

Country: Libya

Years: 1952-1953

Head of government: Mahmudal-Muntasir

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Historical Dictionary of Libya notes "He was not involved in early Libyan nationalist movements, concentrating instead on family business affairs... he [later] served in the national assembly. Appointed Libya's first provisional prime minister in March 1951." Vandewalle (2012: 49) writes, "During the period of the federal formula (1951-1963) a succession of governments—led by Mahmud al-Muntasir, Muhammad al-Saqizli, Mustafa Bin Halim, Abd al-Majid Ku'bar and Muhammad Bin Uthman—attempted to implement a number of economic decisions that would extend across the three provinces. But, as they were all aware, the functioning of the central government remained hampered by the extensive power that had been left to the provinces, and by the king's entourage. Under the federal formula, King Idris... dominated the country's political life. Although Ministers were responsible to Parliament, it rarely exerted any force to influence the direction of the country's political or economic development for the first decade of the country's existence. It was not until increasing corruption caused such an uproar in the early 1960s that the members of Parliament finally stirred into action and forced the resignation of Prime Minister Abd al-Majid Ku'Bar."

Years: 1954-1956

Head of government: Mustafa Majid Kubar

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Years: 1957-1959

Head of government: Abdul Majid Kubar

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Years: 1960-1962

Head of government: Muhammad Osman Said

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Year: 1963

Head of government: Mohieddin Fikini

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Historical Dictionary of Libya notes that he was "a westernized, intellectual type politicians, American's often compared Fekini with Adlai Stevenson."

Year: 1964

Head of government: Mahmud al-Muntasir

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Years: 1965-1966

Head of government: Hussein Maziq

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Year: 1967

Head of government: Abdul Hamid al-Bakkoush

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that "the progressive Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush... reforms alienated conservative leaders." The Historical Dictionary of Libya notes "In Egypt he became involved in liberal Arab nationalist politics... Regarded as a progressive,

Bakkush attempted to modernize the small and ineffective Libyan armed forces and reform the grossly inefficient Libyan bureaucracy.”

Year: 1968

Head of government: Wanis al-Qaddafi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “Non-party”. Historical Dictionary of Libya notes “Wanis al-Qaddafi represents a pragmatic, technical approach to government [and was] somewhat conservative.” Metz (1987) notes “The laissez-faire arrangement [of the Libyan economy] came to an end with the military coup d'état of September 1, 1969.”

Year: 1969

Head of government: Mahmud Sulaymanal-Maghribi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “Non-party”. Metz (1987) notes “The laissez-faire arrangement [of the Libyan economy] came to an end with the military coup d'état of September 1, 1969.”

Year: 1970-1971

Head of government: Muammar al-Qaddafi

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2020) identify Muammar al-Qaddafi instead of Mahmud Sulaymanal-Maghribi as head of government on December 31, 1970. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as none. *Political Handbook of the World* identifies Qaddafi's party as Revolutionary Command Council (RCC): “The following September, while the king was in Turkey for medical treatment, a group of military officers led by Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi seized control of the government and established a revolutionary regime under a military-controlled Revolutionary Command Council (RCC).” *Oriente Moderno* identifies RCC as left: “In fact, the socialism called upon by the RCC was an Islamic socialism as al-Qaddafi clarified later.” Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Rulers notes that “in 1973 he [al-Qaddafi] nationalized all foreign-owned petroleum assets... [and] he espoused a form of Islamic socialism.” Rulers adds that “He [al-Qaddadfi] resigned his position as head of state in 1979 but nevertheless remained the undisputed leader” of Libya. The Historical Dictionary of Libya notes that “Domestically, Qaddafi trumpeted socialism as the solution to

humanity's economic problems." Moreover, the Dictionary notes "He was the general secretary of the GPD in 1977-1979, resigning... [but] Retaining his position as de-facto commander in chief of the armed forces, he adopted the title Leader of the Revolution"

Years: 1972-1976

Head of government: Abdul Salam Jalloud

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. International Affairs identifies Jalloud as a member of the RCC: "Abdussalam Jalloud, an army captain in 1969 and now a major, one of the 5 original RCC members still in power, prime minister from 1972 to 1977, and Qaddafi's deputy still, admits that the leadership found itself at an ideological quandary from the beginning." *Oriente Moderno* identifies RCC as left: "In fact, the socialism called upon by the RCC was an Islamic socialism as al-Qaddafi clarified later." Hahn (1974) writes, "Regardless of the fact that such credit should properly go to Jalloud and the other pragmatists on the Revolutionary Command Council, the 11-man ruling junta has insisted throughout that it draws its inspiration from [Qaddafi]."

Years: 1977-1978

Head of government: Abdul Ati al-Obeidi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed al-Obeidi is identified as having no party affiliation. Metz (1987) notes that "Since the late 1970s, the Libyan government has accelerated its assault on the private sector in a determined attempt to stamp out what it identified as bourgeois exploitation." They continue "This renewed effort followed the codification of Qadhafi's economic theories in the second volume of this *The Green Book*... Many of the regimes most radical economic policies began soon after that date [where] the first concrete manifestation of Qadhafi's new economic militancy occurred in 1978, when he outlawed rental payments for property... [and] attempt[ed] to do away with all private commerce, retail as well as wholesale." Metz finishes "Most of the post-1977 economic policy innovations of the Qadhafi government were designed to inhibit the private accumulation of wealth and promoted an equitable distribution of national income." Smith (1979) writes, "At 37, however, Col. Muammar Qaddafi has consolidated

control of his revolution, tightening the reins on the oil riches that have plucked this sprawling North African state from historic and geographic obscurity. . . 'He has done it and gotten away with it, and the reality is it's still a one-man show,' says one Western diplomat here. Another observer says, 'There are no apparent challenges to him; he can do anything he wants.'"

Years: 1979-1983

Head of government: Jadallah Azzuzat-Talhi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed azzuzat-Talhi is identified as having no party affiliation. Metz (1987) notes that "Since the late 1970s, the Libyan government has accelerated its assault on the private sector in a determined attempt to stamp out what it identified as bourgeois exploitation." They continue "This renewed effort followed the codification of Qadhafi's economic theories In the second volume of this *The Green Book*... Many of the regimes most radical economic policies began soon after that date [where] the first concrete manifestation of Qadhafi's new economic militancy occurred in 1978, when he outlawed rental payments for property... [and] attempt[ed] to do away with all private commerce, retail as well as wholesale." Metz finishes "Most of the post-1977 economic policy innovations of the Qadhafi government were designed to inhibit the private accumulation of wealth and promoted an equitable distribution of national income." Cordell (2020) writes, "The regime, under Qaddafi's ideological guidance, continued to introduce innovations." The Editors (2020) describes Qaddafi as "de facto leader of Libya (1969-2011)," and states "On September 1, 1969, Qaddafi seized control of the government in a military coup that deposed King Idris. Qaddafi was named commander in chief of the armed forces and chairman of Libya's new governing body, the Revolutionary Command Council." Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) writes, "From 1974 onward Qaddafi espoused a form of Islamic socialism as expressed in *The Green Book*. This combined the nationalization of many economic sectors with a brand of populist government." Bradley (2016: Chapter 1) writes, "Rhetorically, the regime was committed to the redistribution of resources, including housing and land, to promote greater equality."

Years: 1984-1985

Head of government: Muhammadaz-Zaruq Rajab

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Rajab is identified as having no party affiliation. Metz (1987) notes that "Since the late 1970s, the Libyan government has accelerated its assault on the private sector in a determined attempt to stamp out what it identified as bourgeois exploitation." They continue "This renewed effort followed the codification of Qadhafi's economic theories In the second volume of this *The Green Book*... Many of the regimes most radical economic policies began soon after that date [where] the first concrete manifestation of Qadhafi's new economic militancy cocccured in 1978, when he outlawed rental payments for property... [and] attempt[ed] to do away with all private commerce, retail as well as wholesale." Metz finishes "Most of the post-1977 economic policy innovations of the Qadhafi government were designed to inhibit the private accumulation of wealth and promoted an equitable distribution of national income."

Year: 1986

Head of government: Jadallah Azzuzat-Talhi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Azzuzat-Talhi is identified as having no party affiliation.

Years: 1987-1989

Head of government: Umar Mustafaal-Muntasir

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Muntasir is identified as having no party affiliation. Rulers notes that "He [Muntasir] was close to Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi since the 1969 coup that brought him to power."

Years: 1990-1993

Head of government: Abuzed Omar Dorda

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Dorda is identified as having no party affiliation.

Years: 1994-1996

Head of government: Abdul Majid al-Qa'ud

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed al-Qa'ud is identified as having no party affiliation.

Years: 1997-1999

Head of government: Muhammad Ahmadal-Mangoush

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Mangoush is identified as having no party affiliation.

Years: 2000-2002

Head of government: Mubarak Abdallah al-Shamikh

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed al-Shamikh is identified as having no party affiliation. East (2003: 312) writes, "[Shamikh's] role, although formally considered equivalent to a prime minister, is largely nominal in the face of Kadhafi's personal power."

Years: 2003-2005

Head of government: Shukri Muhammad Ghanem

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed Ghanem is identified as having no party affiliation. Junnola (2006) notes "Ghanem's demotion from the prime ministerial post he occupied from 2003 marks a serious step away from the economic reform and liberalization program he advocated."

Years: 2006-2010

Head of government: Al-Baghdadi Ali al-Mahmudi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished." Given the ban on political parties, it is assumed al-Mahmudi is identified as having no party affiliation.

Year: 2011

Head of government: Abdel Rahim al-Kib

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. The Political Handbook of the World notes, "under the monarchy, all political parties were banned" and that "in March 1977 the RCC and cabinet were abolished."

Years: 2012-2013

Head of government: Ali Zeidan

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Zaydan's as non-party. Minz (1987) identifies Zeidan's party as the National Party for Development and Welfare: "The National Party for Development and Welfare is a minor political party in Libya, represented in the General National Congress. It was founded in 2012 by Ali Zeidan, the country's Prime Minister under the title State of Libya."

Year: 2014

Head of government: Omar al-Hassi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies leader's party as "Non-party".

Year: 2015

Head of government: Khalifa al-Ghwayl

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies leader's party as "Non-party".

Years: 2016-2020

Head of government: Faiz Mustafa al-Sarraj

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as independent. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Trabelsi (2016) writes, "More than four months have passed since Libya's rival camps agreed to end the country's ongoing political crisis by forming a transitional unity government. . . However, the Tobruk parliament is yet to endorse a Cabinet proposed by Faiz al-Sarraj, the prime minister-designate of the unity government, which is to steer the country through a one-year transition until elections can be held." The Editors of Al Jazeera (2020) write, "Despite the failings and weakness of the government he led, al-Sarraj has been seen as a moderate with whom parts of the eastern faction and their foreign allies, as well as other international players, were comfortable dealing."

References:

Bradley, Megan, Ibrahim Fraihat, and Houda Mzioudet. 2016. *Libya's Displacement Crisis: Uprooted by Revolution and Civil War*. Georgetown University Press. Accessed October 19, 2020.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt19631qv>.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Libya_s_Displacement_Crisis/bWY3CwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=libya%27s+displacement+crisis&printsec=frontcover

Chapin-Metz, Helen. 1987. "Libya: A Country Study." Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1987

Cordell, Dennis; Buru, Mukhtar Mustafa. 2020. "The Qaddafi Regime." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Published October 1, 2020.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Libya/The-discovery-of-oil#ref46565>

East, Roger, and Richard Thomas. 2003. *Profiles of People in Power: The World's Government Leaders*. First edition. London: Europa.
<https://catalog.lib.uchicago.edu/vufind/Record/11304115>

The Editors of Al Jazeera. 2020. "Head of Libya's GNA says he wants to quit by end of October." *Al Jazeera*. Published September 17, 2020.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/17/head-of-libyas-gna-says-he-wants-to-quit-by-end-of-october>

The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. 2020. "Muammar al-Qaddafi: Libyan Statesman." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Published October 1, 2020.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Muammar-al-Qaddafi>

Hahn, Lorna. 1974. "LIBYA WAITS IN THE WINGS: The Qaddafi Question." *New Leader* 57, no. 12 (Jun 10, 1974): 8. <https://search-proquest-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/docview/1308969791?accountid=14657>.

"Libya." In *Political Handbook of the World 2015*, edited by Thomas Lansford, 855-62. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2015.
http://library.cqpress.com.proxy.uchicago.edu/phw/phw2015_Libya.

Rulers.org. 2020. Al-Qaddafi, Muammar.
<http://www.rulers.org/indexq.html#qadda> (last checked on May 4, 2020)

Rulers.org. 2020. Al-Muntasir, Umar Mustafa.
<http://www.rulers.org/indexm6.html#munta> (last checked on May 4, 2020)

Smith, J. P. 1979. Washington Post, Staff Writer. "Qaddafi Undisputed Master 10 Years After Libyan Coup: Last of a Series Libya's Qaddafi: An Amalgam of Styles After 10 Years in Power, Qaddafi's Control is Undisputed." *The Washington Post (1974-Current File)*, Jul 31, 1979.
<https://search-proquest-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/docview/147020747?accountid=14657>.

Trabelsi, Saifuddin. 2016. "Arms Smuggling Fueling Libya's Divisions." *Anadolu Agency: AA*, May 08. <https://search-proquest-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/docview/1787405506?accountid=14657>.

Vandewalle, Dirk. 2012. *A History of Modern Libya*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_History_of_Modern_Libya/Ua2wPCQbpgcC?hl=en&gbpv=0

World Statesmen. 2020. Libya. <https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Libya.htm>
(last checked on December 17th, 2020).

Wright, Claudia. "Libya and the West: Headlong into Confrontation?" *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, vol. 58, no. 1, 1981, pp. 13–41. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/2618273.

MEZLAN, KARIM, et al. "LIBYA: EVOLUTION AND PROSPECT OF A DEMOCRATIC CHANGE." *Oriente Moderno*, vol. 87, no. 2, 2007, pp. 457–482. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/25818138.

The Historical Dictionary of Libya. Pp 227. Muntasir, Mahmud al-.

The Historical Dictionary of Libya. Pp 52. Bakkush, Abdel Hamid.

The Historical Dictionary of Libya. Pp 283. Qaddafi, Wanis al-.