

Statement No. 1

In reply to the American law project about inserting Muslim Brotherhood group to terrorism lists.

Preface: The judicial committee of the U.S. house of representatives on Wednesday, the twenty fourth of February twenty sixteen decreed a law project to classify Muslim Brotherhood group as a terrorist group. The republican representative "Mario Diaz Plat published a statement about the law project on his official website where he said that the law project was decreed after 17 reps voted for it while 10 voted against it. He pointed out that he introduced the law project in the house of reps, while senator Ted Cruise introduced a similar law project that involves a request to the American ministry of Foreign Affairs to classify the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group that poses a global threat. The republican rep added that the U.S. has to consider that group a terrorist one as part of its strategy to protect its national security. He thanked the head of the judicial committee for helping him pass the project, wishing to work with him when the law is accepted and practically applied.

According to the American Monitor website in its report about who pushed the congress against Muslim Brotherhood, it is referred that the Egyptian Minister of

foreign affairs was behind this trend during his last visit to the United States, supported by the reps of lobbies and some congress members since November 2015. On the other hand, the democratic party announced through its outstanding rep in the judicial committee in the house of reps that it strongly opposes the attempts of classifying Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group and described them as a provocative action that threatens, not protects, national American security. The rep Conair said that the committee decreed the project law without holding any hearing sessions about the case or questioning the ministry of foreign affairs. The judicial committee members are 39. The initial reading of the law project tells that it is based on the following points to justify classifying Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group:

First: Muslim Brotherhood group was classified as a terrorist group in many countries such as Syria, Russia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Emirates.

Second: Muslim Brotherhood started in 1928 under the leadership of Hassan Al-Banna, and though its headquarters is in Egypt, it actually works all over the world.

Third: The religious principles of Muslim Brotherhood are: Allah is our end, The messenger is our example, Quran is

our convention and death for the sake of Allah is our most supreme wish. Therefore, it adopts Jihad and Fight course to crush enemies, usurp their riches, destroy their deities and devastate their sanctities. Muslim Brotherhood believes that Islamic instructions must prevail to impose its power on the whole globe.

Fourth: The report stated that Al Qaeda group including its founders and symbols used to be members of Muslim Brotherhood .Therefore, Muslim Brotherhood is responsible for the terrorist actions taken by Al Qaeda to target the United States from inside and outside.

Fifth: The law project refers to the fact that Muslim Brotherhood has committed many violent deeds and terrorist crimes in 2015 against the government in Egypt.

In return, we will reply briefly to the points mentioned in the American law project, as follows:

First: concerning the fact that many countries classified Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group such as Syria, Russia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Emirates, the American law project relies on the fact that the U.S. was preceded by many countries in that concern.

Syria, to start with, was headed by Hafez Al- Asad, who took over after a coup d'état. He established autocratic

rule in Syria, based on only one party that does not accept political opposition. At that time, he was an ally to the Soviet Union. Muslim Brotherhood was a powerful opposition to his regime.

He took the events of artillery school where many military people were killed as an excuse to attack Muslim Brotherhood, which condemned in its turn those events, disowned its responsibility for them and called for an independent investigation about them. However, the dictator Asad, sr. conducted some many military actions, led by his brother colonel Refaat Al asad against Muslim Brotherhood, especially in the cities of Hamaa and Tadmur where he killed more than twenty thousand. It was an actual genocide during which hundreds of women were raped. The United States at that time condemned those actions as did many Arab countries including Egypt under president Sadat. Many international juridical societies, including Amnesty, called for an independent international investigation about those massacres against the political opposition led by Muslim Brotherhood.

Muslim Brotherhood appreciates that many European countries received many of its leaders and gave them asylum, such as Germany and England. The dictator

announced banning the Muslim Brotherhood group and decreed capital punishment for anyone who joins it.

Asad, junior , follows his father's steps and kills his Syrian people, supported by Russia which ,too, committed genocide and anti-humanistic crimes.

We are worried that a law project would be published to criminalize the Syrian revolution and proclaim Bashar Asad, the killer and cut throat to be innocent.

As for Egypt, after the 25th of January revolution in 2011 that had Muslim Brotherhood as its main constituent, the members of the group established a political party according to the convention and law, and the group was legally inaugurated. The group could gain power through the party of Freedom and Justice which got the majority in all electoral events. After the military coup, the group was banned ,the party was decomposed and many massacres were conducted against thousands of the group, like the massacre of the republican guard headquarter, the memorial platform, Rabeea Al- Adaweya, Al Nahda , Ramses first and second and others where the military and police used deadly weapons and excessive power. The coup government then claimed Muslim Brotherhood to be a terrorist group.

The American groups could call for investigations about these events rather than give admission to the killers and criminals while setting the victims for judgment.

Concerning Russia, Muslim Brotherhood group condemned the Russian support and its antagonism towards Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They also condemned their deadly assaults against Muslims in Chechnya, Abkhazia and other Russian republics. That's why Russia claimed Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist group. However, when Dr. Mohammed Morsi was elected as president of Egypt, and when he visited Russia, Putin announced that Russia is looking forward to new strategic relationships with Egypt.

Talking about Saudi Arabia and Emirates, they were negatively affected by the Arab revolutions and the radical changes that ousted the Egyptian and Tunisian regimes. Their hereditary rules systems were threatened, so they hastily considered Muslim Brotherhood group a terrorist group, being the most effective in the Gulf area.

In its turn, the Muslim Brotherhood group assured that the Egyptian Revolution is an internal affair and that the group doesn't have plans to export it.

Second, Muslim Brotherhood has been there since 1928 under the leadership of its founder Hassan Al Banna. The

group was set up according to the 1923 convention and the civil societies law that was one of the positive results of the 1919 revolution. This law was an extension to the one established in France in 1901 which allows setting up groups with various aims and activities, that can practice social, political and religious activities. At That time there was no law to regulate political parties work. The period between 1993 and 1952 was one of the most important stages when the civil society in Egypt was established, and which Muslim Brotherhood was part of .Muslim Brotherhood had several social, economic, political, religious and sports activities. Hasan Al- Banna, the founder of Muslim Brotherhood was one of the most effective persons at that stage. He worked on setting up and establishing the group across the Egyptian society in its urban and rural towns. He managed also to establish branches abroad. There were no legal obstacles. At that time, many Islamic and Christian societies were set up.

Third, the law project dealt with some misconceptions about Jihad with Muslim Brotherhood and their religious principles. Here we want to stress the following points:

Jihad conception with Muslim Brotherhood is the same as that settled by Muslim scholars and before them, our prophet Mohammad, peace and mercy by upon him. Jihad

in Islam is not aggression or destruction of civilizations. Initially, it is a legitimate defense of the State's border and national security. Hence, it is no different from war conception and the legitimate defense right, based on the international human law and the United Nations Charters.

Jihad, then, as we see is the same as the world understands concerning war affairs. Moreover, Jihad in Islam prohibits offending the civilians, women or children, and doesn't allow killing the wounded or preventing food and medicine to reach the besieged. It also prohibits destroying worship places or offending peaceful citizens. These Islamic principles cope, essentially with human rights international law. Hasan Al- Banna adopted the conception of constitutional Jihad which he means to face dictators through following peaceful, constitutional and political ways. He also believes that elections are the best way to change government and have power devolution. When Hasan Al – Banna was establishing these concepts, Italy was ruled by fascism, and Germany by Nazism. Even democratic parties in France and Britain represented imperial governments that occupied the Arab and Muslim lands. These concepts were deeply rooted and documented in many of Hasan Al – Banna's messages and others' writings. Al- Azhar recommended these messages to be published as they represent the true

intermediate, moderate Islamic intellect. That was Al-Azher's attitude when some of the courts at the time of president Mubark asked Al-Azhar to evaluate many of Al-Banna's messages.

Jihad, also as shown falsely by the law project, meant the command of Islamic instructions over the globe, a concept that has never been adopted by Hasan Al-Banna or other members of Muslim Brotherhood. They only believed in the legitimate right of defending Muslim countries when they are subject to any exterior aggression according to international treaties. Islam, moreover, allows the interference of any country to defend a weak state or a group that is exposed to genocide. This humanistic interference forms the state of peace and international security as asserted by the United Nations Charter and other international conventions.

Peoples have the right to decide on their destinies and set up independent, commanding states, a principle that Muslim Brotherhood sticks to. Occupied peoples have the right to resist the occupiers by all means until they get liberated.

This is our attitude towards the Palestinian people with all their groups, not only Hamas, till a Palestinian State is set up with the Holy Quds as its capital.

Muslim Brotherhood is there in all Arab, Muslim and European countries and never committed any violent actions, as it is actually a civil group with an Islamic reference that works according peaceful mechanisms and builds up on law. It's not one organization but several ones and groups that vary from one country to another, combined only by one intellectual and cultural framework, not an administrative one, which means that every group in each country is independently adapted to the conditions of the country it belongs to.

Therefore, there is a Muslim Brotherhood group in every country, that is separate and administratively, organizationally and financially detached from the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. Those groups cooperate through a cultural and political framework. In other words, every group respects the independency of the state it belongs to, and commits to its laws. Muslim Brotherhood, hence, is there by tens of millions in more than 60 countries, including the United States of America.

In many countries, there are political parties that represent Muslim Brotherhood, some of which share in rule or take the opposition attitude. This is the case in many Arab countries.

It's logical that Muslim Brotherhood is being resisted by dictatorial regimes in many Arab countries as it endeavors to set up a real democratic life that allows power devolution through elections. In Egypt, for instance, more than twenty thousand were imprisoned by exceptional and military courts and by emergency law, in Mubark's reign. No one, then, alleged that Muslim Brotherhood were terrorists, as all the mechanisms of the group were peaceful and based on non-violence. Fourth, the report considered Al-Qaeda group with its founders and other extremist leaders to belong originally to Muslim Brotherhood. The law project in this respect is wrong, and deliberately hides the rooted facts that those extremist groups oppose Muslim Brotherhood and offend it.

You can only refer to their documents, like those of Dr. Ayman Azzawahry and others' writings. IS, too, believes that Muslim Brotherhood is an infidel group. In fact, if some ever belonged to Muslim Brotherhood and rejected it to join an extremist group, this would be evidence that Muslim Brotherhood rejects extremism and strictness and doesn't accept extremists to be its members. The project law presenter should have consulted many relevant research centers in the U. S. to know the truth, if he really so wanted, instead of spreading these lies and showing them as facts.

Fifth: the law project refers to that Muslim Brotherhood are said to have committed many violent actions in Egypt in 2013. This also, is a deliberate twist of facts, as Muslim Brotherhood since the coup against the president and the new born democratic regime, is actually, the victim of planned and aggravated violence from the coup authorities. Its members have faced planned genocide the very moment the coup took place. Its quarters, along with those of Freedom and Justice party, have been shut and burnt down. Their leaders were all arrested. The worst atrocities of murder and genocide were the massacre of the Republican Guard July 8, 2013, the memorial massacre on July, 24, 2013, the massacres of Rabiaa Al-Adawyya and Annahda on August, 14, 2013, Ramses massacre on August, 16, 2013 and the massacre of January 2014. In these more than 3 thousand of Muslim Brotherhood were killed by both the military and the police, with heavy weapons. Other tens of Muslim Brotherhood members were killed either in their houses or in security quarters. Coup authorities, moreover, tortured the detained Muslim Brotherhood members by all criminal means. The number of the detained so far has exceed 40 thousand. With all this the law project introducer should have reviewed the so many reports by human rights

organizations concerning the Egyptian position, instead of concealing facts just for supporting an autocratic regime.

Muslim Brotherhood reached the rule top through transparent, fair elections, as witnessed by all. Just before the coup, there were legislative elections. Opposition forces could have won those elections if they had any real popularity, instead of giving way to the military to oust a democratic regime. However, Muslim Brotherhood just resorted to peaceful mechanisms. The current Supreme Guide of Muslim Brotherhood, Dr. Mohammed Badea, assured this fact when he declared that the mechanisms of the group are peaceful resistance of the coup, and that the slogan of Muslim Brotherhood is "Our peacefulness is stronger than gun shots".

Now matters go as follows:

The autocratic regime resorts to distorting Muslim Brotherhood name to cover its crimes. For instance, after the assassination of the general prosecutor, which was condemned by Muslim Brotherhood, the ministry of interior, after nine months, announced they caught the suspects of assassinating the general Prosecutor. On July first 2015 they announced killing 13 of Muslim Brotherhood leaders, who were actually members of a committee assigned to give aid to the families of the

detained, inside an apartment in the 6 of October city, claiming that they planned and carried out the murder of the General Prosecutor.

On July second, it was announced that a commandos officer called Hesham Eshmawy was the one who killed the General Prosecutor. He was said to have been fired of the commandos and to have fled to Lybia. Then on February 4, 2016, it was announced that the General Prosecutor was murdered by using a car with diplomatic number plate. Shortly after on march 6 2016 the minister of interior announced catching the killers of the General Prosecutor, who were, as he said, eight Muslim Brotherhood members (these pieces of news can be checked in the national newspapers, Al- Ahram and Al Akhbar). Hence, we can say that these security institutions work outside the circles of law and logic, and only depend on continuous murdering.

As for the Muslim Brotherhood's support of the so called "Al- Kenana Statement:, it is known that the statement was published by a group of scholars from more than 20 Muslim countries. Those scholars hold high academic degrees, and they called for resisting that autocratic regime by all peaceful means, and that facing tyrant dictators is one of the greatest actions. They also said that

in some cases when one's life is inevitably threatened by security forces that murdered hundreds, one can defend himself according to specific cases granted by the penal code of Egypt. The statement, therefore, calls for using peaceful mechanisms, and not being dragged to violence as a basic principle, and for using the legitimate self-defense right for individuals within the limits of the constitution and law, and this has to be an individual decision whose consequences are the individual's responsibility, according to his private circumstances. However, since the publication of the statement, no single Muslim Brotherhood member has ever resorted to the legitimate self-defense right although tens of them have been killed while tens of thousands have been imprisoned since 2015 up till now.

Following a non-violent course in the face of an autocratic rule is a genuine principle of Muslim Brotherhood group in Egypt, despite the fabricated convictions, jurisdiction monitor, exceptional trials and the hundreds of death sentences in only one session. Muslim Brotherhood group will continue to commit strictly to the non-violent course while resisting the military autocratic authority, until people could regain their sovereignty and complete their democratic course according to the globally acknowledged criteria.

If president Barak Obama once said, during the January 25 2011, that American youth have to be inspired by Egyptian youth, we, in turn, say that the project law introducer has to be unbiased when reviewing the peaceful struggle of Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt now, the thing that would nominate Muslim Brotherhood for Nobel Peace Prize, which could happen one day and wouldn't for sure insert it on terror lists or consider it an ally to dictatorial regime.

What really preserves and realizes American national security is to stick to, take the side of and support the values of freedom and democracy.

In fact, the existence of dictatorial regimes is the most important cause of the spread of international terrorism.

Conclusion:

Muslim Brotherhood group assures its commitment to peacefulness in the face of the authorities, and that it is a group that represents illuminative intermediate Islamic intellect which in essence, has much in common with contemporary democratic regimes.

The group reached the rule top in Egypt through free, honest elections and participated in forming the 2012

Egyptian constitution which included the principles which the group believes in, such as:

1-People are the source of sovereignty, and citizens are equal before law.

2-The political regime is based on the principles of democracy, consultation, citizenship which equalize all citizens concerning public duties and rights, political and party diversity, peaceful circulation of power, separation of the state powers and their balance, and respect of man's right and freedom.

3-The principle of flexible separation of the main three authorities of the state, with mutual watch and cooperation.

4-Honest and valent elections are the essence of democratic regimes.

5-Expression freedom is the basis and essence of public freedom, and it doesn't accept restriction.

For the first time in the history of Egyptian constitutions, the constitution which Muslim Brotherhood formed asserted clearly that the principles of the Egyptian legislatures, including those of Christians and Jews, are the main source of the laws that would regulate their personal and religious affairs, and the selection of their

spiritual leaders. That was a clear message that the rights of Egyptian Christians and Jews (despite the little number of the latter) are preserved and imperative constitutionally to all authorities, and are not subject to the bias at any political regime that could blackmail or exploit them.

6-Commitment to all the international treaties concerning public rights and freedom, and truces that realize international stability and peace.

These concepts and principles which were involved in the constitution which Muslim Brotherhood and its party being the majority, formed its selected committee, will always be binding to it, and it will always call for and spread them until Egypt regains its democratic course.

We'd like that the U. S. with its democratic institutions would cooperate with us and take the side of freedom and democracy concepts and human rights respect, being the most protective mechanisms of its interests, terror fight and security and peace achievement across the globe, not of course allying with corrupt dictators.

The legal team of Freedom and Justice party and Muslim Brotherhood group.

Statement No. 2

In reply to the items stated in the law project introduced by the republican representative "Mario Diaz Plant" about binding the American Ministry of state to insert Muslim Brotherhood group as a terrorist organization, we particularly mention the items 8, 9, 10 , 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 which go as follows:

.... 8) Muslim Brotherhood group which was founded in 1928 by Hasan Al- Banna, still has its headquarters in Egypt, but works all over the world.

.... 9) The slogan of Muslim Brotherhood which remains ever is "Allah is our end, our messenger is our leader and good example, our holy Quran is our convention, Jihad (or holy war) is our course and death for the sake of Allah is our most supreme wishes." And Allah is the greatest.

.....10) Muslim Brotherhood members study a book by Hassan Al- Banna called "The way of Jihad" which involves the following:

a- Jihad (holy war) is a duty imposed by Allah to Muslims and can't be ignored or forgotten. Allah glorified Jihad and promised martyrs and fighters a great reward, and those who have the same rank of Jihad martyrs have the same reward from Allah.

b- Jihad is defined by Muslim Brotherhood as fighting the disbelievers, exerting all effort to beat the enemies of Islam, draining their resources, demolishing their worship places and destroying their symbols and beliefs.

.... 11) Hasan Al- Banna also said that to be Muslim is to be controlling, not controlled. He added that this is the mission of Islam, and that Muslim Brotherhood has to adopt and spread the Islamic law to prevail all over the world and be imposed on the whole globe. With Hasan Al- Banna persisting in establishing this notion and belief of mastering the world, terrorist operations, called Jihad, come to existence.

....12) In 1969 a book came up about the history of Muslim Brotherhood group called " The Muslim Brotherhood society" by Richard B. Michael in which professor Michael said that the policy of Muslim Brotherhood and the instructions of Hasan Al- Banna incite violence and call it Jihad which they mean to be a physical power that has an inclusive link with the possibility of martyrdom, hence giving a special importance to dying and martyrdom. He quoted the famous phrase of Al- Banna. "the art of dying" which means martyrdom, and how Quran ordered people to

prefer death to life. He assured that the philosophy of Quran is to push people to die more than to live as being kind of unconditioned Jihad, persistently adopted by Al-Banna.

....13) This philosophy became the priority of Muslim Brotherhood through fight exercising. Professor Michael noticed that this distinguished Muslim Brotherhood from others and made them the most violent group in Egypt Again, this was due to extremism and the stress on martyrdom as one of the central virtues of their society. Their literature had speeches that involved some military references and definitions. Al- Banna, he said, frequently, assured to the group members that they are the liberation army which holds the message of liberty, and they are the salvation militia to dispose the nation's calamities.

....14) Al- Banna anticipated the final stage which is revolution when Muslim Brotherhood training would be to get rid of every stubborn tyrant. Al Banna continued to instruct this violent ideology to Muslim Brotherhood and that was manifest through their writings such as "Milestones on the way" by Sayyed Qutb, and "How to be a Muslim" by Fathy Yakan.

....16) In the early times of Muslim Brotherhood establishment, a terrorist department was set up called

"the secret set" which had the mission of bombing and assassinating some government officials and even some foreigners. For instance Ahmad Bek Al- Khazenda was assassinated in 1947, and the Egyptian prime minister Mahmoud Basha Annokrashi who was the first to issue a decree to ban Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt was also assassinated in 1948.

These items which deal with the ideology of the group founder and Jihad concept are literally quoted from the project that was formerly presented by the representative Michael Beckman in 2014, and it was then rejected.

These items express some misconceptions and they were defectively extracted from context. Actually they don't reflect the ideology of Muslim Brotherhood at all; therefore we discuss and reply to them briefly as follows. For more clarification, you can browse Muslim Brotherhood websites such as Ikhwanonline, Ikhwanwiki, Nafithat Misr and others:

1- Peacefulness in Al Bann's ideology:

No doubt that Muslim Brotherhood ideology which forms their course and conduct has two main sources: the messages and writing of Hasan Al- Banna, the founder of the group, and the group publication of statements that

express their attitudes, or the documents that were published in certain events.

In his message "Towards illumination", Al- Banna mentions that: "The advice of Allah's Messenger, peace and mercy be upon him, and his caliphs (successors) to their army leaders testifies the most wonderful example of mercy and gentle conduct. They instructed them saying: "Never betray or cheat. Never distort a dead body. Never kill a woman, a child or an old person. Never cut down a fruitful tree. Never kill an injured person. You would pass people who are committed to worship in monasteries. Let them devoted to what they do". The military ideology in Islam has been the police of justice law and discipline.

Can we have clearer words and attitudes than these? At the time when the world was abounding with Fascist, Nazi and Communist ideologies, Hasan Al- Banna was setting up a civil society through the group's institutions which promoted the society. Hasan Al- Banna adopted the intermediate Islamic course which, In case of war, would stick to the supreme manners mentioned in Quran and the instructions of the early Muslim caliphs (successors). This certainly means that the approach of Muslim Brotherhood is national, reformative, peaceful and intermediate,

completely far from violence or terrorist means and courses.

2- Setting up a civil society in Al-Banna's ideology:

Muslim Brotherhood, in their specification of their work stages committed to what Hasan Al-Banna pointed out in his message: "The message of instructions" when he talked about "work" as one of the pillars of Muslim Brotherhood approach, saying: "The ranks of work acquired from the truthful brother (that who belongs to Muslim Brotherhood) are:

- 1- To reform himself to be strongly built, with good manners, knowledgeable, able to earn money, with the right creed, good worshipper, self- controlled, careful about his time, well organized and useful to others. These are the duties of each Muslim Brotherhood member.
- 2- To form a good Muslim home whose residents respect the Islamic ideology and keep the good Islamic manners in all life respects. The duty of each Muslim Brotherhood members is to choose his would- be wife well and get her to know her rights and duties. Another duty is to raise the children well according to the Islamic principles. Servants, too, have to be treated kindly.

- 3- To guide the society through the spread of values and the right of virtues and sins, to call for the good and prohibit the bad deeds, to take initiative to do what is good, to win the public opinion towards the Islamic ideology and make it prevalent in public life. This is the duty of each Muslim Brotherhood member individually, and duty of the whole group as an active organization.
- 4- To set the homeland free from all foreign political, economic or spiritual imperialism.
- 5- To reform the government to be actually Islamic and fulfill its mission as a servant of the nation that seeks its interest. The government is Islamic when its members are Muslims who follow the Islamic traditions and don't commit sins. This government carries out the legislation of Islam and its orders and it doesn't mind asking the help of non- Muslims . . . " (revise the message of instructions)

So, could these stages defined so precisely by Muslim Brotherhood to realize their aims have any relationship with violence? Or they are simply legitimate aims that have peaceful means and adopt democratic ways to reach aims.

Moreover, Muslim Brotherhood acknowledges constitutional struggle for the rule regime it seeks to get.

3- Al Banna stresses the principles of constitutional rule:

Hasan Al- Banna says in "The Message of the Fifth Conference": "Actually, brothers, when someone looks into the principles of the constitutional rule which are summed up in personal freedom preservation of all kinds, consultation, the drawing of power from the nation, the responsibility of rules before people and their liability to be accountable for whatever they do, and the specification of the limits of each authority, he finds that all these principles clearly apply to the instructions of Islam and its bases of rule. That's why Muslim Brotherhood believe that the constitutional rule system is the nearest in the whole world to Islam; therefore they do not accept another systems".

After this decisive talk that assures that Muslim Brotherhood don't accept a replacement to the constitutional rule system which is based on peaceful circulation of authority through acknowledged, clear, peaceful democratic mechanisms, after all this how come that we describe Muslim Brotherhood as violent or terrorist?

The right concept of Jihad in Al-Banna's ideology:

Al- Banna restricted the concept of Jihad to the right of defense against aggression, saying a truthful word at an unjust ruler, calling for what is good and prohibiting what is bad, resisting one's sins and using speech and printed work to face those who stop the callers of Allah's word from conveying it to people.

In this context, Al- Banna says: "As the ends in Islam are the noblest ones, the means, consequently, are the best, because Allah prohibited aggression when he said in Quran: "...and never assault, as Allah doesn't like aggressors". Allah, Too ordered us to be fair even with enemies or opponents, as he says: 'Never take the hatred of others as an excuse not to be fair. Be fair as this is closest to piety.'" Allah guided Muslims to absolute mercy and even when they fight they don't assault, exaggerate, distort dead bodies, steal money, violate sanctities or start with harm as they are in war the best warriors, and in peace time the most peaceful.

Muslim Brotherhood and women:

In an early stage of the history of Muslim Brotherhood group, Hasan Al-Banna set up the department of Muslim Sisters whose first supervisor was Labeeba Ahmad. He also set up the institution of "Believers' Mothers" in

Ismailia. Muslim Brotherhood conveyed their vision of women through the initiative taken by Mahdy Akef, the previous supreme Guide of the group, which included:

"Women are half the society and they are responsible for raising generations of men and women. Therefore, they deserve to be the key to paradise. Women are chaste creatures who are as honored by Allah as men, as Allah says in verse 70 of Al-Israa Sura: "We have honored Adam's posterity".

Women are wise, sober creatures who are divinely addressed in Quran and Sunna (prophetic tradition) just like men. Women hold the same responsibility as men in the legal and civil respects. Their financial disclosure is independent and all their financial dealings are legitimate without a permission from their husbands, fathers, brothers or others. The zone of a man's guardianship on his wife is confined to the matters of marital partnership only. This guardianship is that of love, compassion and consultation in return of responsibilities held by the husband. For this honored status we see:

1-That a woman has the right to share in the elections of the parliament and other similar councils.

2- She has the right to be a member in such councils as long as she keeps her chastity, neutrality and dignity without triteness.

3-She has the right to hold public offices, except for the supreme leadership and similar posts.

4-She has the right to be a judge.

5-Illiteracy spread among women, especially in the country, has to be erased.

6-Education syllabi must involve all that is suitable for the nature of women, their roles and needs.

7-She has the right to be protected everywhere in all the means of transportation and work places.

8-Muslim Brotherhood group nominated many times women on their electoral lists such as Dr. Manal Aba Al-Hasan, Dr Makarem Addeary and Jeehan Al- Halafawi.

Copts in Al Banna's ideology:

In Al Banna's messages which he sent to the patriarch, he once said: 'Your beatitude, pope Yussab, Orthodox Copts patriarch,

My blessed greetings. I write to your beatitude while in bed because of some disease. I was shocked by what is written and said nowadays about the unity of the two

components of the Egyptian nation. This unity was imposed by divine, sanctified by the patriotic passion and eternalized by the national interest. No hand can touch this unity and no tongue can do it any harm. Islam, your beatitude, ordered these who believe in it to believe in all the prophets, all holy books and all previous divine laws, announcing that all those complement each other and represent the religion and law of Allah. Therefore, it is the duty of believers to be unified according to them and never be apart. Allah says in Quran: "Allah provided you with the religion that he recommend to Noah, elevated to you, Muhammad, and recommended to Abraham, Moses and Jesus, ordering them all to establish religion and never be apart." (Ashoura Sura: Verse 13).

Islam also urged Muslims to be fair with their citizens and treat them kindly ,adopting the policy of cooperation and compassion. Allah says: "Allah doesn't prohibit you about those who didn't fight your religion and didn't get you out of your homes to be kind and fair to them, as Allah likes fair people." (Al- Momtahana Sura: Verse 8). Prophet Mohammad, peace and mercy be upon him, assigned a special commandment to the Egyptian Copts when he said: "Provide Egypt's Copts with your kind care as you have a pedigree with them." Quran, frankly, mentioned the passion of mutual kindness among the people who belong

to the two religions in Al- Maeda Sura: Verse 52)." You would definitely find the kindest to the believers, those who said we are Nasara (Christians) that is because they have priests and monks and that they are not haughty."

The Bible established the spirit of love, peace and sympathy among people and called them to like their enemies, bless those who curse them and pray for those who hate them, and this only can realize happiness on earth and spread peace among people. We believe in these facts and work on their basis. Muslim Brotherhood call for them.

The Guidance office of Muslim Brotherhood sent to its quarters this week a note that mentions that the holy duty of every Muslim is to do their best to support this national unity and strengthen this patriotic bond. I feel awfully sorry for the occurrence of some accidents that would never be committed by Muslim Brotherhood or any Muslim or any religious wise Christian who consider their religion, homeland and nation. Those accidents are undoubtedly, planned by ill – purposed forces that intend to cause trouble and abuse the national cause in such critical time and circumstances. Fortunately, Those trials haven't succeeded, and won't, Allah willing. Those childish deeds are trivial and regrettable, and we have to work

together to stop them from being repeated, to protect the eternal unity of the two components of our nation.

With this mutual cooperation we can stop conspiracies and reinforce faithful, nationalistic activities.

May Allah guide us all to what He likes and accepts, and He is the best to ask and the greatest to call the support of.

Have my greetings and respect, your beatitude. Cairo, Ar Rowda Hospital, On Jumada the Former, 17, 1366 AH, April 9 1947 AD.

Al- Banna also sent a message to the Denomination Council Deputy saying:

"Your excellency Dr. Ibrahim Fahmy Al- Mengawi Basha ,the deputy of the denomination council,

A blessed greeting from me,

I read in Al- Ahram newspaper yesterday while in hospital your great statement and wise call where you pledge the people of the nation to work hard to maintain their eternal unity. I join you in your call, wishing that the people of our dear nation would appreciate the critical circumstances that occur now in our history and prevent by all means such childish accidents that can't be accepted by any religion and don't match anyone's interest. I assure to you

how sorry I feel that they took place. I believe they were plotted by some ill-purposed people who want, secretly, to put our country in a deep fix. I take this opportunity to admonish your excellency that you said: "Whatever grievances or persecution our citizens (Copts) have, they would never accept to be protected or done justice by anybody except the king of Egypt, the constitution of Egypt and the government of Egypt." In my turn, I don't think that any Egyptian would ever think to do any harm to their citizens who would only be honored and reinforced.

Again. I thank you for your conclusion of your truthful call as you said: "Egyptians have to understand that foreign sovereignty or international manipulation would disappear, but what would really remain is that the people of Egypt, whatever creeds they have, would always live and struggle side by side until they are buried together in the same Egyptian soil."

May Allah guide us all to the good of this country.

7-Muslim Brotherhood's attitude towards the events of September 11:

Muslim Brotherhood's statement concerning the aggression against the U. S. "Shocked by the killing, blasting and damaging that have taken place recently in the U. S. and the assaults against innocent civilians,

Muslim Brotherhood express their deep sorrow and mourning and denounce strictly these accidents that oppose all human and Islamic values. They announce their opposition of all kinds of aggression against human life, peoples' freedom and man's dignity all over the world." (The statement of Muslim Brotherhood on Jumada the latter 24, 1422 A.H, September, 12, 2001 A. D.)

Muslim Brotherhood announced their denouncement and condemnation of the awful terrorist act that caused the death of thousands of innocent people and spread horror panic and damage along some spots in the U. S.. They denounce and condemn what happened out of their commitment to justice and respect of the right of life gifted by Allah to humans. This right cannot be confiscated, impinged or violated.

Peacefulness in the behavior and practices of Muslim Brotherhood:

8-Muslim Brotherhood group was established in 1928 in Ismailia town by Hasan Al- Banna who was a teacher in the ministry of education. With him there were six non-theocratic men. The group spread all over the villages and towns of Egypt and even many Arab and world countries. The group then was mostly marked with civilian, non-governmental work focus during its early practices up till

now all over the countries it spread along, through social organizations such as schools, hospitals, sports clubs, companies and scientific and cultural associations.

9-The branches of Muslim Brotherhood or the quarters where the group practiced its activities during its initial launch involved most of those social, athletic, cultural and scientific actions. These were later developed into union parliamentary and political practices through the elections of the councils representing those institutions.

That was manifest in all kinds of civil, peaceful work, as follows:

10-Muslim Brotherhood shared from its very beginning in the student union elections in Egyptian schools and universities up till now. Most of the times they could win the trust of the Egyptian students and therefore formed the student unions representing all Egyptian students.

11-They shared in the elections of professional syndicates which joined the elite of Egyptians, scholars and most of the middle class since the 80s of the last century. They won the majority in the councils representing physicians, engineers, lawyers, dentists, vets, pharmacists and others.

Their slogan was sharing, not prevailing, as they inserted in their electoral lists those who represent liberal, Nasserite and leftist trends along with independent individuals. This assures their civilian cooperative conduct, which is absolutely far from violent or terrorist practices.

12-Muslim Brotherhood shared in the elections of the Egyptian clubs of university teaching staff, and again they won the majority along the last four decades.

13-Muslim Brotherhood have shared, since the 40s of the last century, including Al- Banna himself, in the parliamentary elections.

Their sharing continued and their representation was fairly considerable. In the 2012 elections they won the majority. This assures that they believe in democratic practices ,peaceful authority circulation and rule top reach through polls boxes.

14-Despite all that the members of the group have been exposed to through their long history of torture, murder outside the legitimate frame, confiscation of properties and money and long periods of imprisonment of the leaders and other members for more than 20 years sometimes, despite all this, they have never been pushed to adopt violence against the authority which tortured, imprisoned,

killed them and confiscated their money. How come, then, would it be claimed that they adopt violence or terrorism.

15-In many countries, Muslim Brotherhood could form or share in governments, like Turkey, The Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Libya, Egypt, Malaysia, Bosnia and others. This certifies how far they are from adopting force or violence to cause change or reach rule.

16-Muslim Brotherhood set up political parties in most of the countries they worked in to practice politics, rule competitiveness, and reform. In Egypt they set up the Freedom and Justice party. They also set up Arrafah party in Turkey, The Nationalist Community for Reform in Yemen, the Islamic Work Front in Jordan, The Justice and Development party in Morocco, the Renaissance party in Tunisia and others in other countries , which means crucially that Muslim Brotherhood is a group that works within a peaceful, nationalistic, political party framework that is far from violence and terrorism.

Individual Incidents:

17-Now we shall talk about some individual incidents that some tried to attribute to Muslim Brotherhood to prove it is a violent group. These include incidents that were said to be committed by individuals who had no relationship with Muslim Brotherhood, like Khaled Shekh Mohammad,

Ramzy Yousef and Mohammad Gamal Khalifa, who absolutely had nothing to do with Muslim Brotherhood, but were mentioned in Muslim Brotherhood context on purpose to prove Muslim Brotherhood is a violent and terrorist group.

Other cases like the murdering of Annokrashi, the Egyptian prime minister in 1948, or Al Khazendar, who was a judge at the same time, were very few cases that can't be manifestation of a violent- rooted ideology of Muslim Brotherhood. The group then published documents and statements to express its formal attitude of rejecting such crimes and the committers having no connection with the group while committing their deeds. The group clearly disowned them. Therefore, the group that has millions of members cannot be judged according to the conduct of one or two of its members along a period of nearly 90 years. Those incidents were obviously individually based that didn't have the approval or the support of the group. This negates that the group is violent or terrorist. Some other incidents that were attributed to the group were deliberately plotted by security corporation and other state systems before and after the military coup in 2013. One of these accidents was the blast of Al-Qiddeesain Church in 2010 that was attributed to some Islamic groups. It was proved later that specific state

agencies were responsible for the occurrence of the accident. The trials that took place then were proved by all the world to be biased, unfair and politically based. This was manifest when 500 convictions of execution were released in only half an hour. Moreover some priests like Al- Minia Bishop, asserted that such accidents were committed by some criminals who had no connection with Muslim Brotherhood. This assures that the accusation of Muslim Brotherhood was fabricated and false. Statements one and three published by the same center can be reviewed in that respect.

Research Centre

Muslim Brotherhood group and party research unit By the researchers: Mr/ Ali Abdul– Hameed, the cassation lawyer and Mr/ Assayyed Ahmad, the cassation lawyer.

In reply to the congress project law concerning Muslim Brotherhood Group as a terrorist group.

The Crimes of the Coup in Egypt

January Revolution and democracy establishment:

The January 25, 2011 Revolution is considered a revolution against injustice and autocracy. It seeks freedom and human dignity. It aims to make Egypt a democratic country. Although security forces used deadly power against the rebels and killed more than 1500. The revolution won. A new democratic stage emerged then based in all its stages on the will of people being the genuine owners of authority.

The transitional stage was as follows:

- 1- The referendum on the constitutional modifications to determine the features of the transitional stage.
- 2- The election of the parliament.
- 3- The election of the Shura Council.
- 4- The presidential elections
- 5- The referendum on the constitution.

All these stages were accomplished in absolute freedom among all the political and revolutionary forces through forming civil societies, political parties, newspapers or T.V. channels. This also took place through the freedom of

demonstrating and assembling. There was equivalence and no exclusion of all parties. All shared with support or opposition without fear, threat or exclusion from the side of authority ,through constant and continuous censorship from the internal public opinion of all types and external public opinion of all spectra. In all these stages, the Egyptian public opinion with its electoral mechanism selected the Justice and Freedom party that follows Muslim Brotherhood group. The party won the majority in all the stages of democratic transition. Based on 2012 constitution, the legislative elections were to start in July 2013, but the coup leaders took over, being sure that the elections would be won, again, by the Freedom and Justice party, and then their lies would be refuted. The legislative elections started measures with publishing the election law and showing it to the supreme constitutional court to judge whether it goes with the constitution or not. The fragile apposition ,allied with the military, would have gone on the democratic course if it had been sure of winning. The new Egyptian constitution grants the parliament, for the first time, the right to withdraw confidence from the president if two third of the members approved that.

Based on the (152) item of the constitution, the opposition could win, sack the president and even try him. But because the opposition is a supported minority, or just a façade of the coup leaders, the democratic course and its completion could have uncovered their false claims. We expected that democratic countries, whether in the European Union, the United States or others would take the side of the values of democracy and freedom, condemn the bloody coup d'état and be biased to the international conventions concerning human rights and freedom, whatever the ruling regime is, and regardless of their opinion about its intellectual or political direction. The ruling regime reached its status through valent democratic elections, and took the side of acknowledged democratic values, committed to them and to the public rights and freedom based on international conventions and committed to those in all its policies and attitudes. However, the fore mentioned countries, including the U. S., took the side of the bloody military regime that violates all democratic values and uses all possible mechanisms to damage and restrict public rights and freedom.

The July third, 2013 coup and the destruction of the democratic course:

The coup leader announced a route map on July 3, 2013, and just before the announcement, he shut down many satellite channels, arrested the chief of the Freedom and Justice party because he refused to meet the defense minister, detained the elected president Dr. Muhammed Mursi, burnt down tens of the quarters of the freedom and Justice party and the headquarters of Muslim Brotherhood group that was legally set up according to March law 2013, and besieged all the sit- in places with armored vehicles, heavy arms and commandos troops to terrify the people in the sit- in places.

The coup leader hoped: 1) either to terrify the legitimacy supporters to leave and accept the factual reality. 2) or, to drive the zealous youth to commit violent actions, to have an excuse to use excessive and deadly force against them.

Muslim Brotherhood and their allies chose the peaceful mechanisms, according to the announcement of the supreme guide of Muslim Brotherhood, Dr- Muhammad Badea before the people in Rabea Al- Adaweyya sit-in that: "our peacefulness is stronger than gunshots", the attitude that was agreed upon by the majority of the institutions of the group and the party. Hence, the military coup leader and his followers had no choice but following

aggressive, bloody, deadly ways to stabilize the coup. Muslim Brotherhood leaders went through negotiations with many intermediaries to reach a realistic solution that could preserve the new born democracy. The intermediaries included Dr. Muhammad Al- Baradie, Catherine Ashton and others. The intermediation could succeed but the coup leader broke up the sit-ins by force, killed thousands, imprisoned more than 40 thousand, practiced regular torture against the detained, kidnapped hundreds of activists by force, detained, tortured and raped women and detained students and dismissed them of study places.

We will deal briefly with all this as follows:

First: the massacres of the coup against Muslim Brotherhood and the democracy supporters.

Second: the regular torture of the detainees.

Third: enforced kidnap cases.

Fourth: detaining thousands of the students and causing them to cut study.

Fifth: Detaining the parliament and consultation councils members along with the opposition leaders.

Sixth: decomposing political parties and shutting down satellite channels and newspapers.

Seventh: deforming the constitution and legislature to establish a military regime.

Eighth: the phony route map.

Ninth: who is the terrorist?

First: the massacres of the coup against Muslim Brotherhood and their allies:

Egypt, since the aggressive military coup on June 30, 2013, has witnessed a number of massacres that were the most violent and awful in the contemporary history, not only in Egypt, but in the whole world. For the first time in the Egyptian history, those deeds were committed by Egyptian troops against armless, peaceful people. The interim president brought by the coup promoted the coup leader to a marshal, a promotion that is known among military people to be given only to those who went through wars against enemies. However, it seems that Sisi, the coup leader, deserved that promotion through the massacres he committed against Egyptian people. Those were his wars and battles.

The following report traces some of Sisi's massacres with his coup forces, for the world to see the amount of blood

and corpses that Sisi climbed up to reach presidency. The numbers mentioned in the report are approximate as it is extremely difficult to mention the exact numbers, as the coup is careful to publish reports with much fewer numbers than the real ones.

Moreover, the follow-up is bound to only the legitimacy supporters and some media. Also, the massacres are too many, too various, too close in sequence of time, to trace in detail. Above all, many injured victims died of injury later with no follow-up. There are massacres that take place secretly and can't be accurately documented, like those in Sinai. The detained are persecuted and tortured. Some massacres are committed by the coup troops to be attributed to the legitimacy supporters, or to take revenge from some opposing soldiers and officers.

The report is built up on press sources such as RASD and Al-Jazeera networks, along with some foreign papers, international rights organizations and some anti-coup movements.

1- Bain Assarayyat massacre, July 2, 2013: the outcome is 23 martyrs.

This is the first massacre to take place after president Mursi's speech in reply to the successive threats of the military coup. The legitimacy supporters gathered in

Annahda Square to support the president. There, they were fiercely attacked by the thugs supported by the coup security troops. Twenty three were murdered inside the square, according to the formal statistics of the ministry of Health in the coup government.

2- The Republican Guard quarter massacre, July, 8, 2013, with 103 martyrs:

This is also known as the dawn massacre, because the coup troops committed it with deadly ammunition against the sit-in people gathered before the Republican Guard club while doing the dawn prayer. According to the ministry of Health sources, 57 were killed, and to that of the forensics set, 61 were killed. More than 435 were injured, some of whom died later to raise the number of martyrs to 103, including 8 women and 4 children. One of the martyrs was Ahmad Asem, the photographer whose camera captured his killer while shooting him.

3- Ramses massacre, July 15, 2013, with 10 martyrs:

The marches supporting the legitimacy came out on July 15 at Al- Fath Mosque in Ramses area.

The coup troops aided with mercenary thugs didn't let them express their opinion freely. About 10 were killed,

while hundreds were wounded, some of whom had serious injuries. Five hundreds were detained.

4- Al- Mansoura Massacre July 20, 2013, with 11 martyrs:

In one of the marches supporting the legitimacy and opposing the bloody military coup, crowds set off on Friday, Ramadan 10, after Attaraweeh prayers in Mansoura city starting from Azzeraiyeen Mosque in Mansoura Stadium area. The coup mercenary thugs soon attacked them with all kinds of weapons including gunshots, cartouche and Molotov. Many were injured and 11 were killed, including 7 men and 4 women, one of whom was "Hala Abu Sheasha" the Muslim Brotherhood girl, aged only 17. The Forensics report assured she was shot with two bullets in her back and right thigh.

5- The massacre of the authorizing of Sisi (or, the platform massacre) the dawn of July 27, 2013, with at least 130 martyrs:

After the coup leader had called his supporters to authorize him to face what he called probable terrorism which, in fact, meant nothing but the peaceful marches that support legitimacy and oppose the coup, his troops committed its awful crime close to the Rabea Al-Adaweyya sit-in, before the Nasr City Platform. The formal statistics announced the killing of more than 20 including

women, while other sources assured the number of martyrs ranged between 130 and 220, while the injured exceeded 5000. The field hospital in Rabea square announced just after the massacre that the number of the martyrs was 127, added to 4500 wounded, including 700 who were shot, fractured, wounded with cartouche shots or gas infected.

Other hundreds were treated in different hospitals and medical centers and their numbers couldn't be calculated.

This may denote that the number exceeded what was announced, as many died of injury, added to others who died after going to other hospitals to get medication.

6- The massacre of ending the sit-ins, August 14 ,2013, with at least 3000 martyrs:

This is one of the most atrocious massacres in contemporary human history. The coup troops used all kinds of deadly weapons including gunshots, firebombs, poisonous bombs, helicopters and snipers on buildings roofs, as if it was a battle field, not a sit-in of armless demonstrators.

Of course there was much dispute about the real numbers of the martyrs and wounded. According to Al- Jazeera reports, the legitimacy alliance announced the killing of

3000. According to the ministry of Health, only 700 were killed.

Rasd network asserted that the ministry of Health reported the killing of only 743. The doctors responsible for the field hospital, Rasd said, refuted the official numbers and assured that those who were murdered in Rabea massacre only, let alone Annahda, were more than 2600. The proof was that the number of the families looking for their lost members exceeded 2000, most of which actually found their relatives' dead bodies. About one thousand are still lost and their bodies haven't been found up till now. A number of dead bodies were burnt, and some people were burnt alive ,so they couldn't be recognized. The "Washington Post" said that the day of "ending the sit-ins" was the bloodiest in the history of Egypt since the break out of January 25 Revolution two years earlier. It also said that the consequences of those massacres will draw Egypt backward in the course of democracy because of the break out of violent actions and clashes in cities after ending the peaceful sit-ins in Rabea Al- Adaweyya and Annahda.

7- The second massacre in Ramses square, on August 16, 2013, with 103 martyrs:

After the uprising of all the legitimacy supporters all over Egypt in reply to the massacres of Rabea and Annahda, thousands of demonstrators gathered in Ramses square.

The coup troops that only know the language of blood and killing, faced them with a rainfall of gunshots, while snipers from helicopters above shared in killing people. 103 were killed and the number of their bodies was accurately calculated at al- Fath mosque. However, the ministry of Health announced the killing of only 37. The coup troops were about to burn the mosque down as they did with Rabea Al- Adaweyya mosque, but they couldn't as some of the girls besieged inside the mosque could contact the media and broadcast all that happened most clearly. The besiege of the mosque continued till the next morning when all those inside were detained.

8- Abu Zaabal prison massacre, August 18, 2013, with 37 martyrs, at least:

This is also known as the deportation vehicle massacre. The vehicle was on its way to Abu Zaabal prison carrying a big number of the legitimacy supporters most of whom were Muslim Brotherhood members. At least 37 died inside it.

Many eye witnesses reported details about that, some of which were that the detained inside the vehicles were

exposed to a tear gas bomb. Other witnesses assured that the detained were exposed to electric shocking after many had fainted because of the suffocating crowdedness inside the vehicle. Others also referred to that the detained had surgeries to steal their organs.

9- The massacre of October 6, 2013 with at least 51 martyrs:

It was the anniversary of the Egyptian army victory over the Zionist enemy on October 6, 1973. It seemed then that the army itself changed its fighting creed and has become more allied to the enemy than to the Egyptian people. Crowds of people on that day came out to restore their revolution in the anniversary of their victory, through sheer peaceful marches in many streets and squares in Egypt.

The coup troops, however, aided with their mercenary thugs ,attacked the peaceful marches, killed 51 and injured 268, according to the numbers officially announced by the coup government. Most of the martyrs were killed in Addokki and Ramses areas.'

10- The students massacre, with at least 6 martyrs:

The student movement witnessed massive activity against the bloody coup to maintain the restoration of legitimacy in Egypt. In reply to the peaceful stand- ups and marches of

the students, the coup troops attacked so aggressively that they broke into the campuses and student dorms, which is an unprecedented action in the Egyptian history. Those assaults resulted in killing from 6 to 8 students in many universities. Injuries are hard to count. Of course in other massacres, many students were killed with other Egyptians.

On November 21, the coup troops broke into the student dormitory at Al- Azhar university in Cairo ,arrested tens of the students, injured about 320 and killed from one to three, according to different statistics. Al- Azhar university witnessed in the last week of December the killing of two students after bloody assaults that lasted for 3 days non-stop.

Around Cairo university the coup troops attacked the "anti-coup students" march which decided to make a sit-in in Annahda square in Giza to protest against the conviction of the detained girls in Alexandria who were sentenced to 11- year- imprisonment.

Mohammad Reda, the first year engineering student in Cairo University ,was killed with three gunshots in his back, chest and pelvis.

In another scene, the coup troops broke into Cairo University campus in the evening of Wednesday January

16 to punish the young people who boycotted effectively the blood referendum and marched massively to the security management building of Giza after crossing Annahda square, to protest against the dismissal and detainment of their college mates. The troops fired gunshots, cartouche shots and teargas bombs. Two students died, while others were injured and detained.

11- The massacre of the two- day referendum on the blood constitution, with 12 martyrs:

The two- day- blood- referendum and the following day witnessed sieges, panic and chases from the security troops that people in Nahia village felt the tear gas in their homes at night in Giza. Twelve were killed during those days according to statistics while hundreds were detained and injured in different areas, only because anti-coup people insisted on peaceful demonstrating to express their right to boycott and refuse the document of the blood constitution.

12- The massacre of the third anniversary of the January 25 Revolution, with 100 martyrs, in 2014:

During the marches that commemorated the third anniversary of January 25, and while the coup troops were awarding their supporters in Tahreer square with dropping prize coupons by helicopters, the other squares with anti-

coup crowds, witnessed the killing of peaceful demonstrators.

According to some rights organizations, more than 100 were killed on Friday and Saturday, 24 and 25 January. The Forensics set sources asserted that the number of the killed people mounted to 62, all with gunshots. Others were injured and detained. About January 25, the "International federalism of human rights", via its web site, condemned the atrocious damages that took place in the third anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, which turned into another massacre that resulted in killing 64 civilians at least. It also condemned the continuity of excessive use of force by the security troops against the protesters on January 25, 2014.

13- The massacre of the 6 October city apartment on July 7, 2015:

Here, the security troops killed 13 leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood group, who formed the public committee for backing up and supporting the martyrs and detainee's families. One of those leaders was the lawyer Naser Al-Hafi, the member of the lawyers syndicate council and ex member of the parliament. All the murdered leaders exceeded the age of 50. The photo published for the victims' dead bodies, along with the testimonies of the

victims' families, tell that the interior forces detained them before killing them. The proof was that the fingers of the victims were stained with a special ink used by the police to take the finger prints of the detainees (or, criminal records certificate). This assures that the victims didn't resist the security troops, as officially alleged.

Some eyewitnesses asserted that the security troops went up to the apartment and had no resistance or fire exchange , and stayed there for more than six hours. Then, gunshots were heard, which is contrary to the statement of the Interior Ministry which asserted that the killed leaders started with firing automatic guns and pushed the security troops to reply and kill them all.

All governorates of Egypt had massacres, like in Somooaha in Alexandria ,Ashehabia squire in Damietta, Al- Arab suburb in Portsaid and others that can be described in detail in a separate analysis. Security troops even shot the followers of the martyrs' funerals who were killed in Rabea and Annahda, and killed hundreds in all the Egyptian governorates.

Second: the routine torture in the detainment custodies:

According to the second item in the international anti-torture treaty, torture simply means all types of pain or agony caused by any kind of discrimination that is incited

or accepted by any official or any person who acts officially.

Since the July 3 coup, 2013, arrest and detainment outside the law frame have been the regular routine of the coup leaders. According to many concerned rights reports, torture starts from the very beginning of detainment and includes many ways, like:

1- "The celebration": which means the reception of the detained through having two rows of soldiers who hit the detained with sticks and hard objects the very moment they get off the deportation vehicle, on until they get into the custody places.

2- Unclothing:

During investigation, the detained are unclothed and stand all bare before the investigators for long periods, during which, as many had witnessed, they are beaten with sticks and electrically shocked in some sensitive areas in their bodies.

Water is used during electric shocking to increase the feeling of pain.

3- Sexual aggression:

The coup security sets resort to sexual torture as a means of humiliating the detained and pushing them to sign any

statement or confession. They threaten to rape, use hard objects and get them into asses of the detained or rape them directly. The ways used involved male and female young people. Many girls were harassed, while others were raped . Various rights organizations documented these aggressions in detail, though some of the detained preferred not to talk about that not to harm their names with their families.

4- Medical careless, and medicine banning:

The coup security forces deliberately put the detained, especially the elderly and the ill, in places that had no human potentials, like Tora B993 prison which is strictly guarded and known as "the Scorpion Prison". The detained are not medically examined at a regular basis. Medicines are not provided to them even on their expense.

This led to the death of tens of the detained, especially aged patients.

5- Visit prohibition:

The coup authorities prohibited visiting the detained by their families or even their lawyers for long periods to make the detained feel desperate and depressed. When visits are allowed, the detainee's families have to wait for

hours or even days to see them for not more than five minutes sometimes, through a glass wall, with the presence of the national security people. This costs the detainee's families much money.

Third:

Cases of enforced disappearance.

Enforced disappearance, according to the international treaty for protecting people from enforced disappearance, and according to the second item, is defined as. "Arresting, detaining, kidnapping or any other form of freedom deprivation by the state officials, or individuals who are supported or permitted by the state to do so, with no admittance of doing so, or hiding the place of the kidnapped person or his destiny, giving him no legal protection."

According to this international definition, the coup authorities resorted to the enforced disappearance, with all the world countries and rights organization knowing about it. The first person to use this against was president Dr. Mohammad Mursi. He was taken to an unknown place without investigations. The U.N. Secretary General declared that enforced disappearance applied to the case of the kidnapped Egyptian president. This crime has become frequent, as more than one thousand cases were

documented. However, the EU hasn't cared about that until one of the Italian subjects was kidnapped and regularly tortured to death. That was Julio Regini. Accordingly, the EU Parliament session was held on Thursday March 10, 2016 where hundreds of enforced disappearance cases were documented, added to other violations. We can say that this crime is committed daily in Egypt, usually against young anti-coup activists. Sometimes this crime is accompanied with murdering the kidnapped person and throwing his dead body in public roads, or alleging the murdered person appeared before his death and exchanged fire with the security troops which had to shoot him to death in defense.

Enforced disappearance is one of the crimes against humanity according to the international charters. Was, then, Sisi held accountable for this crime and other anti-human crimes, such as torture and collective murdering?!!

Fourth: Arresting thousands of students and dismissing them from study places:

As coup leaders follow the policy of burnt land against Muslim Brotherhood Group and their allies, they focused on the youth, especially the students since July 3 so far. More than 5000 students have been detained, and hundreds have been dismissed of study places. The

authorities deprived them of their right to study in secondary schools and universities. They were detained for long periods during which many of them were killed.

Fifth: Arresting the parliament and consultation council members, along with opposition figures:

The coup leaders arrested the representatives who were elected after January 25 revolution, in both the parliament and the consultation councils, along with other opposing and public figures. Their numbers exceeded 1700. Those members had had millions of votes when they were elected. They were charged with belonging to a terrorist group and a banned party, although they had got their legislative posts through public will in the first democratic elections in the history of Egypt.

Sixth: Decomposing the political parties, shutting down the newspapers and satellite channels and decomposing the private societies:

Since the first moment of the July 3, 2013 coup, and just before announcing the statement of the coup, tens of the Freedom and Justice party quarters had been burnt down by the national security and intelligence agents. Many TV channels that belonged to Muslim Brotherhood Group and the Freedom and Justice party were shut down, including Misr 25 channel, Al- Hafez channel and Shabab

25 channel. The Freedom and Justice newspaper was banned along with Ash-Shabab newspaper. The Freedom and Justice party was decomposed. The chief of Al- wasat party and his deputy were arrested. The chief of Istiklal party and his deputy were detained. All these measures were taken to prevent any democratic practices or any probability to achieve reconciliation, and to push the state to civil war or excessive violence, to justify the aggressive measures taken by the coup regime.

More than 1500 civilian societies that worked in many social and cultural fields have been shut down as they were alleged to belong to Muslim Brotherhood. Their money, too, was confiscated.

Seventh: Preaching the constitution and law to establish a military regime:

"This means to achieve some subjective purposes and private benefits out of the constitutional and legislative text instead of achieving public interests based on generality and impartiality".

Since the July 3, 2013 coup, when the 2012 constitution was disabled and a temporary constitutional declaration was published, many legislations were issued, not to complete the democratic course or realize the revolution

goals, but to restrict rights and freedom, stop political activation and ban anti-coup political opponents.

Some important of these are:

- 1- An enactment that restricts the right of demonstration.
- 2- The terrorist beings enactment that aims to destroy any organized political opposition.
- 3- The enactment of military verdicts to prosecute civilians before military judgeship.
- 4- An enactment that aims to immune the government contracts rebutted before judgeship, to establish the state of corruption.

All these enactments are void and violate the constitutional principles and the international charters.

The coup leaders also fortified the coup with some conventional texts in the modified constitution issued in January 2014, including:

- 1- Fortifying the post of the minister of defense by making him only appointed by the military council (item 234).
- 2- Prosecuting civilians before military judgeship (item 204); consequently, the constitution acknowledges exceptional judgeship.

3- The constitution prevents the parliament members from discussing the army budget or that of the judicial sets in detail, to be inserted as one item (item 185).

Eighth: The formality of the route map:

The coup leader declared a route map that included legislative and presidential elections, a new constitution and a national reconciliation to set up a democratic regime.

However, the items of the route map were not carried out, as the military council controlled the political scenery.

The 2014 constitution was provided without real participation, by an appointed, not elected, committee, unlike the one hundred -committee that had set the 2012 constitution.

The sessions of the fifty- committee were no broadcast. The presidential elections were conducted, where the coup leader was candidate, although he announced in many occasions he wouldn't run for this post. The elections were more like a referendum. The coup leader had only one competitor, and he finally got 97% of the correct votes. This took us back to the old autocratic regime. All media succumbed to the leader. The parliament elections were depressive to the public opinion.

No real party was set up. All the parties were made by security sets. Thus, the political life was militarized in Egypt after July 3, 2013. All these stages were carried out while oppressing Muslim Brotherhood members and their allies who had reached the rule top before through a real democratic process, and not a false one that is based on oppression and blood.

Nineth: Who is the terrorist?

Since the nineties of the last century, autocratic regimes resorted to the scare crow of "fighting terrorism" to legitimize their oppressive deeds against their peoples. The international criminal court defined "terrorism" as: "using force or threat of using force to make a political change ,or, it is the deliberate, regular murdering of civilians to spread terror and insult innocent people to achieve some political gains.

According to crime experts, terrorism is the violent actions that aim to create a state of fear, which is directed to the followers of a certain religion ,a political group or a civilian ethnicity to achieve political gains or others on their expense.

The coup regime, since July 3, 2013, is actually a model of terrorism with all its features and definition. It resorted to absolute violence of all kinds against an elected civilian

authority and against the institutions of this authority, which led to the killing of tens of thousands, the enforced disappearance of hundreds and the detainment of more than 40 thousand , some of whom are subject to regular, aggravated torture. Muslim Brotherhood group and all the revolution and freedom supporters are the victims of Sisi's terrorist regime which pushes the state to bloody violence to justify his deeds and get support with the excuse of fighting terrorism, which he makes and nourishes with all his criminal actions.

All these are documented crimes committed by general Abdul- Fattah As-Sisi, the leader of the army coup and his supporting security agents. They all committed terrorist crimes according to the international law, the U N charter, the international criminal court charter and the international charters concerned with human rights.

These crimes are against humanity.

Genocide crime isn't dropped by obsolescence, however long the period is.

All those who shared in these crimes have to be prosecuted, and we are not going to give up these just rights. The national security of any state is to protect the interests of its citizens inside and outside its borders. The

recent definition of national security is the state of quietness and civilian peacefulness inside the state.

The regime of the dictator Abdul- Fattah As-sisi is a model of a terrorist, dictatorial regime. It threatens the Egyptian and international security as its policies inevitably lead to extremism, and nourish international terrorism. Dictatorial regimes are the main causes of global terrorism.

The united States, represented in its executive and legislative authorities, is supposed to condemn and face the terrorism of the Egyptian regime, out of its internal constitutional commitment to the international law and the international treaties concerned with human rights.

The values of freedom, democracy and power circulation through free and valent elections are universal values that we commit to ideologically, apply and practice. The American congress has to take the side of these values to achieve the interests of its people and preserve their principles, instead of ignoring all the violations and crimes committed by the Egyptian regime. The congress shouldn't have criticized a political, civilian group that reached the rule top democratically and reacted to the coup peacefully and will always commit to peaceful mechanisms until the coup is ousted and the democratic course is completed.

The Muslim Brotherhood group is still the most powerful in the Egyptian political field, and it is still able to run for any democratic political competition, despite all the deadly strokes it gets.

The coup regime endeavored to drag the group into violence, but it didn't and won't succeed in that.

We reached the rule top through the free people's will, and we will get it back soon the same way.

The American congress has to preserve the American national security by committing to its constitution and the global charters and taking the side of freedom and democracy values, instead of taking the side of criminal bloody regimes that have to be prosecuted for their crimes, against the people of Egypt.

The Egyptian people, voters and the wise Egyptian public opinion that seeks freedom all observe and follow those who stand by their freedom and interests, and who go against them. The Egyptian people will soon restore their sovereignty and hold accountable all who shared in violating their rights and freedom.

The legal team of the freedom and Justice party and the Muslim Brotherhood group.

The reply of the legal team of the freedom and Justice party and the Muslim Brotherhood group to the law project presented to the American parliament to insert Muslim Brotherhood group as a terrorist group .

Those concerned with the statement are:

- 1- The American white house.
- 2- The American parliament.
- 3- The American Senate.
- 4- The American Ministry of State.
- 5- The Democratic Party.
- 6- The Republican Party.
- 7- President Barak Obama.
- 8- Paul Ryan (the parliament chief)
- 9- Hillary Clinton.
- 10- Donald Trump.
- 11- Ted Cruise.
- 12- Mario Diaz Platt.
- 13- Bernie Sanders.
- 14- The New York Times.
- 15- The Washington post.
- 16- The Time.