

APRIL 30: The Libyan opposition rejected Qaddafi's cease-fire proposal, declaring the leader has lost all credibility. Abdul Hafidh Ghoga, vice president of the Transitional National Council, reaffirmed the opposition demand that Libya's future cannot accept one "which Gaddafi's regime plays any role." ([Al-Jazeera](#))

APRIL 30: Rebel fighters in Ajdabiya have taken advantage of the current lull in the fighting in the east, and have been regrouping. City opposition leaders described a noticeable transformation in rebel tactics following an increase in military training. Rebels have been fortifying their positions by digging trenches and establishing outposts to monitor Qaddafi's forces. Despite the improvement, a western observer stated that "they [the rebels] will never win this war using their military." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 30: The Warfalla tribe is reportedly divided over whether to support the current rebellion or the Libyan government. The Warfallas control the strategic town of Bani Walid, which sits at a crossroads between Tripoli and eastern Libya. Tribal loyalty has been split between Warfalla member Mahmud Jibril, the transitional government leader, and Mansour Khalaf, the Warfalla tribal chief, a known supporter of Qaddafi. Both men have issued statements, affirming their tribe's support for either the rebellion or the government. The Warfallas occupy a precarious position in Libyan tribal politics following a failed 1993 coup of the regime that resulted in hundreds of Warfallas being imprisoned. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 29: Contrary to claims by Libyan state television, rebel sources have said that the town of Kufra has not fallen to pro-Qaddafi troops. A rebel spokesperson said, "Qaddafi's forces have been shelling Kufra since this morning, and in the afternoon they entered the town. But they are not in full control. The battle is not over, and the situation is unclear." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 29: A senior rebel member, Omar al-Jernazi told CNN that opposition forces had retaken control of the Wazin area on the Tunisian border, following an assault staged on pro-Qaddafi troops in the area. Eight government troops and a rebel soldier were injured in the clashes. Pro-government troops had previously taken control of the border on Thursday. ([CNN](#), [Washington Post](#))

APRIL 29: Pro-Qaddafi forces killed at least nine people and injured thirty others in Misrata on Friday. Rebel forces clashed with government troops at a gate on the city outskirts. A doctor in the city said, that "Four tanks from forces loyal to [Qaddafi] were shelling the city with rockets and mortars from the southwest." ([CNN](#))

APRIL 28: Twelve people were killed in Misrata on Thursday in shelling by pro-Qaddafi forces. A local doctor said, "Here in Misrata we have 12 killed, including two females. Those killed were ... shelled by Grad (rockets) at their homes or shelled by mortars." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 28: Rebel forces and loyalist troops clashed in Zawit al Mahjoub, a town several miles west of Misrata. The rebels successfully defended the attack as five pro-Qaddafi troops were killed in the fighting. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 28: Opposition soldiers and government forces battled for control of the Wazin border crossing in western Libya. A rebel spokesperson said that the rebels gained control of the border crossing late in the day after receiving help from fighters from the Nafusah mountain range. Rebel spokesman Mazigh Abouzakhar said that "rebels in the region, now calling themselves the United Forces of the Mountains of Nafusah, control the cities of Nalut, Jadu and Zintan."

However, Qaddafi forces have “surrounded the cities of Yifran, Gala’a and Kiklah and begun advancing on them, with ground forces and tanks surrounding the hospital at the edge of Yifran.” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 27: A NATO warplane attacked a rebel position in Misrata, killing twelve fighters and wounding five. The warplanes struck a salt factory that the rebels had moved into on Tuesday. Meanwhile, fighting continued in the city at the end of Tripoli Street, where remaining pro-Qaddafi troops exchanged gunfire with opposition fighters. The New York Times reports that “Qaddafi forces still held the approaches to the city, and positions beyond the range of the rebels’ weapons from where they could strike the city with artillery and ground-to-ground rocket fire.” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 27: U.S. ambassador to Libya Gene Cretz said that a U.S. diplomat sent to Libya to evaluate the Transitional National Council has affirmed that “it is a political body which is worthy of our support.” In a statement, Cretz said that, “They continue to say the right things. They are reaching out to the international community. They’re trying to be as inclusive as possible.” However, Cretz stated that the Obama administration had not yet decided on whether to officially recognize the council as the sole representative government of Libya. ([Los Angeles Times](#), [Reuters](#))

APRIL 27: Seven rebel fighters were killed in Misrata when pro-Qaddafi forces assaulted a checkpoint with artillery fire and rockets. A local doctor said that, “Fifteen of our rebels at a checkpoint near the front line have been attacked by [Qaddafi’s] troops with heavy artillery and then with rockets. We received seven dead and four injured.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 27: Libyan rebels have dug trenches outside a Wazin checkpoint after hearing that pro-Qaddafi forces were preparing to retake the Dehiba-Wazin crossing. Meanwhile, a rebel spokesman stated that heavy artillery fire was traded in Zintan on Wednesday, injuring at least 15 people and destroying five houses. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: The Obama Administration has decided to allow business transactions with the Libyan rebels to take place. RTTNews reports that “American firms can now do business with opposition forces for purchasing oil and other energy resources from the rebels.” The Treasury Department has said that U.S. businesses are permitted to do business with the opposition, as long as the Qaddafi regime does not “receive any benefit from such activities or transactions.” ([RTTNews](#))

APRIL 26: Opposition forces have replaced a number of their volunteers in Ajdabiya with experienced military officers in order to “bolster its image as a credible adversary.” A rebel officer, Abdul Salam Mohammed, said that “We need order here, discipline. These rebels just did what they pleased. They acted on whim, driving up and down the highway with no strategy. It had to stop.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: Rebel forces were caught off guard when pro-Qaddafi forces launched a surprise operation in Misrata on Tuesday. The attack followed a retreat from the city by government troops earlier in the week. Sadiq Fitury, a rebel official in charge of communications, said that the rebel leadership had alerted NATO, who consequently responded with airstrikes to counter the government offensive. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 26: A rebel army officer stated that pro-Qaddafi troops have reinforced their positions around Brega and concealed their long-range missile batteries from NATO warplanes. Reporting from the western edge of Ajdabiya, the officer said, “There are 3,000 government troops in Brega and the next two towns. They have been building up their presence. We are controlling the area from here to al-Arbeen (halfway to Brega) but they still have snipers in the area, hiding in the desert behind the sand dunes, and they are active.” Another rebel spokesman, Jalal el-Galal, stated that British military advisers had arrived to Benghazi to provide training for opposition forces. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 26: In a newly released file by WikiLeaks, it has been revealed that a former Guantanamo detainee with alleged connections to al-Qaeda is now a senior rebel leader. Abu Sufian Ibrahim Ahmed Hamuda Bin Qumu was once identified as a “probable member of Al Qaida and a member of the African Extremist Network” and “likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.” Following his release, he was sent back to Libya and released from prison in 2008. ([Telegraph](#))

APRIL 26: Rebel forces have developed make-shift weapons from modified pick-up trucks, known as “technicals.” The Telegraph reports that opposition fighters have attached artillery and anti-aircraft guns to their civilian vehicles, though they offer little protection against government tanks. ([Telegraph](#))

APRIL 25: Twelve people were killed in Misrata during shelling by pro-Qaddafi forces stationed outside the city. A residential neighborhood and hospital were attacked in the fire, which continued through the evening. Despite the continuous attacks by Qaddafi troops, the Wall Street Journal reports that the rebels seized the last government-held position in the city. ([Los Angeles Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 25: Two rebel representatives met with Libya’s foreign minister Abdel Ati Al-Obeidi and African Union officials to discuss a potential solution to the conflict. Ramtane Lamamra, the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security, stated that “This will be the first time that they (rebels) are attending a meeting here. We will meet both sides one after the other.” Representing the rebels in the meeting is Al Zubedi Abdalla, a former ambassador to South Africa, and Bujeldain Abdalla, a former Libyan ambassador to Uganda. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 25: A rebel spokesperson has claimed that the withdrawal of pro-Qaddafi forces from Misrata is a part of a new strategy to escalate shelling by government forces. The spokesman said, “We think the pull-out was a signal to escalate the shelling. We think he is going to destroy the city from a distance.” ([Telegraph](#))

APRIL 25: Opposition leaders have claimed that it would take a month for oil to be shipped out of rebel territory, due to weekend attacks on two main oil fields. UPI reports that no shipments have left Libya since early April, when one million barrels were sold to the international oil trader Vitol. ([UPI](#))

APRIL 25: Bloomberg reports that during a visit to Kuwait, the leader of the National Transitional Council, Mustafa Abdel Jalil, stated that the council has received \$181 million (50 million dinars) from the government of Kuwait. ([Bloomberg](#))

APRIL 25: AFP reports that fighting broke out in Al-Harabah in a “battle for control of the Nalut-Zintan road, which was closed.” In an attempt to assist the rebels, a NATO air strike was conducted near Al-Ruhaybat, located east of Nalut. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 24: An overnight shelling in Misrata by pro-Qaddafi forces continued until NATO planes flew over the city. Reuters Africa reports that the government troops have been “shelling occasionally when NATO planes [are] not around.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 24: Four people were killed and nine others wounded by shelling from pro-Qaddafi troops in the town of Zintan. AFP reports that between six and nine Grad rockets hit homes in the locality, resulting in the casualties. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 24: Rebels stated that pro-Qaddafi forces have continued their assault on Misrata from the southern outskirts of the city, after the government troops were driven from the city limits. The rebels said that at least fifty-eight people were killed over the weekend by government shelling. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 24: The Washington Times reports that three members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Joseph Lieberman, Senator John McCain, and Senator Lindsey Graham, called for immediate military aid to be transferred to opposition forces. Senator McCain also described the opposition in Benghazi as a “very legitimate government.” The Washington Post additionally reports that, “Worried that the rebels do not have the momentum to reach Tripoli, Graham suggested that NATO and the Obama administration ‘go to Tripoli, start bombing [Qaddafi’s] inner circle, their compounds, their military headquarters.’” ([Washington Times](#), [Washington Post](#))

APRIL 23: The Los Angeles Times reports that officials loyal to Qaddafi have claimed that small areas in the Western mountains are currently under control of armed Islamic insurgents. However, the rebels have denied the accusation, a claim that several foreign journalists have affirmed. ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 23: Reacting to reports that pro-Qaddafi forces are working with local tribes to negotiate with rebels in Misrata, a rebel spokesperson has denied that any negotiations have occurred. Colonel Ahmed Bani said, “There are no tribes and there are no negotiations. It’s only Libyan people fighting against [Qaddafi’s] forces.” Bani also said that shelling has continued in the city by government forces, despite reports that the government troops had withdrawn. ([CNN](#))

APRIL 23: Rebel fighters “appeared on the cusp of a major victory” against pro-Qaddafi troops in the city of Misrata. In the day of fierce fighting, dozens of government soldiers were killed and captured and at least twenty-five rebels were killed. In addition, over 100 rebel fighters were wounded. Qaddafi forces retreated to the Misrata hospital from their previously held positions on Tripoli Street. Troops who had been captured by the rebels said that the army had been ordered to retreat. ([Wall Street Journal](#), [New York Times](#))

APRIL 22: Fighting in Misrata continued near the city’s central hospital and vegetable market. A rebel fighter speaking on condition of anonymity said that, “the number of civilian casualties dropped dramatically Friday for the first time in several weeks” after government snipers were driven from a key structure. ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 22: Opposition forces have claimed to have recaptured the city center of Misrata. The rebel account came as pro-Qaddafi forces maintained that they still control eighty percent of the city. A spokesperson for the rebels charged that, “According to our fighters, they [Qaddafi’s troops] seem to be acting like headless chickens, because their command and control has been disrupted by NATO.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 22: Senator John McCain visited Benghazi on Friday to meet with representatives of the rebel government and military. Senator McCain praised the rebels and called them heroes, as well as commended their attempt to overthrow Qaddafi. He said that he had visited the country in order “to get an on-the-ground assessment of the situation.” ([Guardian](#), [New York Times](#))

APRIL 21: U.S. aid to the rebel forces has been “held up by the White House and no funds or goods have been disbursed.” The \$25 million of non-lethal military aid was announced on April 15th by the Department of State, but has not been signed off on by the White House. State Department spokesperson Mark Toner stated that the “announcement of the 25 million in drawdown assistance was not fully cooked. That still needs to head to the White House, be confirmed or ratified by the president, and then we can begin implementing it.” ([Foreign Policy](#))

APRIL 21: The Long War Journal reports that a top Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) leader was killed by pro-Qaddafi forces earlier this month. Known as Urwah, he had been “detained in Iran in 2004 but allowed to return to Libya to participate in the fighting against [Qaddafi’s] regime earlier this year. ([Long War Journal](#))

APRIL 21: Opposition forces in Misrata said that they had gained ground in the city, as “recent airstrikes and aid shipments had enabled rebel fighters to take the offensive.” A spokesperson for the rebels claimed that the fighters had

“killed more than 100 [Qaddafi] soldiers on Thursday and 51 on Wednesday, when they also captured 40 others.” He said that opposition forces had also driven away snipers who had planted themselves along Tripoli Street. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 21: Rebel forces have captured a key post on the Tunisian border, following three days of intense fighting outside Nalut. AFP news agency reports that “the rebels seized the Wazin post after up to 100 pro-Gaddafi soldiers, including officers, fled to Tunisia on Thursday.” In addition, Tunisia’s state-run news agency reported that thirteen pro-Qaddafi soldiers turned themselves over to the Tunisian military. ([BBC](#))

APRIL 20: Following a meeting with the leader of the National Transitional Council Mustafa Abdel Jalil, French President Nicolas Sarkozy pledged stronger military action. Sarkozy stated, “We are indeed going to intensify the attacks and respond to this request from the national transition council.” Reuters reports that Abdel Jalil also invited Sarkozy to pay a visit Benghazi to demonstrate France’s support for the opposition forces. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Abdel Hafiz Ghoga, spokesman for the National Transitional Council, said that “Libyan rebels would not object to the presence of foreign ground forces to protect a safe haven for civilians.” Ghoga also declared that NATO air strikes which aim to protect citizens have improved both in the west and east of the country. He said, “The performance of the alliance (NATO) in protecting civilians...is going well, not only in [Ajdabiya] but also in Misrata and in Tripoli.” Ghoga additionally reported that opposition forces have made advances towards Brega. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Seven rebel fighters were killed in Misrata on Wednesday as fighting continued in the city. In addition, more than 120 injured men and women reported to the hospital to receive treatment for conflict-induced injuries. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 20: Tim Hetherington, the Oscar-nominated co-director of the 2010 film “Restrepo,” and fellow photographer Chris Hondros were killed while accompanying a rebel patrol in Misrata. An explosive landed near a group of press photographers, killing the men and injuring photographer Guy Martin. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 20: Rebel forces said they engaged in fierce fighting with pro-Qaddafi troops in Misrata. Abdelsalam, a rebel spokesman, reported that “Fierce fighting is taking place now on Nakl el Thequeel road which leads to the port. Gaddafi forces have been trying to control this road to isolate the city.” In addition, fighting has erupted on Tripoli Street, as government snipers have been positioned there. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 20: France and Italy have announced that they will join Britain in sending military advisers to train rebel forces. A spokesperson for the National Transitional Council, Mustafa Gheriani, said that, “My understanding is that it will all be administrative help, nothing with weapons and nothing in the field.” ([MSNBC](#))

APRIL 19: Heavy fighting between opposition forces and pro-Qaddafi troops continued in Misrata. NATO Brigadier General Mark van Uhm reported that “The situation on the ground is fluid there, with ground being won and lost by both sides. [Qaddafi’s] forces have shelled Misrata indiscriminately.” Eight people were killed in the clashes on Tuesday. ([Washington Times](#), [Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 19: Defensive barriers were erected by rebels on the western edge of Ajdabiya on Tuesday. A rebel outside the western gate of the city declared, “We want to move forward, but we’re stuck here for now.” The Los Angeles Times reports that “Rebel fighters here seem to recognize they have little chance of advancing along the coastal strip absent a new round of NATO airstrikes or an influx of heavy weapons from allies.” ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 19: The Obama administration has informed Congress that it is providing \$25 million in nonlethal aid to the Libyan rebels. A letter released by Joseph E. Macmanus, acting assistant secretary of state for legislative affairs, stated

that, “The president’s proposed actions would provide urgently needed nonlethal assistance to support efforts to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas under threat of attack in Libya.” ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 19: The New York Times reports on discrepancies and dysfunction amongst the leaders of the rebel forces. This week, General Hifter claimed to serve as the field commander of the rebel forces, though the National Transitional Council later insisted that General Younis remains in charge of the military. The media outlet additionally reports that “General Hifter made it clear that he viewed General Younis as an officer who was serving in a support or logistical role, and he explicitly blamed him for a string of humiliating retreats...” Meanwhile, a spokesperson for the State Department has claimed that the rebels are making progress towards establishing a consistent chain of command. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 19: The head of the National Transitional Council, Mustafa Abdel Jalil, met with Italian foreign minister Franco Frattini. Following the meeting, Frattini announced that “a meeting of the international contact group on Libya in Rome early next month would discuss ‘legal instruments to allow the sale of oil products’” as well as funnel assets owned by Qaddafi to the rebels. He also declared that Italy was debating the option of sending “night-vision equipment, radars and technology to block communications. We don’t have many alternatives. One of the alternatives is the use of ground troops. Italy is not in [favor] of sending ground troops.” During the meeting, Jalil also told the Italian foreign minister that 10,000 people had been killed and up to 55,000 wounded in the conflict so far. The rebel leader is next scheduled to meet with French president Nicolas Sarkozy in Paris on Wednesday. ([AFP](#), [Associated Press](#))

APRIL 18: Al Jazeera has described the new method of organization being employed amongst the rebel fighters, reporting that the forces have been organized into brigades sanctioned by the National Transitional Council. Various foreign supplies have also reached the rebels, including trucks carrying communications equipment, new radios, and body armor. ([Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 18: The Washington Post reports that five people were killed in Misrata during heavy fighting between the rebels and pro-Qaddafi forces. Meanwhile, the media outlet cites rebels who say that Qaddafi “appears to be trying to cut the city off from the port, currently its only source of food, water and medicine.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 18: Britain said it would “send military officers to advise opposition forces on organization and communications, but not train or arm fighters.” British Foreign Secretary William Hague announced that twenty senior military advisers would be sent to Benghazi. He announced, “They will advise the National Transitional Council on how to improve their military organizational structures, communications and logistics, including how best to distribute humanitarian aid and deliver medical assistance.” ([Reuters](#), [Associated Press](#))

APRIL 18: Tunisia’s state news agency has announced that 11,000 Libyan citizens have fled to Tunisia over the last week, arriving from a mountainous region in the western half of Libya. The media outlet declared that the Libyan refugees are residing in camps or with Tunisian families. Reuters reports that the refugees have reported that Qaddafi’s forces were “shelling homes, poisoning wells and threatening to rape women in the region.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 18: Rebel fighters repelled an attack from government forces in Ajdabiya. Mustafa Gheriani, a spokesman for the rebels’ National Transitional Council, stated that pro-Qaddafi fighters had shelled the city earlier. ([Bloomberg](#))

APRIL 17: Rebel fighters fled parts of Ajdabiya on Sunday after pro-Qaddafi forces conducted rocket and artillery attacks on the western outskirts of the city. The New York Times reports that “Scores of rebel pickups and other vehicles could be seen leaving the eastern approaches of Ajdabiya, and explosions could be heard in the city. They were headed toward the rebel capital, Benghazi, about 100 miles north.” Some rebels remained within Ajdabiya to prevent it from falling to government forces. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 17: At least seventeen people were killed in Misrata as rebels gained new ground in the city. Considered one of the bloodiest days of fighting in the city, pro-Qaddafi forces continued to pound the city with rocket and artillery fire. Meanwhile, health officials in the city estimate that approximately 600 to 700 people have died in Misrata since the uprising began. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 16: General Abdul Fatah Younis, the military leader for the rebels, declared that opposition forces expected to capture the city of Brega by Sunday. He declared, “We are in a not-too-bad state of preparedness, and our army fighters, youths and rebels are now doing a good job — and in the morning there will be good news.” However, eight rebels were killed and twenty-seven injured on the road leading to Brega, after a shell struck one of the rebels’ rocket launchers. ([New York Times](#), [Guardian](#))

APRIL 16: The Wall Street Journal reports on rebel gains in an area southwest of the city of Misrata. A doctor working with the rebels stated that the area, Al-Ghayran, is serving as the main front line in the battle. Meanwhile, the Washington Post reports that “Doctors reached through Skype said five people died in [Misrata] on Saturday, bringing the death toll there to 36 in the past three days alone and at least 276 since the siege began in late February.” ([Wall Street Journal](#), [Washington Post](#))

APRIL 16: Opposition forces have drafted a constitution, a document meant to serve as “a milestone in the rebels’ effort to move rapidly from a grass-roots uprising to a government with all the trappings of statehood.” The document was drafted by a group of intellectuals on behalf of the National Transitional Council. The Wall Street Journal also reports that the opposition forces have taken additional steps towards establishing a government: “they have received foreign envoys and visiting heads of state as a sovereign government would. They have taken steps to govern their borders, such as making a new exit and entry stamp for visitors, and recording arrivals and departures. They have formed parallel leaderships and new headquarters for critical government institutions, such as the central bank and the National Oil Company. They are in the process of re-creating a tax authority.” ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 16: General Abdul Fatah Younis, the military leader for the rebels, announced that rebel forces have received weapon supplies from “unidentified nations.” The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, on Thursday stated that “his country would provide weapons to the rebels and that deliveries of antitank weapons might already have reached them.” A spokesman for the rebels’ National Transitional Council, Mustafa Gheriani, also announced that opposition forces have opened “professional training centers,” though he did not provide explicit details on what the training would entail. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 16: A spokesperson for the opposition forces, Abdel Hafiz Ghoga, stated that the rebels and NATO forces have established a joint operations room. However, Ghoga declined to provide any more information about the type of coordination facilitated by the newly established center. ([Al Arabiya](#))

APRIL 15: Eight people were killed in a fresh assault by pro-Qaddafi forces on the city of Misrata on Friday. Local residents told Al Jazeera that around 120 rockets hit the city on Friday morning, resulting in the eight deaths and seven injuries. The city continues to be surrounded by pro-Qaddafi forces. A local doctor, Dr. Abu Shamma, has said that the death toll in the city has reached the hundreds. A rebel commander in Benghazi, General Ahmed al-Ghatrani, said that “With Misrata under rebel control, it is far more complicated for Col. [Qaddafi] to move forces and supplies overland between Tripoli and the front in the east. Misrata is the key to western Libya.” ([Reuters](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 15: On Friday, when asked about potentially arming the rebels, French Defense Minister Gerard Longuet stated that “France and Britain want to extend air strikes to the logistics and decision centers of [Qaddafi’s] army, rather than start arming Libyan rebels.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 14: On Thursday, rebel opposition council member Suliman Forte said that “The West must take fresh action to stop the killing of civilians in Misrata and consider arming Libya’s rebels or sending troops.” After meeting with French president Nicolas Sarkozy, Forte stated, “It’s not possible to leave it like this. They have to protect people with any means, whether they have to go on the ground, go with different weapons, different machinery or supplying weapons to the local people, to the army in Libya.” Forte also reported that the rebels “are surrounded by Gaddafi troops on all sides but the sea, which is the only gate for humanitarian supplies. And this port is being affected by being blocked by [Qaddafi’s] tanks.” ([Reuters](#), [Reuters](#))

APRIL 14: Reuters cites U.S. and European officials who argue that too little is known about the Libyan opposition forces and they remain too fragmented for the U.S. to organize, train, or arm them. The media outlet reports that the more intelligence agencies learn about the rebels, the more they appear to be “hopelessly disorganized and incapable of coalescing in the foreseeable future.” U.S. officials also reported that Saudi Arabia and Qatar may be willing to provide weapons to the opposition forces. In fact, “there are ‘indications’ that Qatar has begun to supply some easy-to-use weapons, including shoulder-fired anti-tank rockets, to the opposition.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 14: A spokesperson for the rebels said that pro-Qaddafi forces in Misrata killed at least twenty-three people on Thursday. The opposition spokesperson said that, “The death toll has risen to 23 and dozens are wounded. Those killed are civilians and most of them are women and children. We now know that at least three Egyptians were killed in the attack.” Meanwhile, hundreds of residents of Misrata took to the streets in protest against the Qaddafi regime. ([Fox News](#), [Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 14: Fresh fighting erupted in Ajdabiya on Thursday. AFP reports that “A convoy of some 60 rebel vehicles at a staging point west of the city recaptured from loyalist fighters at the weekend came under heavy artillery and mortar fire, prompting a salvo of rockets in riposte.” Around 100 rebel vehicles were seen heading to the front line. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 13: The Washington Times reports that Western and Arab leaders agreed to “provide ragtag Libyan rebels with ‘material support’ and funds, possibly from [Qaddafi’s] frozen foreign bank accounts.” Though they were not explicit on the type of material resources they planned to offer, several sources reported that some individual countries are considering providing the rebels with arms. ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 13: The New York Times reports that in a show of support for the opposition forces, NATO, Arab, and African ministers met with rebel representatives in Doha, Qatar. Prior to the meeting, a spokesperson for the rebels stated that, “NATO is very slow responding to these attacks on the civilians. We’d like to see more work toward protecting the civilians.” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 13: France and the U.K. have called on allies to do more to assist the rebels on the ground. British Foreign Secretary William Hague said that Britain has provided non-lethal assistance to the rebels, such as telecommunications equipment, but denied that Britain was supplying opposition forces with arms. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 13: Italy and Qatar “revived calls to give Libya’s rebels the means to fight off [Qaddafi’s] forces.” A spokesperson for the Italian foreign minister, Maurizio Massari, stated that the allies should help opposition forces “get the materials necessary to defend themselves and protect civilians.” ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 13: Opposition forces have obtained access to Qaddafi’s cell phone network and have reestablished their own communications, with the help of Ousama Abushagur, a 31-year-old Libyan telecom executive who first drafted the plan. The new network will provide “more than two million Libyans their first connections to each other and the outside world.” Abushagur says that he “drew up a diagram on the back of a napkin for a plan to infiltrate Libya, pirate the signal and carve out a network free of Tripoli’s control.” The United Arab Emirates and Qatar have subsequently assisted in purchasing several million dollars of telecommunications equipment. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 12: Rebel spokesperson Abdel Hafiz Ghoga said that opposition forces have requested weapons from countries that have formally recognized the National Transitional Council as the representative of Libya. Ghoga said, “We have submitted a list of military and technical equipment we need.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: The city of Zintan came under fresh attacks by pro-Qaddafi forces. A rebel spokesperson reported that one person was wounded after pro-Qaddafi forces north of the town fired mortar rounds at the city. He said that government forces “unable to get into Zintan itself, were targeting people in nearby villages and rounding up anyone suspected of links to the rebels.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: Rebel forces have claimed that they had beaten back two offensives by pro-government troops in Misrata. Four rebels were reportedly killed and twenty three wounded in fighting in the city on Tuesday. Meanwhile, a local resident said that “About 1,000 people held a peaceful protest close to the beach in the Kasir Ahmad area to express their support for the rebels and to reject the ceasefire proposal put forward by the African Union.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: Opposition forces have claimed that female snipers from Colombia have joined government forces in the fight to keep Qaddafi in power. The rebels have also stated that “they have captured Algerian mercenaries and claim that the authoritarian government of Belarus has sent more than 100 military advisers to help [Qaddafi].” They additionally claimed that the Qaddafi regime has received aid from supporters in the countries of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Ukraine.” ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 12: Opposition forces have hired a public-relations firm to assist them in earning recognition from the U.S. government. The Harbour Group has reportedly signed a pro-bono contract with the rebels’ National Transitional Council. The managing director of the firm, Richard Mintz, said, “It’s the right thing to do. They need help and we are pleased that we are able to do that. It is in the U.S.’s interest, in the world’s interest.” ([The Hill](#))

APRIL 12: Suleiman Fortia, a rebel representative from Misrata, stated that stocks of food, water and medical supplies have been stretched thin in the city. He said that “electricity, fuel and water had been cut off, and the city remained under attack by tanks, artillery and snipers.” Fortia also said that 1,000 people had been killed by pro-Qaddafi forces in the city, though Human Rights Watch cited a doctor who said that hospitals in Misrata have documented about 250 dead. ([New York Times](#), [Human Rights Watch](#))

APRIL 12: Rebel leaders have stated that they are not ready to hold talks with Musa Kusa, Qaddafi’s former foreign minister who defected to Britain. On Tuesday, British officials stated that Kusa was headed to Qatar to play a role in mediating talks between the rebels and Qaddafi government. A spokesman for the Transitional National Council, Abdel Hafiz Ghoga, said that, “We are sending a delegation to Doha solely to meet with the contact group, but it’s not part of the agenda to meet with Mr. [Kusa].” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 12: Opposition forces have declared that they have held their positions during heavy fighting in the city of Misrata. A rebel engaged in the fighting said, “There was heavy fighting in Tripoli Street and the rebels held their positions. Also, very intense fighting occurred on the eastern side of Misrata on the Nak el Theqeel road. The rebels repelled the attack.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 11: The most prominent Libyan defector, former foreign minister Musa Kusa, stated that Libya “could become ‘a new Somalia’ unless all sides involved in the conflict stopped it from descending into civil war.” In his first public statement since defecting to Britain, Kusa said that, “The solution in Libya will come from the Libyans themselves, through discussion and democratic dialogue.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 11: Reuters reports that opposition forces have resorted to utilizing guerilla tactics in their fight against pro-Qaddafi forces. The outlet states that, “the shift toward more urban resistance could add a new dimension to the two-

month-old war and work to erode [Qaddafi's] support base in his main western stronghold." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 11: The Transitional National Council's top envoy in Washington, Ali Aujali, urged the U.S. to be a "major player in the crisis," as Qaddafi and his forces continue to "gain power." Aujali also stated that Qaddafi forces have conducted new attacks on Misrata, making it necessary that the coalition "act[s] now." ([The Hill](#))

APRIL 11: Rebels have reiterated their rejection of the peace plan proposed by the African Union, which calls for a cease-fire and discussions on government reform. The Washington Post reports that, "As meetings went on inside Benghazi's Tibesty Hotel, thousands of protesters gathered outside to express their dissatisfaction with the plan, chanting denunciations of [Qaddafi] that grew louder throughout the day." The rebels called for Qaddafi to leave before negotiations could begin. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 11: A spokesperson for the Department of State, Mark Toner, said that the Obama administration's chief envoy to the Libyan opposition, Chris Stevens, was "continuing to meet with rebel leaders in Benghazi to discuss a future democratic transition and how the United States could help." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 11: Rebels claimed that five people were killed and twenty injured by pro-Qaddafi forces in Misrata. A local resident stated that, "Heavy and fierce fighting is now taking place at the eastern entrance to the city and in the centre ... on Tripoli Street." ([EuroNews](#), [Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 10: Libyan rebels have rejected a proposed political road map issued by the African Union that calls for dialogue and an immediate cease-fire. The rebels have stated that they would only be satisfied with the ouster of Qaddafi and his family. The Washington Post reports that opposition forces "are deeply skeptical about the neutrality of the African Union, which they see as packed with Gaddafi's allies. They are also likely to be disappointed by a peace plan that fails to wring any concessions from Libya's leader at the outset." A rebel spokesperson, Mustafa Gheriani, stated that, "It's very simple, and this is the Libyan people's opinion. If it does not include his departure, resigning his job, it won't be accepted by the street." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 10: Fighting continued in Ajdabiya for the second day in a row. Rebels announced that they had control of the city as they sent security personnel to southern oil fields to protect their "economic lifeline" from pro-Qaddafi forces. The New York Times attributed advances made by the rebels to NATO airstrikes. ([Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#))

APRIL 10: The Washington Post reports that members of the Transitional National Council convened with Western diplomats in hotels in Benghazi to converse about the role of NATO in the conflict. Following the meeting, a Western diplomat reported that "there was no talk of coalition ground troops entering Libya and that the rebel council understood the difficulties NATO faces." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 9: The rebel-led Transitional National Council has put pressure on the Obama administration and U.S. Treasury Department to release a portion of the \$34 billion in funds that had recently been seized from Qaddafi. A letter written to the Treasury Department by the Council's top envoy in Washington, Ali Aujali, stated, "The Council now needs immediate access to the [Qaddafi] regime's frozen assets in U.S. financial institutions to meet the basic needs of the Libyan people." The letter asked for a joint U.S.-rebel trustee committee to be established to manage the assets. However, U.S. officials have stated their concerns that the money could end up in the hands of Islamic extremist groups. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 9: An opposition spokesman reported that eight rebels were killed by pro-Qaddafi forces and twenty two others were injured in Misrata. Meanwhile, a doctor at a Misrata hospital put the number injured at twenty-five. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 9: Rebels retreated from their positions in Ajdabiya, following artillery fire by pro-Qaddafi forces. The New York Times reports that “as the shells exploded on the streets, loyalist forces infiltrated the city, fighting gun battles in its center against a contingent of local men who had stayed to defend their homes.” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 8: A spokesperson for the rebel forces released a statement regarding the NATO airstrike which mistakenly killed rebel personnel on Thursday. Mustapha Gherryani stated, “We are trying to put this incident behind us. Libya is what is important and NATO has been a great ally. We regret the loss of life, we basically give our sorrows to the mothers who lost their kids, but this is a war. It’s a very fluid war. The line changes all the time and mistakes can happen. We understand it. We hope we don’t have any more.” Gherryani furthermore said that the rebels had selected a point man to oversee communications with NATO in order to avoid future friendly fire incidents. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 8: Rebels have retreated to the city center of Ajdabiya following missile fire from pro-Qaddafi forces. An agency reporter has additionally reported that Ajdabiya remains in the hands of the rebels. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 8: According to Reuters, the rebels in Misrata, “have cut the Tripoli road into four parts using huge containers filled with sand and stones.” Rebel spokesman Hassan al-Misrati stated, “This way they have managed to block the back-up coming to the snipers. We have managed to liberate a few buildings.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 8: Rebel fighters located outside of Ajdabiya have strategically painted their vehicles with peach-colored paint to try to distinguish their trucks and tankers from pro-Qaddafi units. Salam Salim, a rebel fighter, stated that “We are painting the trucks so NATO won’t hit us.” ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 8: The Associated Press reports that opposition forces have sent scouts to Brega to evaluate whether pro-Qaddafi forces have taken “advantage of a mistaken NATO strike that pounded opposition tanks and sent survivors into retreat on Thursday.” Rebel fighters have worried that Qaddafi forces may have advanced closer to Ajdabiya following the accidental bombing. ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 7: The Los Angeles Times reports on the Voice of Free Libya, a radio station that has emerged to serve as the voice of the rebels in eastern Libya. The media outlet reports that, “The station airs revolutionary music, pop songs, rebel-themed poetry — and calls from cranky citizens irritated by the chaos stirred up by the rebellion. It also provides news reports from the front by unpaid amateur reporters, plus caller updates on casualties, missing persons, rocket attacks and funerals for shuhada, or “martyrs,” killed by [Qaddafi] forces.” ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 7: In a follow-up to reports on the NATO airstrike that killed rebels outside of Brega on Thursday, Abdul Fatah Younis, the commander of the rebel army, stated that “It is likely it is NATO by mistake.” After demanding an apology from NATO, Younis declared that, “It is not possible to make a mistake with 20 tanks advancing on a large patch of desert land. We hope that such a mistake will not be repeated.” The tanks, which had been confiscated by pro-Qaddafi forces and refurbished by the rebels, had appeared for the first time on the front lines on Thursday. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 7: Sources reported that China will purchase the first oil cargo from Libyan rebels. While a Gulf-based trader said that, “The delivery will be made in China, but it’s still not clear who the buyer is,” other sources said Vitol is involved in the purchase. Reuters reports that it is a “trial deal which is likely to clear the way for Europe to resume badly-needed purchases of Libyan oil.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 7: The Financial Times reports that the rebels’ attempt to finance their fight against Qaddafi forces rests on 300 miles of pipeline that stretches through eastern Libya. The outlet reports that “The pipeline, built in the 1960s, connects the Marsa el-Hariga oil terminal, near Tubruq, with the rebel-controlled Sarir, Misla and Nafaora oilfields and is a lifeline for the opposition movement, which is running out of cash.” Ben Cahill, an expert on Libya at PFC

Energy, the Washington-based oil consultancy, noted that “Tripoli knows that oil is the lifeline of the rebel movement.” ([Financial Times](#))

APRIL 7: Rebel fighters to the west of Ajdabiya retreated towards Benghazi, following an attack by pro-Qaddafi forces. Sources report that pro-government forces appeared not to have entered the limits of the city, and at least some rebel fighters remained outside Ajdabiya. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 7: Rebel forces stated that a NATO airstrike hit a rebel posting outside of Brega, killing thirteen fighters in the attack. Later, a rebel spokeswoman alleged that the airstrike came from pro-Qaddafi forces that had violated the no-fly zone. The Washington Post reports that, “NATO said it was investigating the initial rebel version of what happened, but it did not reveal whether coalition warplanes were in the area outside Brega at the time of the strikes. The alliance said fighting in the area has been ‘fierce’ for several days, and the battlefield remains confused and disorganized.” ([BBC](#), [Voice of America](#), [Washington Post](#))

APRIL 6: Fighting continued to the east of Brega, with opposition forces making advances on desert territory they had previously lost on Tuesday. The Wall Street Journal reports that military commanders have taken increased control over strategic decisions from the rebels, designating rebel volunteer personnel to fight under professional military officers. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 6: Opposition forces made their first sale of oil on Wednesday with the shipment of over \$100 million in oil. The Wall Street Journal reports that a “Liberian-flagged oil tanker departed the northeastern port of Marsa al-Hariga carrying one million barrels of oil.” Production was halted later on Wednesday due to strikes by pro-Qaddafi forces on a rebel-controlled oil installation in southeastern Libya. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 6: Rebel forces met with the U.S. envoy to the Libyan opposition Chris Stevens, a move the rebels hope will lead to an eventual recognition of the Transitional National Council by the United States as the formal representation of the Libyan government. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 6: Libyan rebels have placed the blame for a pause in air strikes on Turkey, the only “Muslim member” of the alliance. Guma el-Gamaty, a coordinator for the Transitional National Council, declared that, “We believe the reason why NATO attacks have come down in the last four or five days is because Turkey is vetoing a lot of them.” ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 6: The head of the opposition’s central bank has stated that the rebels are at a risk of “running out of currency within weeks.” Ahmed el-Sharif stated that, “When you get to the point of rationing liquidity, whether local or foreign currency, we are on the edge of a crisis.” He said that the asset freeze of Qaddafi has hurt the rebel forces as well. ([Financial Times](#))

APRIL 6: A spokesperson for NATO has said that they would do everything to “protect the population of Libya’s besieged rebel stronghold of Misrata,” following accusations by the rebels that NATO has failed to protect the citizens of the city. ([Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty](#))

APRIL 6: Opposition forces reiterated their criticism towards NATO’s “failure to provide effective air support.” A rebel fighter, Abdallah Daboob, questioned, “Ever since Gadhafi started looking for a way out, negotiating for an end, NATO has backed off. Our question for NATO is this: are you with us or against us?” Abdul Fatah Younis, the top general for Libya’s rebels, stated, “I would like to say to you people that NATO did not provide to us what we need. If NATO wanted to remove the siege on Misrata, they would have done so days ago. And they’re using the excuse that ‘we don’t want to

kill civilians.' Every day, women, children and seniors are being killed. This crime will be hanging from the necks of the international community until the end of days." Younis additionally said that, "Either NATO does its work properly or we will ask the Security Council to suspend its work." ([Wall Street Journal](#), [LA Times](#), [Reuters](#))

APRIL 5: The Wall Street Journal reports that "100 rebels assembled on the eastern edge of Brega with about six vehicles mounted with machine guns and rocket launchers, but it was unclear if they planned to move back into the city." ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 5: Libyan rebels were driven miles to the north of Brega after coming under heavy fire by pro-Qaddafi forces. The New York Times reported that "artillery fire came often and with deadly accuracy, turning the road from Brega into an extremely dangerous corridor where the hot steel shrapnel of an exploding shell could rip through a vehicle or rebel position at any time. In those circumstances, the ragtag rebel forces chose to withdraw to a safe distance." ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 5: A rebel spokesman called Abdelsalam reported heaving shelling of Misrata by pro-Qaddafi forces around the center of the city and the port. He said the forces used "tank fire, artillery, and mortars. The shelling started around 10am and stopped at 5 in the afternoon." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 5: The rebels congregated on the eastern boundary of Brega on Tuesday, following their advance into a residential area of the city on Monday. Fighting in Brega intensified as residents fled the city to nearby locations in the desert. Some reports indicated that rebels had retaken most of Brega, the front line in the battle for control of the coastal towns between Ajdabiya and Sirte. ([Washington Post](#), [Voice of America](#), [Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 5: Chris Stevens, the U.S. envoy to the Libyan opposition, arrived in Benghazi to meet with members of the Transitional National Council, to "to get a better idea of who they are, what they want and what their needs and capabilities are." An unidentified official said that the meeting could lead to eventual U.S. recognition of the council as Libya's government. ([CBS](#))

APRIL 5: Libya's Rebel leadership reports that pro-Qaddafi forces are targeting large oil storage tanks to prevent the rebels from exporting their contents for cash. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 5: Sky News reports that an oil tanker has arrived at a rebel-held port in Tobruk. A spokesperson for the rebels did not confirm or deny the report. The ship is to be loaded with oil and is probably bound for Qatar. The export of oil is to be the first in nearly three weeks from rebel-held areas of eastern Libya. The value of the high quality crude is estimated to be worth approximately \$100m. ([BBC](#), [Sky News](#))

APRIL 4: The United Nations special envoy to Libya Abdelilah al-Khatib announced that the opposition forces possess concerns over their financial resources and want to begin exporting oil and natural gas. He stated, "The council raised concerns about the lack of funds as well as issues surrounding the marketing and sale of oil and gas, stressing that the issue required urgent attention in order to enable the economy to function effectively. The council pointed out that sustainability was dependent on two major sources, loans guaranteed against oil and gas sale and overseas frozen assets." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 4: Following Italy earlier on Monday, Kuwait recognized the rebel-led Libyan Transitional National Council as the representative for the country. ([National Journal](#))

APRIL 4: Ali Suleiman Aujali, the current Washington representative of the opposition forces and Qaddafi's former ambassador to the United States, called for rebel access to billions of dollars in frozen Libyan financial assets. He reaffirmed that the rebels would not accept a cease-fire agreement that would leave Qaddafi or his relatives in power.

The National Journal additionally reports that, “The White House has said it’s looking for ways of giving the rebels control of some of the frozen money, but has held off on formally recognizing the Benghazi government or turning over all of the money because of fears that militants from al-Qaida and other Islamist groups are fighting alongside the insurgents.” Aujali also called for the continued role of the U.S. in working to oust Qaddafi from power. ([National Journal](#), [The Cable](#))

APRIL 4: Ali al-Essawi, the head of foreign policy for the Transitional National Council, criticized NATO for delays that have complicated rebel ground fighting efforts. He stated, “There’s a delay in reacting and lack of response to what’s going on on the ground, and many civilians have died, and they couldn’t react to protect them.” The New York Times also reported that, “The quiet in the eastern skies on Monday seemed to underscore Mr. Essawi’s sentiment that the international military campaign, after initially turning back Colonel Qaddafi’s army and militias as they swept eastern Libya, had lost momentum, leaving adrift the ground war, waged by rebels with virtually no military experience or structure.” ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 4: Libyan rebels have reportedly refused a peace offer amid reports that Qaddafi’s son, Saif al-Islam Qaddafi, has offered to establish an interim government that would remove his father and implement a form of constitutional democracy in the country. Representatives for the rebels have stated that Qaddafi and his family must leave the country. ([The Telegraph](#))

APRIL 4: Italy recognized the rebel-led Libyan Transitional National Council as the representative for the country, the third country to do so. ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 4: Opposition forces retook parts of Brega on Monday, attributing the gains to better organization among the fighters. ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 04: Libyan rebels are advancing towards the oil town of Brega in an attempt to win back territory lost to Qaddafi’s forces. The forces are said to be more organized than many other rebel contingents and are made up of more soldiers who have defected from Qaddafi’s army. ([BBC](#))

APRIL 03: The New York Times reports on tensions within the ranks of rebel leadership. In a meeting earlier in the week, disagreements between the rebel army’s nominal leader Abdul Fatah Younis, rebel field commander Khalifa Heftar, and defense minister Omar el-Hariri were apparent. Heftar was forced out of his leadership role after refusing to work with Younis, though Heftar’s son claims that his father still remains as an army leader. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 3: A rebel leader on Sunday announced that opposition forces are seeking to institute a parliamentary democracy in the country. Abdelhafed Ghoga, vice chairman for the Transitional National Council stated that, “Libyans as a whole — and I am one of them — want a civilian democracy, not dictatorship, not tribalism and not one based on violence or terrorism.”

APRIL 3: Rebels clashed with pro-Qaddafi forces in Brega, with the majority of the fighting taking place in the center of the city and surrounding the university. Rebels have reportedly deployed heavier weapons as well as kept less disciplined fighters to the east of the front line. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 3: Al Jazeera reports that U.S. and Egyptian special forces personnel have been providing military training to opposition forces. An unidentified rebel source told the media outlet that “he had undergone training in military techniques at a “secret facility” in eastern Libya.” ([Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 2: Rebels have created a “crisis team” to run areas of the country that opposition forces possess control over. The team, led by Mahmoud Jibril, will receive directions from the Transitional National Council. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 2: Ten rebel fighters were killed by a NATO-led air strike on the outskirts of Brega. A rebel fighter affirmed that, “Some of Gaddafi’s forces sneaked in among the rebels and fired anti-aircraft guns in the air,” Mustafa Ali Omar, a pro-democracy fighter said. “After that the NATO forces came and bombed them.” ([Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 1: Fierce fighting continued in Brega, as Libyan opposition forces have moved heavier weaponry and additional trained officers to the front lines. The rebels have “sought to marshal rag-tag units into a more disciplined force” and kept civilians away from the front lines. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 1: Reuters reports that an opposition leader, speaking after discussions with a U.N. envoy in Benghazi, offered “a ceasefire on condition [Qaddafi] left Libya and his forces withdrew from cities now under government control.” Mustafa Abdel Jalil, head of the national council in Benghazi, said “We have no objection to a ceasefire but on condition that Libyans in western cities have full freedom in expression their views...Our main demand is the departure of [Qaddafi] and his sons from Libya. This is a demand we will not go back on.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 1: Pro-Qaddafi forces assaulted rebel forces in Misrata on Friday. A spokesperson for the rebels said, “They used tanks, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds and other projectiles to hit the city today. It was random and very intense bombardment. We no longer recognize the place. The destruction cannot be described.” ([Reuters](#))