

**Libya Domestic Media Monitoring Report  
Covering September 20 – September 26  
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## **Pro-Qadhafi Media**

20 September 2011

*Source: Al-Ra'y TV*

In a brief speech broadcast on the channel, Qadhafi stated the Libyan regime (referring to his own) could not be toppled, since it was composed of popular committees. He suggested that the NTC wanted to remove power from the people and in so doing were condemning the people to death.

21 September 2011

*Source: Al-Ra'y TV*

In a screen caption, the channel reported that pro-Qadhafi forces had destroyed rebel materiel and captured rebel mercenaries from Egypt, Nigeria and Ghana.

22 September 2011

*Source: Al-Ra'y TV*

The channel aired a video in which it claimed showed NATO forces using napalm bombs over Bani Walid.

*Source: Al-Ra'y*

A speech by Musa Ibrahim was broadcast in which he denounced the actions of NATO in Sirte and Bani Walid which he claimed had killed 2,000 people in the course of one week. He also drew attention to the international community, who he accused of permitting NATO to carry out its actions in the country. He argued that the rebels merely waited for NATO's actions before advancing because they lack bravery or patriotism, and that the rebels had no interest in freeing Libyan cities. He alleged that typically the rebels entered the cities like "gangs" or "thieves" and were subsequently repelled by popular or military resistance. The rebels, he claimed, were the product of tribal conflict.

With reference to Sirte, he said the city was facing "unprecedented genocide". He appealed to both the international community and the "millions" in Libya to take action.

He attributed the conflict in Libya to NATO's desire for Libyan oil, to foreign military interests in the country, and to a desire to divide the Libyan people.

23 September 2011

*Source: Al-Ra'y TV*

A speech by Qadhafi's daughter, Ayshah al-Qadhafi was broadcast in which she declared that the leader was in good spirits and good health and appealed to the people of Libya to fight. She also shamed the Arab leaders who she accused of applauding or helping in the killing of Libyans.

26 September 2011

*Source: Al-Ra'y TV*

In a caption, the channel reported that the NTC was trying to convince Syria to stop broadcasting Al-Ra'y and to stop aiding other channels that are critical of it.

## **Pro-NTC Media**

24 September 2011

*Source: Libya TV*

The channel reported that the rebels had taken control of the Eastern gate of the city of Sirte and were trying to get the families trapped in the city out before the battle's endgame.

26 September 2011

*Source: Radio Libya*

The channel carried a bulletin featuring news from the NTC that a mass grave had been found in Tripoli. It is alleged to be the site where 1,270 people had been killed at Abu-Salim Prison under the Qadhafi regime in 1996.

## **External and Other Media**

26 September 2011

*Source: Le Figaro ([www.lefigaro.fr](http://www.lefigaro.fr))*

The French website featured an article about the emerging Berber hope that their nationality will be recognized in the new Libya along with that of Arabs. Under Qadhafi, Berber culture was repressed and they were at times portrayed as foreign agents working for the Mossad, the CIA or the French secret service. As a result, the collapse of the regime has brought new hope to the people, but it remains only a hope. One Berber claims that Saif al-Islam, Qadhafi's son, still appears on television to warn that the Berbers want to enter Tripoli to kill the Arabs.

### Analysis

In the pro-Qadhafi media and rhetoric, there appears to be a magnification of the tendency to paint the rebels, the National Transitional Council and those who support them in undemocratic, unpopular light, while Qadhafi and his regime are depicted as being bywords for popular democracy. This is done using claims that the rebels are being driven out of cities by local populations and not by the typical military loyalists. While accusing their enemies of attempting to divide the country, the pro-Qadhafi camp may be contributing to those divisions itself, for example, attempting to turn the Arab population against the typically rebel Berbers.