The War against Libya, Part 3: AFRICOM, Racism, Attacking Pan-Africanism
Airports and African Mercenaries: Origin of the No-Fly Zone

Ibrahim Dabbashi, defecting deputy Libyan ambassador to the UN: “genocide”

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948

Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII

The Contracting Parties,

Having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946 that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world,

Recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity, and

Being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required,

Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article I

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article II

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group;
(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.
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TIME Magazine: “The nationalities of the soldiers are not known, though some unconfirmed reports indicate some soldiers may be French-speaking. The numbers of soldiers is also unknown, although witnesses in Libya claim to have seen several planes land at different airports across the country and disgorge hundreds of fighters—an intervention of sufficient size to suggest a foreign government’s complicity in their departure for Libya, if not actual support.”
Issaka Souare, Institute for Security Studies in Johannesburg: “there seems to be this idea that if people are supporting Qaddafi, it must be mercenaries from sub-Saharan Africa, because it could not be the work of Libyans. It must be these savage Africans.”

*Independent* (UK): “foreign media outlets have had to rely mostly on unverified reports posted on social network websites and on phone calls from Libyans terrified of Gaddafi’s ‘savage African mercenaries who are going door-to-door raping our women and attacking our children’.”

NEW! #Gaddafi has given the African Mercenaries full freedom in raping Libyan women. #Libya
URGENT!!! From contact in the Army: So far, 1300 African Mercenaries have arrived in #Libya to date. Can't the World hear our cries???

Volunteer Libya
@VolunteerLibya

CONFIRMED: QADDIFI'S PAID AFRICAN MERCENARIES ARE IN BENGHAZI ATTEMPTING TO KILL EVERYBODY.
#libya #feb17

Victory is Near
@IbnOmar2005

People of #Libya to #Gaddafi: leave! leave to (subsaaran) Africa since you love them so much! (referring to mercenaries killing libyans)

LibyanYouthMovement
@ShababLibya

more messages being received now of mercenaries entering homes in benghazi... intimidating women while men out guarding
#Libya #Feb17
Almanara Libya
@AlmanaraMedia

URGENT: Gaddafi uses African mercenaries to kill the demonstrators from the sons of the Libyan people

Mona Eltahawy
@monaeltahawy

2 mercenaries caught Bayda. From Chad, claimed 2 b part of Khamees [Qaddafi's son] Military Unit. Said were promised $12,000/ #Libyan killed.

Dima Khatib
@Dima_Khatib

Witness tells AlJazeera.net: a plane full of mercenaries leaves Harare Airport in Zimbabwe headed to #Libya #feb17
Yellow Construction Helmets, and the CNN/YouTube videos
A POST-AFRICAN LIBYA

(1) Domestic Opposition to Pan-Africanism
- Xenophobia, racism, riots in Libya, pre-2011
- Libya and the African Union (AU): African satellite communications network, African Development Bank, African Monetary Fund, etc.
Chairman of the National Transitional Council, Mustafa Abdul Jalil:

“40 per cent of criminals [in Libya] are Africans, who invade Libya though its southern borders, passing through it, greedily wishing to live in Europe”

“close the borders in front of these Africans”
“by bringing to power a virulently anti-black government, the West has ensured that Libya’s trajectory as a pan-African state has been brought to a violent end, and that its oil wealth will no longer be used for African development”

“the goal of US military intervention was to disrupt an emerging pattern of independence and a network of collaboration within Africa that would facilitate increased African self-reliance. This is at odds with the geostrategic and political economic ambitions of extra-continental European powers, namely the US”

US’ Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Program (TSCTP) vs. Libya’s CEN-SAD (Community of Sahel and Saharan States)
African Oil Policy Initiative Group (AOPIG), 2002: “new and vigorous focus on US military cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa, to include design of a sub-unified command structure which could produce significant dividends in the protection of US investments”

AOPIG: “failure to address the issue of focusing and maximizing US diplomatic and military command organization...could...act as an inadvertent incentive for US rivals such as China [and] adversaries such as Libya”

Gen. Carter Ham, AFRICOM: “the conduct of military operations in Libya did afford now the opportunity to establish a military to military relationship with Libya, which did not previously exist”

14 joint military exercises in 2012; US troops dispatched to 4 African nations
CONCLUSION

- US State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki: “Outside interference in Libya exacerbates current divisions and undermines Libya's democratic transition” (August 26, 2014) – also “Joint Statement on Libya by the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States” (August 25, 2014)
- Head of AFRICOM, General David M. Rodriguez: the US does not support the idea of outside forces intervening in Libya (August 27, 2014)
- Claudia Gazzini, International Crisis Group: “Any viable solution must come from within Libya. Intervention by outsiders picking sides may just make things worse.” (September 6, 2014)
- The Madrid Conference: “there is no military solution to the current crisis”. Libya’s current foreign minister: “not inviting any country to do any kind of military intervention in Libya. What we have seen is foreign intervention has always lead to disaster”. (September 18, 2014)
- United Nations, the European Union and 13 countries condemned any “foreign interference” in Libya (September 22, 2014)
- John Kerry, US Secretary of State: “Libya’s problems can really only be solved by the Libyans themselves” (November 6, 2014)
Select Sources


