

APRIL 29: The Libyan government threatened to attack any ship carrying aid to the besieged city of Misrata. Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim alleged that the humanitarian aid ships are smuggling “weapons and supplies” to rebels fighting in the city. He added that the government would consider evacuation requests for foreign workers stranded in the city. Ibrahim rejected any possibility of deliveries entering via the port, stating “Any attempt to enter the port will be attacked, regardless of the justifications.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 29: Government forces mounted on fifteen trucks were reportedly captured by Tunisian military units after crossing into the Tunisian border town Dahiba. Government forces were chasing rebel fighters following an attempt to retake the rebel-held Wazin border post. Dahiba residents reported shelling of the town by Qaddafi forces from across the border. ([Associated Press](#), [BBC](#))

APRIL 29: Vessels believed to be loyal to Qaddafi reportedly laid mines in Misrata’s harbor according to NATO Brigadier General Rob Weighill. He stated that mining the harbor was “an effort to prevent humanitarian assistance going into Misrata to help the beleaguered population.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 29: Government forces outside Misrata launched renewed attacks against the town. A doctor on the city’s medical committee reported four government tanks stationed southwest of Misrata firing indiscriminately into the city. The doctor said nine people were killed and thirty were wounded. A rebel said clashes were occurring at the city gate in the Algeran district, near Misrata’s outskirts. ([CNN](#))

APRIL 28: Government forces continued heavily shelling Misrata, resulting in ten dead and thirty wounded. Rebel spokesman Mohammad Ali said that Qaddafi forces, positioned to the east and south outside of the city, fired a sustained barrage of artillery and rocket fire. The bombardment was reportedly fired indiscriminately into neighborhoods. ([Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#))

APRIL 28: Pro-Qaddafi forces reportedly seized the southern town Kufra following a day of intense fighting with rebel forces. A Libyan military spokesman stated that “Libyan forces have seized full control of the town of Kufra and purified it of the armed gangs.” Rebel officials denied that the town was lost, saying reinforcement were being deployed to retake the town. ([Reuters Africa](#), [New York Times](#))

APRIL 28: Government forces continued to shell western mountain towns. Residents in Zintan reported sustained bombardment of Grad rockets by Qaddafi forces positioned outside the city. Rebels manning the Wazin border crossing reported that government forces began a counteroffensive by shelling the outpost. ([Reuters Canada](#))

APRIL 28: Qaddafi has reportedly begun preparing for a potential prolonged conflict in Libya. According to one report, he has been stocking warehouses in the southern town Sabha with large quantities of food. Despite financial sanctions on the regime, Qaddafi reportedly has stores of billions of dollars “that he can use for a while; he can outwait the rebels” stated Lisa Anderson, a Cairo-based Libya expert. The regime enjoys close relations with Tunisia, which still allows Libyan government officials to freely travel to and from the country. Observers added that Libya could circumvent the UN-imposed sanction by importing its needs from border countries such as Chad, Algeria, and Niger. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 28: Pro-Qaddafi forces struck a rebel checkpoint in Misrata overnight. A local doctor said that “fifteen of our rebels at a checkpoint near the front line have been attacked by Gaddafi’s troops with heavy artillery and then with rockets.” He reported seven dead and four injured in the strike. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 27: Government officials began training and arming residents of the Tarhouna district, fifty miles southeast of Tripoli. Abdel al-Muftah, the government overseer of the program, reported that 200 people were currently receiving a week’s worth of training, and each person is armed with a Kalashnikov rifle upon completion of training. Al-Muftah added that the civilians would also received instruction on how to fire rocket-propelled grenades and gun mounted trucks. He stated the purpose was “to fight NATO. We heard NATO will bring soldiers on the ground.” Some of the civilians that have received training are reportedly as young as eleven years-old. Omar Musbah Omar, a recent civilian-trainee, expressed a sentiment reportedly shared by other recruits that if Libyan rebels move in on Tarhouna, he “would put [his] gun down.” ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 27: Qaddafi forces outside Misrata resumed shelling the city following a halt in their advance to the town’s port. A rebel spokesman named Reda reported that “Qaddafi’s forces this morning started bombarding an area about 10 km (6 miles) north of the city. They are using Grad missiles.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 27: Government forces continued shelling the western mountain town of Zintan. A rebel spokesman Abdulrahman reported that “around 15 Grad rockets landed in the town centre,” destroying homes with no deaths or injuries reported. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 27: A force of approximately three hundred Qaddafi fighters in Land Cruisers and armed with rockets attacked Misrata’s port on Tuesday. The counteroffensive was halted by NATO airstrikes. The force reportedly suffered a loss of thirty-seven vehicles according to a rebel spokesman. Medical officials at the port stated that bombardment by Qaddafi artillery killed three refugees and wounded ten. Libyan Deputy Foreign Minister Khalid Kaim claimed that the force was reacting to attacks launched by rebels in Misrata. ([Wall Street Journal](#), [Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: A Libyan delegation reportedly arrived in Venezuela to seek a peaceful solution to the fighting in Libya. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Nicolas Maduro stated the delegation is working on “a proposal geared toward the need to overcome the inertia of the war that has been imposed and makes a call for understanding and to increase efforts to stop the barbarity.” Venezuelan government officials denied that Venezuela would be a possible safe haven for Qaddafi if he were to leave Libya. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim reported that Qaddafi is “healthy and well. He is not hiding, he is leading the battle” following a NATO airstrike against his Bab al-Azizia compound on Monday. An image from a Libyan state television broadcast showed Qaddafi receiving local leaders with a television behind him displaying today’s date. ([Bloomberg](#))

APRIL 26: Government forces shelled Misrata’s port, wounding refugees and forcing a humanitarian ship to stay offshore. A rebel spokesman named Abdelsalam stated that three people were killed and ten were wounded in the shelling. The city continues to be shelled by Qaddafi forces surrounding the city, despite a withdrawal of government forces from within Misrata. ([AFP](#), [Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 26: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued their assault on western mountain towns. Adulrahman al-Zintani, a rebel spokesman in Zintan, stated that government forces were massing at the town’s eastern entrance, and that shelling was occurring daily from the north. Refugees from Yafran reported barrages of tank and artillery fire occurring yesterday. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: The front in eastern Libya remained fixed between the towns of Brega and Ajdabiya with Qaddafi troops digging in long-range missile batteries around Brega. Rebel officer Abdul Salam Mohammed stated that “there are three thousand government troops in Brega and the next two towns. They have been building up their presence.” He said that rebel fighters control the area between Ajdabiya and al-Arbeen, but government snipers occupy the area. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 26: Pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces reportedly clashed in the outskirts of Misrata. One witness stated that fighting occurred in the suburbs of the city, but the center remained quiet. The same witness also added Qaddafi artillery strikes coming from twelve to eighteen miles outside the city. ([CNN](#))

APRIL 25: Libyan officials called the NATO airstrike against Qaddafi’s Bab al-Azizia compound in Tripoli “an attempt to assassinate the leader.” NATO stated that the strike was intended to destroy a communications center used to coordinate attacks against civilians. Saif-al Islam Qaddafi stated the airstrike would not “make us afraid or give up or raise the white flag.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 25: Qaddafi forces were ousted out of their final position on Tripoli Street, according to one report. The fighters were holed up in a villa at the city’s entrance to the thoroughfare. Abdel Mutalib, a Misrata rebel commander, stated “after this the city will be cleared of Qaddafi.” Twelve Qaddafi fighters were captured, including one colonel, and twenty-five were killed. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 25: Government forces continued heavily shelling Misrata, firing rockets into a residential area and hospital that left twelve people dead. There was no sign of the tribes the Libyan government said would be tasked with negotiating with rebels, or militarily intervening if negotiations failed. Qaddafi forces were reportedly cut off from one another within Misrata, and began retreating to government positions that ring the city. ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 25: Residents of the western mountain town Zintan reported pro-Qaddafi forces firing Grad rockets into the town, killing at least four civilians. Area locals also reported clashes between Qaddafi and rebel forces for control of Al-Harabah, which sits on the Nalut-Zintan road, fifteen miles east of Nalut. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 25: Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim reported that three people were killed in the NATO airstrike on Qaddafi’s compound, Bab al Azizia, in Tripoli. A Libyan government press official further reported that forty-five people were injured in the strike. ([Bloomberg](#), [Al-Jazeera](#))

APRIL 25: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued heavily shelling Misrata, despite earlier Libyan government statements that the Libyan military had ceased operations to allow tribal leaders to negotiate with the rebels. A witness named Ahmed al-Qadi reported “very intense and random shelling on residential areas. There were thirty martyrs, and sixty wounded.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 24: Government forces reportedly bombarded Misrata, following a withdrawal of government troops from the city. Rebel spokesman Abdelsalam reported that three residential areas and Tripoli Street were struck. Another rebel spokesman, Safieddin, stated that eight people were killed in the bombardment. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 24: Libyan Deputy Foreign Minister Khalid Kaim reported that if tribal leaders failed to reach a settlement with the rebel forces in Misrata, an assault by the tribes would be “ruthless.” He also added that the six tribes in the region can muster a force of sixty thousand if necessary. ([The Guardian](#))

APRIL 24: Qaddafi forces were reportedly pushed out of their final position in Misrata, from the city’s old main hospital. This recent loss followed a week in which rebel fighters dislodged government snipers from buildings, and

took control of Misrata's center. A rebel named Lufti said that the three to four hundred government fighters stationed at the hospital were "trying to run away. They are pretending to be civilians." ([Associated Press](#))

APRIL 23: Libyan Deputy Foreign Minister Khalid Kaim stated that Libyan forces at Misrata will cease operations to allow tribal leaders to negotiate an agreement with rebels inside the city. Kaim added that if an agreement is not reached in forty-eight hours, tribal leaders are authorized to attack Misrata. He also noted that tribal leaders had been attempting to establish communications with the rebels. Rebels at Misrata confirmed that Qaddafi forces pulled back from the city. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 22: Government forces have reportedly lost control of Misrata's center, known as Tripoli Street. A rebel spokesman named Mohammad stated that the loss of Tripoli Street reflected "a general pattern of collapse everywhere. They [government forces] are acting like headless chickens, because their command and control has been disrupted by NATO." Mohammad also added that hundreds of government fighters were killed Thursday during fighting. Government spokesmen maintained that government forces controlled eighty percent of the city. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 22: Pro-Qaddafi forces suffered a significant loss during fighting in Misrata. Rebels reported dislodging government snipers from most of Misrata's tallest buildings, including the tallest building in the city known as the Insurance Building. The presence of tanks destroyed in yesterday's fighting near Tripoli Street indicated that Qaddafi planned an assault on the city's center, according to rebel claims. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 21: Qaddafi forces were accused by Western government officials of using cluster bombs against rebel forces as well as civilians. US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton stated that "Qaddafi forces may have used cluster bombs against their own people." ([Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty](#))

APRIL 21: Heavy fighting continued in Misrata as Qaddafi and rebel forces fought for control of Tripoli Street, the city's center. Rebel fighters reported that nearly three hundred government fighters occupied a fortified hospital which was then used to launch mortars and rockets. ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 21: The Libyan government called for peace talks with rebel forces. Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim urged the rebel leadership in Benghazi to "sit down and talk and get Libya out of this crisis." He also stated that while the Libyan government is open to peace talks, it was arming citizens in the event of a NATO-led ground invasion. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 21: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued their bombardment of Misrata. A rebel spokesman reported that mortar fire from Qaddafi forces killed three rebels and wounded seventeen. The mortar attack occurred on Tripoli Street, where Qaddafi and rebel forces have clashed for control of the city's center. Ten civilians have reportedly died in the fighting since Wednesday. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 21: Pro-Qaddafi forces have reportedly abandoned the Dehiba border post, on the Tunisian border, to advancing rebel forces. Dehiba serves as a connection to the rebel-held town of Nalut, 140 miles southwest of Tripoli. Tunisia's official press organ, Tunis Afrique Presse, reported that thirteen Libyan government soldiers, including two commanders, had been detained fleeing into Tunisia from Dehiba. A witness from the Tunisian side reported seeing "rebels control[ing] the border crossing." ([Associated Press](#), [BBC](#))

APRIL 20: According to reports, Qaddafi has consolidated his control in central and western Libya to ensure an indefinite stalemate with rebel forces. One European official attributed the stalemate to the poorly equipped and trained rebel forces. A US official speculated that Qaddafi may then determine "how aggressive he wants to be in the east, in places like Benghazi." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Foreign Minister Abdelati Obeidi stated that the Libyan government would hold elections following a six month cessation of NATO airstrikes. Obeidi commented that the proposed election “will cover whatever issue raised by all Libyans.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Government snipers reportedly form the bulk of government forces fighting in Misrata. Rebels reported that some snipers possess night vision scopes. One rebel, Abdul Hakim, observed that the snipers exhibit substantial training saying that “they work in shifts. One guy focuses on targets for two hours and then he is replaced.” Doctor Khalid Abufalgha, who serves on a committee in Misrata that tracks casualties, reported that 365 people, including 85 civilians, have been killed in the fighting within the city. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces continued to fight for control of Tripoli Street, Misrata’s center. A rebel spokesman named Abdelsalam said that eight civilians were killed in yesterday’s skirmishes. Another spokesman, Reda, said “rebels control fifty percent of the street. The other fifty percent is controlled by Qaddafi soldiers and snipers.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 20: Government forces stepped up assaults against western mountain towns. In the town of Yifran, a rebel fighter named Belgassem reported daily bombardments of Grad rockets, tank shells, and anti-craft fire. Residents of Nalut reported repelling assaults by pro-Qaddafi forces since Monday. Another town, Qalaa, reportedly came under repeated attack earlier this week but has not experienced any recent shelling. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 19: A rebel medic in Misrata reported that a government sniper captured ten days ago said that he was one of sixty snipers operating in the city, though that number is believed to have been reduced since then. Snipers reportedly still occupy the Tameen building, the tallest point in the city. Government forces continue to occupy positions on either side of Misrata’s center. According to one report, the core of Qaddafi’s forces are the brigades commanded by his sons, believed to total between ten and fifteen thousand men. ([BBC](#))

APRIL 19: UNICEF spokeswoman Marixie Mercado stated that the “twenty verified child deaths [in Misrata] and many more injuries from mortars and tanks and bullet wounds” were a result of the bombardment by pro-Qaddafi forces on the city. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 19: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued their bombardment of Misrata. Amnesty International researcher Donatella Rovera, currently stationed in Misrata, said the shelling was primarily concentrated “northwest of the center. The city center is the frontline. There were casualties coming [into the hospital].” ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 19: Government reinforcements moving towards Misrata from the southern city of Beni Walid were struck by NATO airstrikes. The extent of the damages suffered by the unit was unknown. Rebel fighters stated the reinforcements represent the sixth group sent by Qaddafi. Government and rebel forces continue to clash over al Thaqil Road in southern Misrata, which is a thoroughfare to the city’s port. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 18: According to one report, Qaddafi forces have temporarily abandoned using tanks in favor of weapon mounted pickup trucks to avoid being easily identified by NATO warplanes. Government forces have reportedly taken positions within civilian areas knowing NATO will not strike civilian centers. ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 18: Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim stated that the Libyan Government and the UN have come to an agreement to allow humanitarian aid into Misrata. Ibrahim called the agreement a “very positive step.” It was not stated when the humanitarian mission into Misrata would begin. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 18: Government forces continued their fifth straight day of shelling of Misrata. Rebel spokesman Abdelbasset Abu Mzereiq reported that “Qaddafi forces are shelling Misrata now. They are firing rockets and artillery rounds on the eastern side—the Nakl el Theqeel road and the residential areas around it.” ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 18: Pro-Qaddafi forces were repelled in an attack on Ajdabiya after shelling the city according to rebel spokesman Mustafa Gheriani. A witness reported seeing a dozen rockets, fired from government force’s positions, land at the western gate. ([Bloomberg](#), [Reuters](#))

APRIL 17: Seventeen people were left dead Sunday after the heaviest fighting seen between pro-Qaddafi and rebels in Misrata. Government forces reportedly have encircled around the town from the north, south, and east. The town’s center, known as Tripoli Street, remained under contest between the two forces. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 17: Pro-Qaddafi forces launched a barrage of rocket and artillery fire at the western outskirts of Ajdabiya. The bombardment sent rebel fighters fleeing eastwards towards Benghazi. Their pullback ended a rebel push to retake the town of Brega, however some rebels reportedly remained in Ajdabiya. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 17: Government forces continued their siege of the western mountain towns of Zintan and Nalut. According to reports, regime forces have also moved in on the mountain towns of Jada and Ar Rajban. ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 17: Saif-al Islam Qaddafi denied reports that the Libyan army has been targeting civilians in their strikes against rebel positions around the country, stating “this didn’t happen. It will never happen.” He described the rebels as “terrorists” who need to be removed. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 15: Government forces attacked rebel positions approximately half a mile outside of the western gate of Ajdabiya. Rebels reported a loss of one anti-aircraft gun including the fighter manning the weapon. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 15: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued heavily shelling the city of Misrata. Residents reported that 120 rockets were launched at the city, resulting in the deaths of eight civilians and injuring seven others. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 14: Government forces heavily shelled Misrata throughout the day, resulting in the deaths of twenty people according to rebel spokesman Mustafa Gheriani. The shelling of the town’s port district of Qasr Ahmed is part of a larger effort to prevent aid from coming in by sea. Qaddafi’s forces reportedly control the southern and western sides of the city, while rebel forces control the northern and eastern sides. ([Los Angeles Times](#))

APRIL 14: A man believed to be Qaddafi appeared in the capital of Tripoli, standing through the sunroof of an SUV at a government-staged pep rally. Qaddafi’s daughter, Aisha, spoke at the rally saying “we are a people that cannot be defeated.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 14: Three of five Western journalists who have been missing since early April were spotted at government detention camps according to Western sources. Among those spotted was Atlantic magazine freelance writer Clare Morgana Gillis. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 14: Pro-Qaddafi forces shelled Misrata for three hours, resulting in the deaths of nine civilians according to reports. A rebel named Abdel-Salam stated that the shelling targeted the port, the city’s only lifeline. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 13: Twelve government tanks were destroyed by NATO airstrikes outside Misrata. Heavy fighting is reportedly continuing within the city, but rebel forces reportedly control the northern and eastern sides of the city. Qaddafi forces continued heavy shelling of the city which a rebel spokesman named Mohammad described as “randomly falling all around the city.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 13: French Naval officers stated that government forces are camouflaging their units, making it increasingly difficult to target the units from the air. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 13: Rebel forces inside Misrata reported renewed clashes in the town's center and eastern flank with government forces ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 13: According to one report, pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces exchanged rocket fire twenty-five miles east of Brega, which the government currently holds. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 13: Qaddafi suffered a loss of four tanks around Zintan and an ammunition dump at Sirte to NATO airstrikes. Witnesses in Ajdabiya reported renewed rocket fire on the town. ([The Press Association](#))

APRIL 12: Rebel spokesman Abdulrahman reported new bombardment of the western mountain town of Zintan. He said pro-Qaddafi forces "north of the town fired mortar rounds from pickup trucks." He also stated that government forces are targeting Zintan residents who fled to the nearby hamlet of al-Ghneyma. ([MSNBC](#))

APRIL 12: Qaddafi is using Colombian female snipers in Misrata according to rebel reports. It believed the snipers are part of the Colombian rebel communist group Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a group Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos affirmed "that still has ties to Col. Qaddafi." The presence of Colombian snipers is reportedly part of a broader foreign mercenary force present in Libya. Rebel fighters claim Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Ukraine are providing support to Qaddafi. The biggest supporter is allegedly Algeria, which rebels claim has sent ground troops and equipment to aid Qaddafi. Rebel forces claimed a dozen Algerian fighters were captured during the fighting last week at Ajdabiya, and that the Algerian government has leased ten transport aircraft to Qaddafi to ferry foreign mercenaries into Libya. ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 12: Two offensives launched by government forces on Misrata were repelled. Rebels in the city said fighting occurred around the city's center and in its eastern district on Nak el Theqeel road, which links the rebel-controlled port to Misrata. Rebel spokesman Abdelbasset Abu Mzerei said four people were killed and twenty-three were injured in the attacks. NATO airstrikes destroyed five government tanks around Misrata. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: Amnesty International stated that Qaddafi forces have been executing captured prisoners. The group stated it has six cases of dead opposition fighters who had been shot in the back of their heads with their hands bound. Malcolm Smart, Amnesty International's director for the Middle East and North Africa said "the circumstances of these killings strongly suggest that they were carried out by the forces loyal to Colonel Qaddafi." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: Brigadier General Mark van Uhm, NATO's chief of allied operations, expected "pro-regime forces to favor hit-and-run tactics by motorized columns of pickup trucks" due to NATO airstrikes destroying Qaddafi's heavy weaponry. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 12: Two offensives launched by pro-Qaddafi forces on Misrata were reportedly repelled. A rebel named Mohammad Abu Shaara stated heavy fighting occurred at the center, around Tripoli Street, and on the eastern side, near Nak el Theqeel Road. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 12: Pro-Qaddafi forces reportedly resumed attacks on Ajdabiya, shelling the western gate. Witnesses reported approximately eight artillery blasts coming from that area. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 11: Former Libyan Ambassador to the US Ali Aujali warned that Qaddafi would conduct retaliatory strikes against the US if he is allowed to remain in power. ([The Hill](#))

APRIL 11: Heavy shelling of Misrata by government forces occurred hours after Qaddafi accepted an African Union cease-fire proposal. Rebels in the city said that pro-Qaddafi forces used Russian-made Grad rockets, which fire several rocket rounds from a single launcher that can be mounted on trucks. Misrata residents reported heavy shelling of residential areas throughout the day, resulting in the deaths of three people. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 11: The Libyan government expressed optimism about weathering the recent economic sanctions imposed on Libya, despite the severity of the sanctions. Finance Minister Abdulhafid Zlitni believed that “[the NATO airstrikes are] going to end soon” before the sanctions begin to take a devastating toll on the Libyan economy. The exodus of foreign born workers left many services unfilled, but Libyans have been gradually filling those roles. However, several factories and shops remain closed which have significantly raised prices. Regarding the loss of Libya’s biggest asset, oil, Zlitni implied the government can survive without its oil revenues stating “oil is not always a good thing. It is a depleting asset, one day it will stop.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 11: The four reporters who were detained by Qaddafi security forces five days ago remain in custody. GlobalPost CEO Philip Balboni issued a statement which said the journalists “are now in the hands of the Libyan government and are safe.” Officials at the Turkish Embassy in Tripoli are in discussions with Libyan officials to secure the journalists’ release. ([CBS](#))

APRIL 11: Pro-Qaddafi forces reportedly shelled Misrata with rocket fire, despite the acceptance of an African Union cease fire proposal by Qaddafi. A doctor in Misrata said shelling of residential areas left six civilians dead. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 10: Qaddafi accepted an African Union peace plan which calls for an immediate cease fire and dialogue with the opposition group. The AU plan includes a proposition that calls for dialogue between Qaddafi and the opposition during a transition period “with the view to adopting and implementing the political reforms necessary for the elimination of the causes of the current crisis, including democracy, political reform, justice, peace and security, as well as socio-economic development.” Rebel spokesman Mustafa Gheriani rejected the plan, stating that any plan that does not “include his [Qaddafi’s] departure, resigning his job, it won’t be accepted by the street.” ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 10: Lt. Gen. Charles Bouchard, NATO’s Libya operations commander, reported that NATO airstrikes destroyed 11 regime tanks moving towards Ajdabiya and 14 tanks near the besieged, western town of Misrata. This recent loss combined with the 15 tanks destroyed near Misrata on April 8th and 9th totals a loss of 40 tanks for Qaddafi in three days. ([AFP](#))

APRIL 10: Pro-Qaddafi forces were repelled at Ajdabiya by a combination of NATO airstrikes against Qaddafi armor and a rebel counterattack. The city appeared to be back under rebel control with a rebel column of trucks parading through the city’s center. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 9: Pro-Qaddafi forces launched a coordinated attack on Ajdabiya that began with an artillery bombardment followed by ground troops pressing into the city. Government forces infiltrated the city as far in as Istanbul Street, the city’s center. Rebel fighters in the area fought the advancing forces to a standstill before rebel fighters rallied and pushed government forces out the city’s eastern and central districts. Firefights were reported in the southern and western portions of Ajdabiya. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 8: A witness in Misrata said pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces clashed over control of a key coastal road that links the town to the town’s port, a vital rebel lifeline to the outside world. ([AP](#))

APRIL 8: Pro-Qaddafi forces assaulted the eastern side of Misrata, but were repelled by rebel forces. Rebel spokesman

Hassan al-Misrati stated that government forces attempted to move in on the eastern district of Esqeer. Qaddafi's armor also reportedly shelled the strategic road of Tripoli Street, which runs from the city's center to the port. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 8: Government forces continued their assault on Ajdabiya, firing rockets at the city's western gate. According to one report, rebels within the city collapsed back towards the city's center. The rebels reportedly continue to hold the town. ([ABC News](#))

APRIL 8: The UN's children agency, UNICEF, reported that government snipers in Misrata are targeting children. UNICEF spokeswoman Marixie Mercado stated that "what we have are reliable and consistent reports of children being among the people targeted by snipers in Misrata." ([MSNBC](#))

APRIL 8: Pro-Qaddafi forces reportedly moved closer to Ajdabiya. A reconnaissance rebel force reported coming under fire from government forces twelve miles from the town. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 7: Four journalists of the online publication, GlobalPost, were detained by Libyan government forces. Their whereabouts remained unknown as of Thursday evening. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 7: Pro-Qaddafi forces reportedly launched attacks on the Ajdabiya's western gate, resulting in rebel fighters fleeing the town towards Benghazi. It is not apparent whether government forces entered the city, and reports indicate that rebel forces continue to hold the city. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 7: Government forces are reportedly attacking rebel-held oil production facilities in an effort to cripple the rebellion's main financial lifeline. They attacked the oil facility at Mislata with rockets, setting fire to at least one oil tank. Abdeljalil Mayuf of the Arabian Gulf Oil Company (AGOCO), the Libyan state-owned oil company now run by the rebels, said the oil field at Sarir will remain closed until pro-Qaddafi forces are driven out of the area. He also stated that the Amal 103 oil field was attacked Wednesday by government forces, but could not provide details of the attack since the field is owned by a separate company, the Zueitina Oil Company. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 7: The Libyan government stated that British warplanes struck the oilfield of Sarir, and damaged the pipeline connecting the field to a Mediterranean port. Libyan Deputy Foreign Minister Khaled Kaim said three guards were killed in the strike. NATO officials denied the accusation, asserting that skirmishes fought between pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces resulted in "at least one fire at an oil facility in the region of Sarir." ([AFP](#))

APRIL 7: A rebel fighter in Ajdabiya reported that pro-Qaddafi forces struck the entrance to the city. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 7: Amid rumors that pro-Qaddafi forces were advancing towards the town of Ajdabiya, rebels and residents fled the town eastwards towards the rebel capital of Benghazi. ([RFI](#))

APRIL 7: Two rebel spokesmen in Misrata said shelling by pro-Qaddafi forces on Wednesday killed five and wounded twenty five, raising the known death toll from two. The spokesmen also said the shelling targeted the town's port, the rebel's only lifeline to the outside world, forcing the rebels to temporarily close it. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 7: When asked by US Senator John McCain whether a stalemate was emerging in Libya between pro-Qaddafi and rebel forces, General Carter Ham, commander of US Africa Command, responded that he would agree with that assessment, given the current situation in Libya. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 7: Media watchdog group Reporters Without Borders condemned the Qaddafi regime for expelling twenty-six foreign journalists, and stated that four journalists remain missing since Monday. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 7: A rebel spokesman in Misrata, Hassan al-Misrati, stated that government forces began placing mortar units

on building rooftops as to extend their range over the entire city. Residents reported that pro-Qaddafi forces, backed by tanks and snipers, have moved gradually more into the city. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 7: Former Libyan Energy Minister Omar Fathi bin Shatwan fled to Europe from the embattled city of Misrata. Shatwan stated that members of Qaddafi's inner circle want to flee but cannot as their "families are under siege." Shatwan stated that Qaddafi's military forces are compromised mainly of foreign mercenaries, which are led by pro-Qaddafi Libyans. ([Guardian](#))

APRIL 6: In a letter to President Obama, Qaddafi asked that Obama push to end NATO airstrikes in Libya. Secretary Clinton quickly rejected the letter stating that "there needs to be a cease fire; his forces need to withdraw from the cities that they have forcibly taken at great violence and human cost." ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 6: Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Luis Moreno Ocampo stated that Qaddafi planned to suppress protests by killing civilians well before the armed rebellion broke out. Ocampo is seeking arrest warrants for Qaddafi, his sons, and close aids. ([BBC](#))

APRIL 6: Pro-Qaddafi engaged rebel fighters outside Brega, who attempted to regain the town after being forced to retreat yesterday. Rebel forces moved into the outpost of al-Arbaeen, midway between Brega and Ajdabiya. Both forces have reportedly exchanged rocket fire near Brega's port. ([Reuters Canada](#))

APRIL 6: NATO chief of allied operations General Mark van Uhm reported that pro-Qaddafi forces have used trucks and light vehicles as to be less identifiable to NATO warplanes. Heavy vehicles, such as tanks, are being hidden in urban, civilian areas to prevent them from being targeted. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 6: George Joffe, a Libya expert at Cambridge University's Center of International Studies, classified three of Qaddafi's brigades run by his sons Khamis, Mutassim, and Saadi, as the best of Libya's forces. Their combined strength is estimated at 20,000 men. Joffe stated that these forces are likely used to secure the western half of the country, leaving only a fraction to fight at the main front in the east. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 5: Pro-Government forces are reportedly using human shields at the western city of Misrata, preventing NATO from conducting airstrikes according to NATO reports. A doctor in Misrata corroborated the claims, stating that tanks and anti-aircraft guns are hidden "between the apartment buildings and the trees." ([CBS](#))

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: Pro-Qaddafi forces were accused by rebel fighters of killing two civilians in their shelling of Misrata. A rebel in Misrata called Nasser stated that "two people were killed and 26 others were injured in mortar attacks on Misrata today." ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 5: Government forces razed a mosque in Zawiyah that was once used as a rebel command center before government forces retook the town on March 10th. The destruction of the mosque is part of an ongoing campaign by Qaddafi to remove all symbols of the current rebellion. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 5: Libyan Oil Minister Shukri Ghanem expressed the belief that "there will be changes" in who leads Libya. Ghanem emphasized that a gradual transition from Qaddafi's rule was needed, and that a rapid exit risks a "dangerous" power vacuum. Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim expressed a similar sentiment later Monday, stating that Qaddafi was needed as a "safety valve" at the top. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 5: According to reports, there is a divide between three of Qaddafi's sons over the fate of their father. Saif al-Islam's plan, which calls for a transition to a constitutional democracy under his direction, is opposed by his brothers Khamis, commander of the Khamis Brigade, and Mutassim, the National Security Advisor. Qaddafi, shaken by the defection of former Foreign Minister Musa Kusa, has reportedly placed remaining high level cabinet members and their families under house arrest to prevent further defections. ([Washington Times](#))

APRIL 5: Brigadier General Mark van Uhm, chief of allied operations at NATO, stated that NATO airstrikes have taken out thirty percent of Qaddafi's military capacity. Van Uhm also stated NATO airstrikes from Monday took out a rocket launcher near Brega, an air defense installation and military vehicles near Misrata, and ammunition depots around the country. ([CNN](#))

APRIL 5: Pro-Qaddafi forces seized the town of Brega under a curtain of heavy rocket and artillery fire. Rebel fighters were forced to flee eastwards towards the town of Ajdabiya. Rebel fighter Kamal Mughrabi cited the lack of NATO airstrikes as the reason for the retreat, stating "if the planes don't come back and hit them, we'll have to keep pulling back." ([Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 5: Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini rejected Qaddafi's recent cease fire proposal, calling the proposal "not credible." ([Bloomberg](#))

APRIL 4: Pro-Qaddafi forces are reportedly indiscriminately firing upon Misrata residents according to evacuees from the city. ([Reuters](#))

APRIL 4: Government forces surrounded and began shelling Misrata, the last major rebel stronghold in western Libya. A rebel spokesman called Gemal described the shelling as heavy and said pro-Qaddafi forces were "targeting residential areas." ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 4: Pro-Qaddafi forces were pushed out of the eastern town of Brega and towards its outskirts by rebel fighters. A rebel fighter in Brega, Youssef Shawadi, said government forces still held positions "at the western gate." Rebel fighters claimed that pro-Qaddafi forces laid mines as they withdrew west from the town's university. ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 4: Eman al-Obeidi, the woman who accused pro-Qaddafi forces of rape, told media outlets she was released from government custody and is back with her family. ([CNN](#))

APRIL 3: Qaddafi began diplomatic efforts by sending acting Foreign Minister Abdul Ati al-Obeidi to NATO member Greece to discuss possible resolutions. Greek Foreign Minister Dimitris Droutsas said his government will "inform all our partners and allies" about Libyan proposals. Al-Obeidi is scheduled to travel to Turkey following his discussions with Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou. ([Washington Post](#))

APRIL 3: Saadi and Saif al-Islam Qaddafi, two sons of Qaddafi, reportedly proposed a resolution which would remove their father from power and install a constitutional democracy under the guidance of Saif al-Islam. A source close to the sons stated that Qaddafi was receptive to the proposal. A potential hindrance to the plan's adoption is Qaddafi's two other sons and military commanders, Khamis and Mutassim, who are both reportedly hard liners. ([New York Times](#))

APRIL 2: Qaddafi rejected a cease fire proposal from the rebel Interim Transitional National Council. Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim stated government forces "will not leave our cities. We will not stop protecting civilians." ([Wall Street Journal](#))

APRIL 1: High level defections from the Qaddafi regime continued according to unconfirmed reports by Arabic newspapers. Mohammad Abu Al Qassim Al Zawi, the head of Libya's Popular Committee, the country's equivalent of a

parliament, has reportedly decided to remain in Tunisia, where he was visiting for talks. ([Al Jazeera](#))

APRIL 1: Pro-Qaddafi forces continued their artillery bombardment of Misrata, while troops in the center attacked shops and homes according to a rebel spokesman called Sami. He further reported that the pro-government forces used “tanks, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds and other projectiles to hit the city today.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

APRIL 1: The British media reported that Mohammad Ismail, a senior aide to Qaddafi’s son, Saif-al Islam, met with British government officials for secret talks. Unconfirmed reports state that al-Islam was told that Qaddafi has to leave Libya. ([Reuters](#))