

RELEASE IN PART B6

From: H <hrod17@clintonemail.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 27, 2011 10:10 AM
To: 'JilotyLC@state.gov'
Subject: Fw: H: Very latest from inside Libya intel agency. Sid
Attachments: hrc memo latest libya 022111.docx

Pls print.

From: sbwhoeop [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 21, 2011 04:16 PM
To: H
Subject: H: Very latest from inside Libya intel agency. Sid

B6

CONFIDENTIAL

February 21, 2011

For: Hillary
From: Sid
Re: Latest Libya intel

This is the latest as of this afternoon, based on sources inside the Libyan intelligence agency:

Overview: During the early afternoon of 21 February a senior official of the Libyan External Security Organization (ESO) stated privately that the security situation throughout the country is rapidly moving out of control, and that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi is becoming increasingly desperate in his efforts to put down the anti-government demonstrations. These individuals noted that late on 20 February Qaddafi ordered the commander of the Air Force to bomb the barracks of any troops or police who go over to the anti-government forces. (Source Comment: The commander of the Air Force is a Qaddafi loyalist but he has apparently not yet implemented this controversial order. Two pilots have flown their aircraft to Malta rather than carrying out this order.) At the same time, Qaddafi has order the Peoples Militia, the Presidential Guard and the para-military "revolutionary committees" to use whatever means are necessary to gain control of the situation.

ESO officials warn that while Qaddafi seems intent on fighting this battle, he is not suicidal and if he judges there is no hope he will leave the country. They expect he may begin sending family members out of the country later today. (Malta and Italy are the two most likely destinations. Qaddafi is quite concerned about the security of his family, telling one senior official that he never recovered from the death of one of his children

luring the U.S. bombing of Tripoli in April 1986, in retaliation for an ESO attack on US military personnel at a nightclub in Berlin.)

At the same time, the two main factions in the regime have polarized, reflecting a serious dispute over policy between Qaddafi's two oldest sons. The moderates, led by Saif al-Islam Qaddafi favor aggressive police anti-riot tactics but are opposed the use of deadly force. Saif is also calling for negotiations with tribal leaders in the east, including members of the former royal family. The more violent faction is headed by Montasem Qaddafi, the National Security Advisor, and believes that the police and military must use deadly force to end the rioting. This faction points out that during the recent revolution in Egypt the military and police did not use their full force against the demonstrators and in the end they were defeated.

Montasem, and his father, according to knowledgeable individuals, appear to view this crisis as an escalation of the longstanding rivalry between the government in Tripoli and tribal groups in the east, centered around Benghazi. At the beginning of the demonstrations, on 18 February, Saif al-Islam made contact with tribal leaders in the Benghazi region in an effort to find a solution for the situation. According to knowledgeable individuals, his representatives came away from these meetings with the view that only the departure of Qaddafi and the establishment of a new regime would satisfy the demonstrators.

Qaddafi and his senior advisors are particularly concerned by the growing number officials and diplomats turning against the government, including, most importantly the Minister of Justice, Mustafa Mohamed Abud Al Jeleil, and the Ambassador to the Arab League in Cairo, Abdel-Moneim al Houni. At the same time the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Libyan Mission to the UN, Ibrahim Dabachi, made a statement accusing Qaddafi of Genocide.

Source Comment: At present Montasem Qaddafi and his hard line supporters in the Presidential Guard and ESO have the upper-hand in the government, and are pressing for increased violence, including the use of snipers against demonstrators. There have been some defections from the Peoples Militia in the Benghazi region, which led to the loss of control in the city, but the majority of the Militia and all of the Presidential Guard are extremely loyal to Qaddafi. As stated, several senior officials, including senior officers of the ESO believe that the fighting will go on for the foreseeable future, but they believe that in the end Qaddafi will be forced to leave. Senior ESO figures point to the persistence of the false rumor that Qaddafi has left the country to seek asylum with his friend Hugo Chavez in Venezuela, as a sign that support for the regime is beginning to slip.)

Unrest Intensifies in Tripoli: Violence continues to escalate in Tripoli, with troops firing on demonstrators in many parts of the city. Anti-government protesters have set aflame a number of public structures, including the state television headquarters and People's Hall, the seat of parliament. Protesters attacked foreign businesses, including a South Korean construction site, injuring at least 18 foreigners. Fighting between protesters, security forces and "revolutionary committees" supporting leader Muammar Gaddafi, particularly in the vicinity of Green Square; reports indicate that security forces have been issued "shoot to kill" orders and firing on unarmed protesters. Anti-government protesters continue to riot in cities across Libya, demanding that Qaddafi step down. Opposition forces, supported by members of the Peoples Militia have gained control in the eastern city of Benghazi; a massacre by government forces in the city on February 19 emboldened demonstrators, who have gained control of a number of tanks. Reports indicate that some police and military units have defected in the city, while most others are remaining off the streets. Protesters have also reportedly gained control of the eastern city of Bayda, while fighting has taken place in Ajdabiya, Al Marj, Derna, Tobruk, and Zawiyah.