
<http://www.lematindz.net/news/12758-egypte-arrestation-dun-haut-responsable-des-freres-musulmans.html>

Egypte : arrestation d'un haut responsable des Frères musulmans

Mots clés : Armée, Egypte, Répression, Arrestation, Frères

Par Le Matin | 31/10/2013 22:21:00 | 508 lecture(s) | Réactions (0)

Les autorités égyptiennes ont arrêté tôt mercredi Essam al-Erian, haut responsable des Frères musulmans (FM), a rapporté l'agence de presse officielle MENA, citant une source du ministère de l'Intérieur.

L'armée procède régulièrement à des arrestations dans les rangs fréristes.

M. al-Erian, vice-président du parti de la Liberté et de la Justice, a été arrêté dans un appartement du quartier du Nouveau Caire, où il se cachait. Il n'a offert aucune résistance lors de son arrestation, a ajouté la source.

M. al-Erian a été transféré à la prison de Tora dans le sud du Caire, où plusieurs dirigeants des Frères musulmans sont présentement détenus. Le haut responsable est accusé d'incitation à la violence et aux meurtres de manifestants lors des émeutes du 30 juin au siège des Frères musulmans dans le district de Moqattam du Caire, qui ont fait neuf morts et plus de 90 blessés.

Immédiatement après son arrestation, M. al-Erian a utilisé son portable pour rassurer les membres des FM et ses partisans sur sa page Facebook, en leur écrivant : "Ne paniquez pas, nous nous retrouverons bientôt". Plus de 2.000 membres et dirigeants des FM ont été arrêtés depuis que l'armée a renversé le président Mohammed Morsi le 3 juillet dernier.

Le groupe islamique a critiqué la manœuvre, la qualifiant de "coup d'Etat", et soutenant que les manifestants revendiquaient des élections présidentielles anticipées, pas l'éviction de M. Morsi, un membre des FM.

Le groupe nie que M. Morsi tentait de bâtir un empire islamique, faisant valoir qu'il tenait à diriger un pays démocratique et attribuant le renversement de M. Morsi à des "influences étrangères". Le procès de M. Morsi et 14 autres membres influents des FM, y compris M. al-Erian, est prévu le 4 novembre. Les accusations portées contre eux incluent l'incitation à la violence lors des manifestations au palais présidentiel l'année dernière et après la dispersion des deux principaux sit-ins islamistes au Caire et à Giza à la mi-août.

Xinhua

<http://www.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=1525288>

Las protestas de los islamistas derivan en disturbios esporádicos en Egipto

01-11-2013 / 17:14 h EFE

Miles de islamistas volvieron hoy a salir a la calles en las principales ciudades de Egipto en protesta por el juicio contra el depuesto presidente Mohamed Mursi, que empezará el lunes, en medio de fuertes medidas de seguridad.

Bajo el lema "juicio a la voluntad del pueblo", los seguidores de Mursi (quien fue derrocado por un golpe de Estado el pasado 3 de julio) comenzaron las manifestaciones tras el rezo musulmán del mediodía.

Algunas de las marchas degeneraron en disturbios y fueron reprimidas por la policía.

El portavoz de los Hermanos Musulmanes, Islam Taufiq, aseguró a Efe que las fuerzas de seguridad emplearon gases lacrimógenos y dispararon con pistolas de perdigones para dispersar a los manifestantes en el barrio de Sidi Bishr en Alejandría.

En esta ciudad mediterránea, la segunda de Egipto, al menos cuarenta personas resultaron heridas y 45 fueron detenidas, agregó Taufiq.

La policía también reprimió por la fuerza las manifestaciones en el barrio de Al Omraniya, en el suroeste de El Cairo, y en la población de Al Zaqaziq, en el delta del Nilo.

Según pudo constatar Efe, miles de islamistas se concentraron en Al Omraniya, donde se oyeron disparos y algunos heridos tuvieron que ser evacuados en ambulancia.

Testigos de los sucesos explicaron que en esta zona se produjeron enfrentamientos entre manifestantes islamistas y comerciantes de la zona, así como con los llamados "baltaguiya" (matones).

Los participantes en las marchas enarbolaron fotografías de Mursi y corearon consignas para pedir su vuelta al poder y contra las Fuerzas Armadas y la Policía.

Las protestas más multitudinarias tuvieron lugar en El Cairo, Alejandría y Al Minia, a unos 250 kilómetros al sur de El Cairo, según el portavoz de la cofradía.

En la capital, las principales marchas se registraron en el acomodado barrio de Maadi, en los alrededores del palacio presidencial Qasr al Quba, y en el barrio de Heluan (sur).

Desde primera hora, las fuerzas del Ejército y la Policía se desplegaron en las plazas cairotas de Tahrir, Rabea al Adaiya, Mustafa Mahmud y Nahda, para impedir que los islamistas se manifestaran en ellas o intentaran acampar.

Rabea al Adaiya y Nahda fueron escenario de dos multitudinarias acampadas de los islamistas, desmanteladas en agosto pasado en una operación policial que se saldó con cientos de muertos.

También hubo manifestaciones en la ciudad de Suez, situada en el canal homónimo, y en localidades de las provincias de Al Qaliubiya y Al Sharquiya, al norte de El Cairo.

Un total de 22 mujeres, arrestadas la víspera, fueron además interrogadas hoy en Alejandría acusadas de romper escaparates de tiendas e interrumpir el tráfico, en una medida infrecuente, ya que los detenidos suelen ser varones.

La Coalición Nacional para la Defensa de la Legitimidad, que incluye a los Hermanos Musulmanes y otros grupos afines, pidió ayer a los egipcios que se manifiesten desde hoy y hasta el lunes en todas las plazas del país contra el juicio a Mursi.

Mursi, retenido por los militares en un lugar desconocido desde su derrocamiento, será juzgado por su supuesta implicación en la muerte de manifestantes en diciembre pasado.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/03/protests-continue-in-universities-as-police-forces-stand-by-campus-gates/>

Protests continue in universities as police forces stand by campuses' gates

Fady Ashraf / November 3, 2013 / 0 Comments / 408 Views

Rival demonstrations in Al-Azhar University as Student Union declares “absolute rejection” to Cabinet’s decision; AFTE fears the unwise usage of Cabinet-given power to chairmen



Egyptian policemen in plain clothes inspect the ransacked administration building of al-Azhar University in Cairo on Wednesday after protesting students stormed the university’s offices and ransacked them.

(AFP PHOTO / KHALED KAMEL)

Protests continued in universities on Sunday as the Cabinet’s decision to locate Police forces at campuses’ gates come into action.

Anti-coup students at Al-Azhar University organised two demonstrations in front of the Agriculture and Engineering faculties. The demonstrations joined forces outside the university’s campus, according to university student Ayman Al-Sayyad.

Al-Sayyad added that the demonstrations blocked Youssef Abbas and Mostafa Al-Nahas streets in Nasr City for 30 minutes, they later returned to the university campus.

Minor skirmishes occurred between the anti-coup demonstration and police forces inside the campus as the demonstrators chanted against the army and Defence Minister Abdel Fatah Al-Sisi.

Al-Sayyad and fellow student Ahmed Noor El-Din said that no injuries or arrests occurred.

A demonstration to support university chairman Osama Al-Abd took place at the Physical Education Faculty under the slogan “No to Vandalism”.

Al-Abd told the demonstrating students in his support to go attend their lectures.

Al-Sayyad said that both demonstrations did not clash, as their locations were far from each other.

However, the university's student union held a meeting on Sunday afternoon and issued a statement demanding the immediate investigation of Wednesday's clashes and the "absolute rejection of police presence on the university campus".

The union insisted on the students' right to freely express their opinions peacefully and demanded the cancellation of all the disciplinary councils held for students.

The union described the protests that started with the beginning of school year on 19 October as peaceful and raised doubts that the "intruders" who broke into the university's administrative building are not Al-Azhar students. The union also condemned "the strange disappearance of the university's security personnel" amid the breaking-in.

The prosecutor general decided on Sunday to renew the detention of six Al-Azhar university students for 15 days pending interrogations regarding Wednesday's clashes in the campus, state-owned Al-Ahram reported.

Al-Ahram reported that hundreds of students in multiple faculties protested on Sunday in Cairo University in condemnation of the Cabinet's decision.

Cairo University Chairman Gaber Nassar said that the consequences of the Cabinet's decision "will add complexity to the scene", adding that the solution is to train the university's security personnel and increase their efficiency.

Ain Shams University also witnessed protests organized by Students against the Coup (SAC) Movement in front of Al-Za'farana Palace inside the university campus. Hundreds of students raised a yellow banner that read "Down with Military Rule"

SAC also organised a protest on Sunday in Alexandria University when hundreds demonstrated against the arrest of 22 women in Alexandria on Friday for organising a demonstration in support of former President Mohamed Morsi.

Morsi will be tried on Monday in the Police Academy in the Fifth Settlement while the state of unrest in universities campuses continues.

Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE) declared "major concern" regarding the Cabinet's decision to give police forces the right to enter university campuses.

In a statement issued on Sunday, AFTE declared fears that giving university chairmen the right to call the police forces located at the gates to enter campuses in the cases of "emergency" does not meet with the agreed standards on the circumstances of the usage of this power.

AFTE urged "the Academic Society, especially university chairmen", to exert efforts to find alternative solutions for the security problems on campuses and to take "serious steps in increasing the efficiency of universities' security personnel."

AFTE described the departure of police forces from university campuses as “one of the gains of the 25 January Revolution” that should be preserved.

http://fr.radiovaticana.va/news/2013/11/04/le_proc%C3%A8s_de_mohamed_morsi_souvre_en_egypte/fr1-743296

Accueil > Politique > dernière mise à jour: 2013-11-04 08:49:55

Le procès de Mohamed Morsi s'ouvre en Egypte

Ouverture en Egypte du procès de Mohamed Morsi. Première apparition publique pour l'ancien président qui est enfermé dans un endroit tenu secret depuis sa destitution par l'armée le 3 juillet dernier. Pour des raisons de sécurité, Mohamed Morsi a été conduit en hélicoptère jusqu'à la cours qui le jugera. Elle se trouve au sein de l'Académie de police située dans un quartier à l'est du Caire. C'est là où se tient également le procès de l'ancien raïs, Hosni Moubarak. Mohamed Morsi y est arrivé à 7h16 lundi matin. Il sera jugé pour « incitation au meurtre » de manifestants quand il était au pouvoir.

Le compte-rendu de Marie Duhamel RealAudioMP3

Le premier président élu en Egypte risque la peine de mort. Avec 14 responsables de son régime, Mohamed Morsi est accusé d'avoir poussé ses partisans, le 5 décembre dernier après 6 mois de pouvoir, à avoir attaqué ses opposants, un million d'Egyptiens qui manifestaient devant le palais présidentiel contre un décret accordant au président islamiste une immunité judiciaire. Les heurts avaient fait 7 morts.

Le procès de Mohamed Morsi se déroulera sans caméra, mais en présence de journalistes accrédités. C'est un « test pour le pouvoir actuel », avertit Amnesty international. Le gouvernement soutenu par les militaires laissera-t-il Mohamed Morsi se défendre ?

Dimanche, l'armée a fait parvenir une vidéo de l'ancien président dans ce qu'on suppose être sa cellule au journal Daily el-Watan, proche de l'armée. Selon l'agence AP qui cite un militaire, il fallait atténuer le choc que représente la première apparition publique du président déchu.

Un procès politique

« La seule image de Mohamed Morsi dans le box grillagé des accusés risque de réveiller les foules en Egypte », telle est la prévision de Waël Haddara, un ancien assistant du président déchu aujourd'hui en exil.

« Ce n'est pas seulement le procès d'un président élu, c'est le procès de la volonté d'un peuple », lance l'Alliance contre le coup d'état. Ce lundi, les partisans de Mohamed Morsi sont appelés à la mobilisation générale. Vendredi, ils étaient déjà des milliers dans la rue. La police avait arrêté alors près de 70 personnes. Des islamistes remontés par la destitution de leur leader, mais aussi par la répression menée depuis par l'armée. Elle a fait plus de 1000 morts et quelques 2 000 membres de la Confrérie des Frères musulmans sont également sous les verrous. Pour eux, le procès de Morsi est politique. C'est d'ailleurs pour cette raison que la famille du président déchu ne s'y rendra pas.

Au premier jour de procès, 20 000 policiers anti-émeutes, appuyés par des blindés, ont été postés aux alentours du tribunal.

http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2013/11/04/actualidad/1383593664_100384.html

La noche de los cristales rotos en Ittihadiya

La Fiscalía acusa a Morsi de ordenar a sus seguidores ir a Ittihadiya y dispersar por la fuerza la sentada de la oposición

R. G. El Cairo 4 NOV 2013 - 20:34 CET6

Poco se podía imaginar el entonces rais, Mohamed Morsi, la noche del 5 de diciembre del 2012 que 11 meses después sería juzgado por los hechos acaecidos durante las horas previas. Una auténtica batalla campal entre sus partidarios y detractores frente al palacio presidencial de Ittihadiya se saldó con la muerte de al menos ocho personas, y más de 600 heridos. La tumultuosa transición egipcia ya había vivido entonces diversos estallidos violentos, pero siempre producto de los enfrentamientos entre manifestantes y fuerzas del orden. Aquella noche, Egipto se asomó a una confrontación civil que se cristalizaría los meses siguientes.

Los disturbios se produjeron un día después de la primera demostración de fuerza de la oposición a Morsi, motivada por la firma de su controvertida declaración constitucional, por la que se arrogaba poderes absolutos. Un grupo de un millar de activistas laicos decidió ocupar indefinidamente los aledaños del palacio. Ante la aquiescencia de la policía, apenas presente en el lugar, centenares de militantes islamistas decidieron dispersar por la fuerza la sentada. La batalla fue durísima, se prolongó durante varias horas, y se utilizaron pistolas, cuchillos, y gases lacrimógenos. El día después, los alrededores del palacio eran un mar de cristales rotos.

La Fiscalía acusa a Morsi y a los otros 14 procesados de ordenar a sus seguidores que se dirigieran a Ittihadiya y dispersaran por la fuerza la sentada de la oposición, de ahí los cargos de "incitación a la violencia". Según la prensa local, las pruebas en su contra son vídeos que recogen el ataque contra los activistas laicos, y dos testimonios clave: Ahmed Jamal al Din, el entonces ministro del Interior, y el general Mohamed Zaki, responsable de la Guardia Republicana, encargada de la protección del presidente. Ambos aseguran que Morsi les ordenó que desalojaran por la fuerza la acampada opositora, pero se negaron a obedecer las órdenes ante el riesgo de un baño de sangre. Al Din sería cesado días después.

Según varios testimonios, los islamistas organizaron en colaboración con algunos miembros de las fuerzas de seguridad un centro de detención y tortura en las dependencias del palacio de Ittihadiya. "Represento a tres de las víctimas de los hechos de Ittihadiya. Una de ellas, ha perdido la movilidad de las piernas, a pesar de haber sido operado tres veces, todo pagado por el Ejército", explicaba Shady Abde Latif, uno de los abogados que asistió este lunes al juicio contra Morsi, al que atribuye la responsabilidad

Los días siguientes a los enfrentamientos fueron confusos. Los Hermanos Musulmanes reclamaron como propias a siete de las ocho víctimas mortales. Sin embargo, los familiares de tres de ellas aseguraron que pertenecían a la oposición. Entre los fallecidos estaba el periodista Husein abu Deif, del diario Al Fajr. Abu Deif se convirtió en un icono para la

oposición, y varios de los abogados de las víctimas alzaron en el juicio imágenes con su rostro.

http://www.republica.com/2013/11/04/fuertes-enfrentamientos-entre-policia-y-manifestantes-al-comienzo-del-juicio-a-mursi_722113/

Amplio despliegue policial en Egipto

Protestas masivas de los islamistas contra el juicio a Mursi cuya primera sesión no ha durado ni una hora

El expresidente egipcio, que ha llegado antes por motivos de seguridad, es juzgado por incitación al asesinato, entre otras cosas



Policías vigilan la entrada a los juzgados
republica/agencias | madrid Publicada el 04-11-2013

El expresidente egipcio Mohamed Mursi, derrocado el 3 de julio tras un golpe de Estado, ha sido trasladado a primera hora de este lunes al tribunal que le juzgará por incitación al asesinato y provocación de derramamiento de sangre, según ha informado el diario egipcio 'Al Ahram'. La llegada del exmandatario al tribunal ha tenido lugar antes de lo esperado por motivos de seguridad, en medio de las manifestaciones convocadas por la Alianza Nacional en Apoyo a la Legitimidad, coalición liderada por la organización islamista egipcia Hermanos Musulmanes, para protestar contra el proceso, lo que no ha impedido los enfrentamientos entre la policía, que ha lanzado gases lacrimógenos, y los cientos de partidarios del depuesto presidente congregados frente a la sede del tribunal que lo juzga. La primera sesión no ha durado ni una hora, debido a que el tribunal la ha levantado cuando el procesado se ha negado a vestir el uniforme de acusado como le pedía el juez. Según el canal Al Arabiya, Mursi había proclamado: "Soy el presidente legítimo de Egipto".

La policía egipcia lanzó este lunes gases lacrimógenos contra los cientos de partidarios del depuesto presidente Mohamed Mursi congregados frente a la sede del tribunal que lo juzga por su supuesta implicación en la muerte de manifestantes.

Fuentes de seguridad sobre el terreno informaron de que las **fuerzas de seguridad emplearon los gases para dispersar a los manifestantes** que impedían el paso en la entrada de la Academia de la Policía, en las afueras de El Cairo.

Un total de 20.000 efectivos de la Policía y las Fuerzas Armadas se han desplegado en los alrededores del tribunal ante el temor a que las protestas convocadas por los partidarios de Mursi deriven en disturbios.

Además, las autoridades egipcias **impidieron entrar a la Academia de la Policía en El Cairo a la mayoría de los miembros del equipo legal** del depuesto presidente Mohamed Mursi, cuya primera sesión del juicio ya ha empezado.

Un portavoz de los Hermanos Musulmanes, Islam Taufiq, informó de que **solo siete de los treinta integrantes del equipo legal pudieron ingresar** en la sede judicial.

Mursi no reconoce la autoridad del tribunal encargado de juzgarlo -la Corte Penal de El Cairo, presidida por el juez Ahmed Sabri-, por lo que **su equipo legal asiste a esta primera sesión solo como observador, pero no para defenderle.**

Los jueces no explicaron a los abogados los motivos por los que se rechazaba su entrada en la corte, agregó Taufiq.

En la Academia de la Policía, situada a las afueras de El Cairo, están Mursi y siete de los otros catorce acusados, ya que el resto se encuentran huidos de la justicia.

Mursi y el resto de procesados afrontan cargos por su **supuesta implicación en la muerte de manifestantes y en los incidentes desatados en los alrededores del palacio presidencial de Itihadiya el pasado 5 de diciembre.**

Sobre Mursi pesan además otros cargos cuyos juicios todavía no han sido fijados, como los de conspirar con el grupo islamista palestino Hamás, atacar a las fuerzas de seguridad e insultar al poder judicial.

Los Hermanos Musulmanes denunciaron este domingo en un comunicado que el juicio es como si “la traición juzgara a la honestidad” o “la dictadura a la democracia”, y pidió que siga la “lucha pacífica” contra el Ejército egipcio.

El golpe de Estado se produjo tras la reiterada negativa de Mursi a presentar su dimisión en el marco de manifestaciones multitudinarias contra su mandato, alegando que se trataba de un mandatario electo y de la existencia de manifestaciones también en su favor, si bien estas fueron de menor calado.

Por su parte, el Ejército asegura que su actuación respondió a la voluntad de la población, que había tomado las calles para protestar contra el mandato de Mursi.

Hermanos Musulmanes se ha negado en múltiples ocasiones a reconocer la legitimidad de las autoridades surgidas tras el derrocamiento del expresidente, miembro de la organización islamista, y ha sostenido que el nuevo gobierno es de tinte golpista.

Asimismo, ha denunciado la existencia de una campaña de persecución contra la formación con el arresto de decenas de sus miembros, entre ellos los integrantes de su cúpula, y la represión de las manifestaciones celebradas tras el derrocamiento de Mursi, que se han saldado con más de un millar de muertos a causa de la actuación de las fuerzas de seguridad.

http://www.elporvenir.com.mx/notas.asp?nota_id=712616

Aplazan juicio contra Mursi

Por: Notimex, Martes, 05 de Noviembre de 2013

El juez Ahmed Sabri anunció la nueva fecha después de tener que levantar en dos ocasiones la sesión debido al alboroto que reinaba en la sala

Madrid.- El juicio contra el depuesto presidente de Egipto, Mohamed Mursi, por la muerte de manifestantes, se reanudará el próximo 8 de enero, tras ser suspendido en medio de enfrentamientos entre la policía y manifestantes que apoyan al acusado.

El juez Ahmed Sabri anunció la nueva fecha después de tener que levantar en dos ocasiones la sesión debido al alboroto que reinaba en la sala y para permitir a la fiscalía y a la defensa examinar los documentos presentados por las dos partes.

Mursi es procesado junto con otros 14 dirigentes de los Hermanos Musulmanes por la muerte de al menos siete manifestantes durante las protestas que se produjeron el 5 de diciembre de 2012 frente al palacio presidencial de Itihadiya.

Los jueces reunidos en la Academia de Policía de El Cairo, el mismo lugar donde fue juzgado el ex presidente Hosni Mubarak, decidieron suspender la audiencia también por los cuestionamientos a su legitimidad realizados a viva voz por los imputados.

Mursi, electo como presidente en junio de 2012 pero destituido y arrestado el 3 de julio de ese mismo año, aseguró a los jueces que fue víctima de un "golpe de Estado militar" y reclamó que sean juzgados los líderes que lo perpetraron.

"Yo soy el único presidente legítimo de la república y este tribunal es ilegal", dijo el ex mandatario, quien se negó a vestirse con el uniforme que debía portar conforme a las reglas judiciales.

Tras la suspensión del juicio, Mursi fue trasladado en helicóptero a la prisión de Borj al Arab, cerca a la ciudad mediterránea de Alejandría, según la televisión estatal egipcia.

Sin embargo, fuentes de seguridad egipcias aseguraron que Mursi y los otros 14 acusados fueron enviados de nuevo a la cárcel de Tora, en El Cairo, donde permanece la mayoría de la cúpula de la Hermandad.

De manera paralela a la primera sesión del juicio, cientos de personas que respaldan al presidente depuesto se reunieron frente a la sede donde sesionó el tribunal, con frases contra la policía y en favor de la legitimidad de Mursi como mandatario.

Los manifestantes atacaron equipos de la televisión que estaban transmitiendo en directo desde el exterior de la sede de la Academia de Policía donde se realizó la apertura del proceso.

Las fuerzas de seguridad dispersaron con gases lacrimógenos a los manifestantes que impedían el paso en la entrada de la Academia de la Policía, mientras se registraron choques en el centro de la capital egipcia, cerca del palacio de justicia.

Los partidarios de Mursi también se manifestaron en protesta por el procedimiento del ex presidente en otras ciudades del país como Alejandría, donde al menos 18 personas fueron detenidas, según la televisión estatal.

Un total de 20 mil efectivos de la Policía y las Fuerzas Armadas fueron desplegados en los alrededores del tribunal ante el temor de que las protestas convocadas por los partidarios de Mursi derivaran en disturbios.

<http://www.europapress.es/internacional/noticia-dos-muertos-manifestaciones-seguidores-mursi-viernes-20131109165259.html#AqZ1bwF9kUoDliMT>

Derrocado en el golpe de Estado

Mueren dos personas durante las manifestaciones en apoyo a Mursi

MADRID, 9 Nov. (EUROPA PRESS) -

Dos personas han perdido la vida y otras tres han resultado heridas este viernes durante los disturbios registrados durante una nueva jornada de manifestaciones convocadas por los partidarios del expresidente Mohamed Mursi, derrocado en el golpe de Estado del pasado 3 de julio, según cifras publicadas este sábado por el Ministerio del Interior egipcio y recogidas por el diario 'Daily News Egypt'.

"Ha habido dos muertes como consecuencia de los enfrentamientos entre los manifestantes y residentes en la zona de Omraneya, en Giza", ha indicado Interior. "En los enfrentamientos entre seguidores de los Hermanos Musulmanes (de Mursi) y la gente de la zona se emplearon armas de fuego y munición, lo que provocó la muerte de un niño llamado Mohammed Badawi Zayed", ha añadido. El menor tenía doce años.

La coalición que apoya a Mursi, la Alianza Nacional en Apoyo a la Legitimidad, ha confirmado las dos muertes en El Cairo de las que ha informado Interior y ha asegurado que otras dos personas murieron en Alejandría y Suez.

Según el Ministerio del Interior, "de los tres heridos, uno tiene un tiro en un pie y los otros dos tienen heridas de perdigón". Los tres fueron ingresados en un hospital y atendidos de sus heridas. "Las fuerzas policiales intervinieron y separaron a los dos bandos", ha explicado el Ministerio.

El departamento ha informado además de la detención de 19 manifestantes, todos ellos partidarios de Mursi, que han sido acusados de desórdenes públicos.

Este viernes las manifestaciones estaban convocadas bajo la consigna 'Las mujeres egipcias son la línea roja', en referencia a 21 manifestantes partidarias de los Hermanos Musulmanes arrestadas el pasado 1 de noviembre en Alejandría.

Ya este sábado, decenas de seguidores de Mursi se han concentrado ante la sede del Tribunal Supremo, en El Cairo, para exigir la libertad de las 21 activistas islamistas. Un grupo de contramanifestantes ha coreado consignas en apoyo al Ejército, informa el diario estatal 'Al Ahram' en su edición digital.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/11/anti-coup-alliance-calls-for-student-freedom-protests/>

Anti Coup Alliance calls for 'student freedom' protests

Rana Muhammad Taha / November 11, 2013 / 0 Comments / 492 Views

Alliance urges all Egyptians to support “torrential student uprising”



Student supporters of ousted President Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood demonstrate outside Al-Azhar university in Cairo on 28 October (AFP/ File Photo)

The Anti-Coup Alliance called for a “thunderous million-man march” on Tuesday in support of students’ freedom.

In a Sunday statement, the group said it was “the duty of Egyptians to offer their support to the torrential student uprising” occupying Egypt’s universities, and called for the release of all student detainees preventively held in custody.

The alliance, also known as the National Coalition to Support Legitimacy, includes a number of political movements that support ousted President Mohamed Morsi.

“The students’ movement is Egypt’s beating heart,” the statement read. “It represents a thermometer for Egyptians’ aspirations and pains.”

The Anti-Coup Alliance said that “freeing universities of security control” was one of the 2011 revolution’s primary gains.

In September, the cabinet denied that the Ministry of Justice had issued a decision deputising a number of administrative university security personnel to arrest students, describing news of the decision as “unfounded”.

The Anti-Coup Alliance was among the parties promoting such claims, and said the authorities had only failed “due to the [active] mobilisation of [protesting] students”.

“In the past two months, students represented heroism, strength, nationalism, political and revolutionary maturity which Egypt will remain proud of,” the statement read. The alliance added that the “military coup”, on the other hand, practiced oppression and attacked university campuses.

The alliance stated that the ruling authorities had killed students and quelled protests inside university campus, arresting “thousands” of students and university professors. It added that

such acts violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which Egypt ratified.

The Anti-Coup Alliance accused the public prosecution of “politicising” cases and coordinating with the Ministry of Interior. The alliance said that 43 Al-Azhar University students will face trial at the Nasr City Misdemeanour Court on Wednesday, adding that the defendants were randomly arrested from university.

Ten days ago, the Public Prosecution authorised police forces to enter Al-Azhar University’s campus upon the request of university chairman Osama Al-Abd. The request came after a group of students broke in to the university’s administrative building. At the time, the Ministry of Interior announced the arrest of 26 people, 14 of whom were not students at the university.

After the incident, Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi announced that police forces would be present at university gates to help maintain security. El-Beblawi’s cabinet gave university presidents the right to request the entry of police forces into campus in case of “threats to individuals, entities and students”.

Until 2009, the Ministry of Interior was responsible for providing Homeland Security personnel to secure universities. In 2009, the Administrative Court banned this decision, establishing an “administrative” university security. The decision did not go into effect until the 2011 revolution.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/16/csf-use-tear-gas-and-coloured-smoke-bombs-to-disperse-zagazig-university-strike/>

CSF use tear gas and coloured smoke bombs to disperse Zagazig University Strike

AbdelHalim H. AbdAllah / November 16, 2013 / 0 Comments / 5517 Views

Our strike will continue until our demands are met: Engineering Student Union member



Police forces stormed Zagazig University campus on Saturday upon the university chairman’s request after a group of students held a strike in the Faculty of Engineering (Photo Courtesy of the Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression)

On Saturday morning, Central Security Forces (CSF) attempted to disperse a strike organised by the students of the Faculty of Engineering in Zagazig University.

Zagazig University has seen continuous turmoil since last week, where a group of students from the Faculty of Physical Education attacked another group from the Faculty of Engineering. In the same week, Association of Freedom of Thought and Expression Student Observatory (AFTE) reported that the administrative security attacked students belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood who were protesting against what they call the “3 July coup”.

The students organised the strike to condemn these violations and the arrest of students from their homes. The students closed the doors of the Faculty of Engineering and stopped the midterm exams from taking place.

An eye witness who is a member of the Engineering Student Union but refused to mention his name said: “Students from the School of Engineering are outraged with the violations that are taking place. The student union wasn’t supporting the idea of the strike at the beginning, but when the majority of the students were pro-strike, we decided to do it.”

He added: “The strike started today at 7.30am until 10.30am, when CSF trucks stormed on campus; they used tear gas, batons, and yellow smoke bombs to help identify the students who were on the premises [during] the strike”.

The Ministry of Interior (MOI) gave a statement on Saturday which said that the Sharqeya security director received a request from the President of Zagazig University to contain the riot incited by members of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Faculty of Engineering and were preventing students from taking their midterm exams.

The statement added that the situation was contained and is currently stable after a number of students responsible for the riots were arrested.

Last October, Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi announced that police forces would be present at university gates to help maintain security. El-Beblawi’s cabinet gave university presidents the right to request the entry of police forces onto campuses in the case of “threats to individuals, entities and students”.

According to AFTE Student Observatory, after CSF stormed the university campus, the school day was halted, exams in the Faculty of Engineering were cancelled and students remained on strike until their demands are met.

According to the member of the Engineering Student Union, students demand the release of the detained students (those detained last week along with the Saturday detainees), an official apology from the president of the university for the Saturday events, fixing the damage made by ‘thugs’ and replacing the administrative security by a civilian security company.

Last Wednesday six students were arrested from their homes, according to AFTE researcher Mohamed Nagy. The students included members from the 6 April Youth Movement and the Revolutionary Socialists.

On Saturday hundreds of Al-Azhar students protested on the university campus against the 17-year sentence handed to the students who broke into the Al-Azhar administration offices, according to AFTE.

Workers' protest ends in clashes

Aaron T. Rose / November 17, 2013 / 0 Comments / 600 Views

12 injuries reported as police end sit-in at factory in Gharbiya governorate

Clashes erupted on Saturday in the Nile Delta after a strike by factory workers was forcibly dispersed by security forces.

One police officer and five soldiers were injured as the police fired tear gas on protestors blocking railroad lines outside Samanoud Felt Fabric Company in the Gharbiya governorate, according to Ministry of Interior spokesman Mohammed Al-Serty.

Six workers were injured, reported independent Egyptian newspaper Al-Masry Al-Youm.

Workers had been sleeping on the tracks that connect Tanta and Mansoura for three weeks in protest of late payment of their salaries. Security forces moved in after negotiations to relocate the sit-in to the factory failed, according to state-run Al-Ahram.

A statement by the Center for Trade Union and Workers' Services (CTUWS), an NGO defending labour rights, said 28 workers were arrested at the protest. Twenty-five were later released, but Adel Wezza, Saeed Mahdi and Khaled Zaghoul were held for questioning.

"The CTUWS announces solidarity with the legitimate demands of the workers, and demands that those responsible for the brutal assault on the workers be held responsible," read the NGO's official statement.

"There is a return to the old ways of clearing sit-ins like they did during the Mubarak era," said Dalia Moussa, spokeswoman for the Egyptian Centre for Economic and Social Rights. "The system is afraid of these protests. They have never stopped; they have no solutions."

Additional security forces have been deployed along the railroad tracks near the factory to prevent demonstrations from resuming, reported Al-Ahram.

One killed in Cairo clashes as riot police storm Tahrir Square

November 19, 2013 7:00AM ET Updated 9:36PM ET

Deadly protests come a day after demonstrators defaced new monument to those killed by the military in 2011

Topics: Egypt in Turmoil, Egypt, International



Demonstrators deface a new memorial with red paint, representing the blood of "martyrs," in Tahrir Square. Amr Abdallah Dalsh/Reuters

At least one person has been killed in Cairo after Egyptian riot police stormed Tahrir Square late Tuesday to disperse protesters, a health ministry official said.

Police backed by armored vehicles fired teargas and shots after clashes in the square to scatter protesters who had gathered to mark the anniversary of deadly 2011 demonstrations.

One man was killed when he was struck by birdshot during the clashes, head of emergency services Ahmed al-Ansary told Agence France-Presse. It was not immediately clear if he was a protester.

The clashes broke out Tuesday near the Arab League headquarters at one corner of the iconic square, with the protesters chanting against both deposed President Mohamed Morsi and the military that overthrew him in July.

Ansari said 16 people were injured in the violence, including a man with a birdshot wound to the eye. The protesters also covered their faces to block the teargas.

"I am here to retaliate for my friends killed in Mohamed Mahmud. No one has brought them their rights," said one young protester who gave his name as Mohamed. In 2011, at least 43 protesters were killed over several days of clashes with police in the Mohamed Mahmud street clashes just off Tahrir Square.

The interior ministry said in a statement it had arrested 14 "rioters," including one in possession of a home-made shotgun, and accused the protesters of trying to storm the Arab League's headquarters.

The country has been deeply divided between Morsi's supporters and those of the military, and Tuesday's protesters accused both sides of having betrayed the goals of a 2011 uprising that ousted President Hosni Mubarak.

They were marking the anniversary of week-long protests in 2011 against the military junta that took power between Mubarak's overthrow and Morsi's election in June 2012.

The Nov. 19, 2011 clashes were the first serious revolt faced by the military junta that had taken charge after Mubarak's resignation in February 2011.

Government failures

Late on Monday, protesters defaced a newly inaugurated monument to those killed in the mass protests that helped unseat two presidents in less than three years.

Hundreds of angry opponents of the army gathered in Tahrir Square on Monday evening after Prime Minister Hazem al-Beblawi inaugurated the monument.

The attackers, mostly men in their early 20s, used rocks early Tuesday to chip away at the large foundation stone in Tahrir Square and sprayed it with red graffiti denouncing ousted President Mohamed Morsi and Gen. Abdel-Fattah el-Sisi, the military chief who removed Morsi in July after days of mass protests demanding that the Islamist leader step down.

The vandalism underscored the deep scars left by the political turmoil in Egypt since Hosni Mubarak's ouster in 2011.

Protesters say they feel betrayed by successive governments whose main failures, in their view, have been their inability to dismantle the Mubarak regime and ensure retribution for the hundreds killed at the hands of police and soldiers since 2011.

The groups that participated in that uprising and the one this past summer say that since Morsi's ouster on July 3, police have returned to the tactics they used during Mubarak's 29-year-rule. They also say that widespread human rights abuses are being committed under the pretext of fighting a war against what the government has labeled terrorism.

The memorial, the protesters argued, does not honor the dead, as much as it tries to paper over the deep divides that remain over Egypt's future. Many have accused the military of seeking to restore its domination of the country at the expense of freedoms.

"We don't want to be ruled by soldiers, and we don't want to be ruled by a Brotherhood that peddles religion," the men chanted around the damaged foundation in Tahrir Square, according to The Associated Press.

"I want to say a word in your ear el-Sisi, don't even dream of becoming my president," they chanted. El-Sisi has not ruled out a run in next year's presidential election.

Human Rights Watch says Egypt's political violence has claimed more than a thousand lives, as authorities neglect to conduct an investigation into allegations of police brutality.

Since the coup, militants, some with al-Qaeda links, have fought Egyptian security forces and the army in the strategic Sinai Peninsula.

Elsewhere, there have been bombings and large-scale attacks, including an assassination attempt against the interior minister, who is in charge of the police.

In one of the latest attacks, a senior security officer in charge of monitoring Islamist groups, including Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood, was gunned down Sunday in Cairo's Nasr City district, a Brotherhood stronghold and home to several military barracks.

Al Jazeera and wire services

Date 20.11.2013

Egypt riot police storm Cairo's Tahrir Square

Egyptian police have fired tear gas to disperse stone-throwing protesters gathered in Cairo's Tahrir Square. The rally was commemorating the two-year anniversary of the deaths of dozens of anti-military protesters.

Supporters and opponents of Egypt's army chief General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi clash during a rally to commemorate the second anniversary of the 42 deaths in protests against military rule in Cairo's Tahrir square (photo via Reuters)

Several hundred riot police backed by armored vehicles stormed Tahrir Square shortly before midnight local time on Tuesday to clear a few dozen protesters throwing stones and fireworks. Police reportedly used tear gas and shots to push the protesters into nearby streets.

According to news agency AFP at least one person was killed and 16 were injured in the clashes. It was not immediately clear if the deceased was taking part in the demonstration.

DW.DE

Brotherhood trials raise fears of fresh violence

Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood is facing a wave of court cases. Many in the country are worried about political show trials and yet more violence on the streets. (27.10.2013)

Police reportedly intervened after protesters attempted to storm the headquarters of the Arab League, which is situated at the corner of the iconic square.

The protesters were marking the anniversary of the deaths of at least 43 protesters killed during a 2011 rally against the military government that held power for 17 months between the ouster of President Hosni Mubarak and the election of his now deposed successor Mohammed Morsi in June 2012.

"I am here to retaliate for my friends killed in Mohamed Mahmud," said one protester, referring to the clashes in a street off Tahrir Square.

"No one has brought them their rights," added the protester, who gave his name as Mohamed.

Many in the crowd used the rally to voice opposition to those they felt had "betrayed" the principles of Egypt's 2011 revolution. Chants were heard against both deposed President Morsi and the "military junta," the army-appointed interim government that replaced him in July this year.

More than 1,000 people have been killed and thousands more arrested in a crackdown on Morsi supporters since his ouster.

Neither Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood nor the Tamarod movement, which organized rallies calling for his ouster, called for Tuesday's demonstration.

ccp/av (AFP, Reuters)

One student killed in Al-Azhar dorm clashes

Rana Muhammad Taha / November 21, 2013 / 0 Comments / 705 Views

Al-Azhar University chairman bans protests and suspends all student activities



Police fired tear gas at Al Azhar student protesters on Wednesday (Photo by Mohamed Omar/DNE)

One student was killed amid clashes between Al-Azhar University students and security forces, which erupted in the university dorm on Wednesday night.

Following Wednesday's violence, Al-Azhar University Chairman Osama Al-Abd announced a ban on all protests within the university campus, reported state-run news agency MENA.

Students nevertheless staged a protest on Thursday morning inside university campus, condemning Wednesday's clashes.

Student protests began on Wednesday morning outside Al-Azhar Institute condemning the arrests and death of Al-Azhar University students during the past four months.

The protest soon turned violent as security forces intervened. Mohamed Ali, Al-Azhar University student, accused security forces of attacking the students' protest.

Abdallah Abdel Motaleb, spokesman of Al-Azhar's Muslim Brotherhood-dominated student union, seconded Ali's accusations, adding that students were "dragged and physically assaulted" by security forces. Abdel Motaleb said that over 20 students, males and females, were arrested; they were released on Wednesday night.

The Ministry of Interior meanwhile accused the protesting students, whose numbers it estimated at 1,000, of attempting to break into Al-Azhar Institute. The ministry also accused the students of blocking the Salah Salem road, describing them as belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood. It announced the arrest of 24 "rioters", adding that one of them is of Turkish nationality.

Students began protesting outside Al-Azhar University dorms on Wednesday evening, calling for the release of the students arrested earlier, Abdel Motaleb said. He added that they were

soon attacked by security forces, whom he accused of using teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets inside the dorms.

“The dorm-rooms were packed with teargas,” Ali said.

Ayman Helmy, head of the Ministry of Interior’s media centre, said the police only used teargas to “disperse the students” who were blocking the dorms’ entrance.

“The police only intervened after the university’s administrative security asked for our help,” Helmy said. “They were unable to put down the fires the protesting students started.”

One Al-Azhar University student, Abdel Ghany Mahmoud, was killed amid the clashes. The student union said he was a medicine student.

Mohamed Fathallah, Ministry of Health spokesman, said the student’s cause of death was a birdshot wound. He added that no injuries were reported after Wednesday’s clashes.

“Police forces do not use birdshot weapons,” Helmy said. He added that 17 students were arrested from the clashes outside the dorm, describing those arrested as “rioters who were torching the dorms”.

University Chairman Al-Abd suspended all student activities on Wednesday night, MENA reported, tasking faculty deans with requesting police intervention in case of any “attacks on lives or institutions”. He also called upon the police to help implement his decision to ban protests “amid the unjustified, barbaric attacks Al-Azhar University has experienced.”

Abdel Motaleb claimed that Al-Abd isn’t authorised to ban on-campus protests. He added that student union activities were already at a standstill.

“No activities can take place without the ratification of the students’ groups bylaws,” Abdel Motaleb said. “The university’s deputy chairman is yet to ratify the bylaws I submitted.”

Helmy said the police would not intervene in Thursday’s student protest as long as the protesters remain peaceful.

The Nasr City Misdemeanour Court sentenced on Thursday 40 people to one and a half years in prison for rallying and attacking security personnel, reported state-run Al-Ahram.

The aforementioned were arrested following clashes around Al-Nasr road in October, after a protest staged by Al-Azhar University students marched outside campus and blocked Al-Nasr road.

Student protests have taken over Al-Azhar University since the start of the academic year in October. Last Thursday, 12 students were sentenced to 17 years in prison and an EGP 64,000 bail each for breaking into Al-Azhar Institution on 30 October.

<http://www.scmp.com/news/world/article/1360966/one-killed-riot-police-storm-tahrir-square-anniversary-protest>

One killed as riot police storm Tahrir Square anniversary protest

PUBLISHED : Wednesday, 20 November, 2013, 10:06am

UPDATED : Thursday, 21 November, 2013, 3:22am

Agence France-Presse in Cairo



Egyptian anti-military demonstrators run for cover from tear gas fired by riot police during clashes in Tahrir Square. Photo: AFP

At least one person was killed when Egyptian riot police stormed Cairo's Tahrir Square late on Tuesday to disperse stone-throwing protesters, a health ministry official said.

Police backed by armoured vehicles fired tear gas and shots after clashes in the square to scatter protesters who had gathered to mark the anniversary of deadly 2011 demonstrations.

One man was killed when he was struck by birdshot during the clashes, head of emergency services Ahmed al-Ansary said. It was not immediately clear if he was a protester.

The crowds were marking the anniversary of 2011 protests against the military, which took power between president Hosni Mubarak's overthrow and his now deposed successor Mohammed Mursi's election in June last year.



Tahrir square in Cairo. Photo: AFP

Egypt is divided between Mursi's supporters and those of the military that overthrew him, but Tuesday's protesters accused both sides of betraying the goals of a 2011 uprising that ousted president Hosni Mubarak.

The clashes had erupted near the Arab League's headquarters at the corner of the iconic square, where millions had rallied to pressure Mubarak and more than two years later Mursi to resign.

Ansari said 16 people were injured in the violence, including a man with a birdshot wound to the eye.

The protesters covered their faces to block the tear gas.

"I am here to retaliate for my friends killed in Mohamed Mahmud. No one has brought them their rights," said one young protester who gave his name as Mohamed.

In 2011, at least 43 protesters were killed over several days of clashes with police in the Mohamed Mahmud street clashes just off Tahrir Square.

The November 19 clashes were the first serious revolt faced by the military junta that had taken charge after Mubarak's resignation in February 2011.

The interior ministry said in a statement it arrested 14 "rioters", including one in the possession of home made shotgun, and accused the protesters of trying to storm the Arab League's headquarters.

The military handed power to Mursi in June last year, after he won the country's first free election, but ousted him a year later following mass protests demanding his resignation.

Mursi's ouster ushered in a massive crackdown on his Islamist followers that killed more than 1,000 in clashes. Thousands have been arrested.

Tuesday's clashes, however, took place between protesters who oppose both Mursi and the military appointed interim government.

Some of the protesters had been outraged by a monument inaugurated in the square on the eve of the Mohamed Mahmud anniversary.

By Tuesday, protesters had defaced the monument to those killed in the mass protests that helped unseat two presidents in less than three years.

Protesters accused the government and police of revising the history of the Mohamed Mahmud carnage amid a wave of pro-military nationalism following Mursi's overthrow.

"Celebrating in praise of the army is a provocation. We are here today to mourn the martyrs," said Magda al-Masrya, 50, as she took part in a protest in the square early on Tuesday.

Another protester, Reni Rafat, said: "What we need is trials of those responsible (for the deaths in November 2011) and not celebrations".

Mahmoud Hisham, a 21-year-old student, said: "The revolution is still not over.

"In three years we had three systems and three traitors - Mubarak, the military and the Brotherhood."

Neither the Brotherhood nor the Tamarod movement which organised the mass protests that led up to Mursi's overthrow had called for Tuesday's rival demonstrations.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/20/at-least-two-killed-on-mohamed-mahmoud-anniversary/>

At least two killed on Mohamed Mahmoud anniversary

Rana Muhammad Taha / November 20, 2013 / 0 Comments / 321 Views

Protesters attacked by security after attempting to break into Arab League headquarters



Egyptian anti-military demonstrators run for cover from tear gas fired by riot police during clashes in Tahrir square in Cairo on November 19, 2013, marking the anniversary of protests against the military in 2011, which ignited deadly clashes with security forces.

(AFP PHOTO/MOHAMED EL-SHAHED)

At least two protesters were killed in clashes which erupted in the vicinity of Tahrir Square on Tuesday on the second anniversary of the 2011 Mohamed Mahmoud Street clashes.

Security forces broke into Tahrir Square in the early hours of Wednesday, clearing it of all protesters.

Ahmed Al-Ansary, head of the Egyptian Ambulance Authority, announced that an anonymous 18-year old died at Qasr Al-Eini Hospital from a birdshot wound to the head, reported state-run news agency MENA. Al-Ansary added to state-run Al-Ahram that a 23-year old, Mahmoud Abdel Hakeem, died after being shot in the head. Fifty were also injured as a result of the clashes, including security personnel, according to the Ambulance Authority spokesman.

The FECU Revolution Movement, a student movement at Cairo University's Faculty of Engineering, said that Abdel Hakeem was a fourth year student at the faculty. The movement published the testimony of other students who allegedly were with Abdel Hakeem at the time he died.

The students claimed they were near Mohamed Mahmoud Street when they saw teargas canisters being fired at Qasr Al-Eini Street.

“We moved towards the scene of the clashes to see what was happening ... one of us got a birdshot wound in his arm,” the students’ testimony read. The students claimed they then heard three shots; one penetrated a student’s leg, another landed in Abdel Hakeem’s eye.

The students said Abdel Hakeem was first taken to Al-Munira hospital, where one doctor examined him and said the wound was caused by live ammunition. The doctor recommended Abdel Hakeem be taken to Qasr Al-Eini Hospital, where Abdel Hakeem was admitted to the intensive care unit before he died.

Clashes erupted outside the Arab League headquarters near Tahrir Square on Tuesday evening after a group of protesters provoked security forces, according to eyewitness Sherif Hany. Hany said protesters, mostly minors, were chanting against and cursing the Ministry of Interior, pelting rocks and empty bottles at police and army forces standing next to the headquarters. He added that barbed wires separated the protesters from security forces.

“Another group of protesters tried to create a buffer zone and push the attacking protesters away,” Hany said, adding that an army officer also tried to calm the protesters down. “What I found weird was that a group of protesters were trying to create the impression that there were clashes by clanking on iron poles and running towards the square.”

Hany retreated from the scene of the skirmishes into Tahrir Square, when he saw teargas being fired at the protesters back at the headquarters. Heading back, Hany said he saw several protesters injured with birdshot; he could not tell where the birdshot was coming from.

In a statement released on Tuesday night, the Ministry of Interior accused a group of “rioters” of attacking and trying to break into the Arab League headquarters. The ministry said protesters broke some of the headquarters’ doors and windows, adding that security forces cordoned the headquarters and were able to protect it from being stormed.

The ministry said it arrested 14 “rioters”, one of whom it said was in possession of a birdshot gun. It accused the “rioters” of using birdshot, fireworks, and Molotov cocktails against security forces. The ministry said it addressed the attacks with the “appropriate amount of teargas”.

The Ministry of Interior also announced arresting four from Abdel Moneim Riad Square near Tahrir Square. At the time of their arrest, they were allegedly in possession of birdshots, marble shots and live ammunition, three firearms and nine molotov cocktails.

Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi stressed the importance of “firmly dealing with saboteurs who aim to shake Egypt’s security and stability”, reported DPA, citing cabinet spokesman Hany Salah. El-Beblawi reportedly condemned the acts of violence which the “saboteurs resorted to”.

Thousands of rival protesters demonstrated in downtown Cairo on Tuesday to commemorate the second anniversary of the Mohamed Mahmoud clashes in 2011. Tahrir Square was occupied by demonstrators supporting Minister of Defence Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi. Meanwhile, protesters on Mohamed Mahmoud Street chanted against the Muslim Brotherhood, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, and the Ministry of Interior.

Clashes between security personnel and protesters lasted for five consecutive days on Mohamed Mahmoud Street in November 2011, claiming at least 50 lives.

<http://www.france24.com/fr/20131120-manifestations-violents-affrontements-egypte-sissi-morsi-pro-anti-armee-caire>

Dernière modification : 20/11/2013
- Abdelfattah Al-Sissi - Égypte - Frères musulmans

Violents affrontements entre pro et anti-armée au Caire

© AFP

Des heurts meurtriers ont éclaté mardi soir sur la place Tahrir au Caire entre manifestants pro et anti-armée. Des blindés de la police anti-émeute ont dû intervenir. Une personne est morte et 16 autres ont été blessées.

Par FRANCE 24 (vidéo)

FRANCE 24 (texte)

Nouveaux heurts en Égypte. Au moins une personne est morte et 16 autres ont été blessées, mardi 19 novembre au soir, lors d'affrontements entre manifestants pro et anti-militaires au Caire.

Un millier d'Égyptiens s'étaient rassemblés place Tahrir pour commémorer le 19 novembre 2011, premier jour d'une semaine sanglante, durant laquelle une quarantaine de manifestants avaient été tués par la police dans une rue voisine. Ils ont en outre appelé le gouvernement mis en place par l'armée à adopter des réformes.

Mais des partisans du général Abdel Fattah al Sissi, le chef d'état-major de l'armée égyptienne, qui a renversé en juillet le président islamiste Mohamed Morsi, ont également convergé vers cette même place, et des blindés de la police anti-émeute ont dû intervenir face aux heurts, qui ont éclaté entre les deux camps.

Malaise chez les laïques

Lundi, le gouvernement installé par l'armée avait inauguré, place Tahrir, un Mémorial aux martyrs de la révolution de 2011. Or des manifestants scandaient des slogans hostiles aux islamistes et à l'armée. Selon eux, le Mémorial érigé par un gouvernement, dirigé de facto par les militaires, est une "insulte" à la mémoire des "martyrs". Dès lundi soir, ils avaient recouvert le mémorial de graffitis et de peinture rouge, symbolisant le sang des personnes tuées, avant de l'endommager.

Il s'agit des premiers heurts violents n'impliquant pas des islamistes depuis que l'armée a destitué et arrêté le président Mohamed Morsi le 3 juillet, et que le nouveau pouvoir installé par les militaires réprime dans le sang toute manifestation de ses partisans.

D'abord satisfaits de la chute du président issu des Frères musulmans, qu'ils accusaient de dérive autoritaire, les révolutionnaires des premiers jours ne cachent plus leur malaise face au retour en grâce d'un appareil répressif, qui a tué un millier d'entre eux en 2011 et après.

Ils dénoncent en particulier la persistance d'un climat d'impunité pour les forces de sécurité, illustré, disent-ils, par la mort de centaines de manifestants pro-Morsi lors de la dispersion brutale de leur campement de la place Rabaa al Adaouia, en août au Caire.

Les pro-Morsi ne se sont pas joints aux anti-armée

Les pro-Morsi, en particulier la confrérie des Frères musulmans, sont, depuis, les cibles d'une répression implacable et extrêmement meurtrière, et manifestent chaque jour depuis plus de quatre mois. Ils n'avaient pas appelé à descendre dans la rue mardi.

Depuis le 14 août, quand policiers et militaires ont tué plusieurs centaines de manifestants pro-Morsi au Caire, plus d'un millier d'entre eux ont péri, essentiellement sous les balles des forces de l'ordre et plus de 2 000 Frères musulmans ont été arrêtés, dont la quasi-totalité des cadres de cette confrérie qui avait pourtant largement remporté les législatives fin 2011.

Des élections pour 2014

Mohamed Morsi et les dirigeants des Frères emprisonnés, sont jugés notamment pour le meurtre de manifestants et encourent la peine de mort.

Le général Sissi avait invoqué, pour justifier le coup de force du 3 juillet, les millions d'Égyptiens qui avaient manifesté le 30 juin contre Mohamed Morsi, accusé d'accaparer tous les pouvoirs au profit des Frères musulmans et de vouloir islamiser à marche forcée la société égyptienne.

Le gouvernement intérimaire et l'armée, soutenus par une grande majorité de la population et la quasi-totalité des médias, ont promis une nouvelle Constitution et des élections pour 2014.

Avec dépêches AFP/REUTERS

<http://www.presse.fr/detail/2013/11/22/336099/2-killed-in-violent-clashes-across-egypt/>

Two killed in Morsi supporters, opponents clashes



Supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim brotherhood run away from tear gas during clashes with Egyptian riot police close to Rabaa al-Adawiya square on November 22, 2013.

Fri Nov 22, 2013 7:1PM GMT

At least two Egyptian protesters have been killed and several others injured during violent clashes between opponents and supporters of ousted president, Mohamed Morsi, security sources say.

A 10-year-old boy was shot dead in the port city of Suez and a man was killed in the central city of Minya. Over a dozen people have also been injured in Friday's clashes.

Security forces fired tear gas and plastic-coated bullets to scatter protesters near the al-Azhar University in Cairo.

Morsi supporters also rallied outside el-Salam Mosque east of the capital.

The protesters say they will press ahead with their calls for an end to the military rule and Morsi's reinstatement.

Morsi's supporters have been holding regular demonstrations to condemn the interim government's harsh crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood and the arrest of its leaders and members.

They have been demanding justice for Brotherhood supporters killed in the army crackdown following Morsi's ouster in early July.

The army-backed interim government has launched a bloody crackdown on pro-Morsi protests led by the Muslim Brotherhood.

About 1,000 people were killed in a week of violence between Morsi supporters and security forces after police dispersed their protest camps in a deadly operation on August 14.

The massacre sparked international condemnation and prompted world bodies to call for an independent investigation into the violence.

Morsi is currently in prison as he faces trial over his involvement in the death of protesters outside the presidential palace in 2012.

Hundreds of supporters of the group have been killed in clashes with the army over the past few months.

JR/AB

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/649745-child-killed-in-clashes-in-egypt-s-suez-city.html>

Child killed in clashes in Egypt's Suez city Publish Date: Nov 23, 2013



Supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim brotherhood run away from tear gas during clashes with Egyptian riot police. PHOTO/AFP newvision

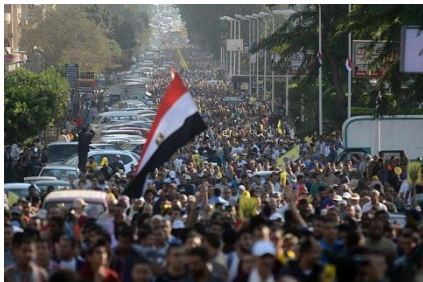
CAIRO - A 10-year-old boy was shot dead on Friday near the scene of clashes between supporters and opponents of deposed Islamist president Mohamed Mursi in Egypt's northern city of Suez, security and medical sources said.

In Cairo, a 21-year-old man died after being shot in the chest during clashes between pro- and anti-Mursi protesters, and across the country another 14 people were injured in confrontations, the head of the ambulance authority told the state newspaper al-Ahram.

Mursi's supporters have staged frequent protests across Egypt, many of them after Friday prayers, since the army deposed him on July 3 in response to mass protests against his rule.

They have arrested most of the top leaders of his Muslim Brotherhood, accusing them of fomenting violence or terrorism.

In a statement, the Interior Ministry accused the Brotherhood on Friday of trying to prolong instability in Egypt, and said security forces were doing their best to protect property and maintain security.



Supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim brotherhood march through the streets of Cairo's eastern Nasr City district on November 22, 2013. PHOTO/AFP

The Brotherhood says it is opposed to violence, and that such allegations are a pretext for its suppression.

In the central Awel-el-soor neighbourhood of Suez, around 500 supporters of Mursi gathered and chanted slogans against the army and police. Clashes broke out with opponents of Mursi and rocks were thrown and shots exchanged, witnesses said.

The boy, Samir El-Gamal, was hit by a stray bullet in the back of the head while walking with his mother near the clashes, the sources said. His mother was unharmed, but the boy died on the spot.

Members of Mursi's Muslim Brotherhood accused the security forces of using live rounds to disperse their protest, residents of Suez said. Police said the bullets had come from the opponents of the protesters, not from security forces.

The child's family accused the Brotherhood of responsibility for their child's death, the state news agency MENA said.

The interim government installed in July has promised a return to democratic rule next year, under a new constitution.



Supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi try to barricade a street during clashes with Egyptian riot police. PHOTO/AFP

For now, the political turmoil that has gripped Egypt since the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak in early 2011 continues to undermine both stability and economic growth.

Elsewhere in Cairo, hundreds of pro-Brotherhood protesters tried to force their way into the embassy of the United Arab Emirates and attacked its guards, but police used teargas to disperse them, the state newspaper al-Ahram said.

Since Mursi was deposed, the UAE and other Gulf Arab allies have shown strong support to the interim government, pledging billions of dollars to help shore up Egypt's fragile finances.

In the Nozha area of central Cairo, pro-Mursi protesters threw petrol bombs at two carriages of a tram, but police put out the fire, security sources and MENA said.

Reuters

<http://globalnews.ca/news/984930/clashes-in-egypt-as-islamists-protest-2-killed/>

November 22, 2013 2:30 pm

Clashes in Egypt as Islamists protest; 2 killed

By Mariam Rizk and Tony G. Gabriel The Associated Press



CAIRO, Egypt – Clashes erupted Friday as thousands of supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood around Egypt held protests marking the passage of 100 days since the start of a bloody crackdown against them in the wake of the ouster of Islamist President Mohammed Morsi. The violence left two dead including a 10-year-old boy.

The marches in multiple districts of Cairo and other cities were commemorating the Aug. 14 storming by security forces on two pro-Mursi protest camps in the capital that killed hundreds of Islamists.

In one of Friday's marches, protesters attempted to enter Rabaah al-Adawiya Square, which was the site of the biggest sit-in camp, in an eastern neighbourhood of Cairo. Security forces, who had sealed off the square with barbed wire and armoured vehicles, drove the protesters off with volleys of tear gas.

The biggest march in Cairo brought out several thousand protesters, who tried to block a main road, then clashed with Morsi opponents in exchanges of stone-throwing. Police fired tear gas to disperse the protest.

A 10-year-old boy died when he was hit in the head by birdshot in clashes that broke out between Morsi supporters and opponents in the city of Suez, according to Ahmed el-Ansari, the head of Egypt's emergency services. The boy was among a crowd of local residents who came out to fight with the Brotherhood protesters, a doctor in the Suez emergency unit told The Associated Press, speaking on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to talk to the press.

El-Ansari said another 21-year-old was killed when he was shot in the chest during clashes in eastern Cairo. It was unclear whether he was from the protesters or local anti-Morsi residents. At least 14 people were wounded in clashes nationwide.

In one of the protests in the upscale district of Heliopolis in Cairo, Brotherhood supporters set tires on fire which spread to a nearby tramway car, according to the state news agency MENA. Ahmed Helmi, an aide to the Interior Minister, said the protesters were pro-Brotherhood students from Al-Azhar University, Sunni Islam's most prominent centre of learning.

The Interior Ministry, which is in charge of police, said in a statement that pro-Morsi students set fires and hurled stones inside the campus of Al-Azhar University. They threw stones through the campus fence at police outside, who fired tear gas into university, MENA reported.

Islamists have been holding almost daily protests to denounce the military's July 3 removal of Morsi, the country's first freely elected president. Under the weight of the crackdown since Aug. 14, the protests have mainly been reduced to small and localized gatherings, but at times they have swelled to somewhat larger numbers.

The military ousted Morsi after massive protests by millions nationwide who demanded his removal after a year in office, accusing him and his Muslim Brotherhood of trying to monopolize power. Morsi supporters have accused the military of wrecking the country's nascent democracy with the coup. Thousands of members of the Brotherhood have been arrested since the crackdown began.

The Brotherhood on Friday lashed out Friday at U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, after he said this week that the Islamist group "stole" the 2011 popular uprising that toppled autocrat Hosni Mubarak.

Kerry's comments about the Brotherhood on Wednesday appeared to be an attempt by Washington to ease tensions with Egypt's new military-backed government. After initial U.S. criticism of the coup, many Egyptians have accused the U.S. of siding with the Brotherhood and Morsi.

Kerry said the activists who led 18-day uprising that brought down Mubarak had not been “motivated by religion or ideology.” He said hopes for greater freedom and opportunity and an end to corruption was “what drove that revolution. And then it got stolen by the one single-most organized entity in the state, which was the Brotherhood.”

In a statement Friday, the Brotherhood said Kerry was “twisting realities and ignoring facts.” It said the Brotherhood “rose to parliament and the presidency through elections” and accused the U.S. of “supporting the military coup ... and ignoring the massacres and oppressive measures that the coup government is carrying out in Egypt.”

At least 600 people were killed on Aug. 14 when riot police cleared the two pro-Morsi camps in Cairo’s Rabaah el-Adawiya and Nahda squares.

Protesters on Friday raised Morsi’s portraits and held up yellow posters with the symbol of a hand raising four fingers. The word “rabaah” means fourth in Arabic, and the gesture has become a symbol of support for Morsi.

In the southern city of Assiut, police fired tear gas to disperse pro-Morsi protesters and arrested 23. Security officials said they were guarding the city’s university campus to prevent protesters from entering.

With the start of the school year in September, Egypt’s universities have become the main venue for Brotherhood protests, with marches on campuses nearly every day. Many of them have led to clashes with security forces.

The government on Thursday passed a decision allowing security forces to enter campuses without taking permission from the university president and the prosecutors’ office, as previously required.

© The Canadian Press, 2013

<http://www.afriquinfos.com/articles/2013/11/22/egypte-police-autorisee-entrer-campus-sans-permission-237082.asp>

Egypte : La police autorisée à entrer sur les campus sans permission

LE CAIRE (Xinhua) - Le gouvernement égyptien par intérim a décidé jeudi d'autoriser la police à entrer sur les campus sans permission préalable si les facultés ou les étudiants sont menacés, a rapporté le site d'information gouvernemental Ahram.

Vendredi 22 novembre 2013 | 02:06 UTC

La réglementation précédente exigeait que la police obtienne une permission du président de l'université ou des autorités judiciaires avant d'entrer sur les campus universitaires.

La décision a été prise dans le contexte d'une escalade des affrontements violents dans les universités à travers l'Égypte.

Un étudiant a été tué mercredi dans un dortoir de l'université Al-Azhar du Caire pendant des affrontements entre partisans et opposants des Frères musulmans.

Depuis le début de la nouvelle année universitaire, les partisans des Frères musulmans organisent des manifestations sur les campus universitaires pour protester contre l'éviction de l'ancien président islamiste Mohamed Morsi.

Même si leur présence dans les rues égyptiennes commence à diminuer, les manifestations des partisans des Frères musulmans sur les campus universitaires restent importantes et tournent fréquemment en affrontements violents.

Le tribunal correctionnel du Caire a condamné 38 étudiants de l'université Al-Azhar à des peines de prison pour encouragement à l'émeute.

La semaine dernière, 12 étudiants partisans des Frères musulmans ont été condamnés à 17 ans de prison pour avoir attaqué le siège de l'université Al-Azhar en octobre.

En octobre 2010, une cour égyptienne avait confirmé la décision de retirer la police des campus universitaires et en mars 2011, des gardes avaient été embauchés pour la sécurité administrative.

Jeudi, le gouvernement a expliqué qu'il encouragerait la présence policière et militaire pour combattre le terrorisme, et qu'il reviendrait sur les remises de peines et grâces accordées par l'ancien président ainsi que sur les attributions de citoyenneté. La déclaration a été prise au lendemain d'une attaque terroriste mortelle au Nord-Sinaï qui a coûté la vie à 11 soldats mercredi.

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/11/25/egyptian-studentsprotestban.html>

Egyptian students defy law banning protests

November 25, 2013 9:00PM ET

In first application of new law, security forces fire tear gas to disperse students south of Cairo

Topics: Egypt, Egypt in Turmoil, Muslim Brotherhood



Students at Cairo University, who are supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and ousted Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi, hold a demonstration in front of police at the main gate of the university in Cairo on Nov. 24, 2013. Mohamed Abd El Ghany/Reuters

Egyptian security forces on Monday fired tear gas to disperse university students who had defied a new law that restricts demonstrations, the state news agency reported.

Students of Al-Azhar University and Assiut University in Assiut province, south of Cairo, staged a protest, chanting against the army and police in defiance of the new law, passed on Sunday, which bans protests without prior police approval.

In the first application of the new law, the Interior Ministry approved requests on Monday for protests by lawyers and political activists in front of the lawyers' syndicate in Cairo and the State Council in Giza, it said on its Facebook page.

In another statement, it issued a warning to supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood, who it said were planning a protest on Tuesday in Giza province, near the pyramids, with the goal of disrupting traffic and harming tourism.

"The Interior Ministry is determined to implement the law and confront these attempts with all force and decisiveness according to what is guaranteed by the law," the ministry said.

Egypt has experienced some of its worst civilian violence in decades after the army, prompted by mass protests, ousted the country's first democratically elected leader, Mohamed Morsi, on July 3. It has since introduced a political roadmap that will lead to new elections next year.

Hundreds of Morsi supporters were killed when security forces stormed two pro-Morsi camps on Aug. 14, and thousands were arrested in a crackdown against members of his Muslim Brotherhood group, whom the government accuses of supporting violence and terrorism.

The Muslim Brotherhood denies any links to violence and has called the army's ousting of Morsi a military coup.

Activists have described the new law on demonstrations as a violation of their right to protest and have vowed to defy it. Egypt has ousted two presidents in less than three years through mass protests.

"The unfair protest law will be broken," said Ahmed Mahler, whose April 6 movement helped lead the uprising against former autocratic leader Hosni Mubarak in 2011.

The United States on Monday expressed concern over the new law and said it agrees with groups that argue the law hampers the country's move toward democracy.

"The United States wants Egypt's transition to an inclusive democracy to succeed," State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki said in a statement. "We urge the interim government to respect individual rights and we urge that the new constitution protect such rights."

The U.S. has suspended military aid to Egypt and pressed the country's interim government to stick to a road map to democracy that will lead to new elections next year.

The Obama administration announced plans in October to withhold \$260 million in cash and various military equipment sales from Egypt, although it continues military support for security in Sinai Peninsula, which borders Israel.

Meanwhile, the U.S. military said Monday it has transferred the first of four U.S.-built fast patrol boats to Egypt, but said the move did not signal a change in Washington's decision to withhold most military aid.

"This is not a shift in our posture with regard to foreign military assistance," said Pentagon spokesman Navy Commander Bill Speaks, adding that Washington continued to review the overall level of aid to Egypt.

Police disperse first demonstration after Protest Law

AbdelHalim H. AbdAllah / November 26, 2013 / 0 Comments / 447 Views

At least one protester detained in Jika Movement demo against police and army



Egyptian policemen in plain clothes detain a protester during a demonstration organized by the group “No Military Trials for Civilians” in front of the Shura council in downtown Cairo on November 26, 2013 in the first unauthorised protest staged in the capital since the adoption of a law that regulates demonstrations.

(AFP PHOTO / KHALED DESOUKI)

The Central Security Forces (CSF) forcibly dispersed on Tuesday a protest organised by the Jika Movement condemning the newly-ratified Protest Law and denouncing “police brutality and military rule”.

Protesters gathered in Talaat Harb Square then moved to the Press Syndicate in Ramses Street. The CSF, positioned nearby with soldiers, trucks and APCs, initially left the group alone before the commanding officer ordered the protesters to disperse into the side-streets. The protesters then retreated due to their small numbers to Talaat Harb and Abdel Khaleq Tharwat streets.

On the latter street, protesters continued to chant against the police as the CSF used a water cannon against them. A rock thrown by one of the protesters prompted CSF soldiers to charge towards the protesters, sending them fleeing through the side streets.

Several protesters were arrested then released on site, including journalist Rasha Azzab. At least one protester was detained inside the APC, and at time of writing there had been no confirmation of his release.

The protest was organised by the Jika Movement on Tuesday to commemorate the death of Gaber Salah, (known as “Jika”, for whom the movement is named) and to demonstrate against the Protest Law.

Interim President Adly Mansour issued on the new Protest Law on Sunday after it had been drafted by the Ministry of Justice and approved by the cabinet to regulate the right to peaceful assembly. The law, which raised controversy among human rights activists, requires protesters to either protest in areas specified by the governorate or to obtain permission from the interior ministry before holding protests; otherwise protests will be dispersed according to the law.

Khalid Yassin, spokesman for the Jika Movement, said, “The movement will not recognise any law that would regulate protests until the goals of the revolution are fulfilled, transitional justice is achieved and the rights of all the martyrs are [realised].”

Jika, who had been a member of the 6 April Youth movement, died during the police dispersal of protests on 25 November 2012 in the first anniversary of the 2011 Mohamed Mahmoud street clashes.

The movement was launched on Monday 11 November following a last request from Jika that “the revolution continue” in the event of his death. The group says “Jika’s martyrdom” was the spark behind the fall of the Muslim Brotherhood government in July.

The movement has summarised its goals as: “transitional justice, retribution, and fulfilling the dreams of the martyrs by fulfilling the goals of the revolution to deliver a better social and democratic future for the country.”

<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/11/egypt-protest-law-demonstrations-backlash-disperse-crowds.html#>

EGYPT PULSE

نبض مصر



Tear gas fired by riot police at protesters fill the air during clashes at Talaat Harab Square in downtown Cairo, Nov. 26, 2013. (photo by REUTERS/Mohamed Abd El Ghany)

Egypt’s new protest law provokes demonstrations, backlash

CAIRO — It took only minutes for activists to witness Egypt’s controversial new protest law in action on Nov. 26. After warnings issued through loudspeakers, police forces used water

canons and tear gas to disperse two separate protests in the downtown area, beating some with batons and fists, and arresting more than 50.

Egyptian police use water canons and tear gas to disperse protests.
Author Shadi Rahimi Posted November 26, 2013

The first arrests came just after 2 p.m., when police reportedly told protesters outside the Journalist's Syndicate downtown that their demonstration to mark the first anniversary of the death of activist Gaber "Jika" Salah, 16, was illegal according to a new law issued on Nov. 24 by interim President Adly Mansour.

The 25-article law requires a three-day notice of public meetings and electoral gatherings to the Interior Ministry. Fines of up to 300,000 Egyptian pounds (approximately \$43,540) and prison sentences of up to seven years may be imposed on those judged as violators of the law.

Soon after the announcement, police sprayed water canons and used batons to beat demonstrators and arrest some of them, according to Twitter reports.

Two hours later, about 150 protesters stood across the street from the Shura Council, the upper house of parliament not far from Tahrir Square, holding signs and chanting against the use of military trials for civilians in Egypt's new draft constitution — currently being amended — and against the new protest law.

"The police are thugs, the police are terrorists," they chanted, among other slogans. "We swear on the blood of martyrs the revolution will rule soon."

It was the second test of the new protest law that day. A row of riot police stood in front of the council gates, flanked by two armored vehicles and a water canon truck. Some said later they heard an officer announcing the protest would be dispersed in four minutes. Others said they heard no warning. A group of protesters began walking toward the police, chanting.

An officer ordered traffic to be stopped. It was just before water canons showered protesters, sending most running, as police in black uniforms and plainclothes rushed after them, some swinging batons or fists.

A young woman screamed and kicked her legs as a few police officers beat her with their fists as they carried her away. A man who jumped in to defend her, swinging his arms wildly, was also pulled away by police into an area inside the entrance gates of the council building. More than 30 people including journalists, lawyers and prominent activists were arrested and held for hours behind the gates.

Among those arrested was the founder of the No to Military Trials for Civilians campaign, Mona Seif, who tweeted a photograph of a handwritten list of 31 detainees being held with her. She was heard chanting curses and slogans directed at the police from behind the gates, which were echoed by a few dozen activists who had regrouped outside. Their numbers grew to dozens as the sun set.

"They want to shut us up, but we will not be silent," they chanted. "Come and kill us, we are not better than the martyrs. Let our comrades go."

The Egyptian Center for Economic Rights issued a statement condemning “this new excessive and brutal use of force by security forces,” saying at least 50 people had been arrested.

Salma Fouad, a member of the National Front for Justice and Democracy, had arrived just after the protest was dispersed. She stood outside the Shura Council gates with two friends, who were calling other activists to find out if they were being detained inside. Tweets from friends of some female detainees were accusing the police of assault and sexual harassment during their arrests.

“This government is in office now because of the protests of June 30,” Fouad said, referring to the military-backed ouster of former President Mohammed Morsi following massive protests. “So no government that comes to power with the protests of the people has any right whatsoever to issue such a law.”

Meanwhile, a 50-member committee tasked with amending the constitution written under Morsi’s rule reportedly suspended its session inside the Shura Council until the protesters were released. The state newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported that Prime Minister Hazem al-Biblawi had agreed to release the protesters who were still being detained on the night of Nov. 26, and a committee would be formed to discuss the law in response to strong criticism against it.

US officials have also criticized the new law. In a statement on Nov. 25, State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki said US officials are urging the interim government to respect individual rights and ensure the new constitution does also.

“We share the view of Egyptian civil society representatives that this law, which imposes restrictions on Egyptians’ ability to assemble peacefully and express their views, does not meet international standards and will not move Egypt’s democratic transition forward,” Psaki said.

In response to the arrests, some protesters announced on the evening of Nov. 26 on Twitter that they planned to hold a sit-in at Talaat Harb Square. Police dispersed an initial gathering there earlier with water canons and tear gas, according to Twitter reports from journalists on the scene. Other activists tweeted they were standing outside police stations where friends were being detained.

In accordance with the new law, on Nov. 25 the April 6 Youth Movement and the liberal Constitution Party had requested a protest permit for the demonstration on Nov. 26 from the nearest police station, they said in a statement.

Mahmoud Afifi, former April 6 Youth Movement spokesman and current member of the National Partnership Current, said in an interview with *Al-Monitor* before the protest on Nov. 26 that the law is “against the demands of the January 25 Revolution.”

“We are against protest suppression,” he said. “A government who tries to ban protest in that way is a failure. We think these laws are unjust, and that is why we will boycott it and be noncompliant. We will continue until they withdraw the protest law and cancel the military trials for civilians article in the constitution.”

Read more: <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/11/egypt-protest-law-demonstrations-backlash-disperse-crowds.html###ixzz2nYiEaAcZ>

http://www.rtf.be/info/monde/detail_egypte-dispersion-d-une-manifestation-au-caire-des-arrestations?id=8144375

Egypte: dispersion d'une manifestation au Caire, des arrestations

MONDE | mardi 26 novembre 2013 à 22h08

Le comité chargé de réviser la Constitution égyptienne a ajourné ses travaux jusque mercredi, après que dix de ses membres ont suspendu leur participation pour protester contre l'arrestation mardi de manifestants pour des rassemblement non autorisés.



Des policiers dispersent une manifestation au Caire le 26 novembre 2013 - Khaled Desouki

Quelque soixante manifestants ont été arrêtés au cours de la journée parce qu'ils n'avaient pas obtenu du ministère de l'Intérieur l'autorisation préalable de se rassembler, exigée en vertu d'une loi adoptée dimanche.

"Les policiers ont utilisé leurs canons à eau et ont ensuite frappé et arrêté des gens", a rapporté Alaa Abdel Fattah, un militant reconnu, mais "cela n'arrêtera pas les manifestations".

La nouvelle loi oblige les organisateurs à informer les autorités d'un rassemblement trois jours avant sa tenue et permet au ministère de l'Intérieur de l'interdire s'il représente une *"menace pour la sécurité"*.

Elle *"doit être abrogée"*, a déclaré à l'AFP Ahmed Maher, fondateur du mouvement du 6-avril, fer de lance de la révolte de 2011 qui a chassé du pouvoir le président Hosni Moubarak.

"Le ministère de l'Intérieur veut en finir avec les manifestations", a-t-il déploré, rappelant que *"même sous Moubarak, des manifestations avaient lieu"*.

Le ministère de l'Intérieur a affirmé dans un communiqué avoir informé M. Maher qu'il devait demander une permission avant le rassemblement.

Ce texte, qui intervient sur fond de répression des partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi destitué par l'armée début juillet, prévoit en outre, en cas de violences de la part des manifestants, une "*utilisation graduée de la force*".

Amnesty International a estimé qu'il s'agissait d'un "*grave retour en arrière*" donnant "*carte blanche aux forces de sécurité pour utiliser une force excessive, notamment létale, contre les manifestants*".

Canons à eau et lacrymogènes

Mardi, la police a fait usage de canons à eau pour disperser les protestataires qui réclamaient que soient jugés les responsables de la mort de manifestants lors de heurts sanglants fin 2011 entre forces de l'ordre et opposants au pouvoir militaire alors en place, ont rapporté des responsables.

Une autre manifestation, qui dénonçait le maintien dans la future Constitution d'un article autorisant les procès de civils devant des tribunaux militaires, a également été dispersé à coup de canons à eau, et plusieurs arrestations ont eu lieu.

Parmi les manifestants arrêtés figurent plusieurs militants célèbres en Egypte, dont Mona Seif, qui avait fondé la campagne "*No to military trials*" (Non aux procès militaires), et Ahmed Harara, qui a perdu ses deux yeux à cause de tirs des forces de l'ordre dans des manifestations en 2011.

"*Il s'agissait d'une manifestation pacifique (...) et nous sommes ici pour travailler à une Constitution qui garantisse la liberté au peuple égyptien*", a déclaré le réalisateur Khaled Youssef, un membre du Comité des 50, à la télévision d'Etat.

"*Le Comité des 50 risque l'explosion, alors qu'il est la pierre angulaire de la transition*", a-t-il déploré alors que les 50 se sont engagés à remettre le 3 décembre une version finale de la Constitution révisée au président par intérim Adly Mansour.

La feuille de route de la transition prévoit ensuite un référendum sur la Loi fondamentale, puis la tenue d'élections législatives et présidentielle d'ici l'été 2014.

Ce projet de Constitution révisée fait débat au sein même du Comité, car il prévoit de maintenir un article permettant aux tribunaux militaires de juger des civils accusés d'avoir "*nui*" aux forces armées --une définition souvent interprétée au sens le plus large en Egypte. Trois journalistes ont récemment écopé de peines de prison ordonnées par des tribunaux militaires en vertu de cet article.

AFP

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/11/27/egypt-police-disperseactivistsrallyingagainstlawrestrictingprote.html>

Egypt police disperse activists rallying against anti-protest law

November 27, 2013 1:26AM ET

Security forces used tear gas, water cannons to enforce controversial law forbidding protests without permits



Tear gas fired by riot police at protesters fill the air during clashes at Talaat Harab square in downtown Cairo Nov. 26. Mohamed Abd El Ghany/Reuters

Police in Egypt fired tear gas and water cannons Tuesday to disperse dozens of activists protesting police brutality in Cairo and a controversial new law forbidding protests held without a permit from authorities.

Clouds of tear gas filled Talaat Harb square in central Cairo but protesters were defiant, picking up the canisters and throwing them back at police and tossing rocks at armored vehicles.

Earlier in the day, police used water cannons to disperse two other protests, enforcing the law and fueling a backlash among secular activists and liberals who accuse the military-backed government of accelerating down a path even more authoritarian than the Hosni Mubarak era.

“They don’t want anyone in the streets anymore. Not us, not the Islamists,” said Rasha Azab, a political activist who took part in Tuesday’s rally that was broken up by security forces.

In one of the protests, about 11 secular activists held a rally in downtown Cairo to commemorate the death of protester Gaber Salah, known by the nickname “Gika,” at the hands of police a year ago. Police quickly deployed to the area.

As protesters gathered, a police officer came out in front of an armored vehicle and told the crowd they had no permit, the activist Azab said. The officer gave two warnings before the police fired water cannons.

Frustration and suspicion

The clashes between security forces and secular youth activists are a new front after months of a heavy – and far bloodier – crackdown on Islamists since the army deposed President Mohammed Morsi.

Criticism of the new law came even from some of the new government’s supporters, who warned that the law will increase opposition and could push secular activists into a common cause with Islamists.

The loose coalition of secular and liberal politicians and revolutionary activists provided some key credibility to the military's July 3 ousting of Morsi – Egypt's first democratically-elected leader.

The coalition supported the military's move, calling it necessary for a democratic, secular Egypt, and accusing Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood of subverting the hopes for change after Mubarak's fall in 2011.

Its factions backed the military and government, or at least remained silent, when security forces brutally crushed pro-Morsi camps in August, killing hundreds.

Now, many young and secular activists mistrust the military and have been further angered by the process of amending the Morsi-era constitution, largely done behind closed doors, because it is likely to ensure greater powers for the military and the president.

They believe the protest law aims to prevent criticism of the new document, due to be put to a public referendum in January. The government says the law is needed to restore security and rein in near-daily protests by Morsi supporters demanding his reinstatement.

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki said in a statement today that the law raises concerns because it does not meet international standards and will not move Egypt's transition forward.

"We urge the interim government to respect individual rights, and we urge that the new constitution protect such rights," she said.

Al Jazeera and wire services

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/11/27/egyptian-women-harshlyjailedforyearsoverprotests.html>

Egypt: female protesters face heavy prison sentences

November 27, 2013 7:13PM ET

Fourteen women face 11 years in jail for participating in a pro-Morsi rally, as interim PM defends new protest laws

Topics: Egypt in Turmoil, Egypt, Women's Rights



Egyptian women supporters of ousted President Mohammed Morsi stand inside the defendants' cage in a courtroom in Alexandria, Egypt, on Wednesday. Amira Mortada, El Shorouk Newspaper/AP

Nearly two dozen women and girls, some as young as 15, were handed heavy prison sentences Wednesday for demonstrating against a disputed protest law, as Egypt's interim prime minister defended the new measure that restricts public demonstrations.

The women, supporters of deposed former President Mohamed Morsi, received 11-year jail sentences for forming a human chain and passing out fliers earlier this month. Seven minors among the group were remanded to juvenile detention until they reach legal age of 18. The youngest in the group is 15-years-old.

Six men, described by prosecutors as Muslim Brotherhood leaders, were sentenced to 15-year terms, accused of being members of a "terrorist organization."

In a news conference Wednesday, Hazem el-Beblawi, the interim prime minister, defended the new law that requires citizens to apply for permission before taking part in demonstrations.

"The cabinet confirms that it will apply the law fully to show its support for the police in the face of terrorism," said el-Beblawi. "The law is subject to change but through the proper channels."

Meanwhile, protesters opposed to both Morsi and the interim, army-backed government gathered in downtown Cairo Wednesday for a rally against the law. Unexpectedly, the Interior Ministry announced that it had approved the march, even though organizers denied applying for a permit.

The ministry said the application was submitted by the father of Salah Ahmed Mohamed, known as "Jika," the first protester killed during Morsi's tenure.

Backlash against the protest law is the latest criticism of Beblawi's increasingly unpopular government. Leaders of Tamarod, the petition campaign that organized the protests that preceded Morsi's ousting, have criticized the law as too harsh, and several were arrested while protesting against it on Tuesday in the southern city of Aswan.

"They had one party against them already, the Muslim Brotherhood," said Magdi Hussein, a campaigner from Tamarod who attended Tuesday's protest. "I don't know why they passed this law. It will turn another group against them."

Al Jazeera and wire services

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/27/sharp-divisions-split-tamarod-into-campaign-and-movement/>

Sharp divisions split Tamarod into 'campaign' and 'movement'

Fady Ashraf / November 27, 2013 / 0 Comments / 771 Views

Campaign's coordinators refer seven leading members to interrogation, including Badr, Abdel Aziz and Shahin



The three leading members of Tamarod (Mahmoud Badr, Mohammed Abdel Aziz, and Hassan Shaheen, from left)

(Photo by Aaron T Rose\ File Photo)

Seven leading members of the Tamarod (Rebellion) Campaign have been referred to internal interrogation by the group's coordinators, the latter announced in a Tuesday press conference.

The coordinators said the members were referred to interrogation for “abusing the campaign, taking decisions without the campaign’s consent and involving the campaign in political decisions which do not satisfy the rebellion.”

The concerned members include Constituent Assembly members Mahmoud Badr, Mohamed Abdel Aziz, campaign’s leading figures Mohamed Heikal, Khaled Al-Qady, Mai Wahaba and spokesmen Hassan Shahin and Mohamed Nabawy. The campaign also insisted that they do not have any representatives within the Constituent Assembly.

The news was announced by Ahmed Badie, the campaign’s head of public action, who said that “[the seven aforementioned members], who transformed the campaign into a political movement without the consent of the owners of the campaign, who are the Egyptian people, violated the revolutionary and political framework of the campaign.”

Badie said that Mohamed Awad will serve as the current general coordinator of the campaign until internal elections are held. Awad is formerly responsible for Nile Delta coordination within the campaign.

Islam Hammam, central committee member for the campaign, said that “many mistakes were made by the campaign leaders since [former president Mohamed] Morsi’s ouster, but we preferred to remain silent to maintain national interests.”

Hammam affirmed that the press conference is the first to be held by the campaign – as opposed to the movement – since 30 June.

Fellow Central Committee member Hassan Gharib issued an apology on the campaign’s behalf “for its mistakes”, asking the Egyptian People to contact the campaign to decide its “future destiny”.

Tamarod spokesman Nabawy meanwhile refused to comment on his referral to interrogation, and insisted on referring to Tamarod as “a movement.”

“The movement does not have any time to respond to statements made from outsiders; we did not organise any recent press conferences,” he said.

Tamarod, originally a signature-gathering campaign against former President Mohamed Morsi, has been involved in the roadmap set by the military after 3 July and has two representatives in the Constituent Assembly, Badr and Abdel Aziz.

The movement, however, issued a statement on Wednesday demanding the removal of Minister of Interior Mohamed Ibrahim from his position after Tuesday's dispersal of protest against military trials for civilians.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/28/one-killed-at-cairo-university-protests/>

One killed at Cairo University protests

Basil El-Dabh / November 28, 2013 / 0 Comments / 879 Views

Security forces attempt to disperse student protest



Egyptian police dispersed a protest by the Students Against the Coup movement on Thursday (Photo by Mohamed Omar)

At least one protester has been killed in violence between protesters and police at Cairo University, engineering student Mohamed Reda, who sustained fatal birdshot injuries.

A statement from the Ministry of Interior said that security forces used teargas and water canons on protesting students when their demonstration began impeding traffic in front of Cairo University.

The ministry added that it had arrested four demonstrators at the university as of Thursday afternoon.

Student protests in universities including Alexandria University, Cairo University, and Al-Azhar University continued on Thursday in support of ousted president Mohamed Morsi and against ongoing crackdowns on demonstrations and Morsi supporters.

http://www.francetvinfo.fr/monde/egypte/egypte-la-violente-repression-des-manifestants-pro-morsi_470732.html

Egypte : la violente répression des manifestants pro-Morsi

Une nouvelle manifestation des partisans de Mohamed Morsi a été dispersée dans la violence par les forces de l'ordre. Depuis le début de l'été, le nouveau pouvoir s'attache à mater les partisans de l'ancien président islamiste : une répression qui a entraîné un millier de morts.



Les forces de l'ordre interviennent entre pro et anti-Morsi, au Caire (Egypte), le 4 octobre 2013. (AHMED ISMAIL / AFP) AFP

Mis à jour le 29/11/2013 | 18:44 , publié le 29/11/2013 | 16:35

Les forces de l'ordre égyptiennes dispersaient vendredi des manifestants islamistes, arguant que leurs défilés n'avaient pas obtenu l'aval des autorités comme l'ordonne une loi récente dont les militants laïcs ont également fait les frais avec l'arrestation d'une de leurs figures.

Le nouveau pouvoir, engagé depuis le début de l'été dans une répression extrêmement meurtrière des partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi destitué par l'armée, disperse depuis plusieurs jours par la force toutes les manifestations n'ayant pas obtenu l'aval du ministère de l'Intérieur comme les y oblige une loi récemment promulguée.

Déterminé à appliquer ce nouveau texte, ce ministère a de nouveau jeudi soir "mis en garde contre l'organisation de tout rassemblement (...) contrevenant à la loi" affirmant qu'il agirait "face à ces activités illégales avec fermeté".

Faisant fi de cet avertissement, les islamistes, avec à leur tête la confrérie de M. Morsi, les Frères musulmans, manifestaient vendredi à travers le pays, au lendemain de la mort d'un étudiant lors de la dispersion par la police d'un rassemblement similaire à l'Université du Caire.

Dans la capitale, policiers et soldats tentaient de disperser des centaines d'entre eux, réunis devant un des palais présidentiels du Caire. Un journaliste de l'AFP sur place a entendu des tirs et rapporté que l'air était saturé de gaz lacrymogène, tandis que des manifestants jetaient des pierres sur les forces de l'ordre.

La police a en outre tiré des grenades lacrymogènes sur des cortèges --de taille modeste-- ailleurs au Caire, à Alexandrie, la deuxième ville du pays dans le nord, ainsi qu'à Suez, Qena et el-Mahalla, selon les services de sécurité.

Alors que les défilés islamistes sont implacablement réprimés, il s'agit d'une journée test car ce vendredi est le premier depuis la promulgation de la loi controversée sur le droit de manifestation qui a déclenché une levée de boucliers parmi les défenseurs des droits de l'Homme.

Après les pro-Morsi, dont la répression lancée début juillet avec l'éviction de M. Morsi s'est soldée jusqu'ici par la mort de plus d'un millier de personnes, les forces de l'ordre ont ouvert un nouveau front dans le pays, s'en prenant désormais aux mouvements laïcs de la jeunesse, fer de lance de la révolte populaire qui a chassé début 2011 Hosni Moubarak du pouvoir.

Mardi, elles dispersaient à coup de canons à eau et de grenades lacrymogènes deux cortèges et arrêtaient une soixantaine de militants, dont une quinzaine de jeunes femmes relâchées sur une route désertique en dehors du Caire.

Et jeudi soir, elles arrêtaient à son domicile Alaa Abdel Fattah, l'une des figures de proue du mouvement laïc pro-démocratie en Egypte, déjà arrêté sous Moubarak, puis sous l'intérim des militaires à sa suite. Son épouse a affirmé sur Twitter avoir été "frappée" par les forces de l'ordre lors de cette interpellation.

Vendredi après-midi, il subissait un premier interrogatoire, ont rapporté des sources judiciaires, précisant qu'il était accusé d'avoir notamment organisé une "manifestation illégale", "provoqué une émeute", "frappé un officier de police et volé son émetteur radio".

Outre M. Abdel Fattah, un autre militant célèbre, Ahmed Maher, fondateur du mouvement du 6-Avril à la pointe de la révolte de 2011, est également recherché et accusé par la justice d'avoir organisé une manifestation sans avoir prévenu les autorités trois jours auparavant, comme le prévoit une loi adoptée dimanche.

Vendredi après-midi, M. Maher tweetait: "notre rêve (lors de la révolte de 2011) était de vivre dans la dignité, mais les militaires, le (les vestiges du, ndlr) régime corrompu de Moubarak et leurs alliés (...) le combattent via les arrestations et la répression".

Revenant sur la dispersion des manifestations mardi, la Fédération internationale des droits de l'Homme (FIDH) a affirmé avoir recensé plusieurs cas d'arrestation, de détention et de manifestants tabassés. En outre, la FIDH fait état de "harcèlement sexuel sur des femmes et des hommes" manifestant.

M. Morsi a été destitué et arrêté le 3 juillet par les militaires qui ont affirmé agir pour répondre aux revendications de millions de manifestants descendus dans les rues trois jours plus tôt pour réclamer le départ du seul président jamais élu démocratiquement du pays, qu'ils accusaient d'accaparer le pouvoir au profit des Frères musulmans et d'avoir achevé une économie déjà en ruines.

http://www.rtbf.be/info/monde/detail_egypte-des-manifestations-islamistes-dispersees-violemment?id=8146724

Egypte: des manifestations islamistes dispersées violemment

MONDE | Mis à jour le vendredi 29 novembre 2013 à 19h02



Des policiers dispersent des manifestants islamistes au Caire, le 29 novembre 2013 -
Mahmoud Khaled

Les forces de l'ordre égyptiennes dispersaient vendredi des manifestants islamistes, arguant que leurs défilés n'avaient pas obtenu l'aval des autorités comme l'ordonne une loi récente dont les militants laïcs ont également fait les frais avec l'arrestation d'une de leurs figures.

Le nouveau pouvoir, engagé depuis le début de l'été dans une répression extrêmement meurtrière des partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi destitué par l'armée, disperse depuis plusieurs jours par la force toutes les manifestations n'ayant pas obtenu l'aval du ministère de l'Intérieur comme les y oblige une loi récemment promulguée.

Déterminé à appliquer ce nouveau texte, ce ministère a de nouveau jeudi soir "*mis en garde contre l'organisation de tout rassemblement (...) contrevenant à la loi*" affirmant qu'il agirait "*face à ces activités illégales avec fermeté*".

Faisant fi de cet avertissement, les islamistes, avec à leur tête la confrérie de Mohamed Morsi, les Frères musulmans, manifestaient vendredi à travers le pays, au lendemain de la mort d'un étudiant lors de la dispersion par la police d'un rassemblement similaire à l'Université du Caire.

Dans la capitale, policiers et soldats tentaient de disperser des centaines d'entre eux, réunis devant un des palais présidentiels du Caire. Un journaliste de l'AFP sur place a entendu des tirs et rapporté que l'air était saturé de gaz lacrymogène, tandis que des manifestants jetaient des pierres sur les forces de l'ordre.

La police a en outre tiré des grenades lacrymogènes sur des cortèges - de taille modeste - ailleurs au Caire, à Alexandrie, la deuxième ville du pays dans le nord, ainsi qu'à Suez, Qena et el-Mahalla, selon les services de sécurité.

Alors que les défilés islamistes sont implacablement réprimés, il s'agit d'une journée test car ce vendredi est le premier depuis la promulgation de la loi controversée sur le droit de manifestation qui a déclenché une levée de boucliers parmi les défenseurs des droits de l'Homme.

Après les pro-Morsi, dont la répression lancée début juillet avec l'éviction de Mohamed Morsi s'est soldée jusqu'ici par la mort de plus d'un millier de personnes, les forces de l'ordre ont ouvert un nouveau front dans le pays, s'en prenant désormais aux mouvements laïcs de la jeunesse, fer de lance de la révolte populaire qui a chassé début 2011 Hosni Moubarak du pouvoir.

"Manifestation illégale"

Mardi, elles dispersaient à coup de canons à eau et de grenades lacrymogènes deux cortèges et arrêtaient une soixantaine de militants, dont une quinzaine de jeunes femmes relâchées sur une route désertique en dehors du Caire.

Et jeudi soir, elles arrêtaient à son domicile Alaa Abdel Fattah, l'une des figures de proue du mouvement laïc pro-démocratie en Egypte, déjà arrêté sous Moubarak, puis sous l'intérim des

militaires à sa suite. Son épouse a affirmé sur Twitter avoir été "*frappée*" par les forces de l'ordre lors de cette interpellation.

Vendredi après-midi, il subissait un premier interrogatoire, ont rapporté des sources judiciaires, précisant qu'il était accusé d'avoir notamment organisé une "*manifestation illégale*", "*provoqué une émeute*", "*frappé un officier de police et volé son émetteur radio*".

Outre M. Abdel Fattah, un autre militant célèbre, Ahmed Maher, fondateur du mouvement du 6-Avril à la pointe de la révolte de 2011, est également recherché et accusé par la justice d'avoir organisé une manifestation sans avoir prévenu les autorités trois jours auparavant, comme le prévoit une loi adoptée dimanche.

Vendredi après-midi, M. Maher tweetait: "*notre rêve (lors de la révolte de 2011) était de vivre dans la dignité, mais les militaires, le (les vestiges du, ndlr) régime corrompu de Moubarak et leurs alliés (...) le combattent via les arrestations et la répression*".

Revenant sur la dispersion des manifestations mardi, la Fédération internationale des droits de l'Homme (FIDH) a affirmé avoir recensé plusieurs cas d'arrestation, de détention et de manifestants tabassés. En outre, la FIDH fait état de "*harcèlement sexuel sur des femmes et des hommes*" manifestant.

AFP

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h7QWjoI36pAx1jXxjiNIDJZRZ5bA?docId=e20abcd0-1f6c-4254-9a3b-e1beb77cfa16&hl=en>

Egypt police fire tear gas as Islamists defy protest law

By Haitham el-Tabei (AFP) – Nov 29, 2013

Cairo — Police fired tear gas Friday at Islamists demonstrating in Egypt in defiance of a new law banning unauthorised protests that has also angered secularists and led to a prominent blogger's arrest.

Despite the law, the Muslim Brotherhood had vowed to go ahead with the protests it has organised after weekly prayers ever since Islamist president Mohamed Morsi was overthrown by the military on July 3.

On Thursday, the interior ministry warned against unauthorised protests.

And police arrested prominent blogger Alaa Abdel Fattah, in a stark declaration of intent reminiscent of the autocratic rule of long-time president Hosni Mubarak, ousted in a popular uprising nearly three years ago.

Police used tear gas against hundreds of Morsi's supporters who protested in front of a presidential palace in Cairo, an AFP reporter said, adding that he also heard gunshots.

Tear gas was also fired at dozens of Islamists in the capital's Mohandessin district and on a key road leading to the Giza pyramids.

Protesters retaliated by throwing stones and burning tyres in Mohandessin, officials said, adding that similar protests were dispersed in the cities of Alexandria, Suez, Mahallah and Qena.

At least 60 people were arrested during the clashes, while eight were wounded, officials said.

Friday's protests came two days after a court in the city of Alexandria sentenced 14 women to 11 years in jail and seven girls to a juvenile centre for participating in a violent pro-Morsi demonstration in October.

The harsh jail terms raised calls from rights groups for a presidential pardon.

Ali Awad, adviser to interim president Adly Mansour clarified Friday that "reports of a presidential pardon granted to these women are incorrect".

"Any presidential pardon is possible only after a final verdict" is delivered, he said in an Arabic statement posted on the government's official website.

The protest law requires organisers to seek authorisation three days ahead of any planned demonstration. The request can be denied if the protest is deemed a threat to national security.

Demonstrations at places of worship, or starting from them, are banned outright.

On Thursday, the interior ministry warned against "demonstrations that break the law without obtaining prior permission from security forces" and said "it will deal with these illegal activities firmly and decisively."

Mansour issued the ban last Sunday and police have since enforced it, at times bloodily.

On Thursday, an engineering student was killed during an Islamist demonstration at Cairo University, health officials said.

Anger of Secular Supporters

To the anger of secular supporters of Morsi's overthrow, police have taken action against all demonstrations, not just those organised by the ousted president's backers.

Activists say the ban is hypocritical as the army justified the ouster as a response to mass demonstrations across the country against Morsi's turbulent single year in power.

Pro-democracy groups have been particularly incensed by the arrest of Abdel Fattah, a prominent Morsi opponent who was ordered Friday to be held for four days of preventive detention.

He was arrested at his home in western Cairo, said his wife, Manal Hassan, who tweeted that she had been "beaten" during the operation by security forces late Thursday.

Judicial sources say Abdel Fattah is accused of holding an unauthorised demonstration, inciting people to riot, cutting off roads, beating a police officer and stealing his walkie-talkie.

Prosecutors had issued warrants on Wednesday for his arrest and that of fellow activist Ahmed Maher for taking part in an unauthorised demonstration the previous day.

Abdel Fattah was detained under Mubarak, under the military junta that ousted him, and again under Morsi.

On Friday, Maher, who has yet to be detained, tweeted: "Our dream was to live with dignity but the army, Mubarak's corrupt regime and their allies... are fighting it with the arrests and crackdowns."

Human rights groups too have lashed out at arrests of protesters opposing the disputed law.

"In the past few days, FIDH has documented several cases of arrests, detention and beating of protesters as well as cases of sexual harassment towards both men and women," the International Federation for Human Rights said Friday.

Analysts say the mounting disillusion of veteran activists such as Abdel Fattah and Maher may strain the unlikely coalition of security hawks and liberal democrats installed by the military after Morsi's ouster.

"Rather than consolidate the transition, it weakens it. It alienates even supporters of the government," said Issandr El Amrani of the International Crisis Group.

<http://www.985fm.ca/international/nouvelles/le-vice-premier-ministre-de-l-egypte-denonce-la-lo-285265.html>

Le vice-premier ministre de l'Égypte dénonce la loi contre les manifestations

Publié par Associated Press le samedi 30 novembre 2013 à 12h40.



LE CAIRE, Égypte - Un haut dirigeant du gouvernement égyptien a dénoncé, samedi, la nouvelle loi contre les manifestations alors que la police utilisait des grenades de gaz lacrymogène et des matraques pour disperser un groupe de protestataires au Caire.

Cet affrontement violent survient au moment où les 50 membres du comité chargé d'amender la Constitution rédigée par les islamistes ont amorcé le processus de vote concernant leurs recommandations finales.

Les changements proposés doivent faire l'objet d'un référendum que plusieurs voient comme

une étape importante de la transition de l'Égypte vers la démocratie après le coup d'État militaire qui a entraîné la chute du président islamiste Mohammed Morsi en juillet.

Prenant la parole au sujet de la nouvelle loi, le vice-premier ministre Ziad Bahaa-Eldin a déclaré qu'il s'opposait à cette mesure parce qu'elle restreint le droit de manifester et qu'elle n'a pas été adoptée par un Parlement élu.

Le politicien a demandé au gouvernement de revoir la loi afin de montrer que l'État était prêt à écouter les militants laïcs, qui ont organisé plusieurs rassemblements pour défier la législation.

Adoptée dimanche, la loi permet aux forces de sécurité d'interdire les manifestations qui n'ont pas été préalablement signalées au ministère de l'Intérieur. Elle prévoit aussi de fortes amendes et de lourdes peines d'emprisonnement pour les contrevenants.

Avec cette mesure, les autorités égyptiennes semblent vouloir mettre un terme aux rassemblements organisés presque quotidiennement par les partisans de M. Morsi et les opposants au gouvernement intérimaire du pays.

La législation a toutefois suscité la colère des activistes laïcs ayant accordé leur soutien au gouvernement.

Depuis l'adoption de la loi, la police a mis fin à plusieurs rassemblements et arrêté de nombreuses personnes. Un étudiant a également été tué, jeudi, lorsque les autorités ont dispersé des manifestants islamistes provenant de l'université du Caire.

Samedi, les policiers de l'escouade anti-émeute armés de boucliers et de matraques ont lancé des grenades de gaz lacrymogène puis ont poursuivi des protestataires participant à une manifestation près d'un tribunal de la capitale égyptienne qui visait à dénoncer la détention de 24 activistes arrêtés mardi pour avoir pris part à une manifestation qui n'avait pas été autorisée.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/11/30/downtown-demo-flaunts-defiance-of-protest-law/>

Downtown demo flaunts defiance of Protest Law

Mostafa Salem and Fady Ashraf / November 30, 2013 / 0 Comments / 354 Views

Protest also calls for the release of Shura council detainees



Protesters hold signs reading “this is not a protest” in defiance to the Protest Law during a demonstration in Talaat Harb square Saturday night (Photo by Fady Ashraf)

Around 200 people gathered in a protest held in downtown Cairo's Talaat Harb Square Saturday in condemnation of the recently issued Protest Law and calling for the release of detainees arrested on Tuesday during the Shura Council protest against military trials for civilians.

Ahmed Hassan, one of the protest's organisers, said they had not submitted any protest applications to the Ministry of Interior, as the new law stipulates. "We don't need any permission to protest," Hassan asserted.

He added that among the organisers are the 6 April (Democratic Front), Ultras Thawragy (Ultras Revolutionaries), Tha'eroon Hatta Al-Qasas (Revolutionaries Until Retribution) and Al-Moshagheboon (The Rioters).

Despite the protest's clear defiance of the Protest law, security forces had not moved to disperse it at the time of writing.

"If they are copying international protest laws, they should reform the corruption in all sectors of the state like health and education," said Amr, a demonstrator wearing a "Down with military rule" sweatshirt "Our 25 January 2011 Revolution was not a political one but a social one, so they have to fix our social suffering, then start worrying about the Protest Law."

The protest remained in Talaat Harb Square without marching, contrary to Wednesday's protest, which marched as far as the Shura Council building, almost 2.5 kilometres away from the square.

Protesters chanted against the Ministry of Interior, Muslim Brotherhood and what they described as "military rule."

The Ministry of Interior said in a Thursday statement that as part of its commitment to law enforcement, "it warns everyone [not to] organise events, rallies, processions, or protests in violation of the law and without prior notice to the authorities."

The ministry added that it would "deal with such illegal gatherings with decisiveness and firmness as guaranteed by the law."

<http://rt.com/news/egypt-clashes-protest-law-528/>

Tear gas, stones, clashes in Cairo amid new anti-protest law

Published time: November 30, 2013 18:36

Edited time: December 01, 2013 00:28



Activists and supporters of Ahmed Maher, founder of the April 6 movement, clash with security forces outside Abdeen court in Cairo November 30, 2013.(Reuters / Stringer)

Tags: Clashes, Egypt, Human rights, Israel, Law, Protest

Police fired tear gas and used batons to beat back stone throwing protesters in Cairo on Saturday, as Egypt's constitutional panel began voting on a new constitution's final draft, amid fears that one of its laws may curb the right to peaceful protest.

The clashes erupted between riot police and protesters a few kilometers away from Egypt's constitutional committee headquarters where the 50 member panel had begun debating the final recommendations for changes to the 2012 Islamist constitution.

The demonstration was to condemn the detention of 24 activists who were arrested on Tuesday after taking part in an unauthorized protest.

Among the protesters arrested was Ahmed Maher, who was one of the leaders in the 2011 uprising that ousted long serving president Hosni Mubarak.

Egypt is expected to hold a referendum in December on changes to the constitution, which is seen as a milestone in the country's bumpy transition to democratic rule after a popular military coup in July which ousted the Islamist former President Mohamed Morsi.

One of the changes to the constitution includes a law enacted last Sunday which allows security agencies to ban protests, which have not been previously reported to the Interior Ministry. It also sets high fines and prison terms for protesters who break the law.

The new law sparked concern from both the UN and Egypt's ally, Washington. On Saturday, US Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel telephoned his Egyptian counterpart, Defense Minister Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, to express the country's reservations. Hagel said that the Egyptian government's approach to free speech would be seen as a demonstration of its "*commitment to a non-violent, inclusive and sustainable democratic transition,*" Pentagon spokesman Carl Woog said in a statement.

Since the law came into force last Sunday, security forces have broken up several rallies and detained protesters. On Thursday, police suppressed a march organized by Islamists from Cairo University and a student was killed in the confrontation. As a result, 130 teaching and administrative staff at the university's engineering department called a strike in protest.



Activists and supporters of Ahmed Maher, founder of the April 6 movement, clash with security forces outside Abdeen court in Cairo November 30, 2013.(Reuters / Stringer)

The new law appears to be aimed at breaking the nearly daily protests crippling the country either by the Islamists supporting Morsi or others who are opposed to Egypt's military backed interim government.

On Friday, security forces arrested 183 demonstrators who they called 'rioters' under the new law.

The protest had been called by the National Alliance for the Defense of Legitimacy, Morsi's main support block, to mark the passing of 100 days since 35 pro-Morsi protesters were killed in police custody, according to Turkey's official Anadolu news agency.

The new law has also angered secular allies of the current government who have been largely quiet since Morsi was deposed. Morsi was removed by the Egyptian military on July 3 2013, after mass protests called for his resignation. He governed Egypt for a little over a year, over which period the economy nosedived.

Deputy Prime Minister Ziad Bahaa-Eldin condemned the law as restricting peaceful demonstrations and for not having been passed by an elected parliament. He has called on the authorities to review it to show that they are ready to listen to the secular section of Egyptian society.

"It is not a shame and it does not detract from the prestige of the state to reconsider a law that will only widen the gap between the state and the youth," said the politician on his Facebook page.

It is unclear whether while voting through the amended constitution, lawmakers will reconsider the new piece of legislation. The voting session of the final draft of the document is set to be broadcast on state television. *"It is the transition from disturbances to stability and from economic stagnation to development,"* one of the panel leaders Amr Moussa, told reporters, adding that he hoped everyone supported the constitution.

<http://globalnews.ca/news/1000380/police-fire-tear-gas-to-disperse-protest-over-detentions-in-egypt/>

Egypt
December 1, 2013 3:00 pm

Police fire tear gas to disperse protest over detentions in Egypt

By Staff The Associated Press



CAIRO, Egypt – A top Egyptian government official strongly denounced a new protest law Saturday as police fired tear gas and used batons to beat back stone-throwing demonstrators in Cairo.

The violence came as a 50-member panel amending the country's 2012 Islamist-drafted constitution is scheduled to begin voting on its final recommendations Saturday. An expected referendum on the changes is widely seen as a key milestone in Egypt's transition to democratic rule after a popularly-backed military coup toppled Islamist President Mohammed Morsi in July.

Speaking about the new protest law, Deputy Prime Minister Ziad Bahaa-Eldin said he opposed it because it restricts the right to demonstrate and was not adopted by an elected parliament. The liberal politician called on authorities to review the law to show that the state was ready to listen to the country's secular activists, who have been staging several protests in defiance of the law.



Protesters walk through a cloud of tear gas fired by Egyptian riot police in Cairo, Egypt, Friday, Nov. 29, 2013, to disperse hundreds of Islamist demonstrators defying a new protest law. (AP Photo/Sabry Khaled, El Shorouk Newspaper)

“It is not a shame and it does not detract from the prestige of the state to reconsider a law that will only widen the gap between the state and the youth,” Bahaa-Eldin said on his official Facebook page.

The law enacted Sunday allows security agencies to bar protests not previously reported to the country's Interior Ministry, while also setting prison terms and high fines for violators. It appears aimed at breaking the back of the near-daily protests by Islamists supporting Morsi and others who oppose the country's military-backed interim government. However, it has angered secular allies of the current government who have been largely mute since Morsi's ouster.

Since the law's adoption, security forces forcefully dispersed several rallies and detained protesters. A student was killed Thursday when police put down a march by Islamists from

Cairo University. Saturday, some 130 professors and administrative staff of the university's engineering department called for a strike over the student's death.

In this tense atmosphere, Egypt's constitutional panel is expected to start voting Saturday on a final draft of the document. The voting session will be aired live on state television, unlike previous sessions held behind closed doors.

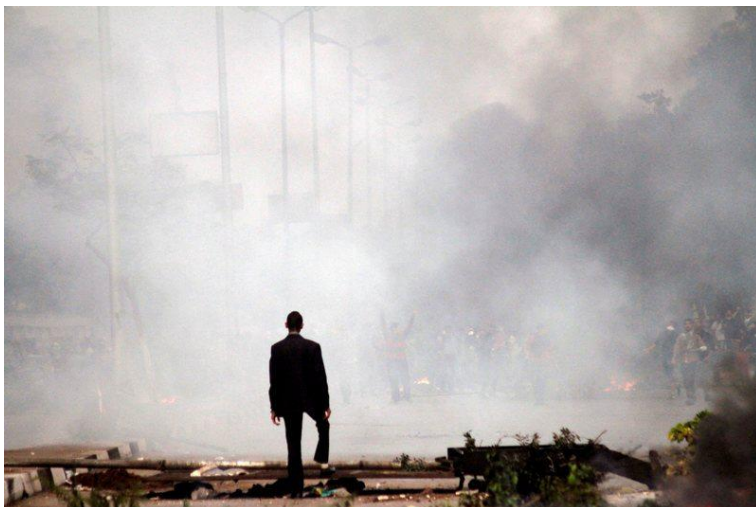


Egyptian riot police move to disperse a protest against a new law regulating demonstrations in Cairo, Egypt, Friday, Nov. 29, 2013. (AP Photo/Ahmed Gomaa)

Hours before voting began, panel leader Amr Moussa told reporters he hoped everyone supported the constitution.

“It is the transition from disturbances to stability and from economic stagnation to development,” Moussa said.

The panel has a Tuesday deadline to send the draft to the presidency. Interim President Adly Mansour then has one month to put the constitution to a public vote. Authorities plan to hold parliamentary and presidential elections early next year.



A man stands amid the smoke from tear gas fired by Egyptian riot police in Cairo, Egypt, Friday, Nov. 29, 2013, to disperse hundreds of Islamist demonstrators defying a new protest law.(AP Photo/Sabry Khaled, El Shorouk Newspaper)

A few kilometres (miles) from the constitutional committee headquarters, brief clashes broke out when riot police with shields, batons and helmets chased protesters amid a thick cloud of gas. The demonstration was held near a Cairo court to condemn the detention of 24 activists arrested Tuesday while taking part in a protest that was not authorized by authorities.

Among protesters Saturday was Ahmed Maher, leader of the April 6 youth group that had a leading role in the 2011 uprising against longtime president Hosni Mubarak. He later turned himself into prosecutors over an arrest warrant for him on charges of inciting demonstrations against the new protest law. State television said prosecutors ordered Maher held until Sunday as investigators examine his case.

Meanwhile, in the restive southern province of Minya, unknown gunmen shot dead a Christian, days after three people died in sectarian clashes, authorities said.

© The Associated Press, 2013

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/01/in-pictures-security-forces-disperse-students-against-the-coup-protest-in-tahrir/>

In Pictures: Security forces disperse Students Against the Coup protest in Tahrir

Fady Ashraf / December 1, 2013 / 0 Comments





Security forces dispersed a protest organised by Students Against the Coup (SAC) in Tahrir Square on Sunday after the student group march from Cairo University reached the square.

Around 3pm, the student group marched from Cairo University to Tahrir following protests at the university campus, with the march reaching the square around 4.30 PM

At 5pm, security forces from Qasr Al-Nil Bridge fired a handful of teargas canisters. Protesters ran to Talaat Harb and Mohamed Mahmoud streets.

Protesters then regrouped at the intersection of Talaat Harb and Al-Bostan streets, and chanted against the Ministry of Interior and what they described as “military rule”. Protesters began hurling rocks at security and army forces based at the intersection of Talaat Harb Street and Tahrir Square. Security forces were joined by area residents who chanted against the Muslim Brotherhood, while SAC protesters chanted for former President Mohamed Morsi.

Police forces fired teargas on protesters, leading to a series of hit-and-run clashes, which were still ongoing at the time of print.

Photos by Ahmed Al-Malky

Security forces disperse Students Against the Coup protest in Tahrir

Fady Ashraf / December 1, 2013 / 0 Comments / 612 Views

Clashes in Talaat Harb Street after dispersal



Egyptian security forces' vehicles reach Egypt's landmark Tahrir square after dispersing Cairo University's students backing ousted Islamist president Mohamed Morsi demonstrating against July's military "coup" on December 1, 2013 in Cairo.
(AFP PHOTO/MOHAMED EL-SHAHED)

Security forces dispersed a protest organised by Students Against the Coup (SAC) in Tahrir Square on Sunday after the student group march from Cairo University reached the square.

Around 3pm, the student group marched from Cairo University to Tahrir following protests at the university campus, with the march reaching the square around 4.30 PM

At 5pm, security forces from Qasr Al-Nil Bridge fired a handful of teargas canisters. Protesters ran to Talaat Harb and Mohamed Mahmoud streets.

Protesters then regrouped at the intersection of Talaat Harb and Al-Bostan streets, and chanted against the Ministry of Interior and what they described as "military rule". Protesters began hurling rocks at security and army forces based at the intersection of Talaat Harb Street and Tahrir Square. Security forces were joined by area residents who chanted against the Muslim Brotherhood, while SAC protesters chanted for former President Mohamed Morsi.

Police forces fired teargas on protesters, leading to a series of hit-and-run clashes, which were still ongoing at the time of print.

Earlier Sunday at Cairo University, a total of around 2,000 students protested in several gatherings in response to the death of engineering student Mohamed Reda on Thursday.

Protests started around noon when hundreds of students and professors assembled in front of Cairo University dome, chanting against the Ministry of Interior, demanding the trial of its head Mohamed Ibrahim and Minister of Higher Education Hossam Eissa. SAC joined the protest later.

Numbers then rose quickly in front of the dome, with chants of "one hand" and "all of us are one" declaring unity between the initial protesters and SAC protesters.

SAC marched outside campus towards Al-Nahda Square, where they set a police vehicle on fire and destroyed an advertisement supporting the constitutional referendum and burnt it along with the vehicle, amid the complete absence of security forces.

Meanwhile, protests organised by the students union continued in front of the university's dome.

SAC then marched from Al-Nahda Square, along with another march that came from Cairo University's Faculty of Pharmacy, located a kilometre away from the main campus.

After a brief stop in front of the university's campus, the SAC march moved towards engineering faculty, where students barred their entrance, citing conflicting causes.

"We are chanting for our dead colleague [Reda]; they [the SAC] are chanting for Morsi and their legitimacy," said engineering student Abdel Rahman Hesham.

The SAC march later regrouped in front of the university campus, where it was joined by another SAC group and marched towards Tahrir Square, where they were dispersed by security forces.

Sunday's protests were organised by several student organisations, including the SAC, to condemn the death of second-year engineering student, Reda, who died on Thursday after police forces dispersed SAC protest inside Cairo University's campus.

The Cairo University administration issued a statement on Saturday condemning the violence.

The statement, which was signed by the university's chairman, Gaber Nassar, said investigations would be carried out regarding the violence of security forces on Thursday, which he said "crossed every line" and resulted in the death of a student and the injury of several others.

The university promised to form a committee headed by the deputy dean of the Faculty of Engineering, the head of the legal department and the representative of Cairo University Students Union. A legal team will be formed to sue the perpetrators according to the statement.

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/12/1/teargas-fired-intahirsquareasdraftconstitutionnearsapproval.html>

Tear gas fired in Tahrir Square as draft constitution nears approval

December 1, 2013 4:21PM ET

Anti-government and pro-Morsi protesters rallied as voting began on draft constitution that would ban religious parties

Topics: International, Egypt, Politics



Supporters of Egypt's ousted President Mohammed Morsi run as Egypt's security forces try to disperse them with tear gas from Tahrir Square, background, in Cairo on Dec. 1. Mohammed Abu Zaid/AP

Egyptian security forces fired tear gas in Cairo's Tahrir Square to disperse anti-government protesters Sunday, as a new constitution that would reinforce the military's political power edged closer to approval.

"The people want to topple the regime," chanted several hundred protesters who descended on the square as voting was underway on a draft constitution that would ban all religious parties.

Though it only lasted about half an hour before security forces acted, it appeared to be the biggest protest by Muslim Brotherhood sympathizers in Tahrir since deposed President Mohamed Morsi's fall in early July. An Egyptian court in September banned all activities by the Brotherhood on the basis of national security.

One protester scaled a lamppost where he hung a picture of Morsi. Others flashed the four-finger hand sign denoting sympathy with the hundreds of Morsi supporters shot dead by the security forces when they broke up their Cairo sit-ins Aug. 14.

Some of the protesters said they were not from the Brotherhood. "I want Sisi out and a real end to army rule," said Ramez Ibrahim, 32, a professor of political science, referring to armed forces chief Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi.

Army vehicles moved in to drive the demonstrators away and later sealed off the square completely. Some passersby shouted abuse at the protesters; others waved in support.

The government says it is determined to implement a law passed last week that heavily restricts protests. Criticized by the United States, the law has hardened fears of pro-democracy campaigners about the future of political freedoms in Egypt.

Banning religious parties

A few hundred yards from Tahrir Square, the 50-member constituent assembly was voting on the draft constitution, the provisions of which include a ban on parties formed on a religious basis. Islamist parties like the Brotherhood and the hardline Nour party, which backed Morsi's ouster, have won all national votes.

The draft constitution reflects how the balance of power has shifted in Egypt since secular-minded generals deposed Morsi in July after mass protests against him. It contains language that could ban Islamist parties outright.

The Nour party has described the draft as "satisfying."

A major milestone in Egypt's political roadmap, the constitution must be approved in a referendum before new elections, which Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood, driven underground by security measures and a legal ban, is unlikely to contest.

The new constitution will replace one drafted by an Islamist-dominated assembly and signed into law by Morsi last year, after it was approved in a referendum. The new text strips out Islamist-inspired additions introduced last year.

The 2011 Tahrir Square uprising awoke hopes of a new era of freedom in Egypt, which is the world's most populous Arab nation. But three years of turmoil have made many Egyptians yearn for stability.

Sisi is now seen as an army strongman and a front-runner for the presidency, though he has yet to declare his candidacy.

Morsi's fall set off the bloodiest bout of internal strife in Egypt's modern history, with hundreds of his partisans killed and armed attacks on the security forces becoming commonplace.

Reuters

<http://www.jsonline.com/news/usandworld/national/new-egypt-draft-charter-sets-powers-for-military66e4bc31ce0c45eab2cdf82effb4658c-234126381.html#ixzz2nYZiEQoH>

New Egypt draft charter sets powers for military



The Associated Press

A protester is enveloped in tear gas fired by riot police to disperse a demonstration in Alexandria, Egypt, Monday, Dec. 2, 2013. Black clad riot police fired tear and chased dozens of rights activists and protesters who held a demonstration in the Mediterranean city demanding abolishing a new law that extensively restricted the right to hold a protest, imposing fines and jail terms on violators.(AP Photo/Heba Khamis)

By Hamza Hendawi and Maggie Michael, The Associated Press
Dec. 2, 2013

CAIRO (AP) Extensive amendments of the constitution adopted under Egypt's ousted Islamist president give the military more privileges, enshrining its place as the nation's most powerful institution and the source of real power, while removing parts that liberals feared set the stage for the creation of an Islamic state.

The new draft constitution is a key first step in implementing a political transition laid down by the military after it removed Mohammed Morsi from power. A 50 member panel declared the draft finished Monday, paving the way for a nationwide referendum within 30 days to ratify the document.

The military-backed government has heralded the draft charter as a step toward democracy seeking to prove the credentials of the post-Morsi system amid continuing protests by Islamists furious over the coup against the country's first freely elected president.

The amended document enshrines personal and political rights in stronger language than past constitutions. But rights experts express fears that the political power carved out for the military could leave those rights irrelevant.

One key clause states that for the next two presidential terms, the armed forces will enjoy the exclusive right of naming the defense minister, an arrangement that gives the military autonomy above any civilian oversight and leaves the power of the president uncertain. The charter does not say how the post will be filled following that eight-year transitional period.

"This just paves the way for a bigger role for the army in becoming the main power broker," said Hossam el-Hamalawy, a leading member of the Revolutionary Socialists movement, a key player in the 2011 uprising that toppled autocrat Hosni Mubarak, who ruled the country for 29 years.

The run-up to the referendum is likely to be contentious. Egypt's new leadership is pushing for the revised charter to win by a greater margin than the 2012 one, which was the country's first post-Mubarak constitution and was largely drafted by Morsi's Islamist allies.

That document won a December 2012 referendum with about 64 percent of the vote, but with a low turnout of little more than 30 percent. A bigger margin and stronger turnout now could be touted as a show of the legitimacy of the post-coup system.

Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood and its followers, however, reject the new government and the entire transition process, demanding Morsi's return and they are likely to push ahead with protests to try to derail the new document. Some secular activists will also likely campaign against the new charter because of the power it gives the military.

The constitutional panel, appointed by the government and dominated by liberals, worked mainly behind closed doors. On Monday, with their work completed, the members praised the 67-page draft.

"It is now the right of every Egyptian to declare that this is their constitution," said Bishop Bola, the representative of the Coptic Orthodox Church on the panel.

"I believe this is a constitution for a civic, modern and democratic state in 90 percent of its articles. It's a leap in Egypt's life and I hope people vote for it in large numbers," said leftist politician and panel member Hussein Abdel-Razik.

The one ultraconservative Islamist on the panel, Mohammed Ibrahim Mansour of the al-Nour Party, said the document struck a good balance between the teachings of Islam and civil freedoms.

His support comes despite the removal of several provisions that ultraconservative Islamists had introduced into the Morsi-era charter, worrying liberals who feared they could be a prelude toward stricter implementation of Islamic law, or Shariah.

The new version retains Article 2, which says the "principles" of Shariah are the basis for legislation, a phrase that has been in all Egyptian constitutions since the 1970s.

But it removes a Morsi-era provision that gave a more precise definition for "principles" that could have been used to legislate stricter Islamic law. It also deletes a reference to a role for Al-Azhar, the country's main Islamic institution, in overseeing legislation.

The new charter also goes further than its predecessors in guaranteeing freedom of expression and other rights. It criminalizes torture and ensures equality between men and women, as well as women's and children's rights. It guarantees the freedom of belief as "absolute."

It also empowers lawmakers to remove the president with a two-thirds majority, forces the president to declare his financial assets and bans political parties founded on religion, sect or region. Artists, writers and filmmakers are guaranteed unbridled freedom to create.

But the power of the military enshrined in the document raises concerns that those rights could be undermined. The new draft removes some loopholes that Mubarak's military-backed regime used to get around rights guarantees but there are fears that rights could be swept under the rug in the name of security.

Since Morsi's ouster, hundreds of his supporters have been killed by security forces in a crackdown on protests. Pro-Morsi Islamist TV channels have been shut down and this week, two of the iconic secular "revolutionaries" of the 2011 revolt Alaa Abdel-Fattah and Ahmed Maher were detained under a draconian law banning any protests without a police permit.

The new charter also fails to ensure any level of transparency for the armed forces' budget or details of its vast economic empire, which includes interests in construction, road building, bottled water and land reclamation.

Civilians can still be tried before military tribunals, a provision introduced in the Morsi-era constitution and a major source of tension between rights groups and the military since Mubarak's ouster. The new version appears to try to limit that authority by defining the charges that could lead to military trial but still includes such scenarios as getting into a fist fight with an off-duty officer or the attendant of a military-own gas station.

Some 10,000 civilians are believed to have been hauled before military tribunals when generals were in power for nearly 17 months after Mubarak's ouster.

Except for Morsi's year in office, Egypt has been ruled by men of military background since 1952, when officers staged a coup and toppled the monarchy. Though popularly backed, the July 3 coup that removed Morsi returned the military to the helm.

There has been widespread speculation that military chief Gen. Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi could run for president something he has not ruled out.

Presidential and parliamentary elections are set to follow, in the spring and summer of next year, once the constitution is approved.

Though the original military transition plan called for the parliamentary vote to take place first, that could change the new draft charter leaves unclear which will happen first, saying only that one of the votes must take place within 90 days of the constitution's adoption, with the other to follow within six months.

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/12/2/new-egyptian-charterenshrinesmilitarypower.html>

Egypt constitution amendments enshrine military power

December 2, 2013 8:13PM ET

New charter will pave the way for a nationwide referendum on the military-instituted political transition plan

Topics: International, Egypt in Turmoil, Egypt



Cairo has been the site of extensive unrest since the July military overthrow of Mohamed Morsi. Mohamed Abd El Ghany/Reuters

Extensive amendments to the constitution adopted under Egypt's ousted president give the military more privileges, enshrining its place as the nation's most powerful institution and source of real power while removing parts that liberals feared set the stage for the creation of an Islamic state.

The new draft constitution is a key first step in implementing a political transition laid down by the military after it removed Mohamed Morsi from power. A 50-member panel declared the draft finished Monday, paving the way for a nationwide referendum within 30 days to ratify the document.

The military-backed government has heralded the draft charter as a step toward democracy — seeking to prove the credentials of the post-Morsi system amid continuing protests by Morsi supporters furious over the coup against the country's first democratically elected president.

The amended document enshrines personal and political rights in stronger language than past constitutions. But rights experts express fears that the political power carved out for the military could make those rights irrelevant.

One key clause states that for the next two presidential terms the armed forces will enjoy the exclusive right of naming the defense minister, an arrangement that gives the military autonomy above any civilian oversight and leaves the power of the president uncertain. The charter does not say how the post will be filled following that eight-year transitional period.

"This just paves the way for a bigger role for the army in becoming the main power broker," said Hossam el-Hamalawy, a leading member of the Revolutionary Socialists movement, a key player in the 2011 uprising that toppled Hosni Mubarak, who had ruled the country for 29 years.

The runup to the referendum is likely to be contentious. Egypt's new leadership is pushing for the revised charter to win by a greater margin than the 2012 version, which was the country's first post-Mubarak constitution and was largely drafted by Morsi's allies.

That document won a December 2012 referendum with about 64 percent of the vote – but with a low turnout of little more than 30 percent. A bigger margin and stronger turnout now could be touted as a show of the legitimacy of the post-coup system.

Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood and its followers, however, reject the new government and the entire transition process, demanding Morsi's return — and they are likely to push ahead with protests to try to derail the new document. Some secular activists will also likely campaign against the new charter because of the power it gives the military.

The constitutional panel, appointed by the government and dominated by liberals, worked mainly behind closed doors. On Monday, with their work completed, the members praised the 67-page draft.

The new charter also goes further than its predecessors in guaranteeing freedom of expression and other rights. It criminalizes torture and ensures equality between men and women, as well as women's and children's rights. It guarantees the freedom of belief as "absolute."

But the power of the military enshrined in the document raises concerns that those rights could be undermined. The new draft removes some loopholes that Mubarak's military-backed regime used to get around rights guarantees — but there are fears that rights could be swept under the rug in the name of security.

Since Morsi's ouster, hundreds of his supporters have been killed by security forces in crackdowns on protests. Pro-Morsi TV channels have been shut down. And this week, two of the iconic secular "revolutionaries" of the 2011 revolt — Alaa Abdel-Fattah and Ahmed Maher — were detained under a law banning any protests without a police permit.

The new charter also fails to ensure any level of transparency for the armed forces' budget or details of its vast economic empire, which includes interests in construction, road building, bottled water and land reclamation.

Al Jazeera and The Associated Press

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-25204313>

3 December 2013 Last updated at 14:56 GMT

What's new in Egypt's draft constitution?



A draft Egyptian constitution has been agreed by a 50-member constituent assembly and presented for approval to the interim President, Adly Mansour.

A referendum on the new charter is expected to be held in January, paving the way for presidential and parliamentary elections. It would replace the controversial constitution approved by referendum in 2012, seven months before the military ousted President Mohammed Morsi.

Transition



The chairman of the constituent assembly, Amr Moussa, presented the draft to Adly Mansour

Interim leader Adly Mansour will continue to have presidential powers until an elected successor is sworn in.

Mr Mansour will decide whether parliamentary or presidential elections should take place first. The original road-map set out by the military after the overthrow of Mr Morsi said parliamentary polls would precede a presidential vote. However, the draft states only that "procedures" for the "first election" must begin at least 30 days after the adoption of the constitution, and those for the "other election" within six months.

President



Mohammed Morsi was deposed by the military following mass opposition protests

The president may serve two four-year terms. Candidates must be at least 40 years old, Egyptian and born to Egyptian parents. The candidates, their parents and spouses may not have foreign nationality.

Parliament can hold a confidence vote in the president and, if a two-thirds majority approves, trigger a referendum on whether there should be early presidential elections. Parliament can also impeach the president with the approval of a two-thirds majority.

Government



The referendum is the first stage in the "democratic transition" promised by the interim government

The draft's preamble says Egypt seeks to "build a democratic, modern country with a civilian government".

The president will appoint a prime minister, who must secure parliament's approval. If the choice is rejected, the president must accept the choice of the party or coalition that has the majority in parliament. If the proposed government does not win parliament's approval, parliament will be dissolved and new elections held. The president requires the approval of the majority in parliament to reshuffle or dismiss the government.

Parliament



The House of Representatives was dissolved following a court decision in June 2012

The draft makes no mention of the upper house of parliament, the Shura Council, a consultative body that only gave its opinion on issues and revised draft laws. All legislative responsibility will therefore lie with the House of Representatives.

The interim president was left to decide what proportion of seats should be reserved for independents, with the remainder drawn from party lists.

The state should take measures to guarantee that women are "properly represented in legislative bodies". But workers and farmers will no longer be reserved half of the seats in the House of Representatives.

Military



The draft enshrines the military's place as Egypt's most powerful institution

The defence minister must be a member of the armed forces. During the first two presidential terms after the ratification of the constitution, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (Scaf) - the governing body of senior officers in the military - must approve the appointment of the defence minister, appearing to place the military above civilian oversight and leaving the president's power unclear.

The military budget will remain beyond scrutiny, with the National Defence Council maintaining jurisdiction and only the overall total published.

Civilians may still be tried by military courts, but only for "direct attacks" on military premises, personnel, equipment, documents and funds.

Religion



Bishop Bola, the representative of the Coptic Orthodox Church on the panel, praised the draft

Islam remains "the religion of the state" and the "principles of Sharia" remain "the main source of legislation". But a provision in the 2012 constitution that gave a detailed definition of the "principles" is removed.

Al-Azhar, the oldest and most prestigious centre of learning in the Sunni Muslim world, is the "primary reference" in religious sciences and Islamic matters. But the role of its clerics in deciding if legislation conforms to the principles of Sharia is restored to the Supreme Constitutional Court.

The draft says freedom of belief is "absolute", whereas the 2012 charter said it was "protected". Freedom to practice religion and the establishment of places of worship are restricted to believers in "divine religions" - Islam, Christianity and Judaism - and subject to state laws, which have traditionally offered little protection. Christians and Jews can follow their religious codes in personal status affairs.

Politics



The Freedom and Justice Party was set up in 2011 as a "non-theocratic" group

Parties may not be "formed on the basis of religion, gender, race or geography", dealing a blow to Islamist movements like the Muslim Brotherhood and its Freedom and Justice Party. The 2012 constitution said only that they could not "discriminate" on the basis of religion.

Parties cannot participate in activities against the principles of democracy, be secretive or have military or paramilitary wings.

Rights



Activists had demanded the introduction of quotas for women in parliament

The draft enshrines personal and political rights in stronger language than past constitutions.

Citizens have the right to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, but these can only be practised "according to the law", leaving room for the state to curb such rights through legislation.

The state "guarantees the achievement of equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" and provides protection to women from "any form of violence". Slavery, the sex trade and "abuse of human beings" are also prohibited.

The state must abide by all human rights treaties signed by Egypt.

Anyone arrested must be referred to interrogators within 24 hours. A lawyer must be present at the interrogation and the detainee has the right to "remain silent". They will also be able appeal against their detention.

Artists, writers and filmmakers are guaranteed freedom to create, but the media can be censored at times of war and public mobilisation.

Situation remains tense in several universities

Fady Ashraf / December 4, 2013 / 1 Comment / 570 Views

Any violation to the law by the students will be met with deterring sanctions: Cabinet



Cairo University's students backing ousted Islamist president Mohamed Morsi shout slogans during a demonstration against July's military "coup," in Tahrir square on December 1, 2013. (AFP PHOTO/MOHAMED EL-SHAHED)

Engineering students of Cairo University held a protest on Wednesday in condemnation of the General Prosecution statement which said that fellow student Mohamed Reda was killed by weapons carried by demonstrators.

A second-year engineering student, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that around 600 gathered inside the Engineering Faculty to begin protesting.

"The students closed the gates of the administrative building for an hour, and then closed the campus gate [to] cars for 30 minutes," the student said.

According to the statement, the students then decided to protest in front of the University Dome. The students chanted against the Ministry of Interior and "professors who are not helping our cause" the student added.

A major conflict erupted during the demonstration when a protester raised the Rabaa sign, which breached the agreement made between protesters to exclude any politically-affiliated signs or chants, the student stated.

In the Qasr Al-Aini Faculty of Medicine, students have decided to boycott classes on Wednesday. A statement from the faculty's students union demanded "the withdrawal of police forces from the area around Cairo University, the immediate release of the detained students until their trials begin and a complaint is submitted against Minister of Interior Mohamed Ibrahim accusing him of killing Reda".

In Alexandria, Students Against the Coup (SAC) in the Engineering Faculty announced a sit-in in front of the the faculty's administrative building, according to a statement by SAC. The students raised a banner reading "Building is closed until the detained students are released".

Alexandria University SAC students also marched from their campus to Al-Qaed Ibrahim mosque.

A cabinet statement read that Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi met with Minister of Higher Education Hossam Eissa, who is also deputy prime minister, and the chairmen of state universities on Wednesday to discuss the current situation facing Egyptian universities.

According to the statement, the conferees agreed that disabling the schooling process will not be allowed. The statement added that political work is allowed in universities “as long as students abide by university restrictions”.

“The state is keen on applying the law; any violation to the law by the students will be met with deterring sanctions,” the statement added.

Universities have been a major site for protest since the beginning of the 2013/2014 school year. Protests have escalated after the death of Cairo University Engineering student Reda on 28 November during the dispersal of a student protest by police forces.

On 1 December, police forces dispersed a protest organised by SAC in Tahrir Square, where the students marched from Cairo University. The dispersal led to minor clashes between both sides in Talaat Harb Street in Downtown Cairo.

<http://www.worldbulletin.net/?aType=haber&ArticleID=124429>

Updating: 16:54, 06 December 2013 Friday



(File Photo)

Egypt police disperse anti-coup rallies in 7 provinces

Egyptian police used tear gas to disperse anti-coup demonstrators in 7 provinces.
World Bulletin / News Desk

Security forces in seven Egyptian provinces on Friday dispersed rallies held to demand justice for slain supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi.

Police fired teargas to disperse anti-coup demonstrators in Cairo's Nasr City and the Giza district of Mohandiseen.

One policeman was injured while a number of protesters suffered gas inhalation after security forces dispersed a pro-Morsi rally in the central province of Fayoum.

Policemen also used teargas to disperse pro-Morsi rallies in the Nile Delta provinces of Gharbiya and Menoufiya and the coastal city of Alexandria.

At least 26 protesters were arrested following the dispersal of pro-Morsi demonstrators in the canal city of Port Said.

And in the nearby city of Ismailia, security forces failed to disperse a rally, triggering clashes that damaged vehicles, including a police truck.

Friday's rallies were called by the National Alliance for the Defense of Legitimacy, Morsi's main support bloc, as part of a series of weeklong activities held under the banner "The revolution is the decision-maker."

For the last 157 days, the demonstrators have staged rallies on an almost daily basis to denounce what they describe as the July 3 "military coup" that unseated Morsi, Egypt's first freely elected president.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/06/us-egypt-protests-idUSBRE9B50D220131206>

Egyptian police fire tear gas to end clashes in Cairo

CAIRO Fri Dec 6, 2013 12:41pm EST

(Reuters) - Egyptian police used tear gas on Friday to end clashes in Cairo between supporters and opponents of ousted Islamist president Mohamed Mursi, the state news agency MENA said.

Mursi's supporters have been staging protests almost daily in towns and cities across Egypt since the army deposed him on July 3 in response to mass protests against him.

The Cairo clashes took place in the well-to-do district of Mohandeseen, when a march by Brotherhood supporters came face-to-face with an opposing crowd.

The Mursi supporters were holding placards showing the four-finger logo of solidarity with those killed when security forces razed pro-Mursi protest camps in Cairo last August.

"Down, down with military rule!" the protesters chanted.

Similar pro-Brotherhood protests were staged in other parts of Cairo along with the Suez Canal cities of Suez and Port Said. Most of the marches set off from mosques after Friday's noon prayers.

The police arrested 73 pro-Brotherhood protesters in different places for "inciting riots", according to an Interior Ministry statement.

Two weeks ago a law was promulgated that banned protests near or originating from places of worship, and made it compulsory to seek Interior Ministry permission to hold a demonstration.

A ministry official said no such request had been filed for Friday's protests.

Around 180 Brotherhood protesters were arrested during similar protests last Friday. On Thursday, three prominent liberal political activists were ordered to stand trial for staging protests without permission.

Hundreds of people have been killed and thousands arrested since Mursi was deposed and the army installed an interim president and government in his place.

(Reporting by Yasmine Saleh, additional reporting by Mahmoud Omar; Editing by Kevin Liffey)

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/afp/131206/dozens-arrested-egypt-police-disperse-islamist-demos>

Agence France-Presse December 6, 2013 6:37pm

Dozens arrested as Egypt police disperse Islamist demos

(Globalpost/GlobalPost)

Egyptian police arrested dozens of Islamist protesters on Friday when they dispersed rallies across the country, the interior ministry said.

Riot police fired tear gas at separate protests in Cairo and clashed with Islamists in other provinces, amid a campaign to stamp out unrest following president Mohamed Morsi's overthrow in July.

Police have shown little tolerance for the Islamists' rallies since Morsi's removal, and a new law allows them to clamp down hard on all but interior ministry-sanctioned demonstrations.

Thirty protesters were arrested in Cairo and 43 "rioters" were held in seven other provinces, a ministry statement said.

Battered by a crackdown that has killed more than 1,000 people and seen thousands more jailed, the Islamists still organise almost daily protests to demand Morsi's reinstatement.

Morsi, overthrown by the military following massive rallies demanding his resignation, is on trial on charges related to the deaths of opposition protesters during his single year in power.

Some who campaigned for his ouster now condemn the police for what they call their unchecked brutality, following arrests by secular activists who violated the new protest law brought in late last month.

Demonstrations at places of worship, or starting from them, are now banned outright.

The new law also requires the organisers of any demonstration to seek authorisation three days in advance.

Permission can be denied if the protest is deemed to present a threat to national security.

Secular dissidents Ahmed Maher and Ahmed Douma are to go on trial on Sunday over a scuffle with police when Maher turned himself in for questioning.

Prosecutors had ordered his arrest for allegedly violating the protest law.

Another activist, Alaa Abdel Fattah, has been arrested for allegedly organising an unauthorised protest.

Once lauded as an "icon of the revolution" by the military-installed government, Abdel Fattah now leads a vocal minority of secular activists who say the army has too much power.

se/srm

<http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/morsy-supporters-clash-citizens-giza-3-caught-matrouh>

Morsy supporters clash with citizens in Giza, 3 caught in Matrouh

Sat, 07/12/2013 - 12:58



AFP

Friday saw various protests staged by supports of ousted President Mohamed Morsy throughout Egypt.

Morsy supporters clashed with pro-army elements in Talbiya, Haram, Giza after demonstrators chanted slogans against the army and police.

Security forces tried to separate both sides of the encounters with tear gas after both sides threw rocks and bottles at each other.

Store owners closed fearing potential damage.

In Cairo's Alf Maskan neighborhood, Brotherhood supporters clashed with security after trying to block traffic and pelting forces with stones. Security responded with water cannons and tear gas.

In Matrouh, security chief Anany Hammouda said three Muslim Brotherhood loyalists were reportedly caught with Molotov cocktails which, police said, were being prepared for use during demonstrations after Friday prayers.

The National Alliance to Support Legitimacy, the largest political group supporting deposed president Mohamed Morsy and demanding his reinstatement, had called for mass protests Friday to denounce the interim authorities.

Twelve Brotherhood loyalists were also arrested in Shebin al-Kom, Monufiya, during a demonstration outside the town's central hospital.

73 arrested in Friday protests: MOI

Basil El-Dabh / December 7, 2013 /

Anti-Coup Alliance announces intention to continue demonstrating

Muslim Brotherhood and ousted president Mohammed Morsi supporters clash with Egyptian riot police during a demonstration in the streets of El Zeitun neighborhood close by al Qubba presidential Palace on December 6, 2013 in Cairo.

(AFP PHOTO/MAHMOUD KHALED)

The Ministry of Interior announced it had arrested a total of 73 protesters in marches and protests in support of ousted president Mohamed Morsi on Friday, as Morsi supporters announced more protests throughout the week.

Police dispersed Friday protests with tear gas in various cities in Egypt. In a statement issued by the interior ministry on Friday afternoon, it pointed out that the pro-Morsi demonstrations had “not obtained security clearances or followed the legal procedures regulating this manner” in accordance with the newly-issued, controversial Protest Law.

The Ministry of Interior said that it dispersed a march in Cairo on Gesr Suez Street and Helmeya Square in the Cairo neighbourhood of Heliopolis, and accused protesters of blocking traffic and clashing with the area’s residents. Police made 19 arrests in the Cairo area during Friday protests, according to the statement.

The ministry also apprehended 11 demonstrators in the Al-Talbeya area of Haram, Giza where the police also accused them of clashing with residents and blocking traffic.

The Friday statement also said police worked to disperse pro-Morsi protests in Alexandria, Beheira, Fayoum, Ismailia, Port Said, Minya, Matrouh and Menoufiya for disrupting traffic and arrested an additional 43 protesters outside of Giza and Cairo, including students in Matrouh allegedly found with Molotov cocktails.

The protests were called for by the Anti-Coup Alliance, the Muslim Brotherhood-backed coalition calling for the return of Morsi to the presidency. The group dubbed its Friday protests “at your service, mother of the martyr” to pay “tribute to the resilience of Egyptian women in the face of the cowardly coup.”

Following the Friday protests, the alliance announced its new week of protests would be titled “the principles of [Nelson] Mandela will prevail” in reference to the recent passing of the South African leader. The group criticised the government for exploiting Mandela’s name and said that the Nobel laureate would have been “killed in the name of the coup” if he was in Egypt.

The Anti-Coup Alliance had also previously called for labour protests on Sunday under the banner “workers are an arm of the revolution”.

Earlier this week the Anti-Coup Alliance announced its “total rejection” of the upcoming constitutional referendum, saying it would waste “billions of Egyptian pounds” and be

“potentially rigger and certainly unconstitutional.” It added that the referendum only served as justification for western governments to recognise the Egyptian “coup government” and the alliance stressed its rejection of “any action that builds on the military coup”.

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2013/12/7/egypt-court-reducescontroversialsentencesagainstfemaleprotesters.html>

Egypt court reduces controversial sentences against female protesters

December 7, 2013 1:00PM ET

Defense lawyer says court ruling means the group will soon be released following more than a month in custody

Topics: Egypt in Turmoil, Egypt, Mohamed Morsi



Women, who were found guilty of obstructing traffic during a pro-Islamist protest in October, gesture during their appeal hearing on Saturday in Alexandria. Reuters

An Egyptian appeals court on Saturday reduced harsh prison sentences given to 14 young women for protesting in support of the country's ousted Islamist president, reducing them to one-year suspended sentences, a defense lawyer said.

The lawyer, Al-Shimaa Saad, said the court ruling means the women will soon be released following more than a month in custody.

The 14 women were originally sentenced to 11 years in prison after being convicted on charges related to an Oct. 31 protest in support of ousted President Mohamed Morsi.

The initial sentences handed down late last month caused an international and domestic outcry.

Human Rights Watch called the sentences "blatantly political" and said the court had violated the right to free trial, by failing to allow witnesses to testify in the women's defense, and providing little evidence for the charges they faced.

Saad said the court also reduced the sentences of seven teenage defendants, who were originally given prison terms until they turned 18. The appeals court gave the teenage girls three months probation.

"Thank God the girls will be going home. That is what we cared about," said Saad. "But the ruling today is still a conviction, a sentence they don't deserve."

The 14 women appeared in white headscarves and shirts, many of them holding roses — an apparent symbol of peacefulness. The minors sat on the benches among the lawyers. The court session was tense, with arguments breaking out between the lawyers and security forces in the room before the opening.

The families were not allowed to attend the session, while scuffles broke out outside the room between supporters and opponents of Morsi.

Saad said the lawyers will still appeal the decision before Egypt's highest appeals court, the court of Cassation, asking that the convictions be overturned completely.

The women and girls, who belonged to a newly established group called the "7 am Movement", held a protest on Oct. 31 in support of Morsi in the coastal city of Alexandria. Police dispersed the protest and arrested the women and girls as well as one man, Human Rights Watch said. The one man was released.

Six other men accused in the case were sentenced in absentia to 15 years.

'Sham prosecution'

Gamal Eid, a human rights activist, said the sentences against the female protesters had been politically motivated.

"There is no independent judiciary in Egypt," he told the Reuters news agency. "They (the judges) were looking at the girls' background instead of their actions. Now they have tried to fix the first decision and it makes more sense."

"Putting aside the blatantly political nature of this prosecution, the authorities failed to meet even the most basic standards of evidence to prove these women and girls engaged in violence or thuggery," read a statement issued Saturday by Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East and North Africa director at Human Rights Watch.

"The lack of any evidence tying these women and girls to a crime only strengthens the impression that this was a sham prosecution," she said.

The speedy sentences, nearly a month after they were detained, are part of a widening crackdown on Morsi supporters. The government says tough measures against street protests are necessary, as the three years of turmoil that followed Egypt's 2011 uprising have done crippling damage to the economy. It accuses Morsi supporters of seeking to destabilize the country.

Thousands of members of the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist allies have been arrested since Morsi was toppled in a July 3 coup that followed demonstrations by millions calling on him to leave office. Hundreds more of his supporters have been killed in violent break-up of protests.

The crackdown has recently widened to include other non-Islamist critics of the current authorities. A new protest law was passed last month that tightly restricts public gatherings and increases penalties for violators, raising criticism of the authorities' lack of tolerance for dissent. The 14 women were convicted under pre-existing laws.

"This prosecution fits into Egypt's new normal — clamping down on protests, and criminalizing dissent," Whitson said.

At least three prominent non-Islamist activists have been referred to trial in accordance with the new law on charges of taking part in an illegal protest and assaulting policemen. Their trial begins Sunday.

Wire services

<http://journalmetro.com/monde/415571/importants-heurts-dans-une-universite-egyptienne/>

08/12/2013 **Mise à jour:** 8 décembre 2013 | 17:08

Importants heurts dans une université égyptienne

Par Sarah El Deeb The Associated Press

LE CAIRE, Égypte – La police égyptienne a utilisé des gaz lacrymogènes, dimanche, dans une tentative de disperser des partisans du président islamiste déchu manifestant dans les résidences d'une université islamique au Caire.

Les étudiants de l'Université Al-Azhar ont lancé des pierres à la police et tenté de bloquer le trafic automobile sur une importante artère à l'extérieur du campus, dans l'est de la capitale, a indiqué un responsable de la sécurité.

Mahmoud Salah, un porte-parole des étudiants, a indiqué que les forces de l'ordre ont ensuite quitté l'endroit, et les protestataires ayant trouvé refuge dans les résidences sont sortis pour poursuivre leur manifestation.

M. Salah affirme que la police a utilisé des cartouches de chevrotine, ce que nient les autorités.

Avec le début de l'année scolaire en septembre, les universités égyptiennes sont devenues un lieu de prédilection pour les manifestants pro-Morsi, le président renversé par un coup d'État en juillet.

Les Frères musulmans ont organisé des rassemblements quasi-quotidiens sur les campus universitaires. Plusieurs de ceux-ci ont mené à des heurts avec les forces de sécurité.

L'Université Al-Azhar, qui compte une majorité d'étudiants islamistes, a cependant été le lieu de manifestations persistantes contre le gouvernement appuyé par l'armée.

Le mois dernier, 12 étudiants de cette même université ont été condamnés à 17 ans de prison et mis à l'amende pour avoir participé à des manifestations et des heurts sur le campus. Vingt-et-un autres étudiants de cet endroit ont su dimanche qu'ils subiraient un procès.

Pour M. Salah, les manifestations de dimanche sont provoquées par cette nouvelle décision, ainsi que par une intervention, plus tôt dans la journée, des forces de sécurité de l'université contre des manifestantes.

Des étudiants ont également manifesté dans d'autres universités du pays.

Dans la ville de Mansoura, les protestataires ont incendié une voiture de police, a indiqué un autre responsable de la sécurité.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/08/clashes-erupt-at-mansoura-university/>

Clashes erupt at Mansoura University

Rana Muhammad Taha / December 8, 2013 /

Students Against the Coup and security forces exchange blows after the latter storm university campus

At least one police vehicle was torched amid clashes between students from the Students Against the Coup movement and security forces in Mansoura University on Sunday (Photo courtesy of Students Against the Coup Facebook Page)

Students Against the Coup (SAC) clashed on Sunday with security forces on the campus of Mansoura University in Daqahleya.

Clashes erupted following a protest organised by SAC, a student movement established to protest the military ouster of former president Mohamed Morsi.

Toqa Mohamed, a student at Mansoura University, said that over 100 students staged a protest and set fire to a police vehicle.

Mohamed Abdel Salam, researcher at the Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression's (AFTE) Freedoms and Student Rights programme, said that security forces began attacking the protesting students with teargas as they approached the university gate.

"Two police vehicles and a number of security personnel tried to enter university campus," Abdel Salam said. "They were chased by students who set fire to the two vehicles."

Abdel Salam said the police then increased their use of force, using teargas and birdshot. Students responded by throwing rocks at the security services.

"The police have repeatedly been asked to exercise self restraint when dealing with student protesters," Abdel Salam said. "Yet it seems they insist on scuffling with students."

The Ministry of Interior has yet to comment on the clashes at time of publishing. Ayman Helmy, head of the Ministry of Interior's media centre, denied earlier that police forces are armed with birdshot.

State-run Al-Ahram reported that the clashes erupted after students attacked security forces with flares.

In early November, Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi announced that police forces would be present at university gates to help maintain security. El-Beblawi's cabinet gave university presidents the right to request the entry of police forces into campus in case of "threats to individuals, entities or students".

Until 2009, the Ministry of Interior was responsible for providing Homeland Security personnel to secure universities. In 2009, the Administrative Court overruled this decision, establishing an “administrative” university security. This decision barring Homeland Security from University campuses did not go into effect until the 2011 revolution.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/08/moi-announces-arrest-of-brotherhood-terrorist-cell/>

MOI announces arrest of ‘Brotherhood terrorist cell’

Fady Ashraf / December 8, 2013

The Ministry of Interior has announced the arrest of three people in Daqahleya who they claim were members of “a Muslim Brotherhood terrorist cell”

The ministry alleged in a Sunday statement that the detained individuals are guilty of shooting protesters during demonstrations supporting former president Mohamed Morsi in order to “falsely claim that MOI forces used fire against protesters.”

The statement added that one of the arrested, Amer Mosaad Abdo, 29, confessed that he received training in Gaza Strip to “use weapons and incite chaos.” Abdo added that he formed, along with the other detainees, a cell in Mansoura aimed at “taking revenge on people who have a well-known hatred to the Brotherhood”, the statement said.

Police forces confiscated a machine gun, ammunition, five birdshot bullets and unlicensed motorbike following Abdo’s confession.

According to the statement, the detained are responsible for four separate attacks in Mansoura, resulting in four injuries, and the firing of birdshot at pro-Morsi supporters in front of a Mansoura mosque. The ministry also indicated that the group was responsible for the attack on a car dealer known for inciting protests against the Brotherhood.

The ministry announced on 30 November that the International Organisation of the Muslim Brotherhood has been “conspiring to increase Brotherhood assaults in Egypt against military and police personnel.”

In the same statement the ministry indicated that the Brotherhood plan includes “obstructing the roadmap,” particularly the referendum on the constitution.

In a second statement issued Sunday, the ministry also indicated that Minister of Interior Mohamed Ibrahim met with and praised CSF personnel for their “considerate” treatment of protesters violating the newly-imposed Protest Law.

Ibrahim added that police’s “next battle is to abort plans to incite strife and to retain the people’s trust, which was gained by the sacrifice of policemen and their support for the people during the 30 June revolution.”

CSF personnel pledged, according to the statement, that “they will exert more effort in order to secure the constitutional referendum and ensure that citizens are able to allocate their votes freely and safely.” CSF personnel added that they will deal with any illegal behavior “with firmness and within the limits of the law.”

<http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/brotherhood-students-clash-security-mansoura-burn-police-car>

Brotherhood students clash with security in Mansoura, burn police car

Sun, 08/12/2013 - 16:21



Al-Masry Al-Youm

Student protesters from Mansoura University burned a police car that was following them as they marched on Gomhouria Street to protest the military coup.

Eyewitnesses said the students, who are Muslim Brotherhood supporters, threw fireworks at police while leaving campus, prompting security to throw tear gas canisters back at them.

Security sources said two students were arrested.

Since November, university campuses across Egypt have been the center point for many clashes.

The non-profit Association of Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE) conducted a study condemning the violence on campus, saying it has threatened student freedom and universities' independence.

The report mentions "all kinds of violations, as security forces attacked the university campuses, throwing tear gas bombs and gunshots which caused dozens of student injuries."

Edited translation from Al-Masry Al-Youm

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/09/dozens-arrested-in-al-azhar-university-clashes/>

Dozens arrested in Al-Azhar University clashes

Rana Muhammad Taha / December 9, 2013 / 4 Comments / 1329 Views

Students Against the Coup clash with security forces in Al-Azhar University; at least 48 students arrested



Egyptian riot policemen stand in front of a burning car set on fire by students of Al-Azhar University who support the Muslim Brotherhood during clashes with police outside their campus on Monday
(AFP PHOTO / TAREK WAJEH)

Clashes renewed at Al-Azhar University as a march by the Students Against the Coup (SAC) was intercepted by security forces outside the university campus on Monday, resulting in the arrest of at least 48 students.

The SAC movement, comprised of students decriing the military ouster of former president Mohamed Morsi, had organised the march to condemn earlier standoffs with security forces. Clashes soon evolved as security forces entered Al-Azhar University campus at the request of the university chairman.

Female SAC members led a protest to the Rabaa Al-Adaweya intersection in Nasr City following Monday's clashes. Around 500 students blocked Youssef Abbas Street, disrupting traffic around the university, reported state-run Al-Ahram.

The Ministry of Interior said in a statement released on Monday that around 200 Al-Azhar students who belong to the Muslim Brotherhood blocked the road outside university campus and stalled traffic. The ministry accused the protesting students of attacking citizens and police forces with rocks and molotov cocktails, adding that the "students vandalised three police vehicles and injured several security personnel."

Mahmoud Salah, member of the SAC media committee in Al-Azhar, claimed that the march was attacked by security forces before it advanced outside campus.

Hossam Al-Khooly, spokesman of the Voice of the Students movement in Al-Azhar University, said that the student protest blocked the road. He added security forces were quick to respond with "heavy" teargas fire. The Voice of the Students movement consists of students who are members of Al-Dostour Party, Misr Al-Qawia (Strong Egypt) Party, and the 6 April Youth Movement.

The Ministry of Interior said it succeeded in turning the students back to the university campus. The ministry claimed the students responded by "rioting and vandalising university institutions and the cars of university employees," leading university Chairman Osama Al-Abd to file a complaint to the Cairo Security Directorate calling on security forces to intervene to "preserve lives and properties."

Hany Abdel Latif, Ministry of Interior spokesman, said that security forces dealt with the "rioting" students with "extreme caution." However Salah, on behalf of SAC, claimed that security forces dealt with the protest in a "brutal" and "unprecedented" manner.

Both Salah and Al-Khooly accused security forces of using teargas and birdshot inside university campus. Abdel Latif however denies that police forces are armed with birdshot.

Mahmoud Sebeiha, Al-Azhar University security official, said that the security forces entered university campus after protesting students fired birdshot, reported state-run news agency MENA.

Mohamed Fathallah, Ministry of Health spokesman, said five people were injured and taken to hospital as a result of Monday's clashes. He denied that any deaths were reported at time of publishing.

This again contradicts reports from SAC that two students had been killed in the clashes. At the time of print, Daily News Egypt could not independently verify the deaths.

“The SAC organised Monday's march to condemn an attack on Sunday of female students residing in the university dorms at the hands of the university's administrative security personnel,” Al-Khooly said. Protesters had gathered outside the university dorms, blocking the road. In response, Al-Khooly said, security forces attacked them with teargas.

Abdel Latif said security forces only intervened on Sunday to prevent residents in the area from “wiping out” the student protesters. He accused the protesters of attacking security forces.

The Freedom and Justice Party condemned the “barbaric” way in which security forces handled the protests in Al-Azhar University in a statement released on Monday. The party accused the police and the “leaders of the coup” of waging “a war of eradication against Al-Azhar students” as a form of punishment for their activism against the “coup”.

Abdel Latif accused the International Organisation of the Muslim Brotherhood of “exploiting” student protests to “incite riots”.

Security forces were first allowed into Al-Azhar University after violence erupted on university campus on 30 October.

Shortly afterwards, Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi announced that police forces would be present at the gates of all public universities to help maintain security. El-Beblawi's cabinet gave university presidents the right to request the entry of police forces into campus in case of “threats to individuals, property or students”.

Until 2009, the Ministry of Interior was responsible for providing Homeland Security personnel to secure universities. In 2009, the Administrative Court overruled this decision, establishing an “administrative” university security. This decision barring Homeland Security from University campuses did not go into effect until the 2011 revolution.

<http://www.citizenside.com/fr/photos/politique/2013-12-09/87645/egypte-affrontements-entre-des-etudiants-de-l-universite-al-azhar-et-la-police-au-caire.html#f=0/836209>

Egypte : Affrontements entre des étudiants de l'université Al-Azhar et la police au Caire

Egypte ♦ 09 décembre 2013



3/10

Des étudiants ont affronté les forces de l'ordre dans le cadre d'une manifestation des étudiants pro-fraternité de l'université d'Al-Azhar au Caire, le 9 décembre 2013.

Des manifestants ont jeté des pierres auxquelles la police a répondu à coup de gaz lacrymogènes, de matraques et de balles. Plusieurs dizaines d'étudiants ont été blessés.

Des étudiants ont mis le feu à des pneus et des arbres pour limiter l'effet des gaz lacrymogènes.

<http://journalmetro.com/monde/416624/nouveaux-affrontements-au-caire/>

10/12/2013 **Mise à jour:** 10 décembre 2013 | 13:20

Nouveaux affrontements au Caire

Par Rédaction The Associated Press



Maya Alleruzzo Maya Alleruzzo / The Associated Press

LE CAIRE, Égypte – Les forces de l'ordre égyptiennes ont utilisé des gaz lacrymogènes, mardi, pour disperser les étudiants qui manifestaient devant l'Université du Caire en faveur du président islamiste déchu.

À l'autre bout de la ville, les étudiants de l'université islamique Al-Azhar, dans la partie orientale du Caire, se querellent sporadiquement avec la police depuis dimanche, alors qu'ils

réclament la libération de 20 camarades arrêtés et mis en accusation pour avoir manifesté contre le gouvernement appuyé par l'armée.

Mardi, trois organisations humanitaires internationales et dix groupes égyptiens ont demandé au gouvernement de mettre sur pied une commission d'enquête sur la répression policière. Ils ont aussi réclamé une refonte en profondeur des agences de sécurité qui ont rarement été tenues de justifier leur recours à la force.

Au lendemain des affrontements et des arrestations à Al-Azhar, les étudiants de l'Université du Caire ont affronté les forces de l'ordre quand ils ont tenté de quitter le vaste campus pour se rendre jusqu'à une intersection qui relie le secteur universitaire à un quartier commercial achalandé.

Un responsable de la sécurité affirme que les étudiants ont lancé des sacs de plastique remplis d'eau aux policiers, en plus de scander des slogans hostiles à la police et à l'armée. Les forces de l'ordre ont répliqué en tirant des gaz lacrymogènes, en bloquant l'accès à l'université avec des barbelés et en déployant des blindés.

Un représentant étudiant affirme qu'au moins quatre manifestants ont été blessés. Des affrontements plus modestes sont également rapportés dans deux universités de la ville d'Assiout, dans le sud du pays.

De leur côté, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch et certains des plus importants groupes égyptiens de défense des droits de la personne ont déploré que la mort de 1330 personnes depuis le départ du président Mohamed Morsi n'ait jamais fait l'objet d'une enquête. Ils ont notamment affirmé que la mort d'un millier de personnes le 14 août, au Caire, constitue «le pire massacre de l'histoire récente de l'Égypte».

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/88782/Egypt/Politics-/Sudentpolice-clashes-end-at-Cairo-University.aspx>

Sudent-police clashes end at Cairo University

Clashes between pro-Muslim Brotherhood students and police at Cairo University have died down; 7 arrested

Ahram Online , Tuesday 10 Dec 2013

Clashes between pro-Muslim Brotherhood students and police have calmed down after police fired teargas to prevent the protesters from demonstrating outside of Cairo University in Giza.

Seven students were arrested by security forces deployed around the campus gates, according to Al-Ahram's Arabic news website.

Students threw rocks at police, who fired large amounts of tear gas to disperse the protesters, reported rights NGO the Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE), which operates at Egyptian universities.

AFTE announced via Twitter that some teargas canisters had been fired inside the campus.

The pro-Brotherhood demonstrators, known as "Students against the Coup," were protesting a recent police crackdown on student protesters at Al-Azhar University.

Fifty-eight people were injured on Monday at Al-Azhar during clashes between pro-Brotherhood students and security forces.

Two students have died in November's clashes with police at university campuses across Cairo – Mohamed Reda at Cairo University and Abdel-Ghany Mahmoud at Al-Azhar.

Engineering students at Cairo University have been staging a sit-in to demand accountability for the death of Reda, who had been studying in the same faculty.

Cairo University issued a statement blaming security forces for Reda's death. The Interior Ministry, however, has denied that security forces possess the type of birdshot that killed him.

Following similar clashes early in November, the Egyptian government issued a decree allowing police to enter campuses without prior authorisation from university administrators or Egypt's prosecution.

That same month, a misdemeanour court sentenced 12 university students to 17 years in prison over riots at Al-Azhar in October.

The students had stormed the headquarters of the Islamic institution - considered the oldest surviving seat of Sunni Islamic learning - and damaged property inside, in protest of Al-Azhar supporting the movement to oust Muslim Brotherhood president Mohamed Morsi.

<http://www.ntd.tv/en/news/world/middle-east/-/africa/20131211/83804-egyptian-riot-police-tear-gas-women-protesters.html>

Egyptian Riot Police Tear Gas Women Protesters

Clashes continue at Cairo universities. Police tear gas protesting female supporters of ousted President Mursi.

2013-12-11 01:12 PM



A protester attempts to remove a tear gas canister after riot police threw it into a crowd of women.

Police fired tear gas to disperse a demonstration by female students at Cairo's Al-Azhar university on Wednesday (December 11), as protests by supporters of ousted President Mohamed Mursi continued at several of the city's universities for a third week.

Several hundred female protesters who were demonstrating outside the University gates were driven back inside the campus by riot police firing tear gas.

On Tuesday (December 10) 48 Azhar University students were arrested during another protest. The ministry of interior said in a statement that 200 Azhar university students had blocked roads in front of the campus, adding that students have been throwing rocks and vandalising police vehicles.

The protesters are demonstrating against the military's ouster of President Mohamed Mursi in July after mass protests against the elected Islamist leader.

Demonstrators at al-Azhar University were seen making the four-fingered sign in support to those killed during the Raba'a square sit-in dispersal in August, in which police killed several hundred demonstrators.

The demonstrations are part of a wave of protests by university students around Egypt.

On 29 November, Cairo University freshman Mohamed Reda was killed when police fired buckshot within the university campus in an attempt to disperse the protest.

On 1 November, Interim Egyptian Prime Minister Hazem Al-Beblawi said security forces will be allowed to enter University campuses upon request by the dean of the university. It was a step that has been condemned by several University student unions.

There were also clashes between students and police at Cairo University on Wednesday, with police firing tear gas at hundreds of pro-Mursi students who threw stones at them.

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/88899/Egypt/Politics-/Students-detained,-investigated-after-clashes-with.aspx>

Students detained, investigated after clashes with police

Eighteen students from Al-Azhar university were detained pending investigation into charges including illegal gathering and vandalism
Ahram Online , Wednesday 11 Dec 2013



Riot police clash with student supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and ousted Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi outside the university in Cairo December 10, 2013 (Photo: Reuters)

Egyptian prosecutors ordered the detention of 18 students from Al-Azhar University for 15 days pending an investigation into their role in protests and clashes between students and police in the university's vicinity on Tuesday.

The students are accused of gathering illegally, damaging public and private property, obstructing traffic and other charges, reported Al-Ahram's Arabic website.

Students were protesting a recent police crackdown on Morsi supporters and the arrests of their colleagues during earlier demonstrations.

Protesters hurled stones at police stationed outside the university gates. Police used teargas to disperse them.

Some students suffered birdshot injuries and 58 students were arrested at protests, according to Al-Ahram Arabic news website.

In November, a medical faculty student at Al-Azhar, Abdel-Ghany Mahmoud, was killed during clashes with police.

That same month, a misdemeanour court sentenced 12 university students to 17 years in prison over riots at Al-Azhar in October.

Similar clashes in Cairo University led the university's administration to suspend the academic term early. The engineering faculty dean and his deputies resigned, stating a lack of security for students as a reason.

A Cairo University engineering student, Mohamed Reda was also killed at clashes with police. The university blamed police for his death.

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/11/clashes-between-students-and-security-forces-continue/>

Clashes between students and security forces continue

AbdelHalim H. AbdAllah / December 11, 2013 / 0 Comments / 909 Views

Interior minister blames Muslim Brotherhood plot to defame ministry



Egyptian students of al-Azhar University who support the Muslim Brotherhood raise their hands showing Rabaa on December 10, 2013.
(AFP PHOTO / KHALED KAMEL)

Students Against the Coup protests continued in a number of Egyptian universities on Wednesday.

In Al-Azhar University, Central Security Forces (CSF) stormed the student dorms after dispersing a protest of female students belonging to Students Against the Coup (SAC) movement, who were blocking roads.

In Minya University seven students were arrested after a protest organised by SAC was attempted to exit the university campus.

In Cairo University a march organised by SAC moved out of the university campus and clashed with security forces in Nahda Square.

In the Faculty of Engineering of Cairo University (FECU) the administration submitted their resignation to Dr Gaber Nasser, president of Cairo University, who delayed its review and called on them to “resume their responsibilities so as not to disrupt the educational process or threaten the safety of the faculty.”

Sherif Hany, a teaching assistant at FECU and a founding member of the Revolutionary Front, said: “This is a predicted and a respectable move from the faculty’s dean specifically, who saw that he will be failing in protecting the students which is his responsibility.”

The interior ministry media office denied that security forces fired rubber bullets during clashes that took place on Tuesday in Cairo University, asserting that CSF abided by the law while handling the student protest.

Tuesday clashes led to the arrest of 17 students from Al-Azhar University, 10 students at Cairo University and a total of 13 injured security personnel, according to the interior ministry media office.

“The protesters came outside the university to Nahda Square where security forces were standing; the students moved the barbed wire in front of the forces and used it to block the road and started throwing rocks at the forces,” the interior ministry said. “The students were warned more than once and when they refused to retreat the water cannon was used, then tear gas was fired.”

The Ministry of Interior’s statement on Tuesday clashes contradicts with the testimonies of eyewitnesses who claimed that security forces used rubber bullets and not water cannons.

Mohamed Abdel Salam, researcher at the Association of Freedom of Thought and Expression and responsible for the Student Observatory, said: “I predict that the situation will escalate in the coming weeks and we will witness more violations from security forces against the students and university freedoms.”

Abdel Salam added: “There is a trend towards the return of security forces inside university campuses and the allegations of securing the exams will be used as a cover for this.”

In a press conference on Wednesday, Minister of Interior Mohamed Ibrahim said the ministry is “aware of the plot the Muslim Brotherhood is working on that uses students – especially females – for protesting.” Ibrahim added that the plot amounts to “provoking security forces inside universities and accusing them of murders.”

“I am sure of that the CSF will be acquitted but we will accept the results of the investigations regardless,” he said.

The minister went on to assure that security forces “are capable of dispersing protesters and controlling the situation in five minutes, but the ministry is dealing with the situation prudently to prevent the Brotherhood from exploiting it.”

<http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/96852/8483829.html>

Egypte: l'alliance pro-Morsi appelle à des manifestations vendredi

(Xinhua)

13.12.2013 à 10h03

L'Alliance nationale pour le soutien à la légitimité, coalition soutenant le président déchu Mohamed Morsi, a appelé à des manifestations vendredi surnommées "Les Etudiants enflamment les révolutions".

Dans un communiqué posté sur le site Internet du parti Liberté et Justice des Frères musulmans,

l'alliance, qui comprend essentiellement des membres et des partisans des Frères musulmans, a appelé les étudiants à descendre dans les rues et sur les principales places du pays "pour rétablir les objectifs de la révolution de 2011".

Depuis le début de l'année académique en septembre, les étudiants soutenant M. Morsi ont manifesté régulièrement dans l'ensemble du pays. L'université Al-Azhar, institution sunnite de renom, est le théâtre des manifestations les plus intenses.

L'alliance a également condamné la finalisation d'un projet de Constitution rédigé sous le gouvernement intérimaire.

Le projet de Constitution est une étape importante de la feuille de route transitoire établie par l'armée et le gouvernement intérimaire en place depuis le renversement de M. Morsi par l'armée le 3 juillet.

Mais l'alliance a fait savoir qu'elle ne reconnaissait pas la feuille de route et boycotterait le référendum constitutionnel qui pourrait avoir lieu à la mi-janvier.

Cet appel à manifester vendredi va à l'encontre d'une nouvelle loi controversée qui exige des manifestants une demande auprès des autorités avant qu'ils ne descendent dans la rue.

<http://mediarabe.info/spip.php?breve21396>

Egypte : des heurts entre pro et anti-Morsi, 1 mort

vendredi 13 décembre 2013 - 21h02

Un jeune homme a été tué vendredi lors d'affrontements entre opposants et partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi.

Les manifestations ont été dispersées par la police à travers l'Egypte, selon des responsables.

A Suez, sur le canal du même nom, un jeune homme de 23 ans a été tué par balle durant ces heurts, tandis que trois policiers ont été blessés, selon des responsables locaux des services de santé. Dans la même ville, les manifestants ont incendié une voiture de police, selon des responsables des services de sécurité.

Au Caire, la police a dispersé des manifestants islamistes descendus dans plusieurs quartiers pour cette journée hebdomadaire de mobilisation, en dépit de températures inhabituellement basses et d'une pluie quasi ininterrompue. Les sources de sécurité ont affirmé que des manifestants avaient jeté des cocktails Molotov sur les policiers.

Manifestants mobilisés quotidiennement.

Le ministère de l'Intérieur a fait état dans un communiqué d'un total de « 54 émeutiers » arrêtés à travers le pays.

A Mahalla, dans le delta du Nil, la police est intervenue après des heurts limités entre partisans et opposants de Mohamed Morsi, tandis qu'au Fayyoub, au sud du Caire, deux policiers ont été blessés par des tirs de chevrotine, et un véhicule de police a été détruit à Qena, dans le sud, selon ces mêmes sources.

L'« Alliance contre le coup d'Etat », la coalition pro-Morsi qui organise les manifestations, mobilise quasi quotidiennement des manifestants réclamant le retour du président islamiste destitué par l'armée début juillet.

Ces rassemblements sont considérés comme « illégaux » en vertu d'une loi récente qui oblige les organisateurs à prévenir les autorités trois jours avant la tenue de toute manifestation afin d'obtenir une autorisation du ministère de l'Intérieur. (Tribune de Genève).

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-12/14/c_132966650.htm

1 killed in clashes between Morsi supporters, police in Egypt's Suez

English.news.cn 2013-12-14 00:28:18

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (Xinhua) -- One was killed and dozens injured on Friday in clashes between supporters of ousted president Mohamed Morsi and police in Egypt's Suez Canal city, state TV reported.

A 28-years-old man was shot dead during demonstrations held after Muslims' Friday prayer, the report said without specifying to which side he belonged.

Protesters backing Morsi built a human barrier and fired Molotov cocktail, and threw rocks at shops and security forces.

They also burnt tires, whose flames caused four children to suffer suffocation.

Egypt has been witnessing almost daily demonstrations staged by Morsi' supporters since the army removed him in July in response to nationwide protests against his rule.

Publié le 13 décembre 2013 à 16h07 | Mis à jour le 13 décembre 2013 à 16h07

Deux hommes tués dans des affrontements au Caire



Des partisans des Frères musulmans et du président déchu Mohamed Morsi défilent dans les rues du Caire, vendredi,

Photo Reuters

Agence France-Presse
Le Caire

Deux jeunes hommes ont été tués vendredi lors d'affrontements entre opposants et partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi destitué par l'armée, dont les manifestations ont été dispersées par la police à travers l'Égypte, selon des responsables.

À Suez, sur le canal du même nom, un jeune homme de 23 ans a été tué par balle et trois policiers ont été blessés, selon des responsables locaux des services de santé. Dans la même ville, les manifestants ont incendié une voiture de police, selon des responsables des services de sécurité.

Au Fayoum, au sud du Caire, un jeune homme de 19 ans a été tué par balles durant des heurts et deux policiers ont été blessés par des tirs de chevrotine, selon des responsables locaux des services de santé.

Au Caire, la police a dispersé des manifestants islamistes descendus dans la rue dans plusieurs quartiers pour cette journée hebdomadaire de mobilisation, en dépit de températures inhabituellement basses et d'une pluie quasi-ininterrompue. Les sources de sécurité ont affirmé que des manifestants avaient jeté des cocktails Molotov sur les policiers.

À Mahalla, dans le delta du Nil, la police est intervenue après des heurts limités entre partisans et opposants de M. Morsi.

Le ministère de l'Intérieur a fait état dans un communiqué d'un total de «54 émeutiers» arrêtés à travers le pays.

L'«Alliance contre le coup d'État», la coalition pro-Morsi qui organise les manifestations, mobilise quasi-quotidiennement des manifestants réclamant le retour du président islamiste destitué par l'armée début juillet.

Ces rassemblements sont considérés comme «illégaux» en vertu d'une loi récente qui oblige les organisateurs à prévenir les autorités trois jours avant la tenue de toute manifestation afin d'obtenir une autorisation du ministère de l'Intérieur.

Depuis l'éviction du premier président élu démocratiquement du pays, les autorités dirigées de facto par les militaires mènent une violente répression contre ses partisans. Plus d'un millier de personnes, majoritairement des pro-Morsi, ont été tuées et des milliers d'islamistes arrêtés.

<http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/397186-pro-morsi-marchers-riot-dispersed-by-egypt-police/>

Pro-Morsi Marchers Riot, Dispersed by Egypt Police

By Associated Press | December 13, 2013

Last Updated: December 13, 2013 10:16 am



Egyptian security forces fire tear gas to disperse students and supporters of the country's ousted Islamist president after they rallied outside a Cairo university, Thursday, Nov. 28, 2013. (AP Photo/Eman Helal)

CAIRO—Egyptian security forces have fired tear gas to disperse dozens of Islamist demonstrators marching across the country to demand the release of detained student protesters.

In the canal city of Suez on Friday, protesters set a police car ablaze before residents chased them away, a local security official said, speaking on condition of anonymity because he was not allowed to brief reporters.

The demonstrators gathered despite heavy rains and unprecedented low temperatures in Egypt to support the students, arrested by authorities in recent weeks. With the start of the academic year, Egyptian universities have been at the heart of the political turmoil gripping the country since a popularly-backed coup toppled Islamist President Mohammed Morsi in July. Two students died in November during clashes with security forces.

Egyptian police fire teargas and water cannon on protesters

Written by Reuters, Friday, 13 December 2013

Egyptian riot police fired teargas and water cannon to disperse hundreds of pro-Islamist protesters demonstrating near the headquarters of the ministry of defense in Cairo on Thursday, security sources said.

Egypt has been witnessing almost daily protests by supporters of elected Islamist president Mohamed Mursi since the army removed him in July after mass protests against his rule.

The United States said Egypt should uphold international standards when it dealt with such unrest.

"The government has a responsibility to protect universal human rights and the fundamental freedoms, including the ability to nonviolently protest," State Department spokeswoman Marie Harf said.

Mursi's removal opened the bloodiest chapter in Egypt's modern history. Security forces have since killed hundreds of his supporters, while some 200 soldiers and policemen have been killed, many in attacks by Islamist militants in the Sinai peninsula, bordering Israel and the Palestinian Gaza Strip.

Students supporting Mursi have been staging daily protests for months inside and outside their universities.

Last month, Egypt's army-installed interim government issued a law that banned protests near or originating from places of worship, and made it compulsory to seek Interior Ministry permission to hold a demonstration.

Since the law was passed, hundreds of Brotherhood protesters and other liberal activists have been arrested for demonstrating without police permission.

Egypte : le référendum sur la Constitution aura lieu les 14 et 15 janvier

Le Monde.fr avec AFP | 14.12.2013 à 13h59

"J'appelle à un référendum sur le texte révisé de la Constitution (...) les 14 et 15 janvier", a déclaré le chef d'Etat par intérim, Adly Mansour.

Le référendum sur la nouvelle Constitution en Egypte se tiendra les 14 et 15 janvier, a annoncé samedi 14 décembre le président égyptien par intérim, Adly Mansour, dans un discours devant des haut responsables du pays.

« J'appelle à un référendum sur le texte révisé de la Constitution (...) les 14 et 15 janvier », a déclaré le chef d'Etat par intérim, nommé par l'armée début juillet après la destitution et l'arrestation du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi. Le 3 juillet, au moment de l'éviction du seul président jamais élu démocratiquement en Egypte, l'armée a promis une « transition démocratique » dont la première étape serait ce référendum sur le texte révisé de la Constitution adoptée en 2012 sous la présidence Morsi. Doivent ensuite suivre, à l'été 2014, des élections présidentielle et législatives, dans un ordre qui n'a pas encore été défini.

« CONSTRUIRE UN ETAT DÉMOCRATIQUE MODERNE »

Après avoir suspendu la Constitution le 3 juillet, le nouveau pouvoir dirigé de facto par l'armée a nommé une commission constituante qui a rendu un projet de Loi fondamentale consolidant le pouvoir de la puissante armée et renforçant son poids dans la vie politique du plus peuplé des pays arabes. Ce texte autorise notamment les tribunaux militaires à juger des civils, ce qui a suscité l'inquiétude des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et la contestation des mouvements laïques, fer de lance de la révolte de 2011 qui a chassé Hosni Moubarak du pouvoir.

M. Mansour a de son côté estimé samedi que ce texte comportait des avancées « en termes de libertés, de droits de l'homme et d'équilibre des pouvoirs », estimant qu'il était « le point de départ pour construire véritablement les institutions d'un Etat démocratique moderne ».

<http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2013/12/14/511-student-protests-in-november-democracy-meter/>

511 student protests in November: Democracy Meter

Fady Ashraf / December 14, 2013 / 0 Comments / 180 Views

According to the report, last month witnessed 70 incidents of violence during student protests



Azhar University students protest on November 2013. The nationwide branches of Al-Azhar University topped the charts for number of protests.

(Photo by Mohamed Omar\file)

A Saturday report by Democracy Meter said that 511 student protests took place in universities, higher institutes and schools during November, with an average of 17 daily protests. A total of 457 protests were held in universities.

The nationwide branches of Al-Azhar University topped the charts for number of protests, with 101, while Cairo University ranked second with 52 and Alexandria University saw 46.

The report claimed that 296 students and 12 teachers were arrested in November while 423 students were dismissed from their universities.

Students were handed three verdicts in November. Twelve Al-Azhar students received a 17-year verdict for breaking into Al-Azhar on 14 November and burning its library, the first-degree 11-year-verdict, which was later reduced, handed to 14 Alexandria students on 27 November and an 18 month verdict handed to 38 Al-Azhar students for assaulting policemen.

According to the report, the reasons behind the protests varied, with 186 protests demanding the release of detained students, 64 against the trial of former president Mohamed Morsi and 58 held against “the military coup”.

Meanwhile, 35 protests were against police interference in universities, 27 protests were in support of the army while 15 were held against the Protest Law.

The report read that the protests were not always politically-motivated, with 12% of November protests launched against educational circumstances, as joining or switching universities and high dormitory rents.

Different methods of protest were used: including 153 demonstrations, 142 marches and 26 cases of striking were reported, as well as 25 cases of road blocking, five building break-ins, one case of vandalism and one sit-in were also reported.

The report added that November witnessed 70 incidents of violence during student protests, with 35 clashes between Muslim Brotherhood students and independent students, while 21 clashes took place between security forces and Muslim Brotherhood students.

The report claimed that 296 students were arrested in November while 423 students were dismissed from universities.

According to the report, the number of protests increased from October to November by 26% since October. The total number of student protests since the beginning of the school year amounts to 1,122.

Protests and clashes in universities, especially in Al-Azhar and Cairo universities has become a daily scene, especially after the death of one Al-Azhar student on 21 November and an engineering student, Mohamed Reda, in Cairo University on 28 November, both during clashes with police forces.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=251605201>

Egypt Students Clash With Police At University

by The Associated Press

December 16, 2013 3:06 PM

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian security forces fought pitched street battles with dozens of university students outside their Cairo campus Monday, firing tear gas to disperse rock-throwing protesters and prevent their rally from reaching the nearby defense ministry.

Security officials said 25 students were arrested for blocking traffic. A security official said one was carrying shotgun ammunition and a tear gas canister, speaking on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to brief reporters.

Dozens of students pelted the forces with rocks, some picking up tear gas canisters and lobbing them back. Students, some wearing face masks, used metal bars and garbage cans to build barricades. The students were demonstrating Monday outside Ain Shams University in eastern Cairo as part of a spreading protest movement in universities against the current authorities.

Supporters of ousted Islamist President Mohammed Morsi have been staging near-daily protests since his removal from office in July, concentrating lately on universities. The protests have often ended in violence, with police using tear gas, water cannons and shotguns to disperse demonstrators. Protests have intensified in the Islamic Al-Azhar University and the prestigious University of Cairo.

In response to the steady protests, authorities have passed a highly criticized law banning rallies without prior permits from authorities. It has caused an outcry from non-Islamist youth groups — many of whom were at the forefront of the 2011 uprising that forced longtime autocrat Hosni Mubarak from power, as well as protests against Morsi and the military.

Authorities arrested two dozen of the non-Islamist protesters, including prominent activists, and have sent them to trial for violating the law by protesting it without prior permits in a sign they have little tolerance for any dissent.

In defiance of the law, hundreds of activists rallied Monday near Tahrir Square to commemorate bloody clashes between anti-military protesters and security forces two years ago when at least 17 protesters were killed. The demonstrators, largely secular and liberal groups, marched to the Cabinet building, where the clashes took place in December 2011, demanding that officials and police in charge at the time be brought to trial. The protesters asked for no prior permit for their rally, and authorities didn't confront them.

The December 2011 clashes were one of the early harsh security crackdowns on post-Mubarak protests. Soldiers and police were filmed dragging women by their hair, stomping on the bare chest of one veiled woman, and lobbing rocks and furniture at protesters. At least 17 were killed in three days of clashes after security forces stormed a peaceful sit-in outside the Cabinet demanding an end to military rule.

At the time, Morsi's group, the Muslim Brotherhood, stayed away from and criticized the protests which took place during parliamentary elections. The Brotherhood won a majority in those elections.

Raising white flags bearing the faces of those killed during the clashes, the protesters banging drums chanted: "Down with the regime!"

"We are reminding the people that we got no retribution for those killed since 2011," said Abdullah Shabaan, a 24-year-old protester. "We also want to tell the authorities and (military chief Gen. Abdel-Fattah) el-Sissi that beating and repression will not silence us, or make us stay home."

After less than an hour, some protesters pelted the police force guarding the Cabinet entrance with rocks—prompting a few rounds of projectiles that ended the rally.

<http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/clashes-break-out-between-police-brotherhood-students-near-defense-ministry>

Clashes break out between police, Brotherhood students near Defense Ministry

Mon, 16/12/2013 - 16:10

Al-Masry Al-Youm

Clashes erupted on Sunday between police and Ain Shams University students, affiliated to the Muslim Brotherhood, near the Defense Ministry.

Police used fire engines' water hoses to disperse the students ahead of firing teargas bombs on students, who in turn responded by hurling stones.

Military forces placed iron barriers and barbed wire in front of the ministry.

Several students fainted while others suffered asphyxia as a result of the teargas, which caused students inside the university to flee.

Meanwhile, high security measures were taken around the ministry. Five armored vehicles and others for police were stationed while military police formed human shields.

Hundreds of the Brotherhood-affiliated students blocked al-Khalifa al-Mamoun Street, stopping traffic in both directions, and marched to the ministry to demand the release of the students held during recent political incidents and express rejection against military coup and referendum.

Dozens of the students earlier stormed the university through the main gate to join others protesting in front of the university administration building. Other marches coming from faculties of sciences and medicine joined them. The three of them marched across the campus and headed to the streets.

Protesters raised banners reading “students against coup,” “down with military rule” and others, while shouting angry slogans.

In other news, dozens of Faculty of Medicine Student Union members staged protest in front of the faculty in commemoration of the second anniversary of death of their colleague Alaa Abdel Hady, who was killed in violent clashes in front the Cabinet in 2011.

Meanwhile, dozens of students affiliated to Revolutionary Socialists and other groups staged protest before Faculty of Law to commemorate the events.

<http://www.985fm.ca/international/nouvelles/de-nouveaux-affrontements-eclatent-sur-les-campus-288881.html>

De nouveaux affrontements éclatent sur les campus universitaires égyptiens

Publié par Associated Press le mardi 17 décembre 2013 à 10h32.

LE CAIRE, Égypte - De nouveaux affrontements entre forces de l'ordre et partisans du président islamiste déchu Mohammed Morsi ont éclaté mardi sur les campus de plusieurs universités égyptiennes.

C'est aussi mardi que s'est ouvert au Caire le procès de 24 étudiants de l'université islamique Al-Azhar, qui sont accusés d'avoir participé à une émeute et d'avoir vandalisé les locaux de l'institution.

Les étudiants des universités de Minya et d'Assiout, dans le sud du pays, et de Tanta, sur le détroit du Nil, ont débrayé mardi, provoquant des affrontements avec des policiers qui ont tiré des gaz lacrymogènes pour tenter de les disperser.

Pendant ce temps, dans la capitale, une bombe artisanale a explosé près d'une école du district de Nasr, selon ce qu'a rapporté la télévision officielle, sans fournir plus de détails.

Enfin, un porte-parole militaire égyptien, le colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali, a confirmé que les forces spéciales ont abattu un important militant nommé Selmi Mohammed Musabah Zayed, ou Abou Khaled, qui appartient à un groupe affilié à Al-Qaïda dans le nord de la péninsule du Sinaï.

Le colonel Ali a affirmé que ce militant était responsable du meurtre de 16 soldats égyptiens dans le Sinaï en août 2012.

<http://www.ntd.tv/en/news/world/middle-east/-/africa/20131220/84031-police-use-tear-gas-to-break-up-promursi-rally-in-alexandria.html>

Police Use Tear Gas To Break Up Pro-Mursi Rally In Alexandria

Clashes break out between supporters of ousted Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi and police in several cities in Egypt, with police in Alexandria using tear gas to break up a march. (KHALED KAMEL/AFP/Getty Images)

2013-12-20 04:19 PM





Police in Alexandria broke up a protest by supporters of ousted Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi on Friday (December 20), using tear gas to scatter demonstrators who then retaliated with stones.

Clashes broke out following similar small protests in several cities in Egypt, including the capital Cairo and the Suez canal city of Ismailia.

In the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, Egypt's second largest city, several hundreds Mursi supporters marched through the Siti Bish neighborhood before police vans fired volleys of tear gas into the crowds.

Eyewitnesses said there were over a dozen protesters injured and that police made over 20 arrests.

Mursi, Egypt's first freely elected President, was ousted by the military in July following mass protests against him.

The military backed interim government has since carried out a harsh crackdown against the Muslim Brotherhood, Mursi's main supporters, killing hundreds of protesters and arresting thousands.

The government recently passed a restrictive law limiting the right to protest, and says that it is simply enforcing the law by breaking up illegally staged demonstrations.

<http://fr.euronews.com/2013/12/20/egypte-affrontements-entre-partisans-de-morsi-et-forces-de-l-ordre/>

Egypte : affrontements entre partisans de Morsi et forces de l'ordre

20/12/13 20:34 CET

Affrontements en Egypte entre partisans du président déchu Mohamed Morsi et la police ce vendredi.

Les manifestants étaient des centaines au Caire. Les forces de l'ordre ont tiré des gaz lacrymogènes pour les disperser et ont arrêté des dizaines de personnes. Les protestataires réclament le retour du chef de l'Etat issu des Frères musulmans qui a été destitué et arrêté en juillet par l'armée. Ces manifestations sont quasi-quotidiennes depuis l'été et se poursuivent malgré une loi limitant le droit de manifester.

Des affrontements se sont produits également à Alexandrie ce vendredi ainsi, entre autres, qu'à Ismaïlia.

D'après les chiffres du ministre de l'Intérieur, un peu plus de 80 personnes ont été arrêtées dans sept villes du pays.

Parallèlement, d'après des militaires, deux soldats égyptiens ont été tués et huit autres blessés dans la péninsule du Sinaï lors d'une opération ratée contre un groupe disant s'inspirer d'Al-Qaïda.

Avec AFP

<http://www.maghrebemergent.com/actualite/breves/fil-monde/item/32981-egypte-2-soldats-trouvent-la-mort-dans-des-affrontements-avec-les-militants-dans-le-sinai.html>

Xinhua

samedi 21 décembre 2013 08:49

Egypte - 2 soldats trouvent la mort dans des affrontements avec les militants dans le Sinaï

Le nombre de victimes pourrait s'alourdir car des soldats étaient grièvement blessés.

Deux soldats égyptiens ont été tués vendredi lors d'affrontements avec des militants jihadistes radicaux dans le gouvernorat du Sinaï nord, ont révélé des sources sécuritaires à Xinhua, ajoutant que huit autres soldats ont été blessés dans les combats.

Les militants appartenant à Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, groupe inspiré d'Al-Qaïda basé dans la péninsule du Sinaï, ont ouvert le feu sur les forces du village Mahdyah, dans la ville de Rafah, ont ajouté les sources.

Le nombre de victimes pourrait s'alourdir car des soldats étaient grièvement blessés, ont-t-ils poursuivi.

Depuis la chute de Mohamed Morsi le 3 juillet, les centres sécuritaires égyptiens sont visés par les militants quotidiennement. L'armée égyptienne a lancé une vaste opération de sécurité en coordination avec la police pour déloger les terroristes de Rafah ainsi que de la ville Cheikh Zuaid.

<http://www.citizenside.com/fr/photos/politique/2013-12-23/88214/egypte-affrontements-entre-pro-morsi-et-force-de-l-ordre-au-caire.html#f=0/844424>

Egypte : Affrontements entre pro-Morsi et force de l'ordre au Caire

Egypte ♦ 23 décembre 2013



8/14

Des étudiants égyptiens proches de Mohamed Morsi, le président destitué en juillet 2013 par l'armée, ont affronté les forces de l'ordre à proximité du ministère de la Défense au Caire, le 23 décembre 2013. La police a dû utiliser des gaz lacrymogènes pour disperser les étudiants.

Les manifestants dénoncent depuis plusieurs mois un coup d'état de l'armée contre le premier président égyptien démocratiquement élu. Ce dernier doit être jugé prochainement pour évasion de prison et meurtre d'officiers.

<http://fr.euronews.com/2013/12/23/l-egypte-sous-pression-apres-la-condamnation-de-militants-non-islamistes/>

L'Égypte sous pression après la condamnation de militants non-islamistes

23/12/13 17:25 CET

De nouveaux affrontements ont éclaté ce lundi dans les rues du Caire. Des dizaines d'étudiants ont affronté les forces de l'ordre, non loin du ministère de la défense, aux jets de pierre ont répondu les gaz lacrymogènes. La mobilisation étudiante fait suite à la condamnation la veille de trois figures de la révolte qui avait chassé du pouvoir Hosni Moubarak . Ahmed Maher, Ahmed Douma et Mohamed Adel ont écopé de trois ans d'emprisonnement et de fortes amendes pour avoir participé à une manifestation contre une loi qui restreint fortement le droit de rassemblement dans le pays. Ils sont les premiers manifestants non-islamistes condamnés depuis que l'armée a destitué le président islamiste Mohamed Morsi, en juillet dernier. De plus en plus de voix s'inquiètent d'un retour de l'Etat policier en Egypte. Jusqu'à présent le tour de vis sécuritaire n'avait visé que les partisans des frères musulmans.

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/89861/Egypt/Politics-/Another-day-of-violence-at-Egyptian-universities.aspx>

Another day of violence at Egyptian universities

Muslim Brotherhood students clash with police in Cairo and Assiut; protests in Zagazig

Ahram Online, Monday 23 Dec 2013



(Photo: Al-Ahram)

Security forces and pro-Muslim Brotherhood students once again clashed at a number of sites across Egypt on Monday.

Students from Ain Shams University threw stones at the security forces outside the defence ministry in Cairo. They responded with teargas, Al-Ahram Arabic news website reported.

There were similar clashes in Assiut where security forces used teargas to disperse a march by pro-Brotherhood students. Traffic jams were reported in the area.

The dean of the pharmacy at Zagazig University was struck on the head by pro-Brotherhood students demanding the release of fellow students arrested following clashes on campus last month. Students from arts and education, engineering and pharmacy faculties took part in the protest.

Police gathered at the university gates but did not intervene.

Hundreds of students demonstrated outside the walls of the university waving pictures of former president Mohamed Morsi and demanding the immediate release of their colleagues.

Earlier today, clashes took place between pro-Brotherhood students and the police at Al-Azhar University.

At the three universities, protesters demanded the release of all students arrested at earlier protests and justice for those killed by police.

Pro-Morsi protests have taken place at a number of campuses across the country since the start of term in September.

Al-Azhar University has witnessed violent clashes between security forces and students in recent weeks.

In September, a proposal by the Supreme Council of Universities to grant powers of arrest to university security guards stirred controversy.

The interim cabinet sidestepped the proposal, which had sparked fears of a return to a policy of intimidating politically active students.

Police have repeatedly entered university campuses to disperse clashes and protests in recent months.

Demonstrations and clashes continue at Al-Azhar University

Clashes erupted today after Al-Azhar students blocked off many of the entrances of the university, in protest at detentions of student protesters
Ahram Online, Tuesday 24 Dec 2013

Demonstrations and unrest continued at Al-Azhar University in Cairo on Tuesday, as protesting students tried to disrupt exams by blocking many entrances to buildings on the university's two campuses.

Students clashed with university security personnel; Al-Ahram's Arabic website reported that demonstrators attacked Colonel Khaled Fahim, director of civil security of the university, who suffered injuries to the head and was taken to hospital.

Police intervened after the incident to calm the situation at the university.

Students have been demanding the release of their colleagues who were detained after anti-government protests and clashes with security forces in incidents over the last month. They also object to the presence of police on campus.

Exams will start at the women's campus on 28 December, but a number of faculty heads have threatened not to supervise students taking the exams unless security on campus is improved.

A post on Al-Azhar Student Union Facebook page stated that security forces had used teargas to disperse students at the men's campus on Tuesday, while a number of students were detained on the women's campus.

The page also stated that a number of students decided not to sit for their exams on Tuesday as an act of objection to the detention and intervention of security forces inside the campus.

Al-Azhar, along with a number of other universities, has witnessed numerous anti-government protests since the beginning of the academic year in October.

In November, a pro-Mohamed Morsi Al-Azhar student was shot dead during clashes with security forces.

Earlier in the same month, 12 Al-Azhar University students were sentenced to 17 years in prison over riots at Al-Azhar institution, which oversees the university. They were found guilty of attempting to storm the headquarters of the institution, inciting riots and attacking Al-Azhar employees and security personnel, as well as sabotaging public and private property.

Egyptian police raid al-Azhar University in Cairo

Tue Dec 24, 2013 4:1PM GMT

Egyptian security forces have raided al-Azhar University in the capital, Cairo, as the army-backed interim government continues to crack down on student activists.

Egyptian forces fired tear gas at students on Tuesday before taking control of all buildings and dormitories in Cairo's Nasr City.

A spokesperson for the Azhar Student Union said dozens, including female students, were arrested in the raid.

Tensions continue to run high in Egypt, which plunged into deadly unrest since the country's first democratically-elected president, Mohamed Morsi, was ousted by the army in early July.

The military also dissolved the parliament, suspended the constitution, and appointed head the Supreme Constitutional Court, Adly Mahmoud Mansour, as the country's interim president.

Egypt is now bracing for more violence ahead of an upcoming referendum on a new constitution drafted after Morsi's ouster.

Supporters of Morsi argue that the amendments made to the 2012 charter are against all constitutional articles related to the country's Islamic identity and values.

The Muslim Brotherhood, which has been leading protests demanding the reinstatement of Morsi, has already said that it will boycott the "illegitimate" vote.

The group also says that the constitution runs contrary to the objectives of the 2011 revolution that ended decades of rule by former dictator, Hosni Mubarak.

The new constitution, drafted by a 50-member committee on December 1, bans religion-based political parties.

It also consolidates the power of the army, which under the new charter can prosecute civilians in military courts, appoint the defense minister, and keep its budget beyond any civilian scrutiny.

MRS/PR/SS

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20131224/100866.shtml>

Morsi supporters clash with riot police in Cairo

12-24-2013 06:28 BJT

Egyptian security forces have fired tear gas at dozens of protesting university students in Cairo in an attempt to prevent their protest from reaching the nearby Defence Ministry.

The students were protesting Monday outside Ain Shams University in eastern Cairo. Students at the Islamic Al-Azhar University and the prestigious University of Cairo, many of whom support ousted President Mohammed Morsi, have also been staging limited, but often violent protests to keep the pressure on authorities.

On Sunday, an Egyptian court handed down prison sentences to three of the country's most prominent youth activists in the first use of a controversial new protest law. The government passed the law last month in an attempt to end demonstrations demanding the reinstatement of Morsi, who was removed by the army in July.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2013/12/rioting-after-deadly-egypt-bombing-2013122513232667134.html>

Riots erupt in Egypt after deadly bombing

Rioters target Brotherhood businesses, despite Sinai Peninsula group claiming responsibility for police station blast.

Last updated: 25 Dec 2013 06:43

There have been riots in the Egyptian city of Mansoura after the bombing of a police station that killed 14 people.

Police said on Tuesday three bombs had been planted before the explosion at the police station, two of which went off at almost at the same time. The third one, found in a car nearby, was defused.

They warned that the death toll from the bombing, which injured 150, could rise because more people might be trapped in the building.

Al Jazeera's Mohamed Fahmy, reporting from Cairo, said Ansar Beit al-Makdis, an armed group active in the Sinai peninsula, had claimed responsibility for bombing.

The group, which is also known as Ansar Jerusalem, posted their statement on the Internet, Fahmy said.

Despite the group's claim, there were anti-riots in Mansoura on Tuesday afternoon.

Hundreds of people attacked shops and businesses and set two vans reportedly owned by the Muslim Brotherhood on fire, according to Al Jazeera's Mahmoud Sobky, reporting from Mansoura.

The blast had prompted a cabinet statement declaring the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organisation, although officials did not directly accuse the group of staging the attack.

The Brotherhood, which is already outlawed, condemned the bombing as "an attack on the unity of the Egyptian people".

Thousands attend funeral

Adly Mansour, Egypt's interim president, has declared three days of mourning and thousands attended a mass funeral in Mansoura, north of Cairo, on Tuesday.

Mohamed Ibrahim, Egypt's interior minister, visited victims in the hospital where he promised that the January referendum would go ahead.

"The security plans have been made and what happened will not affect the referendum process because it has its own comprehensive security plan," Ibrahim said.

He said four people had been arrested after admitting their involvement in the attack.

"The attacks are an attempt to create a diversion and to terrorise people because of the referendum," he said. "But I want to reassure people that there is a plan in place, in co-operation with the armed forces to protect all of the election centres at the highest level."

Sections of the five storey building in the Nile Delta city has collapsed after the blast and police evacuated surrounding buildings.

<http://www.rtl.fr/actualites/info/international/article/egypte-14-morts-dans-un-attentat-7768212154>

Egypte : 15 morts dans un attentat visant la police

Par La rédaction de RTL.fr , Avec AFP | Publié le 24/12/2013 à 05h06 | Mis à jour le 25/12/2013 à 06h16



Une manifestation d'opposition au Caire en Egypte le 23 décembre 2013.

Crédit : KHALED DESOUKI / AFP

Un attentat contre un bâtiment de la police en Egypte a fait au moins 15 morts. Le Premier ministre égyptien a ensuite qualifié les Frères musulmans d'"organisation terroriste".

Le Premier ministre égyptien a qualifié mardi 24 décembre **les Frères musulmans du président destitué Mohamed Morsi d'"organisation terroriste"**, peu après **un attentat contre la police ayant fait 15 morts**, selon des sources médicales. Cet attentat à la voiture piégée particulièrement sanglant et la déclaration qui a suivi interviennent à **trois semaines de la tenue d'un référendum constitutionnel** censé constituer la première étape de la "transition démocratique" promise par l'armée lorsqu'elle a arrêté et destitué Morsi le 3 juillet.

Explosion ressentie à quelque 20 kilomètres à la ronde

"Le Premier ministre Hazem Beblawi a déclaré les Frères musulmans organisation terroriste", a indiqué son conseiller Chérif Chawqi à l'agence officielle Mena, alors que les nouvelles autorités dirigées de facto par les militaires accusent régulièrement la confrérie d'aider et de financer les auteurs des **attaques contre les forces de l'ordre devenues quasi-quotidiennes** depuis le début de l'été. Dans la nuit, une **voiture chargée de plusieurs dizaines de**

kilogrammes d'explosifs, selon des responsables des services de sécurité, a explosé devant un bâtiment de la police à Mansoura, chef-lieu de la province de Daqahleya, **tuant 15 personnes et en blessant une centaine d'autres**, selon des sources médicales locales.

Des sources de sécurité ont précisé que le général Sami el-Mihi, chef de la sécurité de la province, avait été blessé tandis que deux de ses collaborateurs figuraient parmi les morts. **L'explosion a été ressentie à quelque 20 kilomètres à la ronde**, ont ajouté ces sources. La majorité des victimes sont des policiers, a précisé Omar al-Chaouatfy, le gouverneur de cette province à une centaine de kilomètres au nord du Caire, dans le delta du Nil. Des images de la télévision ont montré d'importants dégâts et **des façades endommagées d'immeubles** au milieu de nombreuses ambulances.

Engrenage de la violence

L'Egypte s'est engagée début juillet dans un engrenage de la violence. D'une part, le nouveau pouvoir réprime dans le sang les manifestants pro-Morsi, une campagne qui s'est soldée à ce jour par plus d'un millier de morts et des milliers d'arrestations. D'autre part, des groupes jihadistes, dont certains liés à Al-Qaïda, revendiquent régulièrement des attentats contre la police et l'armée, dont plusieurs à la voiture piégée. Depuis début juillet, **plus d'une centaine de soldats et de policiers ont péri dans de telles attaques**, en majorité dans la péninsule désertique du Nord-Sinaï.

Le président destitué Morsi est jugé dans trois affaires : son évasion de prison lors de la révolte de 2011, la mort de manifestants et des accusations d'"espionnage" au profit d'organisations étrangères en vue de commettre des "actes terroristes". A l'instar de Morsi, **la quasi-totalité de la direction de la confrérie fondée il y a 85 ans se trouve actuellement derrière les barreaux** et fait l'objet de poursuites, en particulier pour la mort de manifestants anti-Morsi.

Par ailleurs, réagissant à la condamnation de trois militants laïques qui avaient défilé contre une loi controversée limitant le droit de manifester, la diplomatie américaine a dénoncé lundi un climat de plus en plus liberticide en Egypte. Washington demande depuis des mois au Caire d'oeuvrer au retour d'un régime démocratique, notamment à l'occasion du référendum sur une nouvelle Constitution programmé les 14 et 15 janvier 2014.

<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/international/egypt-declares-muslim-brotherhood-a-terrorist-group/>

Egypt Declares Muslim Brotherhood a Terrorist Group

By AFP on 11:57 am December 26, 2013.



A supporter of the Muslim Brotherhood takes cover behind a burning car during clashes with riot police following a protest in Cairo on Dec. 20, 2013. (AFP Photo/Khaled Kamel)

Egypt's military-installed rulers declared the Muslim Brotherhood of ousted president Mohamed Morsi a "terrorist" organization Wednesday, signaling a wider crackdown after blaming it for a deadly police compound bombing claimed by a jihadist group.

A Muslim Brotherhood leader lambasted the decision and said the organization would keep up its protests across Egypt despite the unprecedented move against the 85-year-old group, the country's oldest and largest Islamist movement.

The decision is likely to accelerate a crackdown on the Brotherhood that has killed more than 1,000 people, mostly Islamists, in street clashes and seen thousands imprisoned since Morsi's overthrow by the military in July.

The decision lumps together Al Qaeda-inspired militants who have killed scores of police and soldiers with the more moderate Brotherhood, although authorities have provided no proof of any links between the two.

The announcement came the day after a suicide car bombing of a police headquarters in the Nile Delta killed 15 people and wounded more than 100.

The attack was condemned by the Brotherhood — which renounced violence in the 1970s — and claimed by an Al Qaeda-inspired group based in the restive Sinai Peninsula.

But the cabinet said "all of Egypt was horrified by the ugly crime committed by the Muslim Brotherhood on Tuesday morning, when it blew up the Daqhaleya police headquarters."

"The government has decided to declare the Muslim Brotherhood movement a terrorist organization," it said in a statement, referring to Egypt's penal code.

"Members who continue to belong to this group or organization following the release of this statement will be punished according to the law."

The move caps a dramatic fall for the Brotherhood, which was Egypt's best-organized opposition group during decades of dictatorship and won a string of polls after the 2011 overthrow of Hosni Mubarak, culminating in Morsi's election in 2012.

The group became deeply unpopular during Morsi's year in power, alienating the military, Christians and secular activists, who accused Morsi of mismanaging the economy and trying to erect a new Brotherhood-led tyranny.

The military forced Morsi from power on July 3 amid massive demonstrations demanding his resignation, and he now stands accused of incitement to kill protesters and colluding with militants to carry out attacks.

'Attempt to frame Brotherhood'

One of the few senior leaders of the Brotherhood to have avoided prison told AFP the Islamists would continue with their near-daily demonstrations, which frequently set off clashes with security forces.

“The protests will continue, certainly,” said Ibrahim Munir, a member of the group’s executive council who is in exile in London, denouncing the government’s latest move as “illegitimate.”

“This is an attempt to frame the Brotherhood.”

Social solidarity minister Ahmed al-Borei said the government would ban all the Brotherhood’s activities, including “protests.”

The cabinet had come under increasing pressure to declare the Brotherhood a terrorist group following Tuesday’s bombing.

“Egypt enveloped in sadness... and the government waffles,” read the front-page banner of the state-owned Al-Ahram newspaper on Wednesday.

Saudi Arabia, which strongly supported Morsi’s overthrow and pledged billions of dollars to the military-installed government, condemned the “terrorist acts” and offered its “full support” in a palace statement carried by state news agency SPA.

An Al Qaeda-inspired group spearheading attacks in Sinai had earlier claimed responsibility for the suicide car bombing of the Mansoura police headquarters.

Ansar Beit al-Maqdis has claimed several high-profile attacks since Morsi’s overthrow, including a September assassination attempt against the interior minister with a car bomb outside his home.

The Brotherhood has long been at odds with more radical groups inspired by Al Qaeda, which have criticized the movement for renouncing violence and embracing electoral politics, which they view as un-Islamic.

During Mubarak’s reign the Brotherhood had cultivated widespread support, including from non-Islamists who came to rely on its social programs as public services declined under a state seen as increasingly corrupt and dysfunctional.

But now Morsi and the Brotherhood’s leadership face trial on charges of colluding with militant groups, including the Palestinian Hamas movement, to launch “terrorist” attacks in Egypt.

He is also accused of involvement in attacks on police stations and prisons during the 2011 uprising that toppled Mubarak.

Morsi and other Islamists imprisoned by Mubarak had escaped during the uprising in mass jailbreaks authorities now say were part of a wider plot to destabilize the country.

Agence France-Presse

http://french.ruvr.ru/news/2013_12_27/Deux-personnes-tuees-lors-des-emeutes-en-Egypte-3486/

27 décembre, 21:00

Deux personnes tuées lors des émeutes en Egypte



Photo : EPA

Par La Voix de la Russie | Deux personnes sont mortes en Egypte ce vendredi dans des affrontements entre les partisans et les adversaires des Frères musulmans.

Pour disperser les rassemblements islamistes au Caire et dans plusieurs autres villes du pays, la police était obligée d'utiliser le gaz lacrymogène. C'est dans la capitale égyptienne que les affrontements furent les plus violents, notamment dans la zone de la rue Gizeh. Les manifestants ont bombardé les policiers avec des pierres et des pétards.

En tout 150 auteurs de troubles, dont huit femmes ont été arrêtés. Des armes à feu et des cocktails Molotov ont été confisqués aux personnes détenues.

http://www.khaleejtimes.com/kt-article-display-1.asp?xfile=data/middleeast/2013/December/middleeast_December253.xml§ion=middleeast

Clashes in Egypt as 150 protesters arrested

(AFP) / 27 December 2013

Riot police fired teargas at stone-throwing protesters in several cities across the country.

Nearly 150 pro-Islamist protesters were arrested as clashes erupted across Egypt on Friday, after authorities vowed to crack down on rallies by the Muslim Brotherhood, now blacklisted as a terrorist group.

Riot police fired teargas at stone-throwing protesters in several cities across the country, swiftly clamping down on the rallies after the end of midday Friday prayers, the usual time for demonstrations.

The military-installed government has outlawed protests by Brotherhood members demanding the reinstatement of deposed president Mohammed Mursi, after the government listed the movement as a terrorist organisation on Wednesday.

Smoke rose from Al Azhar university's student dormitory in Cairo as police fired teargas, while protesters pelted them with rocks from inside the building.

A security official said protesters torched several police cars in Cairo and the central Minya province.

Police seemed intent on hunting down any suspected protesters, with more than a dozen armoured vehicles racing to a Cairo mosque after police received reports of Brotherhood members' gathering.

The policemen combed nearby buildings searching for suspects. They dragged two men out of a car after seeing that they had gas masks with them.

Police also clashed with protesters in the Suez Canal city of Ismailiya, while state media reported that police fired teargas at other protesters in Cairo.

The drastic decision to blacklist the Brotherhood came a day after a suicide bombing of a police building killed 15 people. The government blamed the attack on the Brotherhood despite a claim of responsibility from a Sinai-based militant group.

Tensions rose further after a homemade bomb went off next to a public transport bus on Thursday, wounding five people.

The interior ministry overnight said a man was killed in clashes around Al Azhar University between Islamist students and civilians who oppose them.

The Brotherhood, which condemned Tuesday's suicide bombing, has denounced its listing as a terrorist organisation and vowed to continue holding peaceful rallies.

It has held near-daily protests since the military ousted Mursi on July 3, despite a crackdown that has killed more than 1,000 people, mainly Islamists, and seen thousands more arrested.

The Brotherhood's designation as a terrorist group carries harsh penalties, with the group's leaders facing possible death sentences and participants in protests looking at up to five years in prison.

The Brotherhood renounced violence in the 1970s and has condemned the surge in attacks by Sinai-based militants, which have killed more than 100 soldiers and police, mainly in the restive peninsula bordering Israel and the Gaza Strip.

But the military-installed government accuses the Brotherhood of using violence to derail a transition to elected rule, with a referendum on a new constitution planned for January to be followed by parliamentary and presidential elections.

<http://www.seattlepi.com/news/crime/article/Egypt-Police-clash-with-pro-Morsi-protesters-5095739.php>

Egypt: 5 killed as police clash with protesters

By MAGGIE MICHAEL, Associated Press
Updated 2:54 pm, Friday, December 27, 2013

Egyptian security forces fire tear gas to disperse supporters of ousted President Mohammed Morsi as they protest at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt, Friday, Dec. 27, 2013. Armored vehicles closed main squares and city centers in Cairo and other major cities after Morsi's group, the Muslim Brotherhood, and its allies announced now protests in defiance of the interim government's latest move labeling the group as a terrorist organization. Photo: Mohamed Hassan, AP

CAIRO (AP) — With water cannons and tear gas, Egyptian riot police battled on Friday with hundreds of rock-throwing supporters of ousted ex-President Mohammed Morsi in clashes across the country that left five dead, according to officials.

Authorities meanwhile unveiled a new tactic to contain protests called by Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood group and its allies, calling on large families to post armed men near the likely sites of demonstrations.

Friday is the day of the week in Egypt in which protests are typically at their largest. The day's demonstrations follow an announcement by the authorities that they will use Brotherhood's new designation as a terrorist organization to levy harsh prison sentence on protesters, and poses the first test of whether that will deter them.

In at least seven southern provinces, security and local officials said that the authorities turned to armed civilians from anti-Islamist and pro-government families to provide support to security forces, help guard police stations and churches and confront pro-Morsi rallies.

One high-ranking Interior Ministry official said that this is part of a bigger deal between the security apparatus and the big clans in the south, the most conservative part of Egypt, which has a strong tradition both of inter-family feuding and of Islamist militancy.

Families would hand over heavy weapons to the government but would be allowed to carry lighter ones when facing off with Islamists, and in return authorities would support candidates from those families in upcoming parliamentary elections.

The tactic is not new in Egypt. In the 1990s, during the Islamic insurgency against ousted President Hosni Mubarak, the government formed so-called "popular committees" in which relatives of ruling party members, parliamentarians and other prominent government allies helped expel militants from towns and cities.

In at least two incidents on Friday in the southern provinces of Assiut and Qena, witnesses said, two small rallies quickly dispersed after pro-government civilians mounting pickup trucks fired their machine guns, into the air driving protesters away.

The officials spoke on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to speak to the press.

In Cairo, riot police chased rock-throwing and Molotov-hurling student protesters chanting against the military and the police at the Islamic Al-Azhar University. In a second district of Alf Maskan, an Associated Press cameraman saw Islamist protesters hurling Molotov cocktails and fireworks at security forces while civilians, on the police side, hurled stones. The street was littered with rocks, shattered glass and black soot.

In a statement, Egypt's Interior Ministry said a total of three people were killed. Three police vehicles sat on fire and 265 protesters including women arrested, it said. Two security officials in southern city of Minya and Aswan said that two pro-Morsi supporters killed in the clashes, bringing total number of deaths to five.

Armored vehicles had earlier closed main squares and city centers in Cairo and other major cities in preparation for expected rallies protesting the labeling of the Brotherhood as a

terrorist organization. The announcement was meant to further cripple the group ahead of a key vote on draft constitution on Jan. 14 and Jan. 15 seen by the interim government as a milestone in the transition plan.

After the declaration, security spokesman said any participants in Brotherhood rallies will be sentenced to five years in prison, and group leaders could be sentenced to death according to anti-terrorism laws.

Since Morsi was ousted in a military coup on July 3 after millions demonstrated demanding his removal, the Muslim Brotherhood and its allies have held constant protests but under heavy-handed crackdown on the group, numbers sharply decreased.

The terror label came after a suicide bombing Tuesday in a Nile Delta city that killed 16 and wounded 100, mostly policemen. A second blast took place on Thursday in Cairo, hitting a bus and injuring passengers but leaving no major casualties.

The government accused the Brotherhood of being behind the bombing, a claim the group denies. An al-Qaida-inspired group, Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, or the Champions of Jerusalem, claimed responsibility for Tuesday's suicide attack and vowed more.

The government has provided no strong evidence that links the Brotherhood to militant groups. But during Morsi's year in power, he allied with radical groups and sent envoys to militant leaders for a truce in the volatile Sinai region in return for halting military offensive.

After Morsi's ouster, the military launched a major offensive in Sinai against suspected militants, sweeping through hideouts in villages located near the borders with the Gaza Strip and Israel.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/afp/131227/three-dead-265-arrested-egypt-crackdown>

December 27, 2013 6:16pm

Three dead, 265 arrested in Egypt crackdown

(Globalpost/GlobalPost)

Three people were killed in clashes and 265 arrested in Egypt on Friday in a crackdown on Muslim Brotherhood demonstrations after the movement was labelled a terrorist group, police said.

The military-installed government has banned protests by Brotherhood members demanding the reinstatement of deposed president Mohamed Morsi, after listing the movement as a terrorist organisation on Wednesday.

The three people were killed as opponents of the Islamists clashed with protesters in several cities, the interior ministry said.

Riot police fired tear gas at stone-throwing protesters in several cities, swiftly clamping down on rallies after the midday Friday prayers, the usual time for Islamist demonstrations.

Interior ministry spokesman Hany Abdel Latif accused the protesters of using firearms and petrol bombs, telling AFP they "increased their violence" in Friday's rallies.

The interior ministry said police arrested 265 "Brotherhood elements" in the clashes.

"Legal measures are underway against the Brotherhood elements in accordance with the cabinet's listing of the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organisation," the ministry said in a statement.

The Brotherhood's designation as a terrorist group carries harsh penalties, with the group's leaders facing possible death sentences and protesters looking at up to five years in prison.

Smoke rose from Al-Azhar university's student dormitory in Cairo as police fired tear gas against protesters pelting them with rocks from inside the building, the latest in a series of student demonstrations that have turned violent.

The interior ministry overnight said a man was killed in clashes around Al-Azhar university between Islamist students and civilians who oppose them.

Protesters wounded several policemen across the country Friday and torched police vehicles, the interior ministry said.

Police seemed intent on hunting down any suspected protesters on Friday, with more than a dozen armoured vehicles racing to a Cairo mosque after reports of Brotherhood members gathering there.

Officers combed nearby buildings searching for suspects and dragged two men out of a car.

The unprecedented decision to blacklist the Brotherhood came a day after a suicide bombing of a police building killed 15 people.

The government blamed the attack on the Brotherhood despite a claim of responsibility from a Sinai-based jihadist group.

Tensions rose even further after a home-made bomb exploded next to a bus on Thursday, wounding five people.

The Brotherhood, which condemned Tuesday's suicide bombing, has denounced its listing as a terrorist organisation and vowed to continue staging peaceful rallies.

It has held near-daily protests since the military ousted Morsi on July 3, despite a crackdown that has killed more than 1,000 people, mainly Islamists, and seen thousands more arrested.

The blacklisting of the Brotherhood as a terrorist group caps a dramatic fall for the movement since Morsi's ouster amid massive protests demanding his resignation following a year of deepening polarisation and plummeting economic conditions.

The Brotherhood renounced violence in the 1970s and has condemned the recent surge in attacks by Sinai-based militants, which have killed more than 100 soldiers and police, mainly in the restive peninsula bordering Israel and the Gaza Strip.

But the interim government accuses the Brotherhood of using violence to derail the transition to elected rule, with a referendum on a new constitution planned for January to be followed by parliamentary and presidential elections.

bur-se/jk

<http://french.peopledaily.com.cn/96852/8498471.html>

3 tués et 265 arrestations dans des affrontements lors de manifestations pro-Morsi en Egypte

Source: Xinhua 28.12.2013 à 14h39



Au moins trois personnes ont été tuées à travers le pays dans des affrontements entre des partisans du président islamiste déchu Mohamed Morsi et leurs adversaires, a annoncé vendredi dans un communiqué le ministère égyptien de l'Intérieur.

D'après le communiqué, la police aurait arrêté 265 membres des Frères Musulmans, confrérie dont est issu le président déchu et qui a été classée mercredi par le gouvernement comme "une organisation terroriste".

Le communiqué ajoute que les trois victimes ont trouvé la mort respectivement dans les gouvernorats du Caire, de Damiette et de Minya et que trois véhicules de police ont été incendiés.

Douze personnes, dont quatre policiers, ont été blessées au cours des affrontements à travers le pays, a déclaré vendredi Khaled al-Khatib, chef de l'Administration centrale d'urgence.

La tension est montée d'un cran entre les forces de sécurité et les partisans du dirigeant islamiste déchu, lesquels sont descendus dans les rues vendredi pour condamner la récente décision du gouvernement intérimaire d'inclure la confrérie sur leur liste noire.

Les arrestations des membres des Frères musulmans ont été effectuées en vertu de l'article 86 du code pénal, qui prévoit une peine d'emprisonnement de cinq ans pour toute personne participant à des manifestations organisées par "une organisation terroriste". Conformément à la loi, les peines peuvent aller jusqu'à l'exécution, au travail forcé ou à la prison à perpétuité "si le terrorisme est l'un des moyens utilisés pour atteindre ou réaliser les objectifs de l'organisation".

Les manifestants arrêtés sont accusés d'incitation à l'émeute et d'obstruction à la circulation.

Par ailleurs, des manifestations similaires ont eu lieu près de la résidence de l'université Al-Azhar au Caire, où la police a tiré des gaz lacrymogènes et a utilisé des canons à eau pour disperser les étudiants pro-Morsi qui jetaient des pierres sur les policiers.

Des islamistes sont également descendus dans les rues à Ismaïlia (canal de Suez), Damiette, (delta du Nil), Minya (Haute-Egypte) et Fayoum.

<http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/middle-east/266053/three-dead-265-held-in-egypt-crackdown>

Three dead, 265 held in Egypt crackdown

December 28, 2013 - 4:54:36 am



CAIRO: Three people were killed in clashes and 265 arrested in Egypt yesterday in a crackdown on Muslim Brotherhood demonstrations after the movement was labelled a terrorist group, police said.

The military-installed government has banned protests by Brotherhood members demanding the reinstatement of deposed president Mohamed Mursi, after listing the movement as a terrorist organisation on Wednesday.

The three people were killed as opponents of the Islamists clashed with protesters in several cities, the interior ministry said. Riot police fired tear gas at stone-throwing protesters in several cities, swiftly clamping down on rallies after the midday Friday prayers.

Interior ministry spokesman Hany Abdel Latif accused the protesters of using firearms and petrol bombs, telling they “increased their violence” in Friday’s rallies. The interior ministry said police arrested 265 “Brotherhood elements” in the clashes.

“Legal measures are under way against the Brotherhood elements in accordance with the cabinet’s listing of the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organisation,” the ministry said in a statement.

The Brotherhood’s designation as a terrorist group carries harsh penalties, with the group’s leaders facing possible death sentences and protesters looking at up to five years in prison.

Smoke rose from Al Azhar university’s student dormitory in Cairo as police fired tear gas against protesters pelting them with rocks from inside the building, the latest in a series of student demonstrations that have turned violent. The interior ministry overnight said a man

was killed in clashes around Al Azhar university between Islamist students and civilians who oppose them.

Protesters wounded several policemen across the country yesterday and torched police vehicles, the interior ministry said.

Police seemed intent on hunting down any suspected protesters, with more than a dozen armoured vehicles racing to a Cairo mosque after reports of Brotherhood members gathering there.

Officers combed nearby buildings searching for suspects and dragged two men out of a car.

The unprecedented decision to blacklist the Brotherhood came a day after a suicide bombing of a police building killed 15 people. The government blamed the attack on the Brotherhood despite a claim of responsibility from a Sinai-based jihadist group.

Tensions rose even further after a home-made bomb exploded next to a bus on Thursday, wounding five people.

The Brotherhood, which condemned Tuesday's suicide bombing, has denounced its listing as a terrorist organisation and vowed to continue staging peaceful rallies.

It has held near-daily protests since the military ousted Mursi on July 3, despite a crackdown that has killed more than 1,000 people, mainly Islamists, and seen thousands more arrested.

The blacklisting of the Brotherhood as a terrorist group caps a dramatic fall for the movement since Mursi's ouster amid massive protests demanding his resignation following a year of deepening polarisation and plummeting economic conditions.

The Brotherhood renounced violence in the 1970s and has condemned the recent surge in attacks by Sinai-based militants, which have killed more than 100 soldiers and police, mainly in the restive peninsula bordering Israel and the Gaza Strip.

AFP

<http://www.thestar.com.my/News/World/2013/12/28/Blast-hits-bus-in-Cairo-some-injured--Egypt-state-TV/>

Published: Saturday December 28, 2013 MYT 6:03:56 AM

Four killed, scores wounded in clashes across Egypt

by maggie fick



A riot police officer fires tear gas during clashes with students of Al-Azhar University, who are supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and deposed President Mohamed Mursi, at the Al-

Azhar University campus in Cairo's Nasr City district December 27, 2013. REUTERS/Amr Abdallah Dalsh

CAIRO (Reuters) - Muslim Brotherhood supporters and police clashed across Egypt on Friday, leaving at least four dead in protests after the army-backed government declared the group a terrorist organisation.

The violence broke out after Friday prayers and the health ministry said 87 people were wounded in the clashes, which flared in Cairo and at least four other cities.

An 18-year-old Brotherhood supporter was shot dead in the Nile Delta city of Damietta. A second man was killed in Minya, a bastion of Islamist support south of Cairo, and a third person was killed in the capital, the interior ministry said, without providing further details.

A young man was killed late on Friday, the state news agency reported, after clashes broke out in the southern city of Aswan between security forces firing tear gas and Brotherhood supporters who burned two police cars.

Security forces detained at least 265 Brotherhood supporters nationwide, including at least 28 women, the ministry also said.

The widening crackdown has increased tensions in a country suffering the worst internal strife of its modern history since the army deposed Islamist President Mohamed Mursi in July.

Security forces have killed hundreds of his supporters and lethal attacks on soldiers and police have become commonplace.

The Brotherhood was declared a terrorist organisation after 16 people were killed in a suicide attack on a police station on Tuesday, although the group condemned the attack and it was claimed by a radical faction based in the Sinai Peninsula.

The Muslim Brotherhood and its Islamist allies had called for protests in response to the government decision.

GUNFIRE

Police fired birdshot and tear gas at student protesters at Al-Azhar university's Cairo campus. Gunfire was heard in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, where demonstrators threw fireworks and rocks at police who used teargas, a Reuters witness said.

A number of police officers were injured in the clashes, the interior ministry said. A senior police officer in the city of Minya was injured during clashes between police and demonstrators that began when Brotherhood supporters threw stones at a local police station and attempted to break in, state-run newspaper Al-Ahram reported.

Some analysts say Egypt faces a protracted spell of attacks by Islamist radicals as well as eruptions of civil strife.

A student supporter of the Brotherhood was killed late on Thursday in what the interior ministry described as a melee between supporters and opponents of the Brotherhood in Cairo.

On Friday, a furniture store was set on fire by residents of a Cairo suburb after police stormed inside and arrested three employees, having received complaints that the men had firearms and were Brotherhood members.

The government has said the violence will not derail a political transition plan whose next step is a mid-January referendum on a new constitution.

Officials have issued a new round of harsher warnings against anyone taking part in protests in support of the Brotherhood, saying they will be punished under anti-terrorism laws that envisage five years imprisonment.

Jail terms for those convicted under the terrorism law can stretch up to life imprisonment and Brotherhood leaders face the death penalty.

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry called Egyptian Foreign Minister Nabil Fahmy on Thursday and "expressed concern" about the terrorist designation of the Muslim Brotherhood and recent detentions, the State Department said.

The Brotherhood, which won every election since Hosni Mubarak was toppled in 2011, has been driven underground since the army deposed the freely elected Mursi in July.

Thousands of Brotherhood members and supporters have since been jailed. Mursi and other top leaders are also behind bars. Despite the pressure, the Brotherhood has continued near-daily protests against the Egyptian authorities.

In a statement condemning the government's freezing of the funds of Islamist charity groups, the Brotherhood accused the government of spreading Christianity by empowering Coptic Christian charities over Islamic ones.

(Additional reporting by Reuters TV in Cairo and Yousri Mohamed in Ismailia; Editing by Tom Perry and Mark Trevelyan)

http://www.liberation.fr/monde/2013/12/28/egypte-des-etudiants-islamistes-incendient-un-batiment-d-universite-au-caire_969421

Un étudiant tué dans des heurts entre police et islamistes au Caire

AFP 28 décembre 2013 à 12:33 (Mis à jour : 28 décembre 2013 à 13:40)



Un bâtiment de la faculté de Commerce de l'université Al-Azhar au Caire, incendié par des étudiants islamistes, le 28 décembre 2013 (Photo Khaled Kamel. AFP)

Des partisans des Frères musulmans ont mis le feu ce matin à un bâtiment de l'université Al-Azhar.

Un étudiant a été tué samedi matin dans des affrontements entre la police et des partisans des Frères musulmans qui avaient mis le feu à un bâtiment de l'université Al-Azhar au Caire, a annoncé un responsable hospitalier à l'AFP.

Cet incident intervient au lendemain de manifestations des partisans de Mohamed Morsi, le président islamiste renversé par l'armée, qui ont dégénéré en des heurts faisant cinq morts, selon un nouveau bilan fourni samedi de source médicale, et donné lieu à 265 arrestations.

L'étudiant, âgé de 19 ans, a été tué par balle alors que la police pénétrait sur le campus de l'université, selon la source hospitalière.

Une source de sécurité avait indiqué plus tôt que des étudiants avaient interrompu un examen à la faculté de Commerce et avaient mis le feu à un bâtiment, provoquant une intervention des forces de l'ordre qui ont fait usage de gaz lacrymogènes pour les disperser.

L'incendie, qui a ravagé deux étages, a ensuite été éteint par les pompiers, selon cette même source qui n'avait pas fait état de victime ni d'arrestation.

Un responsable de la police a ensuite assuré que 60 étudiants avaient été arrêtés.

Des heurts entre la police et des étudiants partisans de Mohamed Morsi éclatent régulièrement sur le campus de cette université.

Les partisans des Frères musulmans, organisation désormais considérée comme «terroriste» par les nouvelles autorités, sont remontés contre la direction d'Al-Azhar, la plus haute institution sunnite, qui a soutenu l'armée lors de la destitution de Morsi début juillet.

AFP

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20131228/100688.shtml>

Egypt security forces clash with Morsi supporters, 3 killed

12-28-2013 05:17 BJT

Egyptian security forces have clashed with hundreds of supporters of ousted President Mohammed Morsi around the country. Egypt's Interior Ministry said three people have been killed and more than 200 arrested, including women.

Riot police fired tear gas at protesters chanting against the military and the police at the Islamic Al-Azhar University in Cairo.

The night before, one person was killed when similar clashes broke out near the dormitory of the university.

Authorities have tightened security measures in the capital after Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood and its allies renewed calls for mass rallies.

The protests came as a defiance of the interim government's latest move labelling the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organisation. The announcement was meant to further cripple the group, ahead of a key vote on a draft constitution mid-January, seen by the interim government as a milestone in the transition plan.

<http://www.hngn.com/articles/20698/20131228/one-student-dead-as-riot-police-storm-cairos-al-azhar-university-video.htm>

Student Killed As Riot Police Storm Cairo's Al-Azhar University (VIDEO)

By Rebeka Silva r.silva@hngn.com | Dec 28, 2013 04:00 PM EST



Al-Azhar University student supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and deposed President Mohamed Morsi make the four-finger Rabaa gesture as they hold tear gas canisters during clashes with riot police and residents of the area at the Al-Azhar University campus in Cairo's Nasr City district December 28, 2013. (Photo : Reuters)

One student at Cairo's Al-Azhar University campus was killed when riot police moved into school grounds on Saturday to break up pro-Morsi protesters who planned to boycott university exams taking place today and Sunday, the Associated Press reported.

The police fired tear gas and broke up a group of students protesting the recent move by government which made the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist group subject to anti-terrorism penalties under law, according to the AP.

"The aim of the terrorist Brotherhood group is to call off university exams," Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education Hossam Eissa said, according to the AP. He added that "the role of the government is to restore security especially before the referendum on the constitution."

Earlier this week, the Egyptian government began an extreme approach to control growing protests and violence before Jan 14-15 when a constitutional referendum, which officials deem will be a milestone in their transition plan, will take place, the AP reported.

According to Egyptian officials, university professors said protesting students were blocking off entrances to the school and terrorizing students as they made their way inside, according to the AP.

The interior Ministry said students then went into the school buildings shooting into the air and smashing furniture, the AP reported. Authorities also claim the protesting students set the Faculty of Commerce building within the university on fire.

Student spokeswoman Aya Fathy argues these claims are false and stated the students who were protesting were doing so peacefully when riot police stormed in firing "indiscriminately" at the protesters and students, killing one student named Khaled el-Haddad, the AP reported.

Fathy also said the riot police were chasing students who were on campus and are the ones responsible for setting the building aflame, only blaming it on the protestors in order to make the group seem violent, the AP reported.

The Brotherhood denies the labeling of the political group as terrorist and have sworn off violence for decades, but the Human Rights Watch said that since the crackdown on the group which killed hundreds of members arresting hundreds more, the group members have begun to fight back in order to protect themselves, according to the AP.

The human rights group also added the labeling of the group as terrorists was "politically motivated," and the consequences could affect health and education services which is provided by the Brotherhood to its members, the AP reported.

The Brotherhood released a statement on Friday accusing Egyptian security officials and intelligence of "committing terrorism" to frame the group, according to the AP.

<http://french.cri.cn/621/2013/12/28/102s360623.htm>

Un mort dans des affrontements en Haute-Egypte

2013-12-28 00:01:37 xinhua

Au moins une personne a été tuée dans des affrontements survenus lors de manifestations organisées par des partisans du président égyptien déchu Mohamed Morsi dans le gouvernorat de Minya en Haute-Egypte, a rapporté vendredi le journal officiel en ligne Al-Ahram, citant un responsable du ministère de la Santé.

Douze personnes, dont quatre policiers, ont été blessées lors d'affrontements similaires à travers le pays, a ajouté Khaled al-Khatib, chef de l'Administration centrale d'urgence.

Un regain de tension a été observé entre l'armée et les partisans du dirigeant islamiste déchu qui sont descendus dans les rues vendredi pour condamner la récente décision du gouvernement intérimaire de classer les Frères musulmans comme "un groupe terroriste".

En vertu de l'article 86 du code pénal, au moins 147 membres des Frères musulmans, dont huit femmes, ont été arrêtés dans huit provinces pour port de cocktails Molotov, fusils et cartouches.

La loi prévoit une peine d'emprisonnement de cinq ans pour toute personne participant à des manifestations organisées par "un groupe terroriste". Les peines peuvent aller jusqu'à l'exécution, le travail forcé ou la prison à perpétuité "si le terrorisme est l'un des moyens utilisés pour atteindre ou réaliser les objectifs du groupe".

http://www.francetvinfo.fr/monde/egypte/video-egypte-un-etudiant-tue-dans-des-affrontements-entre-policiers-et-islamistes_492630.html

VIDEO. Egypte : un étudiant tué dans des affrontements entre policiers et islamistes

Il a été tué par balle alors que la police pénètre sur le campus de l'université du Caire.

Par Francetv info

Mis à jour le 28/12/2013 | 13:33 , publié le 28/12/2013 | 13:33

La violence regagne du terrain en Egypte. Un étudiant a été tué samedi 28 décembre dans des affrontements entre la police et des partisans des Frères musulmans qui avaient mis le feu à un bâtiment de l'université Al-Azhar au Caire.

L'étudiant, âgé de 19 ans, a été tué par balle alors que la police pénètre sur le campus de l'université, selon la source hospitalière. Une source de sécurité avait indiqué plus tôt que des étudiants avaient interrompu un examen à la faculté de Commerce et avaient mis le feu à un bâtiment, provoquant une intervention des forces de l'ordre qui ont fait usage de gaz lacrymogènes pour les disperser.

Cet incident intervient au lendemain de manifestations des partisans de Mohamed Morsi, le président islamiste renversé par l'armée, qui ont dégénéré. Des heurts qui ont fait cinq morts, selon un nouveau bilan fourni samedi de source médicale, et donné lieu à 265 arrestations.

<http://www.aawsat.net/2013/12/article55326053>

Written by : Waleed Abdul Rahman
on : Saturday, 28 Dec, 2013

Egypt: Muslim Brotherhood defectors form new group as violence continues

At least three killed as Muslim Brotherhood students clash with police at Al-Azhar University on first day of exams



A masked student of Al-Azhar University throws a Molotov cocktail at riot police and residents during clashes outside the university campus in Cairo's Nasr City district on December 27, 2013. (Reuters/Amr Abdallah Dalsh)

Cairo, *Asharq Al-Awsat*— As violent clashes erupted between Muslim Brotherhood students and police at Cairo's Al-Azhar University on Saturday, leaving at least three students killed, Brotherhood youth activists who have defected from the recently outlawed Islamist group announced the establishment of a new organization.

The new group, which will call itself the "Egyptian Brotherhood", elected Mohamed Abdulwahab as its leader. Abdulwahab previously served as secretary-general of the Freedom and Justice Party, the political wing of the Muslim Brotherhood organization which Cairo designated a "terrorist group" earlier this week after a car bombing at a police compound in the northern city of Mansoura left at least 14 people killed. The Muslim Brotherhood, for its part, denied responsibility for the attack.

In exclusive comments to *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Egyptian Brotherhood group general coordinator Amr Amara said: "We are trying to find an alternative to the Brotherhood in order to calm the inflamed Egyptian street. Choosing the new General Guide was the decision of the youth." Amara denied any "pressures from the Brotherhood's more prominent defectors whose role is solely confined to providing us with advice."

According to Amara, the new group's choice of Abdulwahab, a "reformer" who "has not taken part in bloodshed," came in a bid to "send a message to the Egyptian authorities that we are with, not against them."

"We call ourselves the Egyptian Brotherhood instead of the Muslim Brotherhood, and our role is to help society ... within the law," he added.

Amara said that the newly founded group "respects the sovereignty of Egypt and will be under the supervision of the government."

The new group's ideology is based on Islamic Shari'a law and will be fully supervised by the Al-Azhar, Egypt's leading Sunni Muslim authority, Amara told *Asharq Al-Awsat*.

He also called on the military-backed interim government to seek an alternative to the recently banned group by establishing a religious society or a political party for its members who want to continue to proselytize or practice politics.

Early this week the interim government designated the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization, and the Central Bank of Egypt froze the assets of a number of private associations linked to it.

Speaking exclusively to *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Egyptian presidential adviser Mostafa Hegazi justified the ban on the Brotherhood by accusing the Islamist group of "engaging in violence in a highly systematic way as a means to convey its views."

He described the ban as "realistic," and "legal," and denied suggestions it was politically motivated. He said: "We are facing an organization that is in effect engaging acts of terrorism or, in the most euphemistic terms, acts of systematic violence."

He added that Brotherhood members who "have not engaged in systematic violence ... are welcome if they want to return to society and ask for forgiveness."

For his part, Amara described the Muslim Brotherhood supporters and youth activists who have taken to the street as “extremists,” and said: “They have been deluded by a false Caliphate project.” However, he added: “There must be a real alternative, even if it is a temporary one, in the form of a society that attracts them.”

Muslim Brotherhood students clashed with police in Cairo at the Al-Azhar University campus on Saturday on the first day of exams. This is the latest clash in an ongoing battle between security forces and Muslim Brotherhood students at Egypt’s oldest university following the ouster of Islamist president Mohamed Mursi. Local media reported that at least five people were killed on Friday as pro-Mursi protesters took to the street across the country in defiance of the interim government’s denouncement of the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group. Egypt’s Interior Ministry had previously announced that anybody found guilty of membership of the Brotherhood, anyone who promoted the group verbally or in writing, as well as those caught carrying publications or recordings of the group, would also face a mandatory five-year prison sentence.

As for the Egyptian Brotherhood’s stance towards the chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, standing for the presidential elections, Amara said: “If Sisi stands for the presidency, we will strongly support him,” and he insisted that choosing an Islamist nominee was an “unacceptable idea which we will not repeat.”

http://french.china.org.cn/foreign/txt/2013-12/29/content_31032739.htm

Egypte : un étudiant islamiste tué dans les affrontements à l'Université Al-Azhar du Caire

Par : Laura

French.china.org.cn|Mis à jour le 29-12-2013

Un étudiant islamiste a été tué au cours des affrontements entre des partisans des Frères musulmans et des policiers à l'Université Al-Azhar du Caire, rapporte samedi la chaîne de télévision publique égyptienne.

Les affrontements ont éclaté lorsque certains étudiants tentaient d'empêcher d'autres étudiants d'entrer dans l'université pour les examens, rapporte l'agence de presse officielle égyptienne MENA.

Les forces de sécurité ont fait usage de gaz lacrymogène pour disperser ces étudiants islamistes qui leur ont lancé des pierres et mis le feu à des arbres et des poubelles.

Le ministère de l'Intérieur a confirmé dans une déclaration l'arrestation de plus de 100 étudiants.

Ces affrontements ont eu lieu au lendemain d'un conflit entre les supporters des Frères musulmans et la police, dans lequel cinq personnes ont été tuées et 265 autres arrêtées.

Les étudiants fidèles au président déchu Mohamed Morsi n'ont cessé de manifester depuis des mois, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de leurs universités, en défiant une loi selon laquelle la manifestation ne peut pas être organisée sans l'autorisation de la police.

Des milliers d'islamistes ont été arrêtés depuis la chute de Morsi en juillet, y compris des leaders supérieurs des Frères musulmans.

Pour des observateurs, la loi régissant les manifestations, qui vise essentiellement les islamistes, et la récente décision du gouvernement de déclarer les Frères musulmans comme

une organisation terroriste risquent de provoquer davantage de violences alors que le pays prépare la tenue d'un référendum sur un projet de constitution, prévue à la mi-janvier.

Ce référendum, considéré comme une étape importante pour la transition démocratique de l'Égypte, sera suivi des élections législatives et présidentielles en automne 2014. Fin

Source: Agence de presse Xinhua

<http://www.examiner.com/article/muslim-brotherhood-supporters-torch-university-buildings-during-riot>

Muslim Brotherhood supporters torch university buildings during riot

A student was shot dead in clashes between supporters of ousted Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi and security forces at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, state newspaper al-Ahram reported. Security forces stormed into the university state news agency MENA...

December 29, 2013

An Egyptian university student was killed in Cairo when members and supporters of the radical Islamist group, the Muslim Brotherhood, attacked campus police and torched university buildings on Saturday, according to Moshe Meinheim, an expert on Middle East terrorist groups.

Egyptian news organizations are blaming the student protesters for large fires set in two buildings on the campus of Cairo's al-Azhar University. Last week the Muslim Brotherhood was officially designated a "terrorist organization" and banned by the Egyptian government.

The deadly conflict between the Brotherhood and the Egyptian government began just after Egypt's military ousted President Mohammed Morsi, who is a leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood. Morsi was deposed and then arrested in July.

The campus fires, which were ignited on Saturday morning, were finally brought under control in the afternoon by campus security police who had to fight the fire while attempting to quell the riot. However, examinations for several classes were rescheduled for a later date by school officials.

While the Egyptian police claimed they arrested more than 100 protesters on campus, a spokesman for the Brotherhood claims that police officials are "fabricating" the charges against the accused rioters and arsonists.

The Brotherhood, which had been banned since September from all public activities, was designated a terrorist group on Christmas Day after the group allegedly detonated a suicide bomb at police headquarters, according to an Examiner news story.

The reality of the Muslim Brotherhood appears to clash with the Obama administration's depiction of the group being a "moderate" Islamic organization, especially with the adulating statements of then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and her underlings such as Susan Rice.

While government officials accused the Brotherhood of attacking the police headquarters in the Nile Delta, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood denied they were responsible for the attack on cops in their headquarters.

Brotherhood members, including its leadership, were rounded up on Thursday after a bomb blast struck a passenger bus in Cairo that left five civilians seriously wounded.

Another three victims were killed by police who were fighting Brotherhood supporters in several parts of Cairo's metropolitan area.

Al-Azhar is one of the most important centers for Sunni Muslim students in Egypt. Its campus is frequently the scene of civil unrest and rioting against police and security forces by the Sunni Islamists students and faculty.

<http://www.afrik.com/egypte-insurrection-dans-les-universites-un-mort>

Egypte : insurrection dans les universités, un mort

lundi 30 décembre 2013 / par Fouâd Harit



Université d'Al-Azhar au Caire (Photo d'illustration)

Les violences en Egypte ont gagné ce week-end au moins cinq universités du pays. Un étudiant a perdu la vie dans des affrontements entre supporters de Morsi et forces de l'ordre.

Ce week-end, quelques jours à peine après avoir été catalogué d'« organisation terroriste » par le pouvoir intérimaire en Egypte, les Frères musulmans ont à nouveau crié leur colère. En dépit des menaces qui pèsent contre eux, ceux-ci ont investi dimanche au moins cinq universités, dont celles du Caire et d'Al-Azhar. Les universités ont été l'épicentre de violents affrontements entre pro-Morsi et forces de l'ordre.

« A bas le pouvoir militaire ! », scandaient des étudiants et des manifestants tout en brandissant quatre doigts vers le ciel, en référence au sit-in « Rabaa » violemment démantelé par l'armée en août dernier par l'armée et qui avait causé la mort de centaine de personnes. Ces nouvelles manifestations ont causé samedi la mort d'un étudiant de 19 ans, tué par balle à Al-Azhar lorsque les forces sécuritaires ont fait irruption sur le campus. Ces derniers ont d'ailleurs carte blanche pour tirer sur réfractaires. Ailleurs, des étudiants ont interrompu un examen à la faculté de commerce avant de mettre le feu à un bâtiment. Cinq personnes avaient trouvé la mort lors de violents accrochages.

Série d'attentats

La violence semble avoir élu domicile en Egypte, depuis la destitution de Mohamed Morsi le 3 juillet 2013. Parallèlement aux violences dans les universités, une explosion a eu lieu dimanche près d'un bâtiment des services de renseignement militaire, dans le nord de l'Egypte, selon la télévision officielle égyptienne.

L'explosion qui a eu lieu dans la province de Charqyia, dans le delta du Nil, a fait quatre blessés, de source médicale. Cet attentat survient au moment où le pays a été la cible de deux attaques durant cette même semaine. En effet, mardi, un attentat-suicide à la voiture piégée contre la police a fait quinze morts à Mansoura. Jeudi, une bombe a explosé au Caire, blessant cinq personnes dans un bus. Au lendemain de l'attaque de Mansoura, pourtant revendiquée par des jihadistes disant s'inspirer d'Al-Qaïda et critiquant les Frères musulmans du président destitué Mohamed Morsi. Les autorités ont accusé la confrérie d'être à l'origine des attentats.

<http://wwno.org/post/student-killed-clashes-egyptian-university>

9:19 am, Mon December 30, 2013

Student Killed In Clashes At Egyptian University

By Krishnadev Calamur

Supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood at Al-Azhar university make the four-finger Rabaa gesture as they hold tear gas canisters during clashes with riot police and residents of the area at the university's campus in Cairo on Saturday.

Originally published on Sat December 28, 2013 5:40 pm

An Egyptian student is dead Saturday after clashes between police and Muslim Brotherhood supporters at the country's main Islamic university.

Egyptian media reported that the violence erupted when security forces fired tear gas to disperse pro-Brotherhood students who were trying to prevent classmates from getting into buildings at the famed Al-Azhar university. Some of the buildings were set on fire. Police said 101 people were arrested.

The BBC reports:

"The campus fires had been brought under control by Saturday afternoon, but exams at the business faculty reportedly had to be postponed.

"The Brotherhood said police were 'fabricating' the charges."

Egypt's military-backed government began a crackdown on the organization after the ouster of President Mohammed Morsi in July. Morsi derived much of his support from the Brotherhood. As NPR's Scott Neuman reported Friday, security forces carried out widespread arrests of Brotherhood members just days after the government labeled the group a terrorist organization.

The Brotherhood rejects the label and has vowed to continue its protests against the government.

The dead student was identified as Khaled el-Haddad, The Associated Press reported. Here's more from the AP:

"The government is intensifying its crackdown on the Brotherhood and Morsi supporters ahead of a Jan. 14-15 constitutional referendum they see as a milestone in the transition plan.

Authorities fear Morsi supporters would seek to derail the key vote, through protests or by violent means.

"They have accused the Brotherhood of orchestrating a series of attacks by Sinai militants against troops to destabilize the transition — but have provided little evidence to prove the connection. It was the main justification for the authorities labeling the group a terrorist one."

<http://english.alarabiya.net/en/perspective/analysis/2013/12/31/Egypt-likely-to-change-roadmap-hold-presidential-vote-first-.html>

Egypt likely to change roadmap, hold presidential vote first



An Egyptian riot policeman detains a female student of al-Azhar University during a protest by students who support the Muslim Brotherhood inside their campus in Cairo on Dec, 30, 2013. (AFP)

Reuters, Cairo
Tuesday, 31 December 2013

Egypt's government is likely to call a presidential election before parliamentary polls, officials said on Monday, rearranging the political timetable in a way that could see army chief General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi elected head of state by April.

Parliamentary elections were supposed to happen first under the roadmap unveiled after the army deposed Islamist President Mohammad Mursi in July after mass protests against his rule.

But critics have campaigned for a change, saying the country needs an elected leader to direct government at a time of economic and political crisis and to forge a political alliance before a potentially divisive parliamentary election.

Opponents say it risks creating a president with unchecked power. Were that Sisi, who is widely tipped to win the vote, it would restore the army's sway over a post controlled by military men until Mursi was propelled to office last year by the Muslim Brotherhood.

Sisi's Islamist opponents view him as the mastermind of a military coup and a crackdown that has killed hundreds of Mursi's supporters and jailed thousands more.

In further unrest, one person was killed and five others were wounded on Monday in the Mediterranean town of Damietta in clashes between opponents and supporters of Mursi. Such incidents have taken place almost daily since Mursi was removed.

In Cairo, a court sentenced 139 Brotherhood members to two years in jail and a fine of 5,000 Egyptian pounds (\$720) each for engaging in violent actions, protesting and rioting.

The Interior Ministry said it arrested 15 pro-Brotherhood female students in Al-Azhar University for Islamic Learning for causing chaos and inciting violence.

The university has been a main stage of violent protests since the start of its fall semester in September. Nine Azhar students have been killed in clashes with the police since then, of whom three died on Friday and Saturday after the government designated the Brotherhood group a terrorist organization.

That announcement came after 16 people were killed in a suicide attack on a police station in the Nile Delta last Tuesday, an attack the Brotherhood condemned and blamed on a radical faction based in the Sinai Peninsula.

Sisi yet to declare presidential bid

A draft constitution concluded on December 1 opened the way for a change in the order of the elections by leaving open the question of which should come first.

Secular-leaning politicians who want the presidential election before the parliamentary polls lobbied interim head of state Adly Mansour during four recent meetings, according to officials familiar with what was discussed.

“The forces that attended the four meetings agreed, with a large percentage, to have the presidential elections first and that means that most likely the presidential elections will be first,” said one of the officials.

An army official added: “Presidential elections are most likely to be held first, as it seems to be the demand of most parties so far.”

Holding the presidential election first would “accelerate the process of bringing Sisi as head of state”, said Mustapha Kamel al-Sayid, a professor of political science at Cairo University.

“The people who are pushing for a change are doing so because they would like to have him as head of state.”

Sisi, 59, has yet to announce his candidacy. An army official familiar with his thinking said last week he was still undecided as he weighs up the manifold problems facing a country in deep economic crisis.

But he may have no choice. His supporters see Sisi as the only man able to restore stability after three years of turmoil.

Powerful apparatus

And analysts say the powerful security apparatus will be putting pressure on him to run as it presses a crackdown on the Brotherhood and combats militant attacks that have spiralled since Mursi’s overthrow.

There have been three bombings in the last week, the bloodiest of them an attack on a police station that killed 16 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo. The state blamed the

Brotherhood, which condemned the attack. A radical Islamist group, Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis, claimed responsibility.

The Brotherhood won five elections after Mubarak's downfall in 2011. It is boycotting the army's political roadmap.

In an interview broadcast late on Sunday, interim Prime Minister Hazem el-Beblawi sidestepped a question on whether the presidential election would be held ahead of the parliamentary vote, saying the focus should be on the forthcoming referendum.

The referendum has been set for January 14-15.

The draft says steps towards holding the first of the elections should be begin no later than 90 days from the ratification of the constitution. Mansour said on Sunday the government was committed to holding both presidential and parliamentary elections within six months of its approval.

The Islamist al-Nour Party, which came second to the Brotherhood in the last parliamentary elections, had said secular parties wanted to push back the parliamentary election because they were worried about losing to Islamists again.

Al-Nour, an ultraorthodox Salafi party, supported the removal of Mursi. Sherif Taha, the party spokesman, said the Nour would not object to holding the presidential election first if that was the result of "consensus."

He also said the government must offer clear guarantees that the parliamentary election would follow.

In Washington, Defence Secretary Chuck Hagel voiced concern about developments in Egypt in a call to Sisi. He stressed the need for political inclusiveness, a Pentagon spokesman said.

"Secretary Hagel also expressed concerns about the political climate in advance of the constitutional referendum, including the continued enforcement of a restrictive demonstrations law," he said.

Last Update: Tuesday, 31 December 2013 KSA 01:08 - GMT 22:08

<http://www.afriquinfos.com/articles/2013/12/30/egypte-mort-dans-affrontements-lors-dune-manifestation-pro-morsi-240812.asp>

Egypte : Un mort dans des affrontements lors d'une manifestation pro-Morsi

LE CAIRE (Xinhua) - Au moins une personne a été tuée et une autre blessée lundi dans des affrontements qui ont opposé des partisans du président islamiste déchu Mohamed Morsi à la police et à des habitants de la ville de Damiette, dans le Delta du Nil, a rapporté le site d'information officiel Al-Ahram.

Lundi 30 décembre 2013 | 20:42 UTC

Les membres des Frères musulmans ont utilisé "des tirs de cartouches et des armes blanches" contre leurs adversaires lors de la manifestation, a indiqué Al-Ahram.

L'hôpital de Damiette a dit avoir reçu le corps d'une victime de 26 ans "poignardée à la poitrine", notant qu'il n'était pas membre de la confrérie.

Par ailleurs, un tribunal a condamné lundi 139 partisans des Frères musulmans à deux ans de prison et fixé une caution de 5.000 livres égyptiennes (environ 720 dollars) par inculpé s'ils veulent être libérés temporairement jusqu'à un recours en appel auprès d'une instance supérieure, a rapporté l'agence de presse officielle MENA.

Les inculpés sont accusés d'avoir commis des actes séditieux et violents contre des résidents d'un quartier du Caire en juillet dernier lors de manifestations pro-Morsi, après la révocation du président islamiste par l'armée.

Le gouvernement intérimaire égyptien a classé les Frères musulmans, dont est issu Morsi, "organisation terroriste" mercredi dernier, un jour après une explosion qui a frappé des locaux du ministère de la Sécurité dans la province de Dakalieh, au nord du Caire, faisant 16 morts et plus de 130 blessés.

Le lendemain, le ministère de l'Intérieur a promis d'arrêter quiconque participerait à des manifestations pro-Morsi, en vertu de l'article 86 du Code pénal qui prévoit une peine d'emprisonnement de cinq ans pour toute personne qui participe à des manifestations organisées par "une organisation terroriste".

Ces derniers jours, la police a arrêté des centaines de partisans des Frères musulmans. Des milliers d'autres ont été arrêtés à différentes reprises depuis l'éviction de Morsi début juillet, y compris des hauts dirigeants de l'organisation.

<http://www.afriquinfos.com/articles/2013/12/30/egypte-police-arr%C3%AAte-journalistes-dal-jazeera-240787.asp>

Egypte : La police arrête des journalistes d'Al-Jazeera

LE CAIRE (© 2013 AFP) - La police secrète égyptienne a arrêté deux journalistes de la chaîne Al-Jazeera, un Australien et un Egyptien, soupçonnés d'avoir diffusé illégalement des informations portant atteinte à la "sécurité nationale", a annoncé lundi le ministère de l'Intérieur.

Lundi 30 décembre 2013 | 10:31 UTC

© **AFP/Archives Mohammed Abed.** Une employée d'Al-Jazeera dans les bureaux de la chaîne au Caire, le 30 janvier 2011

La chaîne satellitaire basée au Qatar a confirmé ces arrestations et ajouté que la police retenait également deux autres de ses employés.

Des officiers de la Sécurité nationale ont perquisitionné dimanche leur bureau improvisé installé dans un hôtel du Caire, arrêté les deux reporters et confisqué leur matériel, a expliqué le ministère dans un communiqué.

Le texte ne donne pas l'identité des deux journalistes, indiquant seulement que l'un est "membre des Frères musulmans", la confrérie du président Mohamed Morsi destitué par l'armée, et l'autre de nationalité australienne.

Selon l'antenne anglophone d'Al-Jazeera, il s'agit du chef du bureau du Caire, Mohamed Adel Fahmy et de l'Australien Peter Greste. La chaîne ajoute qu'avec eux sont retenus le producteur Baher Mohamed et le caméraman Mohamed Fawzi.

Les journalistes "ont diffusé en direct des informations portant atteinte à la sécurité nationale", a affirmé le ministère de l'Intérieur, ajoutant qu'ils avaient été trouvés en possession de "publications" des Frères musulmans.

Ces arrestations surviennent quelques jours après que les autorités ont déclaré la confrérie "organisation terroriste". Quiconque est trouvé en possession de publications ou d'enregistrements diffusés par les Frères musulmans est désormais passible de peines allant jusqu'à cinq ans de prison.

Peter Greste, un ancien journaliste de la BBC, a remporté le prix Peabody en 2011 pour un documentaire sur la Somalie. M. Fahmy, qui a travaillé pour CNN, est un journaliste renommé au Caire, sans lien connu avec Frères musulmans.

Les autorités installées début juillet par l'armée après l'éviction du premier président élu démocratiquement d'Egypte accusent Al-Jazeera de soutenir les Frères musulmans, et ses filiales en Egypte ont fait les frais de l'implacable répression menée contre la confrérie, qui avait remporté toutes les élections depuis la chute du président Hosni Moubarak début 2011.

Plusieurs journalistes d'Al-Jazeera sont en détention, dont Abdallah Elshami, arrêté le 14 août alors qu'il couvrait la dispersion dans un bain de sang de rassemblements pro-Morsi au Caire.

Le gouvernement a déclaré les Frères musulmans "organisation terroriste" la semaine passée après un attentat suicide à la voiture piégée contre la police ayant fait 15 morts, pourtant condamné par la confrérie et revendiqué par des jihadistes sans lien connu avec les Frères musulmans.

<http://hebdo.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/0/1/130/4715/Universit%C3%A9-dAlAzhar-laffrontement.aspx>

Université d'Al-Azhar: l'affrontement

Depuis samedi, l'Université d'Al-Azhar connaît des affrontements sanglants entre les forces de l'ordre et les étudiants islamistes. Une situation qui exaspère aussi le voisinage.



L'enceinte de l'université transformée en champ de bataille. (Photos: Moustapha Emeira)

Ola Hamdi01-01-2014

Les étudiants islamistes de l'Université d'Al-Azhar ne décolèrent pas. Tout au long de la semaine, ils se sont livrés à une véritable démonstration de force face à la police devant l'enceinte de leur établissement. Le bilan cette semaine est lourd : un mort et des dizaines de blessés. Plusieurs dizaines d'étudiants ont en outre été arrêtés pour « *possession illégale d'armes* » et « *trouble à l'ordre public* ».

Il est 10h30 lundi devant l'université. Les forces de l'ordre ont pris place devant l'enceinte pour assurer le bon déroulement des examens. On voit des véhicules blindés et des soldats munis de matraques et de bombe lacrymogène. Après les accrochages de septembre dernier au cours desquels 9 étudiants avaient trouvé la mort, la direction a décidé d'autoriser la sécurité à pénétrer à l'intérieur de l'enceinte universitaire. « *L'université est devenue une véritable caserne. Les étudiants islamistes veulent à tout prix interrompre les cours et compromettre les examens* », lance Mona, étudiante.

Les étudiants des Frères musulmans sont remontrés contre la direction d'Al-Azhar, la plus haute institution de l'islam sunnite, qui avait soutenu l'armée lors de la destitution de Mohamad Morsi début juillet. Ils demandent la démission du président de l'université, Ossama Al-Abd, et la libération de leurs collègues détenus par les services de sécurité. A l'entrée principale, et devant la faculté de commerce dont les locaux ont été incendiés samedi durant les accrochages, un groupe d'étudiants a pris place. Certains prennent des photos de l'incendie tandis que d'autres sont engagés dans une discussion. « *Les examens devaient commencer à 10 heures. Il est 11h30 et personne ne nous répond. Va-t-on passer l'examen ou non ?* », demande Ali, étudiant en commerce, avec irritation. Son collègue Mohamad renchérit : « *Les forces de l'ordre sont entrées à l'intérieur des facultés. Hier, un de nos collègues a été blessé par balle. Il n'a rien fait* ». Les étudiants affirment ne pas avoir incendié le bâtiment de la faculté de commerce. « *L'incendie est dû aux bombes lacrymogènes lancés intensivement par la police en direction de la faculté pour disperser les étudiants* », explique Ali. Une source de sécurité avait indiqué que les étudiants ont interrompu les examens et mis le feu au bâtiment.

A quelques pas de là, un groupe d'étudiants manifeste pour protester contre la présence de la sécurité au sein de l'université et dénoncer « *la mort en martyrs de leurs collègues sous les balles de la police* ».

En se rapprochant de la faculté de commerce, la police tire des coups de feu en l'air pour disperser les étudiants et les empêcher d'atteindre l'avenue Al-Nasr à l'extérieur de l'université. Tout d'un coup, la pagaille s'installe. Les étudiants se mettent à courir dans toutes les directions et à lancer des pierres contre la police. De l'autre côté du campus, à la faculté d'agronomie, des affrontements ont également lieu. Certains étudiants ont trouvé des pierres sur le toit du bâtiment et se mettent à les jeter sur les forces de l'ordre. Ces dernières répliquent à coups de gaz lacrymogène. Un énorme nuage blanc couvre le campus universitaire.

« *Le ministère de l'Intérieur est un voyou* », scandent les étudiants. Ces slogans hostiles provoquent les policiers qui continuent à lancer des gaz lacrymogènes sans même recevoir l'ordre des officiers. De l'autre côté, les étudiants lancent des feux d'artifice. Et une véritable bataille s'installe sur les lieux.

« *Nous n'avons pas le choix, nous devons continuer à lutter pour réclamer les droits de nos collègues morts en martyrs, et pour libérer ceux qui ont été arrêtés. Nous ne quitterons jamais le campus. S'ils veulent qu'on parte, ils doivent nous tuer* », lance Mahmoud. Et de poursuivre : « *A bas le pouvoir militaire !* ». Les Frères musulmans ont condamné dans un communiqué la « *répression violente des manifestations estudiantines* » en qualifiant le déploiement de forces de sécurité sur les campus universitaire de « *tentative du pouvoir de réduire au silence les voix de l'opposition* ».

Pour importuner la direction de l'université qu'ils jugent « *complice des militaires* », les étudiants islamistes ont cherché par tous les moyens à compromettre les examens. « *Certains d'entre eux sont entrés dans une salle d'examen et ont versé de l'huile sur les bancs pour empêcher que les étudiants n'y prennent place. Ils ont fermé la porte d'une autre salle avec des chaînes pour empêcher l'examen d'avoir lieu !* », explique Salma, étudiante ne faisant pas partie du courant islamiste.

Mais pour la direction, les examens doivent avoir lieu. « *Les responsables de la faculté d'agronomie nous ont dit que les examens n'ont pas été supprimés* », explique Hassan, jeune étudiant en agronomie. Et d'ajouter : « *Les forces de police nous disent : allez à l'examen et ne vous absentez pas. Et même si vous ne répondez pas aux questions vous serez reçus !* ». Pour encourager les étudiants à se rendre dans les salles d'examen, la direction de l'université est allée jusqu'à distribuer gratuitement des sandwiches !

Avenir en premier

Le tohu-bohu soulevé par les étudiants islamistes ne plaît pas à tout le monde. Et pour certains étudiants, c'est leur avenir qui compte en premier. « *Nous sommes ici dans cette faculté pour apprendre et non pour manifester. Tout le monde doit laisser ses tendances politiques à la porte de l'université. Je veux terminer mes études pour travailler et aider ma famille. La politique ne va rien nous rapporter* », lance Hamada, étudiant à la faculté de commerce. Certains étudiants ont dû quitter la cité universitaire pour être à l'écart des troubles et des menaces proférées par les Frères.

C'est le cas de Abdallah, étudiant en agronomie. « *J'ai essayé plusieurs fois d'expliquer à mes collègues que nous devons protéger l'image de notre université qui représente l'islam dans le monde. Notre université est fréquentée par des étudiants de 122 pays à travers le monde. Ce qui se passe en ce moment est inacceptable* », estime Abdallah.

Les professeurs, eux, ont le même sentiment. « *La cité universitaire est devenue un repaire de terrorisme. Nous avons demandé à la direction de l'université de fermer la cité* », Hassan Eweida, président du club des professeurs de l'université. Non loin de la faculté d'agronomie se trouve la faculté d'ingénierie, dominée par les islamistes. Les portes sont supervisées par la sécurité. Personne ne sait si les examens auront lieu.

A 14h, les affrontements reprennent. Les étudiants tentent cette fois d'occuper la rue Moustapha Al-Nahhas. Les habitants se sont rassemblés de l'autre côté de la rue pour voir le spectacle. Certains en ont assez de ce qui se passe. C'est le cas Sameh Saïd, propriétaire d'un petit magasin. « *Nous ne pouvons plus vivre dans ces conditions, ces étudiants ne cessent de causer des troubles. Ce sont des terroristes comme tous les Frères musulmans.*

Cette université doit être fermée », dit-il. Les étudiants islamistes défendent peut-être leurs droits. Mais au bout du compte ce sont les autres qui en paient le prix.

<http://fr.ria.ru/world/20140102/200151447.html>

Egypte: deux morts dans des affrontements entre police et pro-Morsi

12:19 02/01/2014

MOSCOU, 2 janvier - RIA Novosti

Au moins deux personnes ont trouvé la mort dans des affrontements entre police et partisans de l'ex-président égyptien Mohammed Morsi, rapportent jeudi les médias européens.

Des violences se sont produites mercredi dans le nord du pays. Bien que la police affirme n'avoir employé que des gaz lacrymogènes pour disperser les protestataires, les médias indiquent qu'un des manifestants a été tué d'une balle dans la tête.

En juillet dernier, l'armée égyptienne a destitué le président islamiste Mohammed Morsi issu du mouvement Frères musulmans sur fond de grande contestation populaire. L'ex-dirigeant a été placé en détention par un tribunal du Caire.

La destitution de M.Morsi a débouché sur une nouvelle vague de protestations sanglantes des partisans des Frères musulmans dans le pays. La crise politique a entraîné un millier de morts, tandis que plusieurs milliers de personnes ont été interpellées. Fin décembre, les autorités égyptiennes ont officiellement déclaré les Frères musulmans "organisation terroriste".

<http://www.rfi.fr/moyen-orient/20140103-nouvelles-violences-marge-manifestations-pro-morsi-egypte>

EGYPTE -

Article publié le : vendredi 03 janvier 2014 à 22:11 - Dernière modification le : samedi 04 janvier 2014 à 04:23

Nouvelles violences en marge de manifestations pro-Morsi en Egypte



Affrontements entre pro-Morsi et forces de l'ordre à Nasr City, près du Caire, le 3 janvier. REUTERS/ Mohamed Abd El Ghany

Par RFI

Ce vendredi 3 janvier, treize personnes ont été tuées et 62 autres blessées dans des affrontements qui ont opposé manifestants pro-Morsi et forces de l'ordre. Les heurts se sont déroulés pour la plupart dans la capitale égyptienne. Mais des violences ont eu lieu également dans d'autres villes du pays.

Les nombres n'étaient peut-être pas plus élevés que les précédents vendredi, mais la volonté d'en découdre était certainement plus forte. En plus des grenades lacrymogènes, du petit plomb, des cocktails Molotov et des pierres échangés chaque semaine entre policiers et manifestants, il y avait cette fois-ci les bombes à clous. Des bombes artisanales remplies de clous jetées par les manifestants sur la police, mais aussi sur des contre-manifestations d'adversaires des Frères musulmans.

Des manifestations violentes ont ainsi éclaté à Alexandrie, dans le nord du pays, où un homme et une femme ont été tués par balle. Des incidents ont également été signalés à Ismailia sur le canal de Suez, ainsi que dans la province du Fayoum, au sud-ouest du Caire, où plusieurs manifestants ont été tués. Il y a également eu des morts au Caire, épice de manifestations pro-Morsi. Au moins trois manifestants ont ainsi été tués dans différents quartiers de la capitale égyptienne, nous signale notre correspondant, **Alexandre Bucciati**.

A l'origine de ces violences, il y a la volonté des pro-Morsi de continuer à manifester alors même que les Frères musulmans ont été déclarés organisation terroriste. Il leur est donc normalement interdit d'organiser ces rassemblements.

Il y a les affrontements, et puis il y a les arrestations : plus de 120 personnes arrêtées ce vendredi. Chacune de ces personnes encourt plusieurs années de prison, en vertu de la loi antiterroriste qui s'applique désormais aux rassemblements liés aux Frères musulmans.

La machine répressive continue donc de tourner à plein régime contre la confrérie. Pour autant, on l'a constaté encore aujourd'hui, les partisans de Mohamed Morsi et des Frères musulmans continuent de vouloir manifester, et de contester le processus enclenché le 3 juillet dernier avec l'intervention de l'armée égyptienne.

Il y a de fortes chances, que la tension continue de grimper dans les dix prochains jours, puisque c'est les 14 et 15 janvier prochain qu'aura lieu le référendum sur la nouvelle Constitution. Les partisans de Mohamed Morsi ont reçu pour consigne de boycotter le référendum, mais de continuer à se rassembler et à militer contre la feuille de route instaurée par l'armée. Le cycle de violences qui s'est ouvert le 3 juillet dernier avec la destitution de Mohamed Morsi n'est donc pas prêt de prendre fin.

<http://mediarabe.info/spip.php?breve21893>

Egypte (suite) : six morts dans les affrontements de ce vendredi

vendredi 3 janvier 2014 - 16h48

Le ministère égyptien de la Santé confirme la mort de six personnes dans les affrontements survenus ce vendredi entre des manifestants islamistes et les forces de l'ordre. Les autorités évoquaient jusque-là deux morts. Rappelons que les manifestations se multiplient depuis que la confrérie des Frères musulmans ait été décrétée organisation terroriste, et interdite par le Caire. L'Egypte a demandé aux pays arabes liés par la convention de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'aider à combattre la Confrérie, ce qui a attisé la violence des islamistes. Selon la télévision « Al-Arabiya », les Egyptiens soutiennent, dans une écrasante majorité, la décision des autorités d'interdire la Confrérie, mais une majorité regrette qu'elle soit très tardive.

<http://www.afrik.com/egypte-les-affrontements-entre-policiers-et-pro-morsi-font-11-morts>

Egypte : les affrontements entre policiers et pro-Morsi font 11 morts

samedi 4 janvier 2014 / par Malick Hamid



Alors que les partisans du chef d'Etat islamiste déchu, Mohamed Morsi, bravaient l'interdiction de manifester, la police égyptienne les a dispersés, ce vendredi, à coups de grenades lacrymogènes et de tirs de chevrotine, occasionnant onze morts.

Onze personnes sont mortes vendredi en Égypte dans des heurts entre les forces de sécurité et des partisans du Président islamiste Mohamed Morsi, destitué par l'armée qui ont manifesté par milliers à travers le pays. La police les a dispersés à coups de grenade lacrymogène et de tirs de chevrotine, .

Trois hommes ont été tués au Caire, un à Alexandrie (nord), un autre dans la ville d'Ismaïliya sur le canal de Suez et un sixième dans le Fayyoun, au sud du Caire, rapporte le ministère de la Santé. L'information a été relayée par l'AFP qui, évoquant la même source ministérielle, fait également état de 42 blessés alors que 122 personnes ont été arrêtées à travers le pays.

En outre, la police a tiré de nombreuses grenades lacrymogènes, alors que les manifestants brûlaient des pneus pour couper une importante route. Sur cet axe légèrement en pente, l'AFP révèle que les manifestants ont lancé un bus dont le frein avait été enlevé et qui s'est écrasé en contrebas contre des voitures, forçant les policiers à reculer leurs blindés et à se ruer sur les bords de la route. On apprend en outre que des coups de feu résonnaient aux alentours. Le site évoque des heurts qui ont eu lieu à Guizeh, dans l'ouest du Caire, où des manifestants ont incendié un véhicule de la police, selon les responsables de la sécurité.

À Maadi, dans le sud de la capitale, la police a tiré des grenades lacrymogènes sur les manifestants, qui répliquaient en tirant des feux d'artifice, selon un journaliste, faisant état d'affrontements entre police et manifestants sur la corniche en bord de Nil. Des manifestants jetaient des pierres sur les policiers qui faisaient aller et venir leurs véhicules pour disperser les protestataires.

http://www.khaleejtimes.com/kt-article-display-1.asp?section=middleeast&xfile=data/middleeast/2014/January/middleeast_January35.xml

Thirteen killed in Brotherhood clashes with police in Egypt

(Reuters) / 4 January 2014

Riot police in bulletproof vests fired teargas at protesters throwing fireworks and stones.



Supporters of Muslim Brotherhood and ousted Egyptian President Mohammed Mursi clash with riot police during clashes at Nasr City district in Cairo on January 3, 2014. - Reuters

Thirteen people were shot dead as supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood clashed with police across Egypt on Friday, defying an ever-widening state crackdown on the movement that ruled the country until six months ago.

Brotherhood supporters opposed to the army's overthrow of President Mohammed Mursi in July have been holding daily demonstrations, even since the army-backed government declared his Brotherhood a terrorist group last week, increasing the penalties for dissent.

The government is using the new classification to detain hundreds of Brotherhood supporters. Thousands more, including top leaders of the group, have been in jail for months, arrested in the aftermath of the army takeover.

A new constitution to be voted on at a referendum on Jan. 14-15 will also ban religiously based political parties and give more power to the military.

The crackdown has reduced but not entirely broken the ability of the Brotherhood to mobilise protests. It has lately been relying on students to sustain momentum against what it refers to as the "putschist regime" governing Egypt.

In the Cairo district of Nasr City, riot police in bulletproof vests fired teargas at protesters throwing fireworks and stones. Similar clashes erupted across the country, as has become commonplace after midday prayers on Friday, which is not a working day in Egypt.

The Health Ministry said five people were killed in different districts in Cairo. A security source said they died from bullet wounds.

One of the five was a man who was shot dead by the protesters after he yelled insults at pro-Brotherhood demonstrators marching near his house, the source said.

A male protester and a woman were shot dead in the coastal city of Alexandria, medical and security sources said. It was not clear whether the woman was a protester or an onlooker.



Supporters of the Brotherhood protest against the military and interior ministry at Nasr City district in Cairo on January 3, 2014. - Reuters

Two were shot dead by police in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia after a march set off after prayers, medical sources said.

In the rural province of Fayoum, southwest of Cairo, three protesters, including a student, died from bullet wounds to the chest and head, local Health Ministry official Medhat Shukri said.

Another university student was shot dead during clashes in the southern town of Minya. The Health Ministry said 58 people were wounded nationwide.

Police arrested 122 Brotherhood members for possession of weapons, the Interior Ministry said in a statement. The Brotherhood says its supporters are unarmed.

Constitution vote

The power of the Brotherhood has been dramatically eroded by the arrests, the freezing of its leaders' assets and the designation of the group as a terrorist organisation.

A new constitution to be voted on at a referendum on Jan. 14-15 will also ban religiously based political parties and give more power to the military.

The army-backed authorities say the constitution will pave the way for a return to democratic rule by mid-year.

It would be a further step toward the complete removal of the Brotherhood from public life after winning every election in Egypt since autocrat Hosni Mubarak was overthrown in 2011.



Riot police look from their armoured personnel vehicle during clashes with supporters of Brotherhood at Nasr City district in Cairo on January 3, 2014. - Reuters

Authorities have pledged to hold a secure referendum, despite the daily protests and frequent bomb attacks against the security services over the past months.

They blame the Brotherhood for the unrest. The Brotherhood says it is committed to peaceful activism.

A conservative estimate puts the overall death toll since Mursi's fall at well over 1,500. Most of those killed have been Mursi supporters, including hundreds gunned down when the security forces cleared a protest vigil outside a Cairo mosque.

About 400 police and soldiers have been killed in bombings and shootings since Mursi was ousted.

Four soldiers were wounded by an explosion caused by a roadside bomb apparently targeting a military convoy in the volatile North Sinai area, security sources said.

<http://www.aps.dz/Egypte-11-morts-et-52-blesses-dans.html>

(APS) samedi 4 janvier 2014 09 : 44

Egypte: 11 morts et 52 blessés dans des affrontements vendredi (source officielle)

LE CAIRE - Onze (11) personnes sont mortes et 52 autres ont été blessées lors des affrontements qu'a connus vendredi le Caire et d'autres provinces égyptiennes, a annoncé le ministère égyptien de la santé.

Selon la même source, les décès ont été déplorés dans les provinces du Caire (4 morts), Alexandrie, Ismailiya, Fayoum, Beni Sewif et El-Manyà lors des affrontements entre les partisans des Frères musulmans et les forces de l'ordre.

Plusieurs infrastructures ont été touchées lors de ces affrontements. Des voitures ont été cassées notamment dans la faculté d'agriculture à l'université de In Chems dont certains bureaux ont été saccagés.

Les forces de sécurité qui se sont déployées en force notamment dans la ville de Nasr au nord-est de la capitale, ont pu maîtriser la situation et cerner ces affrontements.

Selon le porte-parole du ministère de l'Intérieur, Abdelfettah Othman, "les manifestants partisans des frères musulmans ont utilisé lors de ces manifestations, des armes automatiques, c'est une première".

Il a précisé que les populations des provinces "se sont affrontées avec les manifestants" ajoutant que 100 personnes parmi les membres des Frères musulmans impliqués dans ces émeutes ont été arrêtées notamment au Caire.

Désignée "organisation terroriste" par le pouvoir en Egypte, la confrérie des Frères musulmans avait appelé à des manifestations à travers tout le pays à quelques jours du référendum sur la constitution prévu les 14 et 15 janvier.

<http://www.tunisienumerique.com/egypte-17-morts-dans-des-affrontements-entre-police-et-pro-morsi/206871>

Egypte – 17 morts dans des affrontements entre police et pro-morsi

International, News | LM | 4 janvier, 2014 à 10:58

De nouveaux heurts ont éclaté en Égypte vendredi 3 janvier 2014 entre les forces de sécurité et des partisans du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi coutant la vie à dix sept personnes.

Les partisans du chef d'Etat islamiste ont donc bravé l'interdiction de manifester, la police a eu recours aux coups de grenades lacrymogènes et de tirs de chevrotine et selon le ministère de la Santé trois hommes ont été tué au Caire, un à Alexandrie (nord), un autre dans la ville d'Ismaïliya sur le canal de Suez et un sixième dans le Fayyoub, au sud du Caire, 57 autres ont été blessés alors qu'environ 200 personnes ont été arrêtées à travers le pays.

Ces violences interviennent à quelques jours de la reprise prévue mercredi 8 janvier 2014 du procès de Mohamed Morsi

https://www.lepoint.fr/monde/egypte-les-freres-musulmans-en-voie-d-extermiation-24-03-2014-1805084_24.php

Égypte : les Frères musulmans en voie d'extermination

Plus d'un demi-millier d'islamistes ont été condamnés à mort, symbole de la politique d'éradication de la confrérie entreprise par l'armée égyptienne. Par Armin Arefi
Modifié le 27/03/2014 à 08:55 - Publié le 24/03/2014 à 16:39 | Le Point.fr

Un membre de la confrerie islamiste des Freres musulmans, lors de son procès le 6 mars dernier au Caire pour avoir bloqué une route.

Un membre de la confrérie islamiste des Frères musulmans, lors de son procès le 6 mars dernier au Caire pour avoir bloqué une route. © SIPA/ MOHAMMED BENDARI

Rarement un parti politique aura connu une si rapide déchéance. Il y a moins d'un an, les Frères musulmans étaient au sommet de l'Égypte. Vainqueur des premières législatives de l'ère post-Moubarak, puis de la première présidentielle démocratique jamais organisée en Égypte, le parti islamiste, interdit pendant 80 ans, régnait alors sans partage sur la scène politique. Neuf mois plus tard, le voici voué aux gémonies. Au moins 529 de ses partisans ont été condamnés à mort ce lundi par la justice, du jamais-vu en Égypte.

Les militants islamistes, tous partisans de l'ex-président Mohamed Morsi, sont jugés coupables des violences ayant provoqué la mort de deux policiers dans la province d'al-

Minya, à 250 kilomètres au sud du Caire, le 14 août dernier. Le même jour, des centaines de Frères musulmans ont été froidement abattus dans l'assaut sanglant de la police contre la place Rabaa al-Adaweya, où ils manifestaient depuis le 3 juillet dernier et la destitution par l'armée du président islamiste Mohamed Morsi.

L'ex-président Morsi visé

Les condamnés ne sont toutefois pas près de passer sur l'échafaud. Tout d'abord, parce que la peine de mort doit encore être validée par le mufti, représentant de l'islam auprès de l'État. Ensuite et surtout, 376 condamnés étant en fuite, un autre procès pourrait avoir lieu. Et la chasse aux Frères entamée depuis juillet par l'armée égyptienne ne s'arrête pas là : dès mardi, 700 autres militants islamistes, dont l'ex-président Morsi, devront comparaître à leur tour pour des motifs similaires.

"Certains Frères musulmans se sont bien rendus coupables de violences après la levée du sit-in de Rabaa al-Adaweya", note Sarah Ben Nefissa, chercheuse à l'Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) au Caire. "Mais il est indispensable de ramener ces faits au profond sentiment d'injustice ressenti par les islamistes qui, de fait, ont été animés par une volonté de révolte." Le 30 juin 2013, des millions d'Égyptiens descendent dans la rue contre l'ex-président Morsi, qu'ils accusent de s'être arrogé les pleins pouvoirs et d'avoir failli à résoudre la crise économique. Trois jours plus tard, l'armée du général Abdelfattah al-Sissi, excédé par l'influence grandissante des Frères musulmans au sein de l'appareil d'État, répond à "l'appel du peuple" et renverse Mohamed Morsi.

1 400 islamistes tués

Furieux contre ce qu'ils qualifient volontiers de "coup d'État" - un "coup de force populaire", ironiseront certains diplomates occidentaux -, des milliers d'islamistes manifestent depuis pour le retour de leur président "légitime", détenu dans un lieu secret. "Il y a eu des saisies d'armes, et des actes de violence ont été répertoriés", rappelle néanmoins Roland Lombardi, doctorant à l'Institut de recherches et d'études sur le monde arabe et musulman (Iremam) et analyste au JFC Conseil.

Après avoir tout d'abord toléré ces rassemblements majoritairement pacifiques, l'armée a lancé l'assaut. En neuf mois, plus de 1 400 militants islamistes ont été tués, des milliers emprisonnés. En décembre, les Frères musulmans, pourtant autorisés au lendemain de la révolution du 25 janvier, sont considérés comme une organisation "terroriste". Désormais, appartenir à la confrérie, participer à des manifestations ou posséder ses livres est passible de prison.

Pire que sous Moubarak

Une véritable politique d'extermination de la confrérie, que même l'ex-président Hosni Moubarak n'avait osé mener. "L'ancien raïs était plus diplomate et s'employait à ménager la confrérie en lui laissant les activités sociales", note Roland Lombardi. C'est d'ailleurs grâce à ce vaste réseau d'aide que les Frères ont pu s'implanter durablement dans le pays et remporter haut la main le premier scrutin démocratique de l'ère post-Moubarak.

"Désormais, l'armée souhaite mettre les Frères musulmans à genoux, afin qu'ils n'aient plus aucune chance de revenir un jour au pouvoir", souligne Roland Lombardi. Outre les militants,

presque tous les dirigeants de la confrérie risquent, eux aussi, la peine de mort. C'est le cas de son guide suprême, Mohammed Badie, ou de l'ex-président Mohamed Morsi en personne. Ce dernier est tout bonnement accusé d'espionnage, dans "la plus grande conspiration de l'histoire de l'Égypte", selon les mots du procureur.

Vengeance des djihadistes

"Déterminé à liquider la confrérie, l'appareil sécuritaire égyptien souhaite faire des exemples pour dissuader les derniers manifestants", analyse la chercheuse Sarah Ben Nefissa. Si les Frères musulmans paraissent totalement désemparés, d'autres groupes islamistes, bien plus radicaux, ont déjà sonné la vengeance. La destitution de Mohamed Morsi en juillet s'est accompagnée d'une recrudescence des attentats contre l'armée et la police égyptiennes, dans la péninsule du Sinaï, mais aussi jusqu'au cœur du pouvoir, au Caire.

Leur auteur, le groupe djihadiste Ansar Beit al-Maqdess, dit agir en solidarité avec les Frères islamistes. "S'il n'existe aucun lien direct entre les deux organisations, les Frères musulmans ont toujours cultivé des contacts avec les djihadistes du Sinaï", indique Roland Lombardi. Mais la multiplication des attentats ne fait que conforter la rhétorique complotiste de l'armée égyptienne.

Soutien des Égyptiens

Surtout que, au nom de la lutte contre le terrorisme, le nouveau pouvoir dirigé par les militaires s'en prend désormais à toute opinion discordante. En novembre dernier, les autorités du Caire ont instauré une nouvelle loi restreignant considérablement le droit de manifester tout en légitimant l'usage de la force. De quoi s'attaquer aux révolutionnaires laïques outrés par le retour en arrière enregistré par le pays. "Il est certain que le nouveau pouvoir compte en profiter pour maîtriser les laïques, mais il ne peut pas leur infliger la même répression qu'aux Frères musulmans, dont l'Occident s'est détourné", fait valoir Roland Lombardi.

Reste que l'implacable répression de l'armée est toujours soutenue par une majorité de la population égyptienne. "Les Égyptiens restent extrêmement attachés à leur appareil d'État et à l'armée, seuls à même de rétablir l'ordre mis en péril par l'année au pouvoir des Frères musulmans", analyse Sarah Ben Nefissa. Dans ces conditions, l'adoption en janvier à plus de 98 % de la nouvelle Constitution, renforçant les pouvoirs de l'armée, propulse le désormais maréchal al-Sissi en position idéale pour remporter la prochaine présidentielle. L'ultime pierre qui manque au rétablissement total du pouvoir des militaires, comme sous l'ancien régime. Les Frères musulmans en moins.

<http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2014/05/26/01003-20140526ARTFIG00291-le-marechal-al-sissi-heros-impose-des-urnes-egyptiennes.php>

Le maréchal al-Sissi, héros imposé des urnes égyptiennes

Par Journaliste Figaro Delphine Minoui Mis à jour le 26/05/2014 à 19:53 Publié le 26/05/2014 à 18:11

En Égypte, au premier jour d'une présidentielle sans suspense, le sursaut patriotique s'est accompagné d'un musellement des voix dissidentes.

Elle est arrivée la première. «Oui, oui, la première pour voter!», roucoule-t-elle, en brandissant son index teinté d'une encre rose fuchsia. «Pour Sissi, bien sûr, notre héros national. Avec lui, fini le terrorisme, fini la révolution. Vous m'avez bien entendue?», ajoute cette Cairene en foulard et pantalon panthère. Une fois sa tirade terminée, elle se présente, tout essoufflée: Afif, 45 ans, mère de deux enfants, et «fière d'être égyptienne».

À vrai dire, elle pourrait se prénommer Amina ou encore Rasha. Dans la longue file d'attente qui s'étire à perte de vue devant ce bureau de vote de la banlieue de Maadi, elles tiennent toutes le même discours. Seule l'intonation change: parfois plus aiguë, assortie de «youyou»; parfois plus grave, comme un chant martial.

Au-dessus des têtes, les hélicoptères tracent des ronds dans le ciel. Trop occupés à pauser devant les caméras, les policiers donnent l'accolade aux soldats, omettant de rappeler aux pro-Sissi que le temps imparti à la distribution de bandeaux, colliers et autres gadgets à l'effigie du maréchal aux lunettes fumées a officiellement expiré vendredi. «Nous ne faisons qu'aider les électeurs à trouver leur chemin vers les urnes», se justifie un homme aux gros biceps, les bras chargés de posters pro-Sissi, à l'attention d'un journaliste trop curieux.

Un scrutin jugé illégitime

En cette première journée de scrutin sans suspense, le sursaut patriotique s'accompagne d'un musellement des voix dissidentes. On est loin de l'euphorie d'il y a deux ans, quand, au second tour, partisans de l'islamiste Morsi et défenseurs de l'ex-ministre Chafiq débattaient publiquement de leurs choix. Sur une centaine d'électeurs interrogés, seule une personne a prononcé le nom de Hamdine Sabahi, l'unique rival du candidat de l'armée. «Je donne ma voix à la minorité, pour montrer qu'elle n'est pas complètement morte», avance Nadine, une femme de 32 ans rencontrée à Nasr City.

Mais pour les nombreux abstentionnistes qui ont préféré boudier les urnes, voter Sabahi, c'est servir de caution morale à un scrutin illégitime, né d'un coup d'État contre un président élu démocratiquement. «Comment oser appeler "élection" un scrutin encadré par les blindés de l'armée. C'est une pièce de théâtre!», s'emporte Gamal Abdel Baqi, un partisan des Frères musulmans, retranché dans sa boutique d'al-Zahra, un quartier populaire de Maadi, où les électeurs sont nettement plus discrets. Posé sur une pile de cartons, le téléviseur est branché sur al-Jazeera, la chaîne qatarienne, «bête noire» des militaires égyptiens. L'écran y est divisé en deux: d'un côté, un bureau de vote vide; de l'autre, une manifestation anti-Sissi dans le Fayoum, un bastion des Frères musulmans. «La vérité, c'est ça!», chuchote-t-il, avant de faire signe qu'il en a déjà trop dit.

Le silence, c'est aussi le refuge de Mohammed el-Shazli, un activiste laïc. Attablé à un café du centre-ville, niché derrière la place Tahrir, symbole du soulèvement contre Moubarak, il soigne son blues dans les vapeurs d'une chicha. «Trois ans après la révolution, Tahrir ressemble à une prison, dit-il. Regardez tous ces posters pro-Sissi qui l'encadrent. On dirait des barreaux.»

<http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2014/05/28/01003-20140528ARTFIG00335-le-grand-show-en-trois-actes-du-fiasco-electoral-egyptien.php>

Le grand show en trois actes du fiasco électoral égyptien

Par Journaliste Figaro Delphine Minoui Mis à jour le 28/05/2014 à 19:55 Publié le 28/05/2014 à 19:11

Obsédés par le taux de participation, les partisans du maréchal al-Sissi ont prolongé d'un jour le scrutin présidentiel sans suspense.

Ils auront tout essayé pour persuader les Égyptiens d'aller voter. D'abord, les youyous et danses du ventre des «mili-tantes» (surnom donné aux groupies du maréchal al-Sissi) devant les bureaux de vote. Puis, au lendemain d'un premier jour marqué par une forte abstention, ces insultes professées en direct à la télévision contre un «peuple paresseux» qui préfère se prélasser sous les palmes d'un ventilateur - un éminent présentateur a même menacé d'imposer un «black-out» sur tout le pays, tandis qu'un autre suggérait de faire abattre les femmes abstentionnistes. Et enfin, ce «coup de théâtre», mardi soir, avec l'annonce in extremis d'un... troisième jour de scrutin. C'est dire si les partisans de l'ex-ministre de la Défense, pourtant donné gagnant d'avance d'une élection réglée comme du papier à musique, sont obsédés par le taux de participation. Leur souci majeur: qu'il soit suffisamment important - et au moins supérieur aux 13 millions de voix obtenues par l'ex-président Morsi au second tour de la présidentielle de juin 2012 - pour légitimer la prise du pouvoir par les militaires et tourner pour de bon la page des Frères musulmans. Des méthodes ubuesques

Alors que la Sissimania continue à déferler sur Le Caire, à renfort de posters géants, ces méthodes ubuesques, qui rappellent de vieilles techniques dignes de l'ex-voisin Kadhafi, renforcent encore plus l'inquiétude des observateurs quant aux procédés peu démocratiques de ce septième scrutin depuis la chute de Moubarak. La décision de prolonger le vote d'une journée «suscite encore plus de questions sur l'indépendance de la commission électorale, l'impartialité du gouvernement, et l'intégrité du processus électoral égyptien», observe l'organisation Democracy International.

L'opposition, à la fois islamiste et laïque, y voit une petite victoire des anti-Sissi. Ou du moins la preuve que l'esprit de résistance insufflé par la révolution de janvier 2011 n'est pas complètement mort. «On a vous a donné un bon coup, sans même avoir à manifester, juste en restant chez nous en pyjama», déclare, sur Facebook, l'activiste Wael Abbas, à l'attention des partisans du maréchal.

https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2014/06/03/egypte-al-sissi-proclame-officiellement-president_4431409_3212.html

Egypte : Al-Sissi proclamé officiellement président

Sans surprise, l'ex-chef de l'armée Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi a été élu président avec 96,9 % des suffrages. Un décompte non officiel l'avait jusqu'alors donné vainqueur avec 93,3 %.

Le Monde.fr avec AFP Le 03.06.2014 à 19h43 • Mis à jour le 03.06.2014 à 19h45

Un décompte non officiel avait jusqu'alors donné le maréchal Al-Sissi vainqueur avec 93,3 % des suffrages. Le taux de participation s'élève, en outre, à 47,45 %.

Il s'agit d'un plébiscite. Sans surprise, l'ex-chef de l'armée Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi a été élu président avec 96,9 % des suffrages, a annoncé mardi la commission électorale nationale. Les partisans du maréchal, qui dirige de facto l'Égypte depuis qu'il a destitué l'islamiste Mohamed

Morsi il y a onze mois, n'avaient pas attendu ces résultats officiels pour sortir dans la rue et fêter sa victoire. Un décompte non officiel l'avait jusqu'alors donné vainqueur avec 93,3 % des suffrages. Le taux de participation s'élève, en outre, à 47,45 %.

Lire (édition abonnés) : En Egypte, les partisans d'Al-Sissi n'ont pas attendu la fin des élections pour fêter sa victoire

Dans un télégramme de félicitations cité par l'agence officielle saoudienne SPA, le roi d'Arabie saoudite, dont le pays est l'un des principaux soutiens de M. Sissi depuis qu'il a destitué Morsi, a qualifié de « journée historique » l'élection du nouveau président et appelé à une conférence des donateurs pour « aider l'Egypte à sortir de sa crise économique ».

Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi, qui a pris sa retraite de l'armée pour pouvoir se présenter à la présidentielle des 26, 27 et 28 juin, a recueilli 23 780 104 suffrages contre 757 511 pour son unique rival, le leader de la gauche Hamdeen Sabbahi. Mais le gouvernement intérimaire installé par M. Sissi avait éliminé de la scène politique le principal mouvement d'opposition, la confrérie des Frères musulmans.

RÉPRESSION DES FRÈRES MUSULMANS

Hamdine Sabahi, rival malheureux du maréchal Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi à l'élection présidentielle égyptienne, a reconnu sa défaite vendredi 30 mai, mais contesté officiellement les chiffres avancés jusqu'alors, estimant qu'ils constituent « une insulte à l'intelligence des Egyptiens ». Dans un communiqué, l'équipe de Sabahi a annoncé avoir déposé une plainte auprès de la commission électorale pour dénoncer, entre autres « irrégularités », « la campagne menée par les partisans de Sissi jusque dans les bureaux de vote ».

M. Morsi était le premier chef de l'Etat élu démocratiquement en Egypte, en juillet 2012. Mais le 3 juillet 2013, après que des millions d'Egyptiens eurent manifesté pour réclamer son départ, le chef de l'armée, le général Sissi, le destituait et le faisait arrêter. Policiers et soldats s'étaient ensuite lancés dans une implacable et sanglante répression de ses partisans, notamment les Frères musulmans, qui avaient remporté toutes les élections depuis la chute de Hosni Moubarak à l'issue d'une révolte populaire début 2011.

Depuis, plus de 1 400 manifestants pro-Morsi ont été tués, plus de 15 000 Frères musulmans ont été emprisonnés, dont la quasi-totalité de leurs leaders, qui encourent, à l'instar de M. Morsi, la peine de mort dans divers procès. Et des centaines d'islamistes ont été condamnés à mort dans des procès de masse expédiés en quelques minutes.

https://www.liberation.fr/planete/2014/06/03/sissi-president-d-egypte-avec-969-des-voix_1033069

Sissi, président d'Egypte avec 96,9% des voix

Par AFP — 3 juin 2014 à 21:32

Capture d'écran en date du 26 mars 2014 d'Abdel Fattah al-Sissi lors d'une allocution à la télévision égyptienne Photo -. AFP

L'ex-chef de l'armée dirige le pays depuis la destitution de Mohamed Morsi.

L'ex-chef de l'armée Abdel Fattah al-Sissi, qui dirige de facto l'Égypte depuis qu'il a destitué l'islamiste Mohamed Morsi il y a 11 mois, a été proclamé officiellement mardi président, avec 96,9% des suffrages.

Dans un discours télévisé après l'annonce de sa victoire, le maréchal Sissi, qui a pris sa retraite de l'armée pour pouvoir se présenter à la présidentielle des 26, 27 et 28 mai, a appelé les Égyptiens à oeuvrer pour restaurer «la liberté» et la «justice sociale». Sissi a recueilli 23 780 104 suffrages contre 757 511 pour son unique rival, le leader de la gauche Hamdeen Sabbahi, selon la commission qui a fait état d'un taux de participation de 47,45%. Avec près de 24 millions des suffrages exprimés (sur quelque 54 millions d'électeurs inscrits) en sa faveur, c'est près d'un électeur inscrit sur deux qui a voté pour Sissi. Un décompte non officiel l'avait jusqu'alors donné vainqueur avec 93,3% des suffrages.

Le roi d'Arabie saoudite, dont le pays est l'un des principaux soutiens de Sissi, a été le premier chef d'État étranger à saluer la victoire «historique» de l'ex chef de l'armée, et proposé la tenue d'une conférence des donateurs pour aider l'économie de ce pays, très affectée par trois années d'instabilité politique. Le gouvernement intérimaire installé par Sissi avait cependant éliminé de la scène politique le principal mouvement d'opposition, la confrérie islamiste des Frères musulmans, interdite et déclarée «organisation terroriste», qui boycottait l'élection.

Sissi a recueilli quelque 10,5 millions de voix de plus que Morsi en 2012, dans un scrutin qui avait certes enregistré une participation légèrement supérieure, mais où tous les partis avaient pu participer. Morsi était le premier chef de l'État élu démocratiquement en Égypte, en juillet 2012. Mais le 3 juillet 2013, après que des millions d'Égyptiens eurent manifesté pour réclamer son départ, le général Sissi le destituait et le faisait arrêter. Policiers et soldats s'étaient ensuite lancés dans une implacable répression de ses partisans, notamment ses Frères musulmans, qui avaient remporté toutes les élections depuis la chute de Hosni Moubarak à l'issue d'une révolte populaire début 2011.

Depuis un an, plus de 1 400 manifestants pro-Sissi ont été tués, plus de 15 000 Frères musulmans ont été emprisonnés, dont la quasi-totalité de leurs leaders, qui encourent, à l'instar de Morsi, la peine de mort dans divers procès. Et des centaines d'islamistes ont été condamnés à mort dans des procès de masse expédiés en quelques minutes.
«Guerre contre le terrorisme»

Pour justifier la répression, le gouvernement a invoqué la «guerre contre le terrorisme», alors que des dizaines d'attentats ont visé les forces de l'ordre depuis l'éviction de Morsi. Plus de 500 policiers et soldats ont ainsi été tués selon le gouvernement, la plupart de ces attaques ayant été revendiquée par des groupes d'insurgés jihadistes disant s'inspirer d'Al-Qaeda. Sissi n'a pas eu besoin de battre la campagne tant il jouit d'un véritable culte de la personnalité depuis son coup de force contre Morsi et la confrérie.

Une large frange de l'opinion publique, aiguillonnée par des médias publics comme privés devenus les grands promoteurs de la Sissi-mania, était excédée au bout d'un an de pouvoir par un président qui tentait d'accaparer tous les pouvoirs au profit des Frères musulmans et d'islamiser à marche forcée la société. À l'énoncé de son score digne de ceux recueillis par les plus fameux autocrates, la quasi-totalité des journalistes égyptiens réunis à la commission électorale ont hurlé de joie, selon des journalistes de l'AFP. Et sur l'emblématique place Tahrir, au cœur du Caire où les jeunes avaient manifesté début 2011 pour mettre fin à 30 ans

de règne absolu de Moubarak, des milliers de supporters agitaient des drapeaux de l'Égypte, chantaient et dansaient aussi à la gloire de leur «héros».

Les quelques dizaines d'observateurs étrangers venus assister au scrutin ont jugé que l'élection n'avait pas été marquée par des fraudes mais ont émis quelques réserves sur son caractère «équitable» en l'absence de facto de toute opposition crédible. En revanche, les ONG internationales des droits de l'Homme, qui dénoncent les «massacres» de manifestants pro-Morsi, les emprisonnements massifs et les procès iniques, avaient d'emblée estimé que cette élection était «une farce». Beaucoup estiment dorénavant et déjà que le pouvoir de Sissi est encore plus autoritaire que celui de Moubarak.

AFP

<https://www.middleeasteye.net/fr/opinions/le-massacre-de-rabaa-et-la-propagande-egyptienne-1946361174>

Le massacre de la place Rabia et la propagande égyptienne

#Égypte

- Mohamad Elmasry

16 août 2015

Topics Égypte

Tags Massacre de Rabia, peuple égyptien, Frères musulmans

Compte tenu des nombreux appels à la violence lancés contre les partisans des Frères musulmans, dans quelle mesure la population égyptienne a-t-elle adhéré à la rhétorique du gouvernement ?

Dans l'Égypte contemporaine, une campagne d'élimination est en cours depuis le coup d'État militaire égyptien de juillet 2013, qui a entraîné le renversement de Mohamed Morsi, premier président librement élu de la nation, issu des Frères musulmans. Depuis plus de deux ans, le gouvernement égyptien soutenu par l'armée s'est engagé dans une vaste campagne visant à éradiquer de la vie publique les Frères musulmans et leurs partisans. Cette politique éliminationniste a inclus des arrestations de masse, des procès de masse, des condamnations à mort de masse, diverses législations interdisant les partis politiques et organisations caritatives liés aux Frères musulmans, ainsi que la fermeture de toutes les chaînes de télévision affiliées au groupe. Surtout, la campagne visant à éliminer les Frères musulmans, qui ont remporté cinq élections libres et équitables consécutives au cours de la brève transition démocratique égyptienne de 2011 à 2012, a également inclus des massacres.

Le 13 août, nous avons commémoré le 2^e anniversaire du massacre de la place Rabia el-Adaouïa, au cours duquel, d'après une enquête menée pendant un an par Human Rights Watch (HRW), les forces de sécurité égyptiennes ont tué en plein jour au moins 817 membres, partisans et sympathisants des Frères musulmans. Les forces de sécurité égyptiennes ont brûlé des preuves, dont des corps, et forcé les familles égyptiennes à accepter des certificats de décès indiquant que leur proche était décédé de « mort naturelle ». La police et l'armée égyptiennes ont également massacré des manifestants pro-Frères musulmans à d'autres reprises en juillet et en août 2013, dont au moins 51 personnes devant le bâtiment de la Garde présidentielle le 8 juillet 2013, au moins 87 autres sur la place Nahda le 14 août 2013 et au moins 95 personnes supplémentaires près du mémorial de Manassa, à Nasr City, le 27 juillet 2013.

Selon HRW, la quasi-totalité des manifestants sur les places Rabia et Nahda, devant la Garde présidentielle, au mémorial de Manassa et à d'autres endroits étaient non armés et « majoritairement pacifiques ». Les preuves recueillies semblent indiquer que les forces de sécurité égyptiennes ont « tiré pour tuer » un grand nombre de manifestants plutôt que pour les appréhender ou pour les blesser, et que les politiques de dispersion ont été autorisées aux « plus hauts échelons » du gouvernement égyptien.

Toutes les institutions étatiques égyptiennes ont été sommées de soutenir la campagne de répression la plus flagrante de l'histoire moderne de ce pays. L'armée et la police ont perpétré la majeure partie des violences, tandis que les appareils religieux et médiatique ont apporté un soutien idéologique essentiel. Des personnalités religieuses et médiatiques populaires, en particulier, ont joué un rôle clé. Leur propagande a permis d'exagérer le nombre de victimes parmi les officiers de police, de saluer l'héroïsme des forces de sécurité et de justifier, voire dans certains cas de célébrer, la mort de membres, de partisans et de sympathisants des Frères musulmans.

Une propagande religieuse

Comme je l'ai décrit ailleurs, les autorités religieuses musulmanes et chrétiennes ont apporté un soutien essentiel à la campagne d'élimination des Frères musulmans. Mazhar Shahin, célèbre imam soutenant l'armée, s'est par exemple servi de son programme télévisé à diffusion nationale pour lancer un appel public à la crucifixion des membres des Frères musulmans. Immédiatement après un des massacres de grande ampleur au Caire, le pape copte a remercié dans un tweet la « glorieuse armée égyptienne » et les « magnifiques forces de police égyptiennes » pour avoir « [ouvert] les portes de l'espoir » aux Égyptiens.

Dans des conférences et interviews, le célèbre érudit musulman Ali Gomaa, ancien Grand Mufti d'Égypte, a identifié à plusieurs reprises les policiers comme des « héros » et les Frères musulmans à la fois comme des « chiens de l'Enfer » et des « kharijites ». Sa référence constante aux « kharijites » est lourde de sens. Les kharijites étaient une secte musulmane hérétique prémoderne, et les régimes égyptiens se sont souvent servis de cette comparaison pour se référer à l'opposition religieuse, qu'elle soit radicale ou non.

Ces déclarations de Gomaaa s'ajoutent aux propos qu'il a adressés aux services de police : il a laissé entendre que les membres des forces de sécurité sont sur le « chemin de Dieu » et qu'elles ne devraient pas éprouver de remords à tuer des criminels dans la rue. Gomaa s'est également servi de son programme télévisé à diffusion nationale pour marquer de son sceau religieux les condamnations à mort et les exécutions de masse, lesquelles ont été largement condamnées par les groupes de défense des droits de l'homme. Dans de récentes interviews télévisées, Gomaa a également affirmé que le signe « Rabia » à quatre doigts des Frères musulmans est un « symbole maçonnique » et que c'est Adolf Hitler en personne qui a organisé l'« unité spéciale » des Frères musulmans.

Le gouvernement de l'actuel président Abdel Fattah al-Sissi a pris des mesures pour contrôler le discours religieux de la nation. Entre autres mesures, le gouvernement a fermé des milliers de mosquées, arrêté des chefs religieux considérés comme étant des sympathisants des Frères musulmans et institué des politiques dictant l'heure et le sujet exacts des sermons du vendredi. Les chefs religieux se sont alignés. Tandis que l'érudit azharite Saad al-Din al-Hilali a affirmé que Sissi était un messenger de Dieu, un autre érudit a profité d'un sermon du vendredi pour décrire un miracle lié à Sissi. Tout récemment, le cheikh Sabri Ebada, érudit religieux et

représentant du ministère des Awqaf et des Affaires islamiques, a déclaré dans une interview télévisée diffusée à l'échelle nationale que quiconque soutient les protestations anti-Sissi « est un pécheur et a délaissé l'islam ».

Une propagande médiatique

La campagne médiatique égyptienne de propagande anti-Frères musulmans a commencé avant le coup d'État militaire du 3 juillet 2013 et s'est intensifiée depuis. S'inspirant sans aucun doute des dirigeants politiques qui parlent en toute sincérité de « nettoyage » du pays et de ses éléments impurs, les chaînes satellites d'information grand public, gouvernementales et privées, tout comme les journaux quotidiens et hebdomadaires, ont soutenu fermement l'armée et la police jusque dans les pires atrocités commises contre les droits de l'homme, en employant souvent une rhétorique pro-militaire ultranationaliste. Les médias ont régulièrement décrit les membres des forces de police et les militaires comme des héros et des symboles de la nation, tout en déshumanisant systématiquement les Frères musulmans. En toute désinvolture, les médias égyptiens ont qualifié les Frères musulmans de non-Égyptiens, de traîtres et de terroristes, et les ont assimilés à des insectes et à des animaux.

De nombreuses théories du complot ont été exacerbées par les médias égyptiens, dont certaines qui reprochaient aux Frères musulmans des actes de violence qu'ils n'auraient pas pu commettre, et d'autres qui les accusaient d'avoir tenté de louer les grandes pyramides de Gizeh et le canal de Suez à des ennemis étrangers. Tandis que le quotidien *al-Wafd* a accusé les Frères musulmans de faire équipe avec les Chevaliers de Malte pour tuer des Égyptiens en 2011, le présentateur de télévision Mohamed al-Ghetey a affirmé que les Frères musulmans, fondés dans les années 1920, était la raison de la chute de l'Espagne musulmane au XV^e siècle.

Une couverture médiatique importante a été consacrée au soutien explicite envers les politiques répressives du gouvernement – notamment ses arrestations massives, son usage de la torture, ses exécutions extrajudiciaires et ses condamnations à mort de masse –, les présentateurs et les invités insinuant souvent que le gouvernement égyptien actuel se montre trop indulgent à l'égard des Frères musulmans et de leurs partisans et sympathisants. Dans un programme télévisé à diffusion nationale, un professeur de droit a préconisé d'« intensifier la peine capitale » en brûlant les corps des Frères musulmans exécutés par l'État. Dans une interview passionnée avec le célèbre présentateur de télévision Ahmed Mousa sur la chaîne satellite Sada el-Balad, le musicien Hani Shaker a confié qu'il souhaitait que les criminels soient tués immédiatement, sans arrestation, ni enquête ni procès. Il a expliqué que c'est de cette façon que l'on procède dans les pays démocratiques comme les États-Unis. « Celui qui vole un paquet de cigarettes dans un centre commercial en Amérique, ils le tuent », a-t-il affirmé, avant d'ajouter : « Il ne devrait pas y avoir d'enquêtes [en Égypte]. Zéro enquête. »

Mousa, le présentateur de télévision, a pour sa part déclaré : « Je ne veux pas de la loi. Je ne veux pas entendre le mot "loi". Nous sommes un pays qui n'est pas appelé à respecter la primauté de la loi. Nous ne sommes pas appelés à avancer dans le cadre de la loi. »

« Une position ferme doit être prise à l'encontre de tout membre des Frères musulmans, qu'il ait commis un crime ou non », a ajouté Shaker.

Surtout, une grande partie du discours médiatique et populaire de l'Égypte post-juillet 2013 a porté sur les théories du complot liées aux liens étroits prétendument entretenus par les Frères

musulmans avec les États-Unis, Israël, la Turquie et le Qatar. Un éminent professeur de droit égyptien a affirmé que les Frères musulmans travaillaient en tant qu'agents d'Israël et des États-Unis. Un célèbre écrivain a quant à lui soutenu que les Frères musulmans appliquaient les « Protocoles des Sages de Sion ». De même, dans un titre en première page, le journal al-Wafd a certifié que le président américain Barack Obama est un membre actif des Frères musulmans. Le vice-président de la Haute Cour constitutionnelle égyptienne a pour sa part déclaré à la télévision nationale que le frère d'Obama finance le projet mondial des Frères musulmans. Après que l'Américain Mohamed Soltan a finalement été libéré d'une prison égyptienne puis expulsé vers les États-Unis, une présentatrice égyptienne a réagi en déclarant : « Si Dieu le veut, vous deviendrez paralysé ».

La couverture médiatique du massacre de Rabia

Les médias égyptiens ont couvert le massacre de Rabia de manière cohérente avec la ligne du gouvernement. La couverture médiatique a permis de présenter les forces de police comme des héros et des victimes, et les Frères musulmans ainsi que leurs partisans comme des agresseurs. La couverture médiatique égyptienne contraste vivement avec les rapports détaillés des associations de défense des droits de l'homme, mais aussi avec la couverture médiatique occidentale du massacre. Les médias égyptiens ont systématiquement accusé à la fois les médias occidentaux et les groupes de défense des droits de l'homme de se soumettre à la volonté des Frères musulmans et, dans certains cas, de conspirer avec le mouvement islamiste.

La couverture médiatique du massacre de Rabia sur les chaînes de télévision populaires OnTv et Faraen a été particulièrement virulente à l'égard des Frères musulmans. OnTv a montré des images de policiers dispersant les protestataires de la place Rabia avec en fond sonore la bande originale du film *Rocky*. Pour ne pas être en reste, Faraen a utilisé la musique du film *Pirates des Caraïbes* pour accompagner les images de la dispersion.

Dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche indépendant, j'ai regardé la couverture des événements du 14 août 2013 faite par les programmes phares des chaînes Al-Nahar et CBC. La présentatrice du principal programme d'informations d'Al-Nahar, « Akher al-Nahar », a affirmé que le gouvernement s'était montré trop indulgent avec les Frères musulmans et que la police aurait dû disperser leurs protestations plus tôt. Elle a également laissé entendre que le groupe était un agent des États-Unis, du Qatar, de la Turquie et d'Israël, et avait tué des dizaines de personnes innocentes et entreposé les corps sous la scène de la place Rabia.

David Kirkpatrick, du *New York Times*, a discrédité la rumeur des corps entreposés, qui a été largement reprise par les médias égyptiens. Les invités d'« Akher al-Nahar » ont salué les forces de police pour avoir fait preuve de « sang-froid », puis ont maudit Mohamed el-Baradei pour avoir démissionné de son poste au gouvernement en protestation contre la dispersion violente, évoqué une « conspiration étrangère contre l'Égypte », et soutenu que les membres des Frères musulmans devaient être complètement évincés de la vie politique et jugés pour « haute trahison ».

Dans un programme diffusé le 14 août 2013, CBC Network a présenté les officiers de police tués comme des « martyrs » et déploré que les Frères musulmans utilisent des femmes et des enfants comme « boucliers humains ». La présentatrice Dina Abdelrahman a également semblé indiquer que les véritables citoyens égyptiens avaient rejeté les Frères musulmans, qui ne sont pas vraiment égyptiens, a-t-elle insinué. « Il n'y a pas deux groupes [en Égypte], a-t-

elle déclaré. Il y a la nation égyptienne [d'un côté] et un groupe de Frères musulmans [de l'autre]. » Dans la même veine, un de ses invités a soutenu que la présence des Frères musulmans à la tête de l'Égypte constituait une « occupation étrangère » du pays. Un autre invité a salué le travail « plus qu'excellent » de la police et a évoqué le prétendu complot des Frères musulmans, de la Turquie et des États-Unis contre l'Égypte. CBC a dédramatisé la mort de manifestants pro-Frères musulmans et s'est concentré excessivement sur les pertes subies par les forces de police, alors qu'elles étaient relativement faibles en comparaison.

Un soutien populaire

Les sondages d'opinion effectués par Pew et Zogby Research Services semblent indiquer que la société égyptienne est profondément divisée : environ la moitié des Égyptiens soutient le coup d'État militaire de 2013 tandis que l'autre moitié s'y oppose. Dans cette moitié approximative d'Égyptiens qui soutiennent bel et bien la nouvelle donne politique, certains adhèrent à la politique éliminationniste du gouvernement.

Le journaliste Max Blumenthal a recensé plusieurs dizaines de tweets d'Égyptiens soutenant les forces de sécurité, justifiant la violence commanditée par l'État et attribuant aux Frères musulmans la responsabilité de la mort de leurs propres membres et partisans. Un tweet indiquait : « De quel massacre parlez-vous ? Ce sont des terroristes armés qui mutilent des innocents. Ils tirent dans le dos de leurs propres sympathisants. » Un autre indiquait : « Un bon opposant est un opposant mort. » Plusieurs tweets accusaient les Frères musulmans de se servir des femmes et des enfants comme de boucliers humains.

À la suite des massacres, une page Facebook consacrée à l'artiste Amr Mustafa a publié le texte suivant : « Si vous haïssez les terroristes que sont les Frères musulmans et si vous souhaitez leur exécution de masse sans procès, [cliquez sur] "J'aime". » Plus de 8 000 Égyptiens ordinaires ont « aimé » la publication et plus d'une centaine de commentaires de soutien ont été postés. L'un d'entre eux indiquait : « Que Dieu nous débarrasse d'eux ». Un autre avançait : « La meilleure solution est l'exécution immédiate. » Un troisième disait : « Un milliard de "J'aime" [pour cette publication] et puisse Dieu les prendre tous. »

Dans son livre *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*, le chercheur Daniel Goldhagen indique que beaucoup d'Allemands ordinaires ont soutenu la campagne éliminationniste d'Hitler contre les juifs. Goldhagen soutient que la caractérisation des juifs opérée par le gouvernement nazi était « partagée par les élites, et surtout par les gens du peuple » (page 30). Compte tenu des nombreux appels à la violence formulés par les citoyens égyptiens ordinaires dans des émissions téléphoniques à la télévision égyptienne, lors de micros-trottoirs, sur les sites d'information et sur les réseaux sociaux, il est peut-être temps pour les chercheurs de se demander dans quelle mesure la population égyptienne a adhéré à la rhétorique éliminationniste du gouvernement.

-Dr Mohamad Elmasry est professeur adjoint au département de la communication de l'université de North Alabama, aux États-Unis.

Les opinions exprimées dans cet article n'engagent que leur auteur et ne reflètent pas nécessairement la politique éditoriale de Middle East Eye.

Photo : Égyptiens fouillant les décombres suite au massacre de la place Rabia al-Adawiya (Le Caire), le 15 août 2013 (AFP).