German Methods Of Warfare In The Libyan Desert

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Index to Intelligence Publications 1944
Index to Intelligence Publications United States. War Department. General Staff 1944
Libya and the United States, Two Centuries of Strife Ronald Bruce St John 2002-05-28 Diplomatic relations between the United States and Libya have rarely followed a smooth path. Washington has repeatedly tried and failed to mediate lasting solutions, to prevent recurrent crises, and to secure its own national interests in a region of increasing importance to the United States. Libya and the United States, Two Centuries of Strife provides a unique and up-to-date analysis of U.S.-Libyan relations, assessing within the framework of conventional historical narrative the interaction of the governments and peoples of Libya and the United States over the past two centuries. Drawing on a wide range of new and unfamiliar material, Ronald Bruce St John, an expert with over thirty years of experience in international relations, charts the instances of ignorance, misunderstanding, treachery, and suffering on both sides that have shaped and limited commercial and diplomatic intercourse. St John argues that Cold War strategies resulted in a paradoxical and ambiguous U.S. policy toward Libya during the Idris regime of the 1960s, strategies that contributed to the bankruptcy of that monarchy. Following the Libyan revolution, the U.S. wrongly believed Qaddafi would become an ally in support of U.S. policy to keep Soviet influence and communism out of the region; his failure to do so marked the beginning of an era of political tension and mutual distrust. Libya and the United States, Two Centuries of Strife documents how long-standing policy differences over the Palestinian issue and such terrorist incidents as the destruction of the U.S. embassy in Tripoli and the Pan Am explosion over Lockerbie in 1988 resulted in a sharp deterioration of relations. St John contends that the ensuing demonization of Libya and the U.S. policy of confrontation, which has spanned successive administrations in Washington, have ironically often not served American interests in the region but, rather, have facilitated Qaddafi’s survival.

Tobruk 1942 David Mitchelhill-Green 2016-10-06 Tobruk was one of the greatest Allied victories – and one of the worst Allied defeats – of the Second World War. The 1942casco rocked the very foundation of Winston Churchill’s premiership. It revived the flagging hopes of the German people and fanned the flames of Arab unrest. Furthering Rommel’s ascendancy and souring relations within the British Commonwealth, it marked a turning point in Anglo-American relations in the fight against Adolf Hitler’s Third Reich. Utilising a wealth of primary and secondary sources, Tobruk 1942 examines why the fortress fell to Rommel’s Axis forces in just 24 hours when it held out against repeated attacks the previous year. Comparing the 1941 and 1942 battles, this book presents a new perspective on Tobruk – the isolated Libyan fortress, and symbol of Allied freedom, which for a period in the war captured the world’s attention.

German Methods Of Warfare in the Libyan Desert 1942 The War Against Germany and Italy: Mediterranean and Adjacent Areas Kenneth E. Hunter 1951 A major collection of photographs with explanatory text that graphically portrays various aspects of the war in North Africa and the Middle East; Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia; and Italy and southern France.

A Bridgehead to Africa Suaad Alghafal 2021-03-22 This monograph analyses the role of the province of Tripoli, Libya, in the context of German foreign politics with a focus on the period between 1884 and 1918. Suaad Alghafal examines the German military, political and economic strategy, and sheds lights on the international events that provided the setting for the German policy towards Libya, particularly the European ‘Scramble for Africa’. Libya, Chad and the Central Sahara John Wright 1989 Very Good,No Highlights or Markup,all pages are intact.

Index to Contemporary Military Articles of the World War II Era, 1939-1949 2005 Focusing on articles published in major military periodicals between 1939 and 1949 this work offers expanded access to contemporary accounts of World War II German Policy towards Intervention in Libya Sarah Brockmeier 2016-01-11 Master’s Thesis from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: German Foreign Policy, grade: Distinction (75), University of Cambridge (POLIS), language: English, abstract: When Germany joined the United Nations Security Council in January 2011, Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle presented a motto that would guide his country through its two-year tenure: “Responsibility, Reliability and Commitment.” Less than three months after Germany took its seat, the Security Council confronted a crisis in Libya, where the government of Muammar Gaddafi was violently suppressing protesters, Westerwelle’s motto was put to the test. On March 17th, 2011, the German Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Peter Wittig lifted his hand to signal Germany’s abstention on Security Council Resolution 1973. By voting to abstain, Wittig formalized the most controversial German foreign policy decision of recent years. The abstention resulted in irritation among Germany’s allies and an unusually heated reaction within Germany itself, causing a rift in almost all major political parties. Depending on the explanations given for the abstention, politicians and commentators have differed in their conclusions concerning what the decision means for the direction of German foreign policy. Interpretations vary from seeing the decision as a result of the particular haste and the specific circumstances of the Libya crisis to concluding that it represents a strategic shift in German foreign policy towards the BRIC countries. In order to draw conclusions about the meaning of the Libya decision for German foreign policy, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the reasons for the German abstention and the domestic reactions to the Government’s policy. This paper will examine the factors that led Germany to refrain from participating in the NATO mission in Libya and to abstain on Resolution 1973. The paper will also analyze the reactions in the German political arena and the press to the decision. It will be argued that the German policy towards the Libya intervention was not a strategic repositioning of German foreign policy. The abstention was a result of the very specific circumstances around the Libya intervention and was influenced by various factors, including uncertainty over the military risks involved, the speed in which the resolution was put forward in New York, the late switch in positions of the United States and the personal convictions of the Foreign Minister. While the abstention itself represents a break with German foreign policy traditions, the reluctance to participate in the military intervention itself is in line with these traditions.

Benghazi-Bergen-Belsen Yossi Sucary 2016-07-08 An epic romance retrieves from oblivion the lost story of the Holocaust of North African Jews Silvana Haggiag is a brilliant and beautiful young woman in her early twenties, dismissive of the patriarchal norms that govern her Jewish community in the Libyan city of Benghazi. When Silvana’s family is violently uprooted from its home and homeland, she is taken along with other Libyan Jews
through the blazing Sahara Desert and war driven Italy to freezing Germany. In the long and tumultuous journey from her birth town to the German concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen, Silvana’s, navigating her family through horror and distress, she is confronted with dire dilemmas and retrieves hidden strengths. Away from her language, detached from any familiar ground, she is forced to cope with the terrors of a cruel and arbitrary humanity, and prevail. A breathtaking novel based on profoundly detailed historical research Benghazi-Bergen-Belzen, the first novel about the Holocaust of Libyan Jews, brilliantly depicts the transformations and tribulations this intriguing community has undergone during the Second World War. Violently uprooted from their autonomic lifestyle and thrown into a language, culture and geography completely foreign to their own, Libyan Jews, Like other Jews living among Arabic speaking Muslims, were doomed to suffer and die even from the new ways of life formed among the camps’ prisoners. Placed at the bottom of the Nazi race-hierarchy for their oriental origin, they were incomprehensible to the European eye and perceived as intimidating, even by their fellow European Jewish prisoners. The novel was chosen by the Israeli Ministry of Education to be included in the Holocaust studies program for high school students. Scroll up to grab your copy of Benghazi-Bergen-Belzen now! The German Campaign in Russia George E. Blau 1955 The purpose of this study is to describe German planning and operations in the first part of the campaign against Russia. The narrative starts with Hitler’s initial plans for an invasion of Russia and ends at the time of Germany’s maximum territorial gains during the battle for Stalingrad. German Methods of Warfare in the Libyan Desert U S Army 2005 This book, originally published in 1942 by the U.S. Army’s Military Intelligence Service, contains information based on German and British reports explaining German survival and adaptation to the desert. Desert operations have much in common with operations in the other parts of the world. The unique aspects of desert operations stem primarily from heat and lack of moisture. While these two factors have significant consequences, most of the doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures used in operations in other parts of the world apply to desert operations. The challenge of desert operations is to adapt to a new environment. Military Review 1967 Tobruk David Mitchellill-Green 2021-07-28 Tobruk was one of the greatest Allied victories – and one of the worst Allied defeats – of the Second World War. The eight-month long 1941 siege – a defiant stand by the so-called ‘Rats of Tobruk’ – captured the world’s attention. Conversely, the fall of Tobruk in June 1942 came as a shock to the Allies in the wake of Japan’s entry into the war and a string of defeats in the Far East. It rocked the foundation of Winston Churchill’s premiership, revived the flagging hopes of the German people and fanned the flames of Arab unrest. It furthered Rommel’s ascendency and marked a turning point in Anglo-American relations and the fight against Nazi Germany. Tobruk: Fiercely Stand, or Fighting Fall presents a new perspective – asking why the remote fortress successfully fought off repeated attacks in 1941, before tragically falling to Rommel’s Axis forces in just 24 hours in mid-1942. It begins with its disastrous invasion of Egypt in November 1940, before introducing key individuals - Rommel, Mussolini and Morphard - to examine how their WWI service shaped later events. From Mussolini’s ill-fated invasion of Egypt in September 1940, the book explores the capture of Tobruk in January 1941 by the Australian 6th Division, the ensuing siege of its sister 9th Division, and the fortress’ disastrous capitulation. Index Libycus: Bibliography of Libya, 1957-1969 Hans Schlu ter 1972 The Clandestine Building of Libya’s Chemical Weapons Factory Thomas C. Wiegele 1992 From 1980 to 1989, Libya acquired the necessary ingredients to elaborate chemical weapons production facility. Although the United States and other nations opposed this acquisition, Libya’s Middle Eastern neighbors supported it. Yet the primary physical assistance came from West German firms that willingly allowed their products to be assembled into a facility to produce chemical weapons. This riveting account by Thomas C. Wiegele, whose incisive research was supported by a grant from the United States Institute of Peace, documents Libya’s successful clandestine effort. The United States was reluctant to provide detailed public information regarding Libya’s quest, and Libya refused to reveal any definitive information, insisting that it was not building the facility. In the end, it was West Germany and its commercial firms that, after initially withholding information, released official documentation regarding their involvement with Libya. Wiegele analyzes the elaborate scheme used to funnel chemical-processing equipment from western Europe to Libya, drawing on press revelations and a lengthy report issued by the Kohl government. This report proved to be a key document as it revealed German knowledge of Libyan chemical weapons activities through information generated by Bonn’s own intelligence agencies. Arguably, one of the problems in controlling the development and proliferation of chemical weapons is the ready availability of the substances used to create the weapons. Since many of these substances are used to produce nonmilitary commodities, such as pharmaceutical, fertilizer, petrochemical, and pesticide products, they can be easily bought through common commercial channels. Wiegele wisely treats the Libyan case as a critical international situation and not as a crisis. He views Libya’s quest as a serious and prolonged action that has had no immediate effect on power distribution in the international system. Libya has not yet posed a direct challenge to the security of any individual nation. Nevertheless, he stresses Libya’s potentially destabilizing effect in the Middle East and elsewhere. He is likewise aware that important connections, both operational and theoretical, may exist between Libya’s attempt to build a chemical weapons factory and the events in Iraq that resulted in the war in the Middle East in January 1991. Turning to a broader arena, Wiegele explores the concept of deception and lying in international affairs. He believes that it is critical for students of international relations to develop a more comprehensive literature about and an understanding of the concept of deception because deception seems likely to play an increasingly important role in the high-technology orientation of present-day international relations. The United States and Africa Library of Congress. African Section 1978 Effects Based Operations Edward Allen Smith 2002 The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 fundamentally changed our security environment. The system of strategic deterrence in place since the beginning of the Cold War visibly collapsed. Now we are trying to fashion a new strategic deterrence that relies not so much on retaliation as on prevention, either stopping the terrorists outright, deterring the sponsors, or convincing them that terror cannot succeed. To help us deal with the pressing problems of the post-September 11th world, we have three ongoing technological revolutions in sensors, information technology, and weapons. These technologies can enable us to think differently about how we organize and fight. Indeed, this is what network-centric operations are about. Their true impact derives from how they are applied. Narrowly applied, they would produce more efficient attrition, yet they clearly can do much more. The concept of effects-based operations is the key to this broader role. It enables us to apply the power of the network-centric open dimension to military operations across the spectrum of conflict from peace, to crisis, to war, which a new strategic deterrence demands. The broad utility of effects-based operations grows from the fact that they are focused on actions and their links to behavior, on stimulus and response, rather than on targets and damage infliction. They are applicable not only to traditional warfare, but also to military operations short of combat. Effects-based operations are coordinated sets of actions directed at shaping the behavior of friends, foes, and neutrals in peace, crisis, and war. In brief, network-centric operations are indeed a means to an end, and effects-based operations are that end.
the 9th Division at Tobruk. The Australian infantry achieved victory through a successful all-around defense against tank attacks in force. By employing all available assets in a combined arms effort, well-supported light infantry forces defeated a heavier armored force. The 9th Australian Division Versus the Africa Corps: An Infantry Division Against Tanks-Tobruk, Libya, 1941 provides the reader with a valuable historical context for evaluating how light infantry forces can confront armored attacks. This CSI special study also reveals how light infantry forces operated and were supported and sustained in a desert environment—a message that has continuing relevance for today’s Army.

**With Rommel in the Desert** David Mitchellill-Green

2017-04-30 This WWII pictorial history illustrates Nazi Germany’s North African campaign, showing life under Rommel through vibrant wartime photographs. Prior to World War II, the German Army had focused exclusively on preparations needed to wage war in continental Europe. The threat of an Italian collapse in North Africa in early 1941, however, prompted Hitler to aid his ally by sending an armored blocking force to Libya. Not content to merely thwart the British from capturing Tripoli, Lieutenant-General Erwin Rommel hurried his inexperienced expeditious force eastward towards the Nile Delta. With Rommel in the Desert presents a pictorial narrative of the unfolding conflict from the arrival of the Deutsches Afrikakorps until the Axis surrender in May 1943. Until now it has been widely assumed that the main theme of the work analyses the terrain across Egypt, Libya and Tunisia affected British operations and landscape features heavily influenced British operations and should now be considered alongside other standard military factors. The work differs from previous studies in that it considers these additional factors for the entire campaign until the Axis surrender in May 1943. Until now it has been widely assumed that much of the Western Desert coastal plateau was a broadly level, open region in which mobile armored operations were paramount. However this work concentrates on the British operations to show they were driven by the need to capture and hold key features across each successive battlefield. At the operational level planning was led by the need to hold key ground across Libya and especially the province of Cyrenaica during the crucial middle period of the campaign. A secondary theme of the work argues that British forces began to improvise certain tactical doctrines, which altered the early practice of combined arms assaults into one of the Infantry and Armored formations fighting largely separated battles until the autumn of 1942. Other developments in doctrine which were affected by the terrain included the practice of unit dispersal to hold key ground and the use of temporary units such as Jock columns to harass and engage the enemy. The two themes are inter-linked and contribute fresh insights to this debate on the development of warfare. The author has consulted key primary documents, reports, war diaries and published memoirs, from major UK archives and compared these with the campaign historiography to develop the main themes of the work. These include the National Archives, the Churchill Archives Center, the Liddell-Hart Center for Military History, the National Army Museum, John Rylands Center, Imperial War Museum at London and Duxford and London and the Tank Museum Archives at Bovington. The sources include unit war diaries, after action reports, along with many of the key published and unpublished memoirs. His text is supported by 24 pages of specially commissioned color maps.

**Dilemmas of the Desert War** Michael Carver 1986

Qaddafi and the Libyan Revolution David Blundy 1987

Politieke biografie van de Libische leider (geb. ca. 1942)

Desert Warfare: German Experiences In World War II [Illustrated Edition] Major General Alfred Toppe 2014-08-15 Includes 112 photos/illustrations and 21 maps. The German Afrika Korps blazed a trail across the deserts of North Africa under their dashing leader Erwin Rommel, the Desert Fox, although finally defeated by far superior Allied Forces they set the gold standard for desert operations. This book is of great historical value and even in the present day it is still considered of great value by the American military who still seek for improvements in their ways of desert doctrine... “Analysts continue to assess the data from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm as a means of improving the military’s ability to function efficiently in desert terrain...The information gleaned from this effort will enhance the already considerable body of knowledge on the subject derived from the historical record...When contributions in the latter category are located or rediscovered, they should be given the dissemination they merit... “Such is the purpose of publishing Desert Warfare; German Experiences in World War II...Organized by Major General Alfred Toppe and written with the assistance of nine German commanders who served in North Africa, the manuscript...represents a collaborative attempt to determine “as many factors as possible which exerted a determining influence on desert warfare.” Issues addressed include planning, intelligence, logistics, and operations. Described and analyzed are the German order of battle, the major military engagements in North Africa, and the particular problems of terrain and climate in desert operations. Not unlike many of the U.S. units engaged in the war with Iraq, the Germans in North Africa learned about combat operations only after they entered the scene and confronted the desert on its own terms. For this reason alone, as well as for the insights it offers, Desert Warfare requires the serious consideration of those responsible for preparing the U.S. military for any future conflict in desert terrain.”

**Sleeping with the Colonel** David North 2014-07-25 SLEEPING WITH THE COLONEL: simple introWhen he is nine, an Arab purge splits Ben’s Libyan family in two. Evacuated, he loses touch with his beloved father. 15 years’ later he’s back as Ali, a sleeper embedded in Tripoli by the CIA. Befriended the Colonel, they tell him.Friend or foe? Tripoli asks. To find out, the Brother Leader turns to his new female guard…SLEEPING WITH THE COLONEL: expanded introductionBen Maghrebi’s family are Saharan Berbers in a line going back a thousand years, but we go back only a few years to explore memories of his childhood. For example, he is nine in 1967, when a pan-Arabists rip the Maghrebi apart. Ben is evacuated to south Chicago with his
mother and sister. They reckon the four grandchildren and twin little brothers perish in Tripoli, but as his father was treading the Med on the day of the pogrom, Ben clings to the hope that Baaba might still be alive. When we come across him, Ben is in the US military, and – thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and army studies in psychiatry – seconded to the CIA on a covert mission in Chad, central Africa. A savage attack on him there presents a perfect opportunity to sneak north and look for his father. The CIA are pleased to enable it. The leader in Libya at the time is a colourful character called Gaddafi. Ben’s brief from the spooks who embed him as a sleeper in Tripoli is simple: make friends with the Colonel. He talks his way in. Thus, embedded in Tripoli’s military headquarters, he becomes a CIA sleeper known as Ali al Kufr, and displays all the qualities you would expect in a twenty-something-year-old man. It pleases him to exceed his brief and become a master of deception. When he finally leaves the female guard, Gaddafi has his own reasons to encourage them. But not everything in Tripoli is loving. As his three-month mission grows into years, Ben is forced to maintain a delicate balance, playing a role as the son of a simpleton based at military HQ there. Months turn to years. Ben ducks and weaves among the unorthodox ways the Colonel’s governance displays to the world. His adventures take him around Libya and over to Rome – still in search of his pa – where he follows and is followed by spooks of all shades, in the maze that is the Colonel’s playground, where lies, blackmail and duplicity with the CIA are woven around a long list – below – of things that really did happen in the theatre in and around the USA and the Mediterranean. It all comes to a surprising end, which leaves us and the dramatis personae primed for a second adventure, and a third... SLEEPING WITH THE COLONEL: truths and reported truths. The overthrown by Gaddafi of King Idris of Libya, 1967; The Six-Day War, 1967; Pan-Arab activism, spread from Nasser’s Egypt, 1967; Evacuation of Libyan Jews to Europe, Israel and USA, 1967; US intelligence training in Chad, mid 20th century; Clandestine US anti-Gaddafi training, Chad, 1980s; Intermittent warfare between Libya and Chad; 1970s & 1980s; Covert US funding of Chad’s military, 1980s; Occupation by Libya of Chad’s Aozou Strip, mid 20th century; Gaddafi, though words and action attributed to him are fictitious; Libyan military HQ, Bab al Aziziya, Tripoli, 1970s & 1980s; CIA leader Wm J. Casey’s threat to ‘bloody Gaddafi’s nose’, 1982; A CIA sleeper coded Puzzlepiece, in Libya, 1980s; Armchair pilot Larry Walters, California, 1982; Sir Hannibal Scicluna’s San Martin estate Malta, without CIA links; Gaddafi’s female guard, formed under various names, 1982; The Verano Cemetery, Rome, including its Jewish sector; Rocket facilities, Sabah, Libya, by OTRA of Germany, 1980s; European development of Libya’s national control bunker at al Bursiyah, 1980s; President Reagan’s missile attacks on Libya, 1987; The reported death in the 1987 US raid of Gaddafi’s adopted daughter, Hanna; and, from deep in the author’s extended family, the much-doctored tale of a lion’s attack on a man feeding him bones at a Washington gas station, 1980s. The Dynamic War Alan Kinghorn 1967 Just War and Postmodern Warfare James R. T. Pinson 2015 “When the smoke clears from the next big war, will the United States and its allies have chosen the right path? Recent conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan have unveiled a new kind of warfare, demanding a deeper understanding of context and cultural sensitivity. Arguably more ephemeral and less apparent, are searching for creative ways to exploit blind spots. While the United States reals from recent conflicts and searches for ways to integrate lessons-learned into its conventional warfare construct, Germany is shaping a military concept based on recent conflicts and unfiltered by biases of conventional strategies, organizations, and doctrine. The United States military is the lead in combat force and kinetic effects; whereas, the value of Germany’s untested military approach in contemporary warfare, remains to be seen. Germany garnered significant negative press when the country decided not to provide direct support to Operation Odyssey Dawn. After much deliberation, Germany decided to refrain from direct intervention in a scenario where the extent of military action in Libya was unknown and the consequences unclear. Though many have criticized Germany’s lack of solidarity with the multinational mission, there is something to be said for Germany’s measured approach to foreign affairs."

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Political Rationale and International Consequences of the War in Libya Ann Karin Larssen 2016-04-21 Political Rationale and International Consequences of the War in Libya focuses on the international intervention in Libya in 2011, and tries to answer two broad questions; (1) What was the political rationale for the various actors to proceed as they did in the lead-up and conduct of the military intervention in Libya? (2) What are the consequences of the UN-authorized military intervention in Libya? R2P was the public raison d’etre of the war, and an important legitimizing factor of the intervention. Still, the humanitarian situation was a necessary, but not in and by itself an adequate precondition for intervention. A number of factors coalesced to enable the intervention. While the humanitarian situation triggered the intervention, in reality a variety of national interests governed the approaches by the various international actors, and more often than not, these motives were not rooted in the particular circumstances in Libya. The book offers a combination of unique perspectives. While the perspectives of the US, France, and the UK on the Libyan Crisis/War have been well documented, the Arabic and Scandinavian political and military dynamics have been much less so. While the perspectives of NATO, the UN, and R2P have been debated, the view from the Arab League and African Union (AU) have been less in focus. The volume redresses that imbalance and offers the most broad-ranging analysis yet of a key moment in recent international relations. The 9th Australian Division Versus the Africa Corps Ward Anson Miller 1986 Describes the context of the 9th Infantry Division against tanks in the Battle of Tobruk, Libya 1941, during World War 2. Toward Combined Arms Warfare J. M. House 1985 Special Series United States. War Dept. General Staff 1944 German Methods Of Warfare In The Libyan Desert [Illustrated Edition] US Army Military Intelligence Service 2015-11-06 Includes the War in North Africa Illustration Pack – 112 photos/illustrations and 21 maps. This book, originally published in 1942 by the U.S. Army’s Military Intelligence Service, contains information based on German and British reports explaining German survival and adaptation to the desert. Desert operations have much in common with operations in the other parts of the world. The unique aspects of desert operations stem primarily from heat and lack of moisture. While these two factors have significant consequences, most of the doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures used in operations in other parts of the world apply to desert operations. The challenge of desert operations is to adapt to a new environment. The Libyan War 1911-1912 Andrea Ungari 2014-07-24 The war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire for possession of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania was a crucial event both for Italian domestic and foreign policy and for the contemporary European balance of power. For Italian society the Libyan conflict was in many ways a dress rehearsal for the First World War. The propaganda campaign for the occupation of Libya, orchestrated around the myth of the “Grande Italia” and the “Grande proletaria” had an important impact on the Italian political system, even more than the military operations, testing its stability and leading to violent debate not only between the parties, but also in Italian parties themselves. This book brings together in this book illustrate the attitude of the political forces that were the main supporters of the Italian intervention in Libya, and the international context in which the war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire came about. Using new sources or re-reading the sources already known with the insight gained from the passage of a hundred years, the authors reflect on a conflict that had profound repercussions for Italian and European politics and contributed to ending the Belle Époque, raising in the minds of both the Italian and European public the specter of a new war in Europe. J. Boyse Dawn in Libya John K. Cooley 1982 Congressional Record United States. Congress 1969 Libyan Studies Richard George Goodchild 1976 Twenty papers, some published here for the first time, resulting from Goodchild’s work in Libya between 1946 and 1967. Papers focus on specific Roman, medieval and Islamic sites, finds and inscriptions.
Syrian Civil War and Europe

Zhao Chen 2020-12-09

Known as the “beating heart” of the Arab World, Syria has held high geographic and political importance in the Middle East and has been the battlefield of superpowers for centuries. Since the outbreak of the “Arab Spring,” its central role has been reinforced by its civil war, one of the longest and bloodiest conflicts since World War II, causing significant humanitarian disaster. With American power diminishing and European power in the region emerging, Europe has begun to exert its impact on Syria, and this book analyzes the diplomatic policies of European countries on Syria from the perspective of Chinese scholars. Starting with a review of the European Union’s policies in the Middle East and North Africa as a whole, the authors analyze the Syrian policies of France, the United Kingdom and Germany, the three most influential and representative countries on the European continent. The authors argue that the favoured “humanitarian intervention” concept failed to achieve the expected results, increased the bloodiness of the Syrian civil war and undermined the European Union’s advantage in the region. Researchers and students of international relations as well as Middle East Studies will benefit from this volume.