

1970**The Secret Agreement between the Revolutionary Government in Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood****Citation:**

"The Secret Agreement between the Revolutionary Government in Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood", 1970, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Emir Farid Chehab Collection, GB165-0384, Box 2, File 13E/2, Middle East Centre Archive, St Antony's College, Oxford. <https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/176161>

Summary:

Report on the Egyptian government's secret reconciliation with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Youmna and Tony Asseily

Original Language:

Arabic

Contents:

Original Scan

Translation - English

الاتفاق السرى بين حكومة الثورة المصرية والاخوان المسلمين

لقد اقرت صلاحي الفضيل الورتلاني ووفد علماء المغرب الذين توسطوا لازالة
العداء بين حكومة الثورة في مصر والاخوان المسلمين . وتم الاتفاق بين المتخاصمين
ولكنه بقي سرا مكتوما لان حكومة الثورة لا تريد ان يفهم الغرب خصوصا الانكليز والاميركان
هذه المصالحة بسبب المنهض الشديد والحقد الذي يحمله الاخوان المسلمين ضد الغرب .

وكذلك الاخوان المسلمون لا يرضون في اعلان هذه المصالحة بسبب ما نشره

سابقا من دعايات واسعة في العالم الاسلامي ضد حكومة الثورة .

ومن مراحل هذه المصالحة نقل المضيبي مرشد الاخوان من السجن السرى
المستغنى واعادة حرمة له بالمطالعة واستقبال من شاء من اصدقائه . والافراج عن
مئات من القداميين التابعين للجهاز السرى (الارهابيين) واجابة طلبهم باربعين
الى جبهة غزة وجبهة الاردن ضد اعتداءات اليهود .

وقد حظرت حكومة الثورة على الصحف وعلى المراجع الرسمية الطعن بالاخوان

المسلمين .

وكذلك فعل الاخوان المسلمون وقد عقد الاستاذ سعيد رمضان مؤتمرا صحفيا
في الشام لم يتعرض فيه لحكومة الثورة بل ايد عملها بالتسلح وشرح دور المجاهديين
من الاخوان وكيف انهم عادوا للعمل في القدس وسواها من الحدود .

وتتم الهدنة بين الفريقين . / .

13/2E

The Secret agreement between the Revolutionary Government in Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood

Efforts by al-Fadeel al-Ouartalani and the delegation of Moroccan religious scholars who were working on reconciling the Revolutionary Government in Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood were crowned with success, and the two warring parties concluded a secret agreement. The Government did not want the West, especially the British and the Americans, to know about this reconciliation on account of the extreme hatred and grudge that the Muslim Brotherhood harbours towards them.

The Muslim Brotherhood did not want to advertise this reconciliation as well, because of their earlier adverse publicity against the Revolutionary Government in the Islamic world.

The terms of the reconciliation included the transfer of al-Hudaibi, the Brotherhood's Supreme Guide from prison to hospital, giving him back his freedom, and allowing him to read and receive whomever he chooses, as well as the release from detention of hundreds of fedayeen working for the secret service (the terror network) and granting them their request to be dispatched to the Gaza and Jordan fronts to resist Jewish aggression.

The Revolutionary Government forbade newspapers and official institutions to disparage the Brotherhood and vice versa. Mr Sa'īd Ramaḍān (Said Ramadan) held a press conference in Damascus in which he refrained from attacking the Revolutionary Government, even lauded their will to arm themselves and detailed the role of the Brotherhood's mujahedin and how they were able to once again operate on the front in Jerusalem and elsewhere.

The truce was thus concluded between the two parties.