Organised resistance seems to have replaced military takeovers in African politics in recent history. Both are means to the same end; the overthrow of the political elite (leaders). The difference is that organised resistance in the form of rebel movements and insurgent uprising does not have a time limit; as long as it takes to force the leadership out. These organised resistance exist on the platform as ‘stop us if you can’, in the light of the knowledge that the leaders also exist on the opposite platform as ‘catch us if you can’ game(s). In this game scenarios has arisen conflictual situations of diverse proportion in Africa. For instance in the Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), in Liberia and in Sierra Leone. The Liberian situation was a classic case of organised resistance in the form of ‘stop me if you can’ game scenario to oust the krahn dominated regime of Samuel Doe.

The Republic of Liberia is West African country with a ‘Lone Star’ (unofficial) status, in the sense that it was one of the countries in the region and on the continent that was not colonised by any European power.

This study is divided into five different chapters. Chapter One forms the backbone of the study, in the form of the introduction and theoretical frameworking. It tries to understand the fact of observers about what has been meant- the true face of African politics. Chapter Two gives a social perspective of Liberia. The causes of the conflict is analysed in this chapter, so is the problems associated with the peacekeeping operation. It attempts to show how a long dormant social momentum could break loose with disastrous consequences for the region, and pulling Liberia into the doldrums of senselessness and ungovernable for over seven years. The conflict has been traced as the domination of power, first by the Americo-Liberian elite and secondly by the Doe's krahn dominated elite. Chapter Three attempts to reveal the history of peacekeeping and ECOWAS. It narrates the justification for ECOWAS's interventionist policies in Liberia. ECOWAS had a twin-track policy-military intervention and diplomacy. Chapter Four takes care of the diplomatic aspects of ECOWAS's policy in Liberia, in the form of the various peace accords. Chapter Five concludes the whole narrative. It is a part narrative of all what the ear had heard, what the eye had seen, and what had been absorbed by the brain all these years.. It serves as the patient and medical practitioner relationship or client and legal practitioner, with this paper as the patient or client.

In the final point the paper looks at the factors at hand in the Liberian conflict. In the whole formation of this paper, the attempt is to give a signal that, the Liberian conflict was not based on issues or ideology. The conflict was pure personal aggrandisement of the actors in the conflict. A look at the modus operandi adopted by the ECOMOG force in restoring peace in Liberia included enforcement, disarmament and the supervision of elections. In the case of ECOMOG's weaknesses and downfalls in the operation, its act to save Liberia and the region as a whole was judged as outstanding and commendable.

Avainsanat-Nyckelord-Keywords
civil wars - Liberia
conflicts - actors - personality
peacekeeping - ECOMOG
interventions - ECOWAS
sisällissodat - Liberia
konfliktit - toimijat - persoonalisuus

Säilytyspaikka-Förvaringsställe-Where deposited
Muita tietoja-Övriga uppgifter-Additional information