

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

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Summary:

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

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الاتفاق السرى بين حكومة الثورة المصرية والاخوان المسلمين

لقد اقرت صلحى 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 يحملة 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 بارعمالهم
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.