letter from Cairo

Muslim Brotherhood
A long history of violence
Fourth Issue September 2015

Editorial

Muslim Brotherhood Schizophrenia

Muslim Brotherhood, umbrella organization for violent and terror groups

Clarion Project: "We are Now in the Retaliation Phase", MB Representative

A British report unveils MB, world terror organizations link

French Documentary & Book resemble Muslim Brotherhood to Nazis, Fascists

Address: 2 Estad el-Bahary St, Nasr City-Cair   SIS Website: http://sis.gov.eg   Email: letterfromcairo@gmail.com
Muslim Brotherhood
A long history of violence and blood

Since its inception, the Muslim Brotherhood has provided theological justification for violent acts of terrorism committed by militant Islamist groups. This issue of "Letter from Cairo" provides an overview of the history of the Muslim Brotherhood looking at its activities with special focus upon the origins of the Muslim Brotherhood’s paramilitary branch, the ‘Secret Apparatus’, and the central role it has held within the movement throughout its history. The ideology of the Muslim Brotherhood gave rise to various militant Islamists groups worldwide such as Al-Qa’ida, Islamic State, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab and Al-Qassam Brigades among others.

The experience of the Muslim Brotherhood in power 2012-2013; The Egyptian Revolution against the Muslim Brotherhood 2013; and the current situation in Egypt is a proof that the MB advocates the use of violence against civilians. Within a short period after he came to power in June 2012, serious public opposition developed against incumbent president Muhammad Morsi. In late November 2012, Morsi granted himself powers to legislate without judicial oversight or review of his acts, effectively placing himself above oversight of any kind, including the Judiciary. He also placed a draft constitution to a referendum that led to wide-scale protests that his government was attempting to impose upon the country the Muslim Brotherhood’s Islamist agenda. This triggered mass protests against the Morsi government and against the Muslim Brotherhood in general.

During the June 2013 revolution in Egypt, Morsi, at the time President of Egypt, contacted Mohammed Zawahiri, brother of al-Qa’ida leader Ayman Zawahiri. Recently disclosed intercepts of the call on 30 June 2013 reveal Morsi inciting Zawahiri to rise against the Egyptian military in Sinai and requesting Zawahiri to compel all jihadi elements to come to the aid of the Muslim Brotherhood.
Muslim Brotherhood
Schizophrenia reveals their lies and real intents

The Brotherhood since its inception in 1928 had been involved in a spiral of violence and bloodshed in Egypt until its member and theorizer, Sayed Qutb (1906-1966), indoctrinated Brotherhood violence in the 1960s. Since then, terror has been the Brotherhood’s standby doctrine, unleashed through the organization's militant allies against the Egyptian state and population whenever it wishes to escalate a confrontation with its alleged Egyptian “enemies”. Schoolteacher and preacher Hassan Al-Banna founded the Brotherhood in 1928 for the express purpose of driving British troops out of Egypt in general and the Suez Canal region in particular. The Brotherhood created an armed resistance group to fulfill this aim. The group later developed into an organized body known as the Secret Apparatus which emerged as an idea in the 1930s, conducting terrorist operations against British officials and military in Cairo and the Canal region.

Hakamiya & Takfirim in Qutb's doctrine

The incarcerations of the 1960s witnessed the production of prison writings by Brotherhood members. Qutb’s "Milestones on the Road" was incontestably the most famous. It indoctrinated violence as the main intellectual staple of the Brotherhood organization. Its methodology banked on reviving controversial or even defunct Islamic doctrines to serve Qutb’s political ideology. In Milestones, Qutb denounces the Muslim society of Egypt as living in jahiliya (ignorance), a term that refers to the pre-Islamic period in which people were ignorant of Islam and its ethos.

Qutb uses the term jahiliya to stigmatise Western-educated elites in Egypt and around the Muslim world. According to Qutb, secularised Western education during the colonial period corrupted religious learning and practice. Egyptian Muslims became ignorant of Islam and thus ready for a Western intellectual invasion, manifested in their adoption of foreign political institutions, such as codified French law, parliamentary legislation and national citizenship. These institutions defy God’s hakamiya (rule/exclusive jurisdiction), another term which Qutb uses to mean the exclusive application of Islamic law and institutions in the Muslim community. Hakamiya was first voiced in the seventh century, when a rebellious group known as the Khawarij (the dissenters) fought the fourth rightly guided caliph Ali bin Talib. The group censured Ali’s acceptance of arbitration with his rebellious Damascus governor Muawiya bin Abi Sufyan after winning the war against him. The Khawarij argued that the arbitration defied God’s hakamiya, which designated him the ruler and not Muawiya. Following the Khawarij incident, hakamiya seems to have faded away in Islamic history before Qutb revived the term and its significance in the 20th century.
Hakamiya, in Qutb’s view, must be restored to “revive Islam” among the “misguided” Muslim Egyptians, who “worship” Western thought and institutions instead of God. The final goal is to renounce parliamentary legislation and Western-based laws. 

In Egypt and to institute those of Islam. The steps to realize hakamiya follow a Qutbi procedure that simulates the history of seventh-century Muslims: a community of “true” Muslim believers expressing full submission to hakamiya is to be founded; the community would emigrate from the jahiliya society to an Islam-receptive region; it would then call for jihad (peaceful or armed struggle) against the jahiliya Muslims and non-Muslims until they submit to God’s rule. Qutb facilitates these steps with a new religious classification of citizenship or what he calls the social tie. The classification recognizes “religion” versus “nationality” as the basis of citizenship around the world. As Qutb argues, religion, not the place of birth, is a human choice and thereby ought to be the grounds for communal identity.

Qutb furthers his religious classification by demanding proper “Islamic behaviour and action” from every Muslim member of the community as proof of his/her faith. In his view, the classical pronunciation of the shahada (the admission of the unity of God and the prophethood of His Messenger Muhammad) is not enough to verify the Muslim’s faith in Islam. Further behavioral proof, like submitting to Sharia law, is needed to ascertain such belief.

Qutb revived the entire faith-component category to discredit Muslims who embraced Western-oriented thought and institutions and hence defied hakamiya.
In 1942, the secret apparatus became a recognized body within the Brotherhood, this time assassinating Egyptian state officials for attempting to stop the organization's operations against the British. Some of its victims were judge Ahmed Al-Khazindar Bey, shot down on his way to work in 1947 on the grounds of sentencing Brotherhood youth to prison for killing British personnel in Cairo, and prime minister Mahmoud Al-Nuqrashi Pasha, assassinated in 1948 for disbanding the organization and putting its members on trial on criminal charges.

For years, the Brotherhood gained sympathy among the Egyptian population for: selling itself as a resistance group first against the British occupation of Egypt and then against Jewish ultra-nationalists in Palestine; appealing to the Islamic sensibilities of Muslim Egyptians by preaching Islamic morals and ethics; distributing charitable funds to the poor and...
needy; opposing consecutive Egyptian regimes; and, most importantly, suffering detentions, torture and imprisonment during the rule of former Egyptian president Gamal Abdel-Nasser.

As a result of plotting an assassination attempt on Nasser’s life in 1954, some Brotherhood members, including the renowned judge Abdel-Kader Awda (1906-1954), were sentenced to death, and others like Qutb were incarcerated. The Brotherhood showdown with the Egyptian government instigated the narrative of violence in the organization's politico-religious doctrines.

Brotherhood began its path of blood with the assassination of Ahmed Maher, then Egyptian prime minister during the reign of King "Farouk", at the entrance to parliament in February 24, 1945. The assassin was a young lawyer Mahmoud El-Eisawy. The assassination was because ‘Maher’ made ‘Al-Banna’ lose parliamentary elections 1944.

MB group blew up Miami cinema and metro cinema in Cairo in 1946 and 1947 respectively. Further Muslim brothers placed explosives in police stations in Cairo 1947.

The assassination of Judge Ahmed Al-Khazendar on March 22, 1948 in revenge for a ruling he had issued against some MB members.

The assassination of Imam of Yemen “Yahya Muhammad Hamid” on February 17, 1948. Hassan Al-Banna, founder of Muslim Brotherhood, plotted a military coup against Yahya Muhammad Hamid and the group succeeded in assassinating him on February 17, 1948.

The assassination of Mahmoud Fahmi an Nukrashi, the then prime minister of Egypt, who made a decision to dissolve the group 1948. Nukrashi Pasha was assassinated on December 28, 1948 in the main building of the Ministry of Interior by MB member Abdel Meguid Ahmed Hassan who disguised in a police officer uniform.

Bombing of the Eastern company for Ads in Downtown Cairo on (12/11/1948), which led to (Demolition of the surrounding buildings / martyrdom of some citizens and police personnel / wounding of several people).


Bombing of the Court of Appeal on (12/1/1949) in order to burn and ruin the evidence of the case of the MB.
Qutb’s views received outstanding recognition from various militant groups in Egypt and around the world. By the 1970s, Qutb’s Milestones had become the manifesto for jihadi terrorists who sought religious legitimacy for their operations. Its followers range from famous Al-Qaeda members to the lesser-known members of the "Takfir wal-Hijra" organization. The latter, which, as its name indicates, denounces the community as infidel, calls for emigration, and, of course, a return to purify the Muslim community of paganism.

In 1977, the group’s leader, Shukri Mustafa (1942-1978), was put on trial for the kidnapping and murder of former minister of religious endowments Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Al-Dhahabi. Some of Qutb’s internationally known followers are the "Jihad" organization that assassinated former Egyptian president Anwar Al-Sadat and "Al-Gamaa Al-Islamiya", responsible for the murder of over 60 people, mostly tourists, in the 1997 Luxor attacks in southern Egypt. The "Al-Gamaa Al-Islamiya" leader Omar Abdel-Rahman is currently imprisoned in the US for seditious conspiracy related to the 1993 bombings of the World Trade Centre in New York.
Qutb’s theorization was never just a manifesto of violence for militant followers, but rather was a disciple’s indoctrination into the Muslim Brotherhood’s methods of political activity. Qutb’s theories of jahiliya and hakamiya dwelled in the subconscious mind of the Brotherhood collective: only political occasion decided when the Brotherhood would submerge or emerge these theories. The Brotherhood even excelled in further abusing Sharia doctrines beyond Qutb’s ingenuity. It employed, for instance, the classical Islamic tactics of taqiyah (momentarily hiding one’s intentions in order to avert harm) to preserve its eventual goal of forming an Islamic-state. The Brotherhood espoused a taqiyah strategy, deferring any confrontation with the state’s institutions and officials until the time was ripe for an Islamic-state replacement. More beneficial was the image of pragmatism that taqiyah gave to the Brotherhood versus the radicalism of other Islamist groups. First, the group views itself as the community of pure religion, a fact which explains the phenomenon of intra-Brotherhood marriages and the employment of Brotherhood members in various state positions to the exclusion of non-Brotherhood members. Second, the organization conducts missionary work in its Egyptian Muslim milieu instead of the classical call for Islam in a non-Muslim community. At political confrontations like those witnessed in July 2013, Brotherhood preachers and allies split the society into two camps: the “us” camp, the Brotherhood defenders of Islam, and the “them” camp, Islam’s disbelieving enemies.

Reinforcing the hakamiya is the renunciation of liberalism, nationalism and secularism as kufr (apostasy) by Brotherhood supporters. According to revived Islamist doctrines, disbelief in God has penal repercussions. At the personal level, a politician propagating ideas of disbelief may face death if he/she does not stop his advocacy after receiving fair warning. At the communal level, the doctrines require banning kufr thoughts and ideas.

Crowning Brotherhood steps towards hakamiya is the ultimate goal of establishing an Islamic caliphate in lieu of the current Muslim majority.
nation-states.

The first steps were expressed by reinforcing the religious articles of the Egyptian Constitution drafted and ratified during Brotherhood rule in 2012. Article 219 identified the Sunni creed as a limitation to the interpretation of Article 2, which recognises the Sharia as the main source of legislation. It refers to Sunnism in the revived term ahl al-sunna wal-gamaa (the people of the Prophetic traditions). It is constructed in state-like form, based on uncontested obedience to its leader/preacher, referred to as the al-murshid al-aam (the supreme guide). On joining the Brotherhood, a new member must swear the oath of allegiance, which reads as follows:

“I contract with God... to adhere firmly to the message of the Muslim Brotherhood, to strive on its behalf, to live up to the conditions of its membership, to have full confidence in its leadership and to obey absolutely, under all circumstances. I swear by Allah on this and make my oath of loyalty by Him. To what I say, God is my witness.”

This oath morally obligates Brotherhood members to surrender their will to their leadership in the service of the group and ultimately Islam. The motto of al-sam' wal-taa (listening and obeying) obligates Brotherhood members to dedicate time, service and religious alms to the organisation and in contrast trumps state symbols like the Egyptian national anthem and flag as being signs of “paganism”. A gradual Brotherhood takeover plan of the state’s powers comprises instituting Brotherhood members in key official posts. Head of the Salafist Nour Party, Younis Makhyoun is said to have claimed that 13,000 jobs went to Brotherhood members and supporters during the organization’s rule in 2012-2013. This act by the Brotherhood’s administration was indeed one of the largest acts of nepotism in the modern history of Egypt.

The new Brotherhood officials would run the state to the benefit of the organization and its goals, while the old officials would remain in disempowered positions in accordance with the Islamic doctrine of al-mualafatu qulubuhum (those whose hearts are to be reconciled). By distributing zakat (religious alms) among the destitute and the needy, the Brotherhood further applied the al-mualafatu qulubuhum doctrine in dealing with the impoverished in Egyptian society. It bought these people’s loyalty with charitable work in return for their votes at the ballot box.

---

**Part of the list of terrorists released by Morsi (more than 100)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>THE CHARGE</th>
<th>THE PUNISHMENT</th>
<th>KIND OF PARDON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ghraib Al-Shahat Ahmed El-Gohary</td>
<td>The killing of Christian &amp; Fakery Fakhry Samargos &amp; the headmaster of the Franciscan School in the events of Nur Mosque</td>
<td>Death Sentence</td>
<td>Exemption from the original punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ahmed Abdul Qader Bakri Ahmad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death Sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attia Abdel Samie Mahmoud Attia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Life Sentence</td>
<td>Exemption from the remaining penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Al-Sayed Saber Al-Sayed Katab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hassan Khaled Osman</td>
<td>The assassination of police and security personnel</td>
<td>Death Sentence</td>
<td>Exemption from the original punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shaban Ali Abd Al-Gany</td>
<td>Participation in (21) Terrorist Attacks</td>
<td></td>
<td>It has been reduced to 15 years, then he was released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Atef Musa Musa Said</td>
<td></td>
<td>Life Sentence</td>
<td>Exemption from the remaining penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ahmed Mahmoud Hamam</td>
<td>Assassination attempt of Mubarak in Ras El Teen Palace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mohammed Mohammed Ismael</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hassan Kaid Taha Rizk</td>
<td>Number of terrorist attacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Abd Al-Hamed Musa Osman</td>
<td>Assassination of Maj. Gen. Al Shemy and his forces, Number of other assassinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Abou-Ela Mohamed Abd Rabo</td>
<td>Killing of police personnel / terrorist attack on a tourism bus / assassination of the writer 'Farag Foda'</td>
<td>Life Sentence</td>
<td>Exemption from the remaining penalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In April 2015, the British “9 Bedford Row International” published a report on the Muslim Brotherhood that detailed its inception, activities and link to the world terror organizations. The report highlighted that the Muslim Brotherhood directly and indirectly cofunded up to 335 extremist Muslim groups. The report reviewed the Muslim Brotherhood’s link to such organizations as Al-Qaeda.

It noted that Al-Qaeda late Chief Osama Bin Laden founded his terror network with the help of Muslim Brotherhood’s leaders and members at the Muslim Brotherhood’s international network. Documents reveal that Osama Bin Laden met in Saudi Arabia in August 1988 with Ayman Al-Zawahiri, a then member of the MB before joining the ranks of the Jihadist group, and with Abdullah Azzam, the MB jihadist figure.

In May 2012, a number of masked men raising black flags, symbolic of Al-Qaeda, showed up in Al-Abassia District (Cairo, Egypt) while surrounding Muhammad Al-Zawahiri, brother of Ayman Al-Zawahiri, Chief of the Al-Qaeda. They called for jihad and they chanted the relevant slogans. A number of the MB and their affiliates of other terror organizations chanted for the late Al-Qaeda chief Osama Bin Laden during one of the protests at Rabaa Square on July 12, 2013.

The British “9 Bedford Row International” detected talks between Khairat Al-Shater, Deputy General Guide of the MB, and Ayman Al-Zawahiri, Al-Qaeda Chief, during the rule of the ousted President Mohammed Morsi.

Talks were centered on transferring USD 25 million by the MB to Al-Qaeda Chief in return for securing Al-Qaeda’s support to the MB rule in Egypt, in addition to providing support and good training for the terrorist Ansar Beit al-Maqdis group.

The report also disclosed the link between the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas, which is an extension to the MB. Hamas was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a member of the MB in Palestine and the group was made public in August 1988, as a branch of the MB in Palestine. In its manifesto, Hamas said it is an Islamic resistance movement which is the right-hand of the MB.

The US State Department designated Hamas as a terror organization in 1997. Under ousted President Mohammed Morsi, the Egyptian government granted citizenship to 13000 Palestinians, mostly from Hamas. It is worth mentioning that Hamas facilitated access of armed elements and arms, too, to terror organizations in Sinai.
through tunnels. Hamas also organized many protests and parades in Gaza against the June 30th Revolution in support of the MB.

Meanwhile, the ideologies of Ansar Beit Al-Maqdis, founded in 2012 as a Salafist Jihadist movement, were based on those of the extremist (Takfiri) MB figure Sayyed Qutb. At first, Belt Al-Maqdis disclosed that Israel is No 1 enemy. Since 2013, the group expanded their activities in Sinai and a number of governorates in Egypt, launching attacks against the military and police. The terror group targeted the gas pipeline in Northern Sinai 15 times, connecting to both Jordan and Israel, under the Supreme Council of Armed Forces’ rule of Egypt (2011-2012). Yet, when the former president came to power they stopped such attacks. However, only two days after Morsi was removed from power, they restarted targeting the pipelines.

In all its footages and statements, the terror group quoted many paragraphs by the founder of the MB Hassan al-Banna. The statement by MB figure Mohammed el-Beltagui, following Morsi’s ouster, that violence in Sinai would come to a halt the moment Morsi is reinstated confirms the link between the two sides.

In 2014, the US Department of State listed the Ansar Beit Al-Maqdis as a terror organization. So far, there appears no clear-cut link between the MB and the IS although both ideologies are almost identical. Sheikh Yousef el-Qaradawi, MB spiritual guide, said IS Chief Abu Bakr el-Baghdadi was an MB member when he was young.

In that context, a number of the MB members sent a letter to the US President Barack Obama, calling on him to renegotiate the Egyptian air strike against IS camps in Libya, conducted in retaliation for slaying 21 Egyptian copts by the terror organization. The British “9 Bedford Row International” highlighted that the MB were involved in indirect funding of armed groups in Iraq, Syria and Libya, using the financial and political support of the anti-Egypt Qatar-Turkey axis. Assassination, bombing, car bombs: This is how extremist groups support MB after their personal focus on the military and police forces. They targeted civilians and judges, staged a failed assassination attempt against the then minister of the interior Muhammad Ibrahim, the bombing of Al-Mansoura Security Directorate building on December 14, 2013 and Cairo Security Directorate building on January 24, 2014.

The Muslim Brotherhood and their affiliates "Ansar Beit Al-Maqdis" were involved in assassinating a number of state security officers. The group led a number of attacks in Sinai, such as Karm al-Qawadis on October 24, 2014, the Al-Arish bombings on January 29, 2015. They also targeted a number of checkpoints of the Armed Forces on July 1, 2015 using car bombs and other weapons. The MB and "Ansar Beit Al-Maqdis" were also involved in the assassination of Prosecutor General Hisham Barakat, who was killed in a car bomb on June 29, 2015, the murder of the bodyguard of a judge who presided over the espionage case, where Morsi is a defendant and the murder of a son to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeal. They also collaborated in the murder of three district attorneys and one citizen in Al-Arish City, hours after Morsi was referred to the Grand Mufti of Egypt. Such attacks underline the level of coordination between both organizations. They also confirm that the MB put forward scenarios before Morsi’s trials, targeting and hunting down the judiciary staff in case of any rulings against the ousted president and his clique.
A documentary and book under the title “The Muslim Brotherhood” were released in France by researcher and filmmaker Michel Prazan. The documentary details the MB’s organization since its inception till present. The documentary discloses the role of Nazism is establishing and supporting the Muslim Brotherhood organization as a religious movement that counters “atheist” communism. The researcher traces the birth of the secret apparatus of the Muslim Brotherhood, which is a kind of a Jihadist militia composed of 1000-2000 strongmen who received training on different fighting styles. Their goal was to defend the major causes of Islam acting upon orders from MB leaders. The documentary shows how the structure of the Muslim Brotherhood is built on the model of the contemporary European fascist parties, for example blind obedience to the leader, the presence of a military secret apparatus, and some rituals like taking oath to commitment and other related fascist aspects.

The documentary indicates the link between the Ikhwan (Brotherhood) and the US in early stages, saying former US President Eisenhower made direct contacts with the MB through Said Ramadan in 1953 and held a very successful meeting. According to the documentary, Eisenhower provided political support and financial assistance to the Muslim Brotherhood. French Documentary & Book resemble Muslim Brotherhood to Nazis, Fascists

Author Michel Prazan

Michaël Prazan
FRÈRES MUSULMANS
Enquête sur la dernière idéologie totalitaire
Grasset

FRÈRES MUSULMANS
Enquête sur la dernière idéologie totalitaire

Du Caire à Tunis, de Gaza aux camps afghans d’Al-Qaïda, on le suit dans le bureau de Khairat al-Shater, le vice-Guide suprême de la Confrérie, le salon de Rachid Ghannouchi, leader du parti tunisien Ennahda, ou les appartements de l’Institut français de Londres où se confie Noman Benotman, un terroriste repenti, naguère proche de Ben Laden. A travers ses échanges avec eux, avide de comprendre leurs principes, leurs buts, leur organisation, leur expansion fulgurante, leurs méthodes d’action et leurs ambiguïtés, l’auteur fait le récit d’une histoire presque centenaire, émaillée de succès, de répressions et de zones d’ombres. Entre les dirigeants haut placés qui jurent ne vouloir que la démocratie et les salafistes moins prudents, les discours pacifistes se mêlent aux harangues antisémites et aux invitations au jihad pour dessiner le visage trouble de la puissante confrérie islamiste.

Une enquête inédite et haletante.

Clarion Project:
"We are Now in the Retaliation Phase", MB Rep. in Turkey

The Clarion Project, founded in 2006, said Muslim Brotherhood-linked television stations based in Turkey have been calling on supporters to use violent means in Egypt in an attempt to overthrow President Sisi and his army-backed government and return the country to Muslim Brotherhood rule, adding that the official Muslim Brotherhood representative in Turkey, Ashraf Abdulgaffar, made a similar call, advocating a policy of "an eye for an eye."

The Clarion Project quoted Abdulgaffar as saying "We are now in the retaliation phase. They [Sisi’s government] must taste pain, because there are traitors. My message to the Egyptian people is this: Stand firm and be ready for all sacrifices and prices to be paid."

Other statements went much further. A “communiqué” issued by an organization claiming to be the “Revolutionary Youth,” and broadcast on Muslim Brotherhood Rabaa TV, threatened to launch terrorist attacks on foreign nationals in Egypt. The televised statement gave a warning to all foreign nationals until February 11 to leave Egypt, saying "after that they may become targeted by the movements of revolutionary retribution."

The communiqué went on to threaten foreign businesses saying, "All foreign companies operating on Egyptian soil have an opportunity until February 20 to withdraw all their franchises from Egypt and cease their operations." If they fail to do so, the group threatens, "all their projects may be targeted by the rebels."

Muhammad Nasser, a commentator on the Brotherhood-linked Misr al Aan TV was just as blunt saying: “It is time to begin armed struggle.”

Carnegie on Muslim Brotherhood Failures

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace published a paper under the title “The Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood’s Failures”. In that paper, Carnegie researcher Ashraf El-Sherif said that “the organization’s inclusion in the political system did not lead to its democratization and modernization, as some observers had predicted it.” He noted that the “Ideological hollowness and opportunism undercut the Brotherhood’s claims to a legitimate Islamic democratic project and the organization’s structural deficits led it to be widely distrusted.”

The writer discusses three key primary faults made by the Brotherhood. First, it “misread the situation and moved to political dominance too quickly.” Second, he noted that the “Muslim Brotherhood was shallow and opportunistic.” And third, the writer notes that “the Muslim Brotherhood was incapable of adaptations,” and that "its rigid hierarchical structure prevented it from successfully reacting to rapid societal changes.”
This report shed light on the violence in Egypt and asserted that MB militias, Isis affiliated Ansar Beit Almaqds and Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt) have launched (331) terrorist operations in the first quarter of 2015, with (107) attacks in March. It also mentioned that Isis affiliate Ansar Beit Almaqds has launched (17%) of these attacks in Sinai, whereas the Brotherhood militia and Ajnad Masr have launched the rest of the operations in (21) governorates.

In the sixth edition of its monthly Egypt Security Watch Briefings released in March 2015, the Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP) issued a comprehensive report titled "Egypt’s Security: Threat and Response". Notable developments from the briefing include:

- **March 2015** saw the continuation of a high rate of terror attacks, with 107 attacks in the month—bringing the total for the first quarter of 2015 (331 attacks) only 22 shy of the number of reported attacks in the entire year of 2014 (353 attacks).

- Reported improvised explosive device (IED) attacks increased, from 49 in February to 69 in March. The attacks primarily occurred in mainland Egypt (60 reported attacks) with a high number (24 reported attacks) in Greater Cairo.
A report by the US-based Gatestone Institute under the title “Sisi: Hero of the Middle East” said, “The Muslim Brotherhood, the current American administration's great friend, is the tree whose fruit is Islamist terrorism embodied by the ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Nusra Front, Boko Haram and others.” The report further noted, “Apparently some of the Sunni Arab States have not yet realized that their own national security and ability to withstand Iran, depend on how strong Egypt is.”

**UK-based 9 Bedroom Row’s “The History of the Muslim Brotherhood”**

The British “9 Bedroom Row International” published on April 2, 2015 a thorough report titled “The History of the Muslim Brotherhood” detailing the organization since its inception up to the present day, its secret apparatus which had inspired all terror-related movements and groups. The report discloses the link between Al-Qaeda Chief Ayman Al-Zawahiri and the Muslim Brotherhood, as the former was influenced by the MB’s lawyer Mahfouz Azzam. Also, the founder of Boko Haram Mohammed Yousuf was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood organization in Nigeria.

The same is true for the Somali Al-Shabab movement. The report also reviews the major terror attacks committed by the Muslim Brotherhood in the 1940s under the “Special Organization” headed by Abdel Rahman Al-Sanadi. It also highlights the link between ousted president Morsi and the extremist terror organizations, as well as phone calls between Morsi and Muhammad Al-Zawahiri. “During the June 2013 revolution in Egypt, Mohammed Morsi, a leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood and at the time President of Egypt, contacted Mohammed Zawahiri, brother of al-Qa’ida leader Ayman Zawahiri.”

The Bedford Row’s report refers to Morsi’s decision to set free extremist militants in 2012: “The solidarity between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Zawahiri brothers follows a prior agreement in which the Egyptian authorities under Morsi’s leadership released a number of convicted militant Islamists in 2012.” It also discusses the support provided by both Turkey and Qatar to the Brotherhood. It says “The Muslim Brotherhood has also been involved in the indirect financing of militant Islamist groups in Iraq and Syria using the political and financial leverage of countries such as Qatar and Turkey to achieve its aims.” It added, “Qatar and Turkey have been sources of support for the Muslim Brotherhood. Both states have hosted Muslim Brotherhood members for decades, for example, Yusuf al-Qaradawi has been exiled in Qatar for over six decades.”
Morsi thrived on the dance of politics until it later consumed him.

In her memoirs of State Department years “Hard Choices,” former US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton admits that ousted president Muhammad Morsi was in over his head trying to learn how to govern from scratch in a very difficult setting, adding that Morsi clearly loved the power of his new position and thrived on the dance of politics (until it later consumed him).

History had thrust the untested leader Morsi from the "back room to the big chair," Clinton noted, and it was unclear whether he would or could play the role of statesman. "In Cairo, along with separate meetings with Morsi and the generals, I sat down with a group of concerned Coptic Christians at the U.S. Embassy. They were deeply anxious about what the future held for them and their country" she added.

"Because you will never be pure enough," I explained. "I don't care what your positions are. They will come after you. And you will have to protect your country and your government." He would hear none of it. By August 2012, the threat posed by the situation in the Sinai was undeniable.

One Sunday evening, a group of some thirty-five armed and masked militants attacked an Egyptian Army outpost near the border with Israel and killed thirteen soldiers as they were sitting down to eat dinner. The extremists then stole an armored vehicle and a truck, loaded it with explosives, and headed towards Israel.

In one of my first meetings with the new Egyptian President, Muhammad Morsi, I asked, "What are you going to do to prevent al Qaeda and other extremists from destabilizing Egypt, and in particular, the Sinai?" His response was "Why would they do that? We have an Islamic government now." Expecting solidarity from terrorists was either quite naïve or shockingly sinister.