought to improve relations with neighbouring states, focusing on the policy of 'good neighbourliness', which entails fostering regional stability and economic prosperity through dialogue. The country has re-established itself as a key player in regional forums such as ECOWAS and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. On a continental level, critics had predicted that relations between Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa would sour due to former president Thabo Mbeki's support for Laurent Gbagbo, Ouattara's predecessor. However, relations between the countries have remained stable, indicating Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to strengthening its regional and international diplomacy. However, the country also needs to strengthen its governance and economy, and improve the living standard of its people while more firmly establishing itself as an influential regional, continental and international actor"--Publisher's web site.

The World Bibliography of Armed Land Conflict from Waterloo to World War I Dale E. Floyd 1979 SCOTT (Copy 1): From the John Holmes Library Collection.

How to Prevent Coups d'État Erica De Bruin 2020-11-15 In this lively and provocative book, Erica De Bruin looks at the threats that rulers face from their own armed forces. Can they make their regimes impervious to coups? How to Prevent Coups d'État shows that how leaders organize their coercive institutions has a profound effect on the survival of their regimes. When rulers use presidential guards, militarized police, and militia to counterbalance the regular military, efforts to oust them from power via coups d'état are less likely to succeed. Even as counterbalancing helps to prevent successful interventions, however, the resentment that it generates within the regular military can provoke new coup attempts. And because counterbalancing changes how soldiers and police perceive
the costs and benefits of a successful overthrow, it can create incentives for protracted fighting that result in the escalation of a coup into full-blown civil war. Drawing on an original dataset of state security forces in 110 countries over a span of fifty years, as well as case studies of coup attempts in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, De Bruin sheds light on how counterbalancing affects regime survival. Understanding the dynamics of counterbalancing, she shows, can help analysts predict when coups will occur, whether they will succeed, and how violent they are likely to be. The arguments and evidence in this book suggest that while counterbalancing may prevent successful coups, it is a risky strategy to pursue—and one that may weaken regimes in the long term.

**Go Back to Africa?** Dr. Ranney B. Jackson Sr. Ph.D. 2022-05-15 The title of this book, “Go back to Africa?” is a statement offensive to African Americans. African Americans feel offended because despite all they have endured and done for the United States in terms of slave labor, defending the United States in two world wars and civil war, protecting whites against the indigenous, there are still Americans who feel that they do not belong in the United States. Despite the U.S. Government’s acceptance of African Americans through the constitution, the 13th and 14th amendments, the emancipation proclamation, and other documents, African Americans feel discriminated against. This feeling began from 1790 to 1800 when Whites felt that African Americans should be relocated to Africa due to their increased population. The American Colonization Society was formed in 1816 and relocated African Americans to Liberia. Those who relocated to Africa encountered similar struggles with the indigenous as the Europeans when they settled in the Americas. The America-Liberians, as they are called, established a similar government as the United States. In 1980 a Master Sergeant, Samuel Doe staged a bleded coup d’état against the Americo-Liberian government. Doe caused President Tolbert’s assassination and ordered the execution of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Chief Justice among others. On January 6th, some Americans staged an insurrection, which many classified as a coup d’état. The author argues that the insurrection was not a coup and calls on his readers to compare Liberia’s 1980 coup to the January 6th insurrection. In 1990, Liberia encountered a 14-year civil war similar to the American Civil war of 1861. The author admonishes Americans about the consequences and implications of coup d’états and civil wars and asks Americans to avoid either.

**The Democratic Coup D’état** Ozan O. Varol 2017 The term coup d’état--French for stroke of the state--brings to mind coups staged by power-hungry generals who overthrow the existing regime, not to democratize, but to concentrate power in their own hands as dictators. We assume all coups look the same, smell the same, and present the same threats to democracy. It’s a powerful, concise, and self-reinforcing idea. It's also wrong. In The Democratic Coup d’état, Ozan Varol advances a simple, yet controversial, argument: Sometimes, a democracy is established through a military coup. Covering events from the Athenian Navy’s stance in 411 B.C. against a tyrannical home government, to coups in the American colonies that ousted corrupt British governors, to twentieth-century coups that toppled dictators and established democracy in countries as diverse as Guinea-Bissau, Portugal, and Colombia, the book takes the reader on a gripping journey. Connecting the dots between these neglected events, Varol weaves a balanced narrative that challenges everything we thought we knew about military coups. In so doing, he tackles several baffling questions: How can an event as undemocratic as a military coup lead to democracy? Why would imposing generals-armed with tanks and guns and all-voluntarily surrender power to civilian politicians? What distinguishes militaries...
that help build democracies from those that destroy them? Varol's arguments made headlines across the globe in major media outlets and were cited critically in a public speech by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Written for a general audience, this book will entertain, challenge, and provoke, but more importantly, serve as a reminder of the imperative to question the standard narratives about our world and engage with all ideas, no matter how controversial.

Intellectual Agent, Mediator and Interlocutor Toyin Falola 2014-06-19
Encompassing the time period from the colonial era to the present day, this book critically examines the changing nature of African politics and the factors that underpin such changes. We argue in the volume that many of the problems that plague contemporary politics (ethnicity, governance, conflict, bad economic policies, the absence of dialogue and other social issues) have their roots in the fifteen years after the Second World War, just prior to independence (1945–1960). Because these issues had been grossly mismanaged by the colonial enterprise, those fifteen years could arguably be characterized as the incubation period for the dysfunction that has stymied African politics since independence. For it was during these transitional years that African leaders learned how not to speak to each other. How to introduce meaningful dialogue to address issues between and among Africans is where the transition in African politics stands today. The approach used here is interdisciplinary, giving the book a wider appeal to those interested in history, political science, peace and conflict studies, international relations and many disciplines. Additionally, the topics covered are so important and intellectual, and have been penned by an A-team of African scholars that other scholars, students, and professionals can use the volume as a reference text. Therefore, college students (both undergraduate and graduate), college instructors, researchers, policy-makers and the development community working to stabilize Africa will find the book to be of immense importance. Furthermore, this volume will serve as a guide for advocates for the development community on how to address the numerous problems affecting the continent, as well as the correct approach to boosting public awareness about contemporary African issues.

Defending Third World Regimes from Coups D'etat Steven R. David 1985
Since World War II the U.S. has struggled with the problem of how to help friendly Third World regimes survive and cope with insurgencies, rebellions and invasions) with decidedly mixed results. This monograph examines how the United States can and should respond to coups d'etat occurring in the Third World. Co-published by arrangement with the Harvard Center for International Affairs.

Foreign Powers and Intervention in Armed Conflicts Aysegul Aydin
2012-07-11 Intervention in armed conflicts is full of riddles that await attention from scholars and policymakers. This book argues that rethinking intervention—redefining what it is and why foreign powers take an interest in others' conflicts—is of critical importance to understanding how conflicts evolve over time with the entry and exit of external actors. It does this by building a new model of intervention that crosses the traditional boundaries between economics, international relations theory, and security studies, and places the economic interests and domestic political institutions of external states at the center of intervention decisions. Combining quantitative and qualitative evidence from both historical and contemporary conflicts, including interventions in both interstate conflicts and civil wars, it presents an in-depth discussion of a range of interventions—diplomatic, economic, and military—in a variety of international contexts, creating a comprehensive model for future research on the topic.

Ethics, Security, and the War-Machine
Ned Dobos 2020
This book addresses the question of when (if ever) and why (if at all)
it is justifiable for a polity to prepare for war by militarizing. In doing so it highlights the ways in which a civilian population compromises its own security in maintaining a permanent military establishment, and explores the moral and social costs of militarization.

**Liberia in the Twenty-first Century**
George Klay Kieh, Jr. 2019-03-26 Since the founding of the Liberian state in 1847, the country has faced several frontier issues, such as ethnic pluralism and inclusion, the elusive quest for democracy, decentralization, and socio-economic development. Cumulatively, the failure by the various state managers to address these and other major challenges occasioned an enduring civil conflict that imploded into mass insurrection on April 14, 1979, a military coup détat on April 12, 1980, and two civil wars from 1989-1997, and 1999-2003, respectively. Significantly, these major conflict events had profound ramifications, including the deaths of thousands of people, massive internal displacement, refugee crises, the destruction of the already underdeveloped physical infrastructure and the productive sectors of the economy, and the collapse of governance. Against this background, this book explores some of these frontier issues—the travails of the peripheral state, ethnic pluralism and inclusion, the quest for democracy, decentralization and governance, the monocracy economy and its resulting implications for the crises of underdevelopment, public health, security sector reform, and peace-conflict reconstruction that have and continue to face Liberia in the twenty-first century. This book then makes policy-relevant recommendations for addressing these challenges, as the country strives to address its seemingly unending cycle of missed opportunities and false starts.

**Somalia at the Crossroads**
Abdulahi A. Osman 2007 Since the fall of the Siad Bare regime in Somalia in 1991 and the fratricidal war that it unleashed in its wake, Somalia has been without an effective central government. Instead, warlords and their armed bandits have been controlling different parts of the country, with the former British colony of northern Somaliland unilaterally proclaiming its independence. Developments in the country since the recent transitional government was set up in 2004 have, however, presented both opportunities and challenges for the country. While much has been reported about the prevailing situation in the country, there has been a paucity of research articulating the various perspectives and challenges in the efforts to reconstitute Somalia’s failed state. This book hopes to contribute in filling this gap. Contributors to the volume examine the various issues that lie behind the current situation in Somalia, seeking answers to a number of crucial questions: Why did the Somali state fail? What role did external actors and the internal configurations of the Somalis' socio-political structure play in the state collapse? Did the various peace and reconciliation conferences really achieve anything? Should Somalia be reconstituted as one state or should more than one state be allowed to emerge from the ashes of the collapsed state? What is the way forward out of the current imbroglio in Somalia?

Dr Abdulahi A. Osman currently teaches comparative politics and African politics at the Department of International Affairs and African Studies Institute, at the University of Georgia, USA. His teaching and research interests include African politics, governance, regional and international studies, peace and conflict, internal security and wars, comparative governments in the Third World. He has published several book chapters and articles in scholarly journals, including African Renaissance and Journal of Ethno-Development. Issaka K. Souaré is a PhD candidate in the department of political science at the Université du Québec à Montréal (Canada). A Contributing Editor to the London-based review journal, African Renaissance, he is the author of numerous publications relating to Africa, including Africa in the United Nations System.

**National Conference as a Strategy for Conflict Transformation and Peacemaking** Jacques L. Koko 2008

Events in the post Cold War era have challenged the notions of realism and realpolitik, with an upsurge in intrastate conflicts involving other actors than just the state. During this period, the international community has witnessed the limitations of the tenets of realism for addressing disastrous civil wars or ethno-political conflicts internal to the states. Largely because of this, and alongside the emerging field of conflict resolution in western countries, transitional conflict resolution mechanisms emerged with characteristic multi-track diplomacy orientations for solving national problems within African countries. By the end of the 1980s and early 1990s, several African countries, including South Africa, Burundi and Sierra Leone resorted to either a Truth and Reconciliation Commission or an international tribunal to handle violence and restore peace and justice. In the same period, other African countries opted for what was called 'national conference' to solve their national problems and transform conflict into an opportunity for structural change. In February 1990, the Republic of Benin, a small nation-state in West Africa, achieved peace through a national conference. The national conference in Benin was a national gathering for crisis resolution through social debates on critical issues facing the nation, and political decision making for constructive changes. As a pioneer, Benin led the political change movement of the national conference and was later followed by eight other African countries namely, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Togo, the Central African Republic, and the former Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo. To date, most of the existing literature on the subject explores the phenomenon of national conference as something of a prelude to political transition to multipartyism and democracy. Part of the literature depicts the national conference as a civil coup d'état, and recommends its institutionalization as a system for democratic transitions. This book takes a different approach by conceptualizing the national conference phenomenon as a multi-track diplomacy tool or as a process for conflict transformation and peacemaking. Building upon theories of conflict and conflict resolution, the author analyzes the national conference as a unique diplomatic approach to transforming national crisis, which expands the scope of strategies for peacemaking.

Jacques KOKO is an Adjunct Professor in the Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations at Seton Hall University, New Jersey, USA, where he teaches "Peacemaking and peacekeeping," "Conflict and Displacement in Africa," and "Ethnopolitical conflict." A Beninois, Professor Koko has worked as a Senior Social Analyst with the Institut Africain pour le Developpement Economique et Social (INADES) in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and as an Associate Researcher with the Universite Nationale d'Abomey Calavi in Cotonou (Benin). Correlatively with his teaching position at Seton Hall University, he currently serves as a Senior Political Analyst for Americans for Informed Democracy. He publishes in both English and French "The Post-Gowon Nigerian Accounts of the Civil War, 1975-1990" Siyan Oyeweso 1992 *The First Liberian Civil War* George Klay Kieh 2008 This book challenges the dominant view that the first Liberian civil war was caused by ethno-cultural antagonisms between and among the country's various ethnic groups. Alternatively, the book argues that the war was the consequence of the multifaceted crises of underdevelopment - cultural, economic, political, and social - generated by the neo-colonial Liberian State. **The Westernization of the World** Serge Latouche 1996-05-01 This provocative new
book argues that the rise of the West to world domination has brought widespread social, cultural and material destruction in its wake.

**Combatants in African Conflicts** Simon David Taylor 2022-04-29 This book focuses on the different types of combatants in conflicts in Africa, exploring the fine lines between what might be classified as a militia in one conflict, a rebel in another, or a terrorist in a third. Drawing on the work of Carl von Clausewitz, this book provides a conceptually stable and analytically sound new typology on combatants. Analysing the relationships between state and society, and drawing on Clausewitz's Trinity of passion, chance, and reason, the book presents a set of five types of armed actors: Professionals, Praetorians, Militias, Insurgents, and Mercenaries. Each type is developed through a close reading of foundational theoretical texts, reviews of contemporary studies, and a historical analysis of their unique characteristics. Unlike a reductionist binary perspective, this typology accounts for the dynamic, complex, and evolving relationships of these actors with the state and society. A typology of combatants in conflicts in Africa can provide avenues for more in-depth analysis of such conflicts and holds implications for Security Sector Reform projects and other peace-building programmes. As such, this book will be an essential reference for scholars and students of African Politics and Military and Security Studies.

**It's Hell on the Coast** Chris Meier 2000-08-01 Reminiscences of expatriate life in Nigeria, West Africa, during the days of the Biafran War. Neither coups d'etat, curfews, capture by rebels, evacuation in a German boat full of beer, nor lack of imported booze and luxuries, placed restrictions on the hedonistic lifestyle enjoyed by many of the several thousand expatriates in the country at the time. [Author bio]Chris (Roberts) Meier lived in Nigeria during the Biafran War, in what was “the most exciting time of my life.” She has lived the past thirty years in Florida and has two grown daughters. Meier still keeps in contact with several old expat friends.

**Library of Congress Subject Headings**


**Regional Organizations and Their Responses to Coups** Franziska Hohlstein 2022-09-30 Coups d'état continue to present one of the most extreme risks to democracy and stable governance worldwide. This book examines the unique role played by regional organizations (ROs) following the occurrence of a coup d'état. The book analyses the factors that influence the strength of reactions demonstrated by ROs and explores the different post-coup solutions ROs pursue. It argues that, when confronted with a coup, ROs take both basic democratic standards and regional stability into account before forming their responses. Using a mixed-methods approach, the book concludes that ROs’ response to a coup depends on how detrimental it will be for the state of democracy in a country and how far it risks destabilizing the region.

**Who Turned Off the Lights?** Alfonso McAfee, Jr. 2020-12-14 Who turned off the light? The land before the country called Nigeria came into existence, was a land filled with light and hope. Electricity referred to as "light" metaphorically represents the success of the people. Today, lights are sporadic at best, and hope is fading. Some believed darkness resulted from the colonization by the British, which brought about the ideals of capitalism. The survival of the fittest became the contest of the day and poverty surly followed. After Nigeria received its independence in 1960, the British left a system in place where the Northern region welded control over the Southern and Western regions. Many leaders felt the only way to change this system was through force. The first military coup was initiated by Igbo army officers in January 1966, this set off a series of counter coups including a bloody three (3) year civil war until the final coup d' etat in 1993. The untimely death of the Military
head of State Sani Abacha paved the way for a civilian government. As military rule became a seemingly permanent feature of Nigerian politics. Many Nigerians lost hope and developed a mindset to get all; as much as you can today because tomorrow is just another day. Many civil servants took on the attitude of the increasingly authoritarian and corrupt governments. Greed, bribery, and corruption was the order of the day, over time corruption would reach almost every sector of life, and business dealings in the country. As a result of the "winner take all" framework, long regaining leaders referred to as strongmen dominated politics in Africa. Nigeria provides power/electricity to the Ghanaian people that reside in Ghana, West Africa. Currently the energy supply crisis in Nigeria refers to the ongoing failure to provide adequate electricity supply to domestic households and industrial producers, only 40% of the Nigerian population is connected to the energy grid. It is so common in people residing in local communities, and villagers often state "we have a generator so that makes our family better than yours". The Federal Government of Nigeria spent Billions of dollars on roads, yet the country has some of the worst roads in the world. The Federal Government has also spent billions on the construction of Power Plants to bring stable lights to the country. Greed and corruption for roads, power facilities, and other necessary infrastructure projects have been squandered by corrupt leaders. National and International Conflicts, 1945-1995 Frank R. Pfetsch 2013-10-11 The information flow about crises and conflicts is highly selective, the media only focus on a few major conflicts at a time. Many conflicts are neglected, others soon forgotten after the fighting ends. This book fills the gaps and offers a systematic overview of all crises and conflicts in and among states since 1945 and traces the global trends of conflict development. Based on the broad empirical basis of the Conflict Simulation Model KOSIMO, Pfetsch and Rohloff use an integrated approach to cover many forms and types of political conflicts, both peaceful and violent. 

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