

# Abdel Fattah el-Sisi – a divine help in eventful circumstances

By

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Abdel Fattah el-Sisi came in dire circumstances to stop the attempts of destruction directed to destroy Egypt. He turned the rudder of the nation in the right direction. When analysing the disastrous events and the elements of destruction that went over the whole country and the time of el-Sisi's appearance on the political scene, one would realize that el-Sisi's appearance was a divine help from Allah, the Lord of creation to a country that was about to be shred into small pieces.

Before talking about the role of this formidable man in saving Egypt from the despicable plot designed against it, I find it important to talk first about the conspiracy of America and Israel against the Middle East. Their stratagem aimed at destroying Islam as a religion and to get the countries of the Middle East down to their knees by dividing them into small pieces of lands without borders. Each country was supposed to be divided into small areas or sectors without sovereignty or control. The conspirators called this intrigue the "Arab spring" or the "Great Middle East", a term that they later changed it to the "New Middle East".

## **The plot against the Arab world**

According to the founding father of Zionism Theodore Herzl, "the area of the Jewish State stretches: "From the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates." According to Rabbi Fischmann, "The Promised Land extends from the River of Egypt up to the Euphrates, it includes parts of Syria and Lebanon."

In Israel, there has been a non-stop endeavour for many decades to support the creation of sectarian and ethnic states in the Arab region. By dividing the Arab countries along religious lines, Israel hopes that the new states will be insignificant and Israel will have the upper hand in the Middle East and dominate the whole area.

The Israeli plot against the Arab world goes back to the 1980s when Oded Yimon has published an article titled "A Strategy for Israel in the Nineteen Eighties". This essay originally appeared in Hebrew in *KIVUNIM (Directions)*, A Journal for Judaism and Zionism; Issue No, 14--Winter, 5742, February 1982, Editor: Yoram Beck. Editorial Committee: Eli Eyal, Yoram Beck, Amnon Hadari, Yohanan Manor, Elieser Schweid. Published by the *Department of Publicity/The World Zionist Organization*, Jerusalem.

The Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. Belmont, Massachusetts, 1982, republished this article in 1982. Special Document No. 1 (ISBN 0-937694-56-8).

The article represents the accurate and detailed plan of Israel for the Middle East, which is based on the division of the whole area into small states, and the dissolution of all the existing Arab states.

The plan operates on two essential premises. To survive, Israel must 1) become an imperial regional power, and 2) the division of the whole area into small states by the dissolution of all existing Arab states. Consequently, the Zionist hope is that sectarian-based states become Israel's satellites and, ironically, its source of moral legitimation.

The reader can easily conclude from the article the idea that all the Arab states should be broken down, by Israel into small units. For example, Ze'ev Schiff, the military correspondent of *Ha'aretz* (and probably the most knowledgeable in Israel, on this topic) writes about the "best" that can happen for Israeli interests in Iraq: "The dissolution of Iraq into a Shi'ite state, a Sunni state and the separation of the Kurdish part" (*Ha'aretz* 6/2/1982). Actually, this part of the plan had been already achieved when the United States invaded Iraq and turned it into ruin.

The article showed clearly the strong connection with Neo-Conservative and Christian Right thought in the USA.

Israel endeavour is therefore to establish ethnic and sectarian states in which the Arabs will be busy fighting each other, while the Hebrew state will continue to build colonies in occupied Jerusalem and the West Bank and apply more pressure on Palestinians in the 1948 areas, in a bid to force out as much as it can to the other newly established or already existing states.

The biggest problem now is the existence of American, European, Israeli, Turkish, and Iranian designs on dealing with changes in the Arab region and how to make the best use of them in favour of non-Arab agendas (1).

In short, the Israeli strategic plan is to ensure Israeli regional superiority. It insists and stipulates that Israel must reconfigure its geo-political environment through the balkanization of the surrounding Arab states into smaller and weaker states.

Going through the issues of the article one could realize that the Zionist movement sees the Arab world not as an integral entity that is ethnically, socially, or religiously cohesive, but as a region of immense diversity, a mosaic of countries inside which tribes, sects and minorities are in continual conflict. Current entities, or Arab states, have been created through historic and political coincidences related to the ambitions of foreign powers (the imperial powers that inherited the Ottoman Empire) and the interplay of domestic interests (of tribes, clans and political and social movements). The Zionist movement believes that these units, or Arab states, cannot endure in their current form and can easily be dismantled, which would allow the region to be reshaped on completely different foundations.

The Zionist movement believes that Israel's security cannot be achieved through military superiority alone, however important that military superiority may be. Therefore, no other major central state should be allowed to exist in the region. The Zionist movement is determined to break up any central state in the region and divide it into small entities created on ethnic

or sectarian lines. Once this is done, Israel would become the biggest, strongest, and most advanced country in the Middle East. This would give it the influence it needs to lead the region and control its future course. In other words, Israel would be the region's mastermind; the country that gives orders and tells others what to do.

Based on the above, it has now become clear, beyond any doubt, that the Zionist movement, led by Israel, has played a pivotal role in prodding the current US administration to invade Iraq. The US administration acted like a tool in the hand of the Zionist movement that wanted Iraq partitioned at any cost, and hoping to see other countries in the region follow suit (2).

When viewed in the current context, the war on Iraq, the 2006 war on Lebanon, the 2011 war on Libya, the ongoing war on Syria, not to mention the process of regime change in Egypt, must be understood in relation to the Zionist Plan for the Middle East. The plot consists in weakening and eventually fracturing neighbouring Arab states as part of an Israeli expansionist project.

The Zionist project supports the Jewish settlement movement. More broadly, it involves a policy of excluding Palestinians from Palestine leading to the eventual annexation of both the West Bank and Gaza to the State of Israel.

Greater Israel would create a number of proxy States. It would include parts of Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the Sinai, as well as parts of Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The Atlantic, in 2008, and the U.S. military's Armed Forces Journal, in 2006, both published widely circulated maps that closely followed the outline of the Yinon Plan. Aside from a divided Iraq, the Yinon Plan calls for a divided Lebanon, Egypt, and Syria. The partitioning of Iran, Turkey, Somalia, and Pakistan also all fall into line with these views. The Yinon Plan

also calls for dissolution in North Africa and forecasts it as starting from Egypt and then spilling over into Sudan, Libya, and the rest of the region.

The American administration that is fully controlled by Zionists and the pro-Israel Christian Right had planned for the Arab Spring and strived to see it come into being. The Arab spring started at the time of George Bush the son in the form of first destroying Iraq, then inventing creative chaos designed by Dick Cheney and Condoleezza Rice.

The term "New Middle East" was introduced to the world in June 2006 in Tel Aviv by U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice (who was credited by the Western media for coining the term) in replacement of the older and more imposing term, the "Greater Middle East."

The "New Middle East" project was introduced publicly by Washington and Tel Aviv with the expectation that Lebanon would be the pressure point for realigning the whole Middle East and thereby unleashing the forces of "constructive chaos." This "constructive chaos", which generates conditions of violence and warfare throughout the region— would in turn be used so that the United States, Britain, and Israel could redraw the map of the Middle East in accordance with their geo-strategic needs and objectives.

Secretary Condoleezza Rice stated during a press conference that "we're seeing here [in regards to the destruction of Lebanon and the Israeli attacks on Lebanon], in a sense, is the growing—the 'birth pangs'—of a 'New Middle East' and whatever we do we [meaning the United States] have to be certain that we're pushing forward to the New Middle East [and] not going back to the old one." Secretary Rice was immediately criticized for her statements both within Lebanon and internationally for expressing indifference to the suffering of an entire nation, which was being bombed indiscriminately by the Israeli Air Force.

The term and conceptualization of the "New Middle East," was subsequently heralded by the U.S. Secretary of State and the

Israeli Prime Minister at the height of the Anglo-American sponsored Israeli siege of Lebanon. Prime Minister Olmert and Secretary Rice had informed the international media that a project for a "New Middle East" was being launched from Lebanon.

This announcement was a confirmation of an Anglo-American-Israeli "military roadmap" in the Middle East. This project, which has been in the planning stages for several years, consists in creating an arc of instability, chaos, and violence extending from Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria to Iraq, the Persian Gulf, Iran, and the borders of NATO-garrisoned Afghanistan.

A relatively unknown map of the Middle East, has been circulating around strategic, governmental, NATO, policy and military circles since mid-2006. It has been causally allowed to surface in public, maybe in an attempt to build consensus and to slowly prepare the public for possible, maybe even cataclysmic, changes in the Middle East. This is a map of a redrawn and restructured Middle East identified as the "New Middle East." The map has been used in a training program at NATO's Defence College for senior military officers.

The concept of a redrawn Middle East has been presented as a "humanitarian" and "righteous" arrangement that would benefit the people of the Middle East and its peripheral regions!

This map that if implemented would certainly devastate the people of the Middle East and will cause them peril, pain and disperse, but America thinks that this pain is necessary for the people of the Middle East. This view of necessary pain and suffering is in startling parallel to U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's belief that the devastation of Lebanon by the Israeli military was a necessary pain or "birth pang" in order to create the "New Middle East" that Washington, London, and Tel Aviv envision!

The steps for destroying the still standing Arab countries was to first toppling the Arab rulers by mobilizing the people against them, then dissolving the Arab armies by inciting the grudge of the people against them, and then creating what they call

creative chaos that would in the end divide the Arab countries into pieces of lands without borders inhabited by ethnic and racist sects and factions fighting among themselves.

The groups that would initiate the revolutions and mobilize the people against their rulers were trained in America. For example, 6 April movement in Egypt and Wael Ghonem's attempt to mobilize the Egyptian youth against Hosni Mubarak through the face book although may seem beneficent to the Egyptian revolution, they were in fact part of the American plot against Egypt.

The American Israeli plot then was to deliver the rule of the falling countries to the Muslim brotherhood. Although there was no signed agreement between the United States and the Muslim Brotherhood, there was a secret agreement that if the revolutions succeed in the Arab countries, the Muslim Brotherhood will take over and assume authority and rule in the Arab countries. This secret agreement included that Saini is to be separated from Egypt and becomes home for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza and for the Islamic militia that were supported to turn Egypt into a land of chaos and unrest. As a result, Israel will lay siege to the Palestinian land and build settlements on it. Eight billion dollars as a bribe were given to the Muslim brotherhood to help execute such an evil plan. When Egypt suppressed the evil plan, America and her traitors provided the Muslim brotherhood with money and weapons to destroy the economy and terrify the people. Now we see the Congress and the Secretary of State are welcoming and receiving representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood!

The plot against the Arab countries or what America calls the "Arab Spring", has so far succeeded in Iraq, Yemen, Libya, and Syria. These countries are now living in chaos, uprising, rebellion, disperse, hunger, thirst and starvation. Now the time has come to get Egypt the most populated and the most powerful country in the region down on her knee by tearing her apart and ripping her to shreds.

**The steps taken to tear Egypt apart and dividing it into conflicting sectors.**

The plot began when Wael Ghoneim, the Egyptian American and a young Google executive, was able through the face book to mobilize the Egyptian youth against the tyrant ruler Hosni Mubarak. This initiative of Wael Ghoneim could be a part of the American plot to start a revolution that would lead to implementing her snare against Egypt.

In 2010, Wael Ghonim founded a Facebook page titled, "We Are All Khaled Said," supporting Khaled Said, a young Egyptian who was tortured to death by police in Alexandria. Wael Ghonim used this page in moving and integrating the anti-government protests of the 25th of January revolution. He first made an announcement on the page on 14 January, asking members if they were going to plan on taking to the streets on 25 January and do what Tunisia did? In less than 2 hours, he published an event entitled: "Revolution against Torture, Corruption, Unemployment and Injustice". This was the first invitation and many others followed. He anonymously collaborated with activists on the ground to announce the locations for the protest.

As a result, thousands of youth took the streets and gathered in Al Tahrir Square demonstrating against Hosni Mubarak. In just few days the youth demonstrators were followed by millions of Egyptians from all walks of life demanding the outset of Hosni Mubarak. The demonstrators amounted to thirty millions living in the streets and roaring: "The people want to change the regime".

Although the revolution of the 25<sup>th</sup> of January was real and good for Egypt, it also served the purpose of America and the Zionist plan. Now the conspirators have a revolution that would cause unrest to the nation until other plans for tearing Egypt apart are put in place!

The unrest designed for tearing Egypt to shreds started in this stage of the revolution. Unknown snipers wearing masks (probably from Hamas militia) mounted the roofs of the buildings overlooking the Al Tahrir Square at night and hid there then started shooting the demonstrators. The demonstrators suffered a lot of bloodshed and thought that the police was the reason for such a massacre. As a response, millions of



demonstrators in Al Tahrir Square attacked the police forces that were trying to regain peace, and further destroyed nearly all the police stations in Cairo and in the Egyptian governorates. Now the country is in complete unrest, a matter that would certainly serve the American plot to destroy Egypt and divide it into sectors and sects.

It should be mentioned in this connection that Hamas and Hezbollah activists were part of the American plot against Egypt. They were involved in killing Egyptian protesters in Tahrir Square, as well as storming Egyptian jails and releasing political prisoners, during the early days of the Egyptian revolution, a former Egyptian minister said. Islamist movement also stole police cars and, with Hezbollah fighters, helped political prisoners break out of jail, ex-interior minister claimed.

As a result, Hundreds of Muslim Brotherhood prisoners broke out of jail just four days after protests began across Egypt in January 2011, aided by anti-government activists who engaged Egyptian security forces in gun battles.

“Hamas certainly had a large role in storming the prisons. All information indicates that members of the movement and members of the Lebanese movement Hezbollah attacked the prisons where political activists were held, smuggled them out, and then opened other prisons by breaking down their doors using trucks, as happened in the Abu-Z’abal and Marj prisons.

Al-Masry al-Youm reported that Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood maintained telephone communication during the first days of the popular uprising.

Former Intelligence chief Omar Suleiman had testified in court that Hamas operatives were indeed spotted in Cairo’s Tahrir Square during the early days of the revolution and their telephone conversations were tracked. Essawy told the daily, that Egyptian security vehicles were smuggled out of Egypt and into the Gaza Strip.

A government ministry officially informed the Ministry of Interior that cars belonging to Central Security Forces crossed into Gaza on the 28 and 29 of January 2011, cars which were stolen on the Friday of Rage.

One might ask: “How Hamas helped Morsi escape?”

In January 2011, as the anti-Mubarak uprising gathered pace, many

Muslim Brotherhood figures broke out of prisons in Egypt. The key role Hamas and Hizbollah members seemed to have played in organizing the escapes.

Shortly after 2am on January 30, 2011, Mohammed Morsi and 31 other members of the Muslim Brotherhood escaped from a maximum-security prison complex 120 kilometres north of the capital, Cairo.

Morsi, who was elected president in June 2012 and then forced from office later on, was among the more than 20,000 inmates who broke out of Wadi Natroun and 10 other jails around the country following a series of orchestrated attacks that began two days earlier.

Besides senior Brotherhood officials, some 40 members of two other prominent regional Islamist groups – Hamas and Lebanon's Hizbollah – also escaped.

In the middle of this chaos, the Muslim Brotherhood and its militia started to burn Egypt to the ground. The fire they ignited spread to the government buildings, museums, shops, mosques, and churches. Several innocent citizens died with unknown bullets coming from everywhere. Looting, stealing and killing became the main feature of the revolution.

Now Egypt is in a complete mess. It is without a president, without a police, and without the institutions governing and managing the affairs of the nation. This is what Condoleezza Rice called “Creative Chaos”.

For the conspirators against the Egyptian nation, the time is now ripe to bring the Muslim brotherhood into power. Hamas, which is a wing of the Muslim Brotherhood, did the job perfectly well. By that time, the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood were in jail. Hamas militia broke into dozens of Egyptian jails, killed the officers and the guards without mercy and freed all the ruffians and the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood. Now it is time that a leader from these ex-convicts comes into power with a little help from America through her hired traitors.

In the middle of this big mess and confusion, a leader for the nation must be quickly prepared from the ex-convicts of the Muslim brotherhood.

Muhammad Morsi after being smuggled out of the prison, was chosen by the Muslim Brotherhood as a presidential candidate in April 2012. Muhammad Morsi rose through the ranks of the Muslim Brotherhood,

joining its Guidance Bureau and serving as an independent in the movement's parliamentary bloc from 2000 to 2005.

He then lost his seat in his home constituency, after a run-off vote that he claimed was rigged.

As a member of the parliament, he was occasionally praised for his oratorical performance after a rail disaster in 2002 when he denounced official incompetence.

The only presidential candidate against Morsi was Ahmad Shafik, a man without a chance. During the course of the Egyptian Revolution of 2011, Shafik was named prime minister by then president Hosni Mubarak on 29 January 2011. Shafik's period in office as prime minister was short-lived, lasting just over a month, after he resigned on 3 March due to pressure from protestors and the opposition who saw him as one of Mubarak's old guard, and of being a holdover of the regime that Egyptians had struggled to topple, and that he was unfit to represent Egyptians in the post-revolution era.

In November 2011, Shafik announced his candidacy in the Egyptian presidential elections. Shafik's candidacy sparked controversy and protest within Egypt, with many considering him to be a holdover of the Mubarak regime. Shafik's remark that he considers former president Hosni Mubarak to be a "role model" was particularly controversial. At one campaign event, a protester hurled shoes at him, although Shafik was not struck. Shafik's candidacy was noted as supported by many in Egypt's Coptic Christian minority who are opposed to Islamist candidates in the election.

Along with the Muslim Brotherhood's candidate Mohamed Morsi, Shafik was one of two candidates who survived the first round of voting on 23–24 May, coming in behind Morsi.

In the second round between Morsi and Shafik, Morsi won by a small margin of error. On 24 June, the High Presidential Electoral Commission, announced Shafik's narrow defeat by his bitter rival Morsi, with 48.27% of the vote for the former, compared to Morsi's 51.73%.

Now the scene is well prepared for the enemies of Egypt to proceed in their plan to tear Egypt apart. Their tool in such plan – the Muslim Brotherhood – had succeeded to bring to power their candidate Muhammad Morsi, the man who was going to divide Egypt into fragments each fighting among each other.

When he came to power in June 2012 after a narrow election, Morsi promised to head a government "for all Egyptians", a matter he failed to deliver during his turbulent year in office.

The people accused him of allowing Islamists to monopolise the political scene, concentrating power in the hands of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Moreover, they saw that he mishandled the economy and failed to deal with the very issues that led to the uprising that brought him to power: calls for rights and social justice.

Public opposition to Morsi began building in November 2012 when, wishing to ensure that the Islamist-dominated constituent assembly could finish drafting a new constitution, the president issued a decree granting him far-reaching powers.

Huge crowds gathered in Tahrir Square in July to demand Morsi resign.

He agreed to limit the scope of the decree after days of opposition protests. But there was further outrage at the end of that month, when the constituent assembly approved a rushed version of the constitution - despite a boycott by liberals, secularists and the Coptic Church.

Amid increasing unrest, President Morsi issued a decree authorising the armed forces to protect national institutions and polling places until a referendum on the draft constitution was held on 15 December 2012. The people however saw that the decree amounted to a form of martial law.

The army returned to barracks after the charter was approved, but within weeks it was deployed in cities along the Suez Canal to halt clashes between opponents and supporters of Morsi that left more than 50 people dead.

On 29 January 2013 the armed forces chief, General Abdul Fattah al-Sisi, warned that the political crisis might "lead to a collapse of the state".

In late April, opposition activists set up the grassroots Tamarod (Revolt) protest movement, collecting signatures for a petition complaining about Morsi's failure to restore security and fix the economy, and calling for fresh presidential elections.

Tamarod organised mass protests to mark the first anniversary of the day he took office. On 30 June 2013, millions of protesters took to the streets across Egypt.

In a speech on the eve of his election anniversary, Morsi struck a conciliatory tone, conceding he had "made many mistakes" and that they would "need to be corrected".

The protests however, prompted the military to warn him on 1 July that it would intervene and impose its own "roadmap" if he did not satisfy the public's demands within 48 hours.

As the deadline approached, Morsi insisted he was Egypt's legitimate leader, and that any effort to remove him by force could plunge the country into chaos. He said, "Legitimacy is the only way to protect our country and prevent bloodshed, to move to a new phase."

On the evening of 3 July, the army suspended the constitution and announced the formation of a technocratic interim government ahead of new presidential elections. Muhammad Morsi was arrested on January 27, 2011, for treason and espionage.

Mass protests were staged by his supporters on the streets of Cairo, demanding his release and immediate return to power. The army responded by storming protests camps on 14 August and arresting key Brotherhood figures. Almost 1,000 people died in the crackdown.

In November 2013, Morsi went on trial charged with inciting murder and violence. His trial was adjourned until January 2014, then in December, new charges of revealing state secrets to a foreign country, sponsoring terrorism, and carrying out acts that undermined Egypt's stability and security. The new charges carry the death penalty. Prosecutors reportedly alleged he had formed an alliance with the Palestinian militant group Hamas and Lebanon's Hezbollah.

The toppling of Morsi made America loses her mind. How could it happen that the tool for dividing Egypt into sectors and small identities had failed? More efforts must be devoted to change the situation from unity and solidarity to unrest and dissension.

The Muslim Brotherhood were given the instructions to create two strongholds, one in Rab'a square, and the other in Al-Nahda Square. Thousands of the Brotherhood militia and supporters armed with pistols, swords, rifles and machine guns gathered in the two squares demanding the return of Morsi to power. They occupied the two squares for 50 days challenging the army and the Egyptian majority.

Unfortunately, President Obama supported Muslim Brotherhood. But the Egyptians did not embrace President Obama's policies and viewed it as supporting terrorists. When under Secretary of State Hilary Clinton visited Egypt after Morsi was elected, in July 2012, Egyptians threw tomatoes and shoes at her motorcade and chanting "Monica," as Politico's Kevin Robillard reported. They also held signs stating that Secretary Clinton was not welcome in Egypt.

In addition to these two strongholds (creative chaos), the American ambassador in Cairo, or let us say, the FBI agent in Cairo, Anne Patterson was instructed by her administration to contribute to the ongoing instability. She immediately announced therefore, "We will continue to encourage the Muslim Brotherhood leaders to participate in the process. We know this is not going to be an easy process, but that's what we'll continue to encourage."

Since that time, Ambassador Patterson became heavily engaged in the process of supporting Muslim brotherhood and their strongholds on the ground.

Anne Paterson alienated the opposition, which constituted 30 million Egyptians occupying the streets protesting against Morsi. She told many people that "the opposition was useless, that there was no point investing time in them, that the Muslim Brotherhood was the only game in town." Somehow she made the opposition feel like that they were the enemy. Anne Paterson misread what was really happening.

The woman was doing her best to implement a White House policy meant to engage the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist groups in Egypt. She resisted opportunities to criticize Morsy's government as it implemented increasingly authoritarian policies.

Anne Paterson was the key implementer for a policy that offered tacit support to the Muslim Brotherhood. She assumed the leading role in implementing this policy, meeting with members of the opposition not to encourage them to pursue a true secular democracy in Egypt but to try to persuade them to tone things down."

Patterson resisted opportunities to criticize Morsi during his reign and in one of her speeches, she discouraged street protests against him, a matter that symbolized the American administration's inability to recognize the potency of Egypt's liberal opposition. She announced, "To be honest, my government and I are deeply skeptical."

The aim of Patterson was to consolidate the Muslim brotherhood rule. In such fiery endeavour, Anne Patterson represented in Egypt America's policy failure. The woman was doing her best to implement a White House policy meant to correct decades where the United States failed to engage the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist groups in Egypt.

In this respect, it is important to denote that the Arab Spring policy was also embraced by Republican notables, including Senator John McCain, and former President George W. Bush.

Anne Paterson should have known that the 30 million Egyptians committed to ending Morsi's rule are largely secular, pro-democratic people dismayed at the religious authoritarianism slowly strangling their country.

In short, the Obama administration's policy toward the largest and most important nation in the Arab world was a total failure (3).

Al-Ahram, the flagship state-run paper in Egypt, wrote that Patterson was involved in a conspiracy to divide and destabilize Egypt. The Egyptians loathed and reviled Anne Paterson when she met with senior Brotherhood officials, the Supreme Guide Mohamed Badie and his deputy Khairat Al-Shater. The Egyptians saw this as nothing less than conspiring with the enemy. The Egyptian protesters carried signs with the ambassador's face crossed out. "Kick this bitch out of Egypt", "Ms Patterson you are not welcomed", "Go back home", "Anne Paterson go to hell", "That bitch is supporting terrorism and tried to divide the Egyptian people", "Obama Supports Terrorism", and "Obama Supports Morsi", read the signs (4).

After this lengthy background, which I think is important in pinpointing the personality of Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, I go back to the main issue of this article: the heroic deeds of the President of Egypt, Abdel Fattah el-Sisi.

The political events that were mentioned above would have taken Egypt to its demise if Abdel Fattah el-Sisi had not interfered by putting things in their proper perspective. The revolution would have been stolen from the Egyptians by the Muslim brotherhood if Abdel Fattah el-Sisi had not interfered. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi stood firm against the American plot and the attempt of the Muslim brotherhood to absorb the revolution for their own good and empty it of substance. He further moved forward to re-

build the nation and taking it from conflicts and tragedies to a brighter horizon.

### **Who is Abdel Fattah el-Sisi?**

Abdel Fattah Saeed Hussein Khalil el-Sisi was born in Gamaleya, Old Cairo. He graduated from Egyptian Military Academy and U.S. Army War College. Became President of Egypt since 2014.

Abdel Fattah el-Sisi is a powerful and charismatic figure in the Egyptian army, and boasts an impressive CV. Before being promoted head of military intelligence, Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi served as commander of the Northern Military Zone and, before this, as chief of staff of the Northern Military Zone.

El-Sisi also went on to pursue higher education, in the course of which he obtained two master degrees, one from a British military college and the other through a fellowship with an American academy. This formation enabled him to develop extensive relations in international and regional military circles, and it qualified him to serve as the Egyptian military attaché in Saudi Arabia.

After Muhammad Morsi was elected President, Abdel Fattah el-Sisi who was still at that time the Head of Military Intelligence, was appointed by Morsi as the Minister of Defence, thus replacing Muhammad Hussein Tantawi, the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Before Field Marshal Hussein Tantawi left his position as the Chief of the Army, one must say that he ardently protected the army from being involved in the chaos prevailing in the streets. He knew as a patriotic Egyptian that destroying Egypt by dividing it into shreds and small pieces must be preceded by dissolving the army. He also resisted the American demand that he deliver the country to the Muslim Brotherhood during the unrest that devoured the country. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi when took over after Tantawi, received therefore the army strong and intact.

It is amazing to say that the Egyptian people when they made their two revolutions did not know the American-Israeli plot designed to divide their country into small insignificant entities. The two revolutions were originally directed to fight the tyranny of Hosni Mubarak and the foolish and irresponsible rule of Morsi, which was characterized by chaos and unrest. However, Abdel-Fattah el-Sisi knew the plot and the role of the Muslim Brotherhood in such a plot.



Sisi is not a newcomer in Egyptian politics. In his capacity as a member of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), for two years he was the liaison officer between SCAF and the different political parties on the Egyptian scene. This enabled him to learn the intricacies of politics in Egypt and become personally acquainted with every political faction.

### **Abdel Fattah el-Sisi watching the disastrous events in close proximity**

When Abdel Fattah el-Sisi became Minister of defence, he watched in close proximity the political events occurring in the country, and the way Morsi was dealing with them.

From the time Mohamed Morsi was elected as president of Egypt there were continuous protests. On 22 November 2012, tens of thousands of protesters started to demonstrate against him after he announced a temporary constitutional declaration that in effect granted him unlimited powers. Morsi deemed the decree necessary to protect the elected constituent assembly from a planned dissolution by judges appointed during the Mubarak-era.

Dec. 4: 200,000 protesters march on the presidential palace, demanding cancellation of the referendum. The next day, Islamists attack an anti-Morsi sit-in, sparking street battles that leave at least 10 dead. Seven of Morsi's advisers resigned in protest, and many judges spoke out against his actions as well.

Over 100.000 supporters of Morsi gathered in Cairo to show support.

On 8 December 2012, Morsi annulled his temporary decree, which had expanded his presidential authority and removed judicial review of his decrees, but added that the results of the temporary declaration would still stand. The declaration however, did not offer anything new and failed to address the fundamental problem of the nature of the assembly that the opposition boycotted.

On 22 December, the Constitution supported by Morsi was approved in a national referendum by 64% of the voters, with 32.9% of the electorate voting. The opposition claimed fraud in the process and called for an inquiry.

Jan. 25, 2013: Hundreds of thousands protest against Morsi on the second anniversary of the start of the anti-Mubarak revolt; dozens die in ensuing clashes.

April 7: A Muslim mob attacks the main cathedral of the Coptic Orthodox Church during a funeral for four Christians killed the day before. Pope Tawadros II blame Morsi for failing to protect the building.

Sixty-four churches and institutions, including many belonging to the Coptic Catholic Church, were attacked and burned in one day by Islamist mobs. The mobs attacked monasteries, schools and many shops and houses inhabited by Christians. Several homes and shops were marked with a cross, and with violent slogans, as if to indicate them as a target for future attacks. Mosques have also been attacked. The death toll from the violence amounted to be over 600. These events brought hundreds of thousands of protesters to the streets starting in November 2012.

During Morsi's year-long rule there were 9,000 protests and strikes.

By April 2013, Egypt had become increasingly divided between President Mohammed Morsi and Islamist allies and an opposition of moderate Muslims, Christians and liberals. The opponents accused Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood of seeking to monopolize power, while Morsi's allies say the opposition is trying to destabilize the country to derail the elected leadership. Adding to the unrest were severe fuel shortages and electricity outages.

By 29 June the Tamarod movement announced it had collected more than 22 million signatures calling for Morsi to step down.

By 30 June, on the first anniversary of the election of Morsi, hundreds of thousands of Morsi opponents massed in Tahrir Square and outside the main presidential palace in the Heliopolis suburb demanding Morsi to step down. Demonstrations also covered 18 locations across Cairo and in other different locations across the country including Alexandria, El-Mahalla and cities of the Suez Canal.

In the middle of all this, el-Sisi had to fight waves of fanatic jihadists that were implanted in Sinai by America to cause unrest in Egypt and challenge Egypt's authority and sovereignty in the peninsula.

Egypt believes that external factors play a major role. The Sinai is targeted by foreign powers, and the issue is not limited to the presence of some terrorists. The problem is external support.

The most significant Islamist insurgency group fighting against the Egyptian authorities in northern Sinai today is Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Supporters of Jerusalem). It originated in Gaza, and made its way to Sinai before and after the ouster of President Mubarak in 2011.

The Islamic militia implanted in Sinai have found a suitable environment from which to orchestrate their battle against the Egyptian government.

President Morsi had made a mockery of the Egyptian army's efforts to eradicate the jihadists in Sinai. Morsi had ordered the release of terrorists from prison and allowed hundreds of them to find a safe haven in Sinai. Since July 2013, the Egyptian army has declared war against the jihadists in Sinai. The Egyptian army also turned against Hamas in Gaza, accusing the terrorist group of cooperating with the Muslim Brotherhood against the regime. Hundreds of tunnels were destroyed, and a de-facto siege has been put in place in order to put a halt to arms trafficking between Gaza and Sinai. The Egyptian press even hinted that Hamas would be the next target to be subdued by the Egyptian regime. Sisi's working relations with his Israeli counterparts have allowed greater freedom of manoeuvrability for the Egyptian armed forces in Sinai, easing the task of combating jihadists there.

About two years before Hosni Mubarak was removed from power, the Journalist Hassanein Heykal stated in a TV interview that Sinai was not anymore the eastern border of Egypt. It has been removed from Egypt and given to Islamic militia and mafia in order to spread dissension and unrest in Egypt. Sinai will serve as a home for the Palestinian refugees that will be kicked out later on by the Israelis. This secret agreement was made between America and the Muslim Brotherhood behind the back of Egypt. The question therefore arises: Was Hosni Mubarak aware of such secret agreement, or in his time he sold the whole country to America in return for an American guarantee that she will protect his rule forever and also the rule of his son after him?

The American attempts to separate Sinai from Egypt and consider it as a state for jihadists is quite old. I remember that 10 years ago, I read published American researches, and reports stating that the Bedouin in Sinai speaks a different language than the Egyptians, and that Sinai does not belong to Egypt, and that it should be returned back to its original population!

### **Abdel Fattah el-Sisi moves to put things in order**

The Egyptians has seen that Morsi's regime has patently failed to solve any of the day-to-day problems of the masses. The central issues of the masses were poverty, unemployment, corruption and deepening inequality. The Morsi government has failed on all these counts.

Since Morsi's election Egypt has seen rampant inflation with even the middle classes finding it impossible to cope economically. A quarter of Egypt's youth were unemployed.

Nearly half of the population was in a state of poverty. The value of the Egyptian pound was plummeting as fuel and food prices soared.

Military Chief General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi seeing that the nation was entering a dark tunnel of conflict, gave Morsi 48 hours to reach an agreement with his opponents, but Morsi vowed to stay in power.

In July 3, Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi announced Morsi's removal, and installing Constitutional Court Chief Justice Adly Mansour as interim president.

The main reason of removing the former president was the culmination of nearly a year of acrimonious relations between him and the army. The military chief believed Morsi was leading the country into turmoil and repeatedly challenged him, and defying his orders in at least two cases.

The reason for removing Morsi from power was because of profound policy differences with Morsi. Al-Sisi saw him as dangerously mismanaging a wave of protests that saw dozens killed by security forces. More significantly, however, el-Sisi also worried that Morsi was giving a free hand to Islamic militants in the Sinai Peninsula, ordering al-Sisi to stop crackdowns on jihadists who had killed Egyptian soldiers and were escalating a campaign of violence.

El-Sisi has long held the conviction that under Morsi's rule, Muslim Brotherhood puts its regional Islamist ambitions above Egypt's security interests.

About this time, el-Sisi's officials met with commanders of the Republican Guard, the army branch that protects the president. The commanders told them that Morsi's aides were trying to co-opt Guard officers and senior army officers in a move to replace al-Sisi.

Morsi assured el-Sisi that he had no intention of firing him, saying, "These are just rumours," the defence officials said. el-Sisi told Morsi that the military leaks were merely "newspaper talk."

The alliance of the Muslim Brotherhood with Gaza's Hamas rulers and other Islamist groups alarmed el-Sisi, who believed Gaza militants were involved in Sinai violence.

The army drew up a contingency plan to assert control of the nation by taking charge of security if street violence escalated out of Morsi's control.

The plan did not entail removing Morsi. Instead, it was an expansion of the role the army took in the Suez Canal city of Port Said, which by that time had seen months of anti-Morsi protests that evolved into an outright revolt. More than 40 protesters had been killed by police there, as Morsi publicly urged security forces to deal strongly with the protests. The military was deployed in the city, largely welcomed by the residents, who continued protests and strikes.

Morsi had ordered the army to get tougher on protesters, but el-Sisi refused, telling him, "The people have demands."

The security and intelligence officials reported to Morsi about a rising number of foreign jihadis, including Palestinians, entering Sinai. The military identified Gazan militants involved in the killing of the 16 soldiers, but Morsi rejected a request by al-Sisi that he ask Hamas to hand them over for trial. Hamas has repeatedly denied any role in the killings.

Morsi instead ordered el-Sisi to meet with Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal to discuss the issue. El-Sisi refused, because of the military's long-time view of Hamas as a threat.

Another incident deepened el-Sisi's belief that Morsi was more interested in a regional Islamist agenda than what he saw as Egypt's interests.

The Halayeb Triangle, long disputed between Egypt and Sudan, surfaced again when Morsi visited Sudan. Although there had been an agreement in advance that this controversial issue would not be raised during the president's visit. Morsi showed flexibility over the fate of a border region claimed by both countries. Moussa Ahmed, assistant to Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir, brought it up immediately after the visit. After Morsi's return, el-Sisi sent his chief of staff to Khartoum to "make it crystal clear to the Sudanese that the Egyptian armed forces will never surrender" the territory.

As stated above the military rejected any attempt to hand over Halayeb to Khartoum. However, by this time, a video clip in which former Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide Mahdi Akef stated that "Halayeb would not

be a crisis if the area remained Sudanese" had gone locally viral on the Internet.

Egypt accused Khartoum of complicity and responded by strengthening its hold on Halayeb and expelling all Sudanese police and other officials from that area.

When questioned about a map of the area that had appeared on the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party website depicting Halayeb as being located inside Sudan rather than Egypt, A Sudanese official said that the map was posted by mistake!

"There is no problem with political relations and ideological affiliations between political groups," said a military source. "But when these relations turn into courtesies at the expense of national sovereignty, this is where we draw the line."

There were several other important reasons why el-Sisi removed Morsi from the Presidency. Morsi's unwillingness to restructure the police organization which was nearly destroyed by Islamic militia during the revolution was one reason. Instead, he kept on showering the police with salary raises while ignoring thousands of government employees asking for raises, and complimenting them in public, while the security situation on the streets became hopeless. Some say he did this out of believing this would make the police crack down on protesters should he face a situation similar to the one faced by Mubarak. Surprisingly, they did not, because they rejected his administration that ignored and supported the Jihadist attacks on policemen in Sinai. Another thing was that three policemen had disappeared since Jan 25, 2011, and some believed it was the Palestinian Hamas that kidnapped them. Despite the close ties between the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas, Morsi did not even bother to release a statement saying "We asked Hamas and they are denying it."

The Muslim Brotherhood dream of reviving the Islamic Caliphate has led many Egyptians to question Morsi's intentions toward the concept of the Egyptian nation state and its commitment to its territorial boundaries and national sovereignty.

Suspensions regarding the Muslim Brotherhood's dedication to Egyptian territorial sovereignty have fed accusations against Morsi and his Brotherhood-led government: that it planned to sell the Suez Canal to Qatar, was conspiring with Hamas to turn Egypt's Sinai Peninsula into an alternative homeland for the Palestinians, and intended to satisfy

Libyan claims to Saloum on the grounds that the area formed the natural northern extension of Libya's eastern border.

There was an unanswered question: "How Morsi was able to escape from prison in Wadi el-Natrun and who helped him to escape?" There is a general consensus that Hamas freed him, but Morsi never answered the question.

There was an A large segment of the Egyptians that considered him as a traitor because during his visit to the Sudan he offered to give Halayeb and Shalateen to Sudan in order to create a Nubian state. He also proposed to give a part of Saini to Hamas.

The Egyptian wondered, where was he when the salafis declared that the pyramids and the sphinx are idols and should be destroyed and where was he when the Shia were being killed and the Coptic Cathedral being attacked?

In his time the economy became a mess. Before he came to power 40% of Egyptians earned \$2 per day and when he was kicked out 50% were earning \$2 per day.

As a response to Morsis's removal, tens of thousands of Morsi supporters camp out in two sit-ins in Cairo's streets demanding his return.

From their sit ins, Morsi supporters protested outside a military facility in Cairo then attacked it with guns and bombs. The Egyptian soldiers fired on them killing over 50.

Under army protection and consent, the interim President Adly Mansour set a timeline for amending the constitution and electing a new president and parliament by mid-February. The Brotherhood refused to participate in the process.

The Muslim Brotherhood, America and the West considered Morsi's removal a coup. But the Egyptians rejected the term coup, criticising foreign media channels such as CNN and the BBC for using it. From their perspective, the removal of Morsi as a result of mass protests was a continuation of a revolution that started with the ouster of Mubarak, and ended by removing Morsi in response to the wish of the masses. The removal of Morsi was in fact a democracy-promoting supported with

the majority of citizens, particularly when it confronts an authoritarian government. It was a crucial measure to ensure the future of Egyptian democracy.

The two sit-ins or camps, set up by the Muslim Brotherhood in Rabaa al-Adawiya and al-Nahda in Cairo had ignited repeated episodes of violence, threatening stability and any transition to democracy. The existence of the two camps were in fact what Condoleezza Rice called “Creative Chaos” aiming at destroying nations.

The acts in Rabaa and al-Nahda were not peaceful as sit inners were supplied with different kinds of arms. The Muslim Brotherhood in Rab’a brought in supporters from the governorates neighbouring Cairo and Giza and gave them arms and large sums of money. The sit inners blocked roads in the vicinity of Rab’a and al-Nahda and destroyed infrastructures of neighbouring governments’ facilities . They used Rab’a Mosque as a meeting place and stole two TV transmission cars and used them in transmitting their hatred against the nation and in diffusing al-Jazeera TV channel hate programs.

The protesters were responsible for causing unrest in the country with its allegedly inciting speeches, defiance of the state and disrespect of the will of the majority.

The two camps lasted 50 days during which they were warned to evacuate and go back home in peace. But they persisted in attacking the interim government by spreading chaos, burning, and terror in the vicinities of their camps. Thousands of inhabitants living around Rab’a and Al-Nahda camps were unable to enter their houses or drive their cars or go to work, or even buy their groceries from the shops. The Muslim Brotherhood nearly put them under siege. Dozens of innocent citizens were tortured, killed, burned, and buried inside Rab’a camp. The two camps were in fact pus focuses snapping at the sick body of the nation.

Egypt was then facing a war launched by extremist forces escalating every day to a terrorist war. Forces of extremism intended to cripple Egypt’s journey towards democracy, and willing to bring the whole state into total failure.



Abdel-Fattah el-Sisi saw that the sit-ins were flash points for outbreaks of violence and bloody confrontations amongst pro-Morsi, anti-Morsi demonstrators and security forces. The encampments became a potent symbol of Egypt's impasse as they grew more permanent with stores, barbers and their own television station. El-Sisi saw that the camps were destabilising and disruptive and representing a threat to the Egyptian national security and an unacceptable terrorizing of citizens. He considered that such atrocities that were provoking bloodshed was hindering putting Egypt on a "roadmap" to restoring civilian democracy, with a new constitution and new elections.

It is most unfortunate that America and the West rejected the outset of Morsi, and why not, he was their tool in dividing the country into shreds as exactly what happened in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya.

America and the West also encouraged the existence of the two camps in Rab'a and Al-Nahda squares, and under the false pretext of freedom of speech they sent their envoy to visit the rebels in their camps and be sure that they were safe and their freedom of expression is guaranteed!

Under the pretext of freedom of speech, human rights and democracy, the issues, which the west draws when it wants to interfere in other nation's affair, EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton came to Egypt to see if Morsi were well treated in his confinement. She had two hours of frank, in-depth discussions with Morsi. She confirmed after the visit that Morsi was safe and well. Ashton tried to negotiate an unlikely settlement between Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood and the army, but demands and recent behaviour from both sides meant that reconciliation was far from likely. The Brotherhood's core demand is for Morsi's return as president – a requisite the army will never agree to.

After 12 days, Ashton came again and talked with the interim leadership, including army chief Gen Abdul Fattah al-Sisi and representatives of Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood. In the meantime, the situation on the ground remained explosive, with Morsi supporters refusing to abandon their huge protest camps despite official warnings.

Moreover, US Senators Lindsey Graham and John McCain announced they would travel to Egypt at the request of President Barack Obama, to urge military commanders there to start moving towards elections.

"We can go over and reinforce in a bipartisan fashion the message that we have to move to civilian control," said Senator Graham. "The military is going to have to, you know, allow the country to have new elections and move toward an inclusive, democratic approach."

The Republican senators sent the message that "jailing the opposition is more and more like a coup". The US sends \$1.5 billion in aid to Egypt every year, most of it to the Egyptian military. But the US would be forced to suspend its programmes if she recognises Morsi's removal as a coup." Graham threatened.

As it seems the two Senators came to Egypt to see ways that would make Morsi restore power rather than admitting the roar of thirty million protesters in the streets demonstrating against Muslim Brotherhood.

However, the interim presidency has insisted there will be no deviation from the transition plan, which does not involve Morsi's reinstatement or involvement in the political process.

El-Sisi and the army saw that the closure of pro-Morsi sit-ins as a prerequisite for negotiations. But the Brotherhood saw its street presence as its only safeguard against further crackdowns on their supporters.

Army chief Abdel Fattah el-Sisi said that he would no longer restrain his forces from confronting the attackers who want to destroy Egypt. He said: "Our self-restraint will not continue. We will not accept any more attacks. We will meet with full force. Attackers want to destroy Egypt. Whoever imagines violence will make the state and Egyptians kneel must reconsider; we will never be silent in the face of the destruction of the country. There is room for everyone and the security services would not conspire to take power. The will of the Egyptian people is free, their will is free, they can choose whoever they want to rule them, and we are the guardians of this will. The army and the police right now are the guardians of the will of the people with regard to choosing who their leaders will be. I said previously that Egyptians if they want to change the world, they are capable of that, and I tell the Egyptian people now that if you want to build Egypt and its future, you will and you can, and you can make it Egypt the mother of all nations. Egypt will be as big as the world itself, with God's will."

Contrary to the advice given by the American administration, Sisi unleashed the armed forces against Muslim Brotherhood demonstrators who were paralyzing Cairo and Egypt's other main cities.

The two camps of the Muslim Brotherhood in Rab'a and Al Nahda squares had to be dismantled. In a speech, el-Sisi asked the Egyptians to delegate him in dismantling the two camps. He asked them to take the streets in millions to approve the dismantling. In the next day, 30 million Egyptians, men and women took the streets roaring the dismantling of the two camps.

The strength of el-Sisi relies only on the consensus of the masses. Before taking drastic measures aiming at reviving the nation he consults the masses. By obeying the desires of the masses, he is but a servant to his people. This happened when he removed Morsi from power, and when he dismantled the sit ins in Rab'a and Al-Nahda.

El-Sisi's plan was originally to disperse the sit-ins gradually by forming cordons around the two sites thus allowing protesters to leave but preventing others from getting in, to minimize casualties before using water cannons and tear gas. But the protesters had been fortifying the sit-in camps. In Rabaa, men with guns, helmets, sticks and what appeared to be protective sports equipment guarded barricades made of sandbags, truck tires and bricks. They had also built three concrete waist-high barriers against armoured vehicles.

Egyptian police moved to disperse the camps. The plan was originally to stop the protests gradually by cutting off supply lines while providing a safe exit for those who chose to leave.

The Al-Nahda smaller camp was cleared of protesters in one hour at eight in the morning, but it took about 12 hours for police to take control of the main sit-in Rab'a square that had served as the epicentre of the pro-Morsi campaign. The police in riot gear used tear gas, rubber bullets, birdshot and live ammunition to disperse the protesters while being supported by bulldozers to clear barricades and covered by armoured vehicles and snipers on rooftops. Military helicopters swooped low over the encampment and loudspeaker warning, told the thousands of demonstrators to leave the area to take designated routes to safety.

For much of the afternoon, thousands of Morsi supporters chanting "Allahu Akbar" tried to join those besieged by the security forces inside the Rab'a camp. They were driven away when police fired tear gas. All

entrances to Rab'a were later blocked by security forces. In the afternoon, the protesters managed to push the police back to the point where they could get into a makeshift hospital. Shortly before dusk, soldiers and police officers renewed their push and the protestors were forced to flee. The government forces seized control and destroyed what remained of the protest camp.

The protest camps had been cleared "in a highly civilised way," while the interim government released a statement praising the "brave" security forces and blaming the Muslim civilians for the loss of life. The government also called the raids necessary and said police had confiscated guns and other weapons from the camps. The government renewed its promise to pursue an army-backed political transition plan in "a way that strives not to exclude any party".

The Egyptian Health Ministry said that at least 600 protesters were killed and more than 2,000 injured. An additional 43 police officers were killed in the violence, according to the Interior Ministry.

The Egyptian Health Ministry then raised the death toll to 638 and number of injured to 3,994 from the bloody clashes that broke out the previous day. Of those killed, 595 were protesters, including 377 at Rabaa Al-Adawiya and 90 in al-Nahda Square.

Images purporting to show weapons confiscated from the sit-in protester's camps, including automatic rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition were diffused by the Egyptian TV.

The presidency declared a month-long state of emergency, with a curfew in Cairo and other cities, later extended by two months. Islamists retaliated by torching government buildings, churches and police stations.

Following the forcible dispersal of the Rab'a and Al-Nahda encampments, late King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia issued a televised speech saying his country stands with Egypt against terrorism.

America and the West under the pretext of human rights condemned the dismantling of the two camps. They considered this act as a crime against humanity. They didn't care about the opinion of the Egyptian masses that were in tens of millions, but they did care about protecting the camps, which as creative chaos will take Egypt down to the ground.

The response of the West was to put Egypt under sanction. They did not care that the Egyptian economy was suffering from the sabotage and

ruins caused by the revolution. The sanction was a sort of more pressure on Egypt to get Morsi back to power and to accept the participation of Muslim Brotherhood in the political life.

The United States responded by freezing military aid to Egypt, and cancelled longstanding joint military exercises with the Egyptian Army. But these punishments made no difference because the government led by the army had the intention to fight Muslim Brotherhood on all fronts, and totally refused their participation in Egypt's political life.

The American administration failed to understand that what happened in Egypt was the failure of the democratically-elected government to function effectively. In other words, the Muslim Brotherhood failed to put the country on a path to economic recovery and build a coalition to govern effectively. In fact, the Morsi government became repressive in dealing with the opposition, the media, and foreigners.

The American administration out of bias and blindly siding with the Muslim brotherhood did not understand that the army had intervened to correct the Egyptian revolution's path, which had lost its way due to a plot set to destroy Egypt.

In interview with the Washington Post, Sisi accused the Obama administration of betraying Egypt: "You left the Egyptians," he said. "You turned your back on the Egyptians and they won't forget that."

The brave decision taken by el-Sisi to dismantle the two camps of Rab'a and Al-Nahda made the rich Arab countries stand firmly by him. Saudi Arabia said that the EU sanction is not effective because it will support Egypt financially. The Gulf States and Kuwait sent billions of dollars to help Egypt cross the crisis. With one brave strike el-Sisi was able to unify important countries in the Arab world to be joined with Egypt in unity.

Vladimir Putin, President of Russia, was watching the torn Middle East with a sad heart. The Middle East was being cut into pieces through riots and dissensions imposed by America and its allies, in the same way the Soviet Union was torn off. He realized that now in the Middle East he could find a real man to deal with.

Putin invited el-Sisi (el-Sisi was still the Chief of the army and not a President yet) to visit Russia. The visit was a surprising one in its time. The visit was not about boosting truly the Egyptian Russian relations but rather to boost the image of Abdel Fatah El Sisi as part of his presidential campaign. Putin endorsed the newly-minted Field Marshal's

likely bid for the presidency. “I know that you have made a decision to run for president” Putin told el-Sisi. “That’s a very responsible decision to undertake such a mission for the fate of the Egyptian people...I wish you luck both from myself personally and from the Russian people.” Putin also gave el-Sisi a black jacket with a red star on it, which el-Sisi wore during the trip.

Abdel Fattah el-Sisi ran for presidency and won 96.1% of the votes. 53 million eligible voters participated in election. El-Sisi’s victory was in fact the process of a free and fair democratic process. The voters said that el-Sisi’s strong leadership would be the only means of restoring stability to a nation crippled by three years of post-revolutionary economic, political and administrative chaos.

El-Sisi became the President of Egypt because he has won the admiration of Egyptians mainly because of his character. He has proven his tenacity, his stubbornness, and his courage when he decided to confront the Muslim Brotherhood, the arch-enemies of the military for almost eight decades. He is known to be a good analyst, a tactician, and a long-term strategist.

Sisi has been regarded as a man of deep thinking, an excellent strategist, and a workaholic. He is used to handling crises, a person who thinks out of the box and is flexible enough to use unconventional methods. He is known to plan several moves in advance, and seems able to carry out his plans. A military man to the core, he is not the type of person who would tolerate inefficiency. In response to a question of how he would handle things if ever he became president, he replied with humour – “nobody would sleep” – meaning that everybody would be working day and night and there would be no slacking off or any excuses accepted.

Upon the announcement of el-Sisi’s sweeping victory in the presidential elections on 3 June, the Saudi Monarch was quick to congratulate him and called for “a conference for donor brothers and friends of Egypt to help Egypt overcome its economic crisis”. During his inauguration speech on 8 June, el-Sisi thanked the king for the initiative.

El-Sisi asserted that Egypt will be able to play its role in the Arabic and Islamic world, with the help of Saudi Arabia, and the brothers, meaning the Gulf Estates.

Morsi was held without charge for more than three weeks before prosecutors revealed that the former president was under investigation for conspiring to help the Palestinian Islamist group Hamas murder police officers during Egypt's 2011 uprising. He has been accused of the premeditated murder of some prisoners, officers and soldiers when he and several Muslim Brotherhood leaders were freed during a breakout at a Cairo prison in January 2011. He is alleged to have plotted attacks on jails in the uprising that overthrew President Hosni Mubarak. He is also accused of conspiring with the Palestinian militant group Hamas, which governs the Gaza Strip and has strong links with the Muslim Brotherhood.

After being elected President of Egypt, el-Sisi quickly concentrated on saving the Egyptian economy from collapse. In his long military career, Sisi served as military attaché in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He kept good relations with the Saudis, who were the first to come to Egypt's rescue after the ousting of Morsi. Sisi secured \$14-16 billion in loans from the Gulf states, which were essential to keep the Egyptian economy afloat. Sisi even succeeded to get a Saudi loan of \$2 billion for the purchase of military equipment from Russia.

Over the past two years, Egypt has depended on aid from wealthy Gulf Arab allies who sent more than \$20 billion worth of grants, loans and petroleum products. The aid has kept the Egyptian economy from sinking but Sisi said the country could not keep turning to its lenders and donors forever and would have to take difficult cost-cutting measures in order to balance its budget.

The turmoil of the last three years, and hundreds of people have been killed in the streets, have battered tourism and investment, worsening a huge unemployment problem and pushing up the deficit.

Egypt's budget deficit reached 14 percent of economic output in the last fiscal year. That is well below the level needed to create enough jobs for its rapidly growing population of 86 million and alleviate widespread poverty.

The government will also have to tackle the legacy of decades of corruption and red tape and a costly subsidy system. Food and fuel subsidies alone consume about a quarter of total government spending.

To be an example for his people, el-Sisi gave up half his salary and property to the state and called on the Egyptian people to make similar sacrifices, in a bid to prepare the public for a period of painful economic austerity.

"There must be real sacrifices from every Egyptian man and woman. I take the maximum salary of 42,000 pounds (\$5,900) and no one will take more than the maximum," he said.

El-Sisi had refused to sign off on a 2014/15 budget proposal because it was too dependent on ballooning borrowing. "We said we would revise this budget because I cannot bear to accept it when it contains this level of deficit," he said.

"I want to think of the children that are coming and to leave them something good, but this way we will leave them nothing. If the debt keeps accumulating like this, we won't leave them anything good." He added.

The comments appeared designed to ready public opinion for further austerity measures, such as subsidy reductions, to allow for deeper reforms of the ailing economy.

The president called on Egyptians inside and outside the country to make personal sacrifices for the greater good and said that the demands of vested interests or individual factions would no longer be pandered to.

Hours after the speech, an account had been opened at the central bank to collect donations in support of Egypt's economy.

El-Sisi answer to Obama administration's punishment was expected: a turn toward Moscow. Sisi understood the rising power of Russia in the Middle East and the declining influence of the United States, the superpower that reigned unchallenged in the region since the 1973 War. The "Arab Spring" has taken a heavy toll on American influence in the area and a series of ill-fated decisions, mainly in the Libyan and Syrian crises as well as a bad choice made by the U.S. administration relating to Egypt were instrumental in the emergence of Russia as an alternative power in the region.

First came the visit of the Russian minister of defence accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs in mid-November 2013. This was followed



by Sisi's first-ever visit to Russia, probably to conclude the arms deal negotiated during an earlier visit to Cairo by a Russian team, and to discuss cooperation in the nuclear energy field.

Russian president Vladimir Putin has flown to Cairo for a two-day visit, in a move nominally aimed at bolstering bilateral ties with Egypt that also allows both countries to send pointed messages to the US.

For Egypt, the visit comes at a time when Sisi's government is eager to showcase that it is not wholly beholden to Washington, which has for decades provided billions in military aid. But after Sisi and overthrew the Islamist president, Mohamed Morsi, relations have been strained.

Similarly, Putin's trip appears geared at putting the world on notice that Western sanctions related to Russia's actions in Ukraine have not curtailed Moscow's influence in the world.

Putin hold discussions about ending the use of the US dollar in bilateral trade between Egypt and Russia. Though interested in forming stronger relations, the two Presidents primarily seek to signal to the international community that their foreign policies are not to be dictated by others.

The free trade zone with the Eurasian Union is one such measure to boost Moscow's fortunes abroad. The deal allows Cairo to strengthen its links with Russia, as trade between the two economies has already been growing. In 2014, there was \$4.5 billion in trade between the two countries, an 80 percent increase since 2013, Putin said. The agreement also opens the door for Egypt to increase trade ties with other Eurasian Union members: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

On top of the free trade deal, Russia will provide assistance in helping Egypt build the Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant, the country's first nuclear energy facility.

Moscow has also sought to secure a larger slice of the Egyptian arms market after Washington suspended some weapons deliveries in the immediate aftermath of Sisi's crackdown on supporters of Morsi and his Muslim Brotherhood. Cairo hosted the Russian defence and foreign ministers and the two sides announced that they are close to signing a \$3.5 billion arms deal.

Putin said during his visit to Egypt: “We have established mutually beneficial and effective cooperation in the field of agriculture. Egypt is the major buyer of Russian wheat, Russia provides about 40% of grain consumed in that country; as for us, we import fruits and vegetables.” Putin added: “ Russia sees promising prospects in the field of high technology, particularly in the areas of nuclear energy, outer space use and sharing of Russia’s GLONASS satellite navigation system.”

To Cairo, this continued rapprochement with Moscow is taking place against the background of a difficult relationship with Washington. Indeed, when Barack Obama’s decision to invite Sisi to the White House was announced on July 14, 2014, Sisi excused himself and sent his prime minister instead, reminding observers of an interview he granted to Larry Weissman back in 2013. At the time, Sisi stated much more bluntly: “The people of Egypt are aware of the fact that the USA has stabbed Egypt in the back with the Muslim Brotherhood and Muhammad Morsi. It is nothing that Egypt will easily forget, or forgive.”

The Egyptian leadership was particularly peeved by the January 2015 tour of Washington taken by an Egyptian opposition delegation, including members of the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party that were received at the Department of State.

By pursuing its “new partnership” with Egypt as a key Arab nation, Russia proves that suggestions of its political isolation are irrelevant (4).

El-Sisi’s way to reform Egypt’s economy was not to rely on foreign aid but to fix the economic growth through national projects. He knew that national projects are the gateway to providing Egyptians with job opportunities and reviving the economy. These national projects included the establishing of the new Suez Canal, constructing a new Road Network of 24,400 km, reclaiming one million feddans for agriculture, and the development of the northwest Coast.

El-Sisi also revived several old projects, including the Toshka project, the Qattara Depression area for generating energy, and the Golden Triangle for mining in the Eastern Desert. This comes in addition to redefining the borders and the road network. Recently, he announced that a new national project will be built to establish a global logistics centre for storage and trading of grain. The details of the projects had already been announced.

In August 2014, President Al-Sisi announced the implementation of the new Suez Canal project, which will be parallel to the original canal, with a 72 km length, and with the aim of developing 67,000 square metres on

the banks of the canal, increasing transit to the canal, and transforming the region from a commercial passage to a global logistics centre for supplying transport and trade. The project is scheduled to be implemented within a year instead of three.

The cost of such giant project was covered from the pockets of the Egyptians when el-Sisi announced that the Egyptians are the ones who will finance the whole project. He gave them 15 days to collect the money. They collected the money in only 7 days! The money amounted to 63 billion Egyptian pounds, equalling 8258830020.0 dollars.

Al-Sisi believes that the new Suez Canal is a gate to providing new job opportunities for all Egyptians, improving Egypt's rank internationally, transforming it to a major commercial axis, and increasing the revenues of the Suez Canal to \$13.5 billion by 2023.

The new Suez Canal will help attract real investments, making a significant shift in the Suez Canal region and providing many job opportunities that will decrease unemployment rates, which are getting higher because of the weak recovery of the economy with the political and security unrest.

El-Sisi's government is now implementing a new national project for a new road network through establishing the biggest development road network, 24,000 km in length, representing 10% of the Egyptian road networks built in the 1920s. The new road network will connect governorates, help in building new cities and increase the population expansion on Egyptian lands. The roads will facilitate transportation from one governorate to another, while providing new job opportunities to Egyptians and lowering poverty rates.

Executive steps were taken to reclaim 1 million feddans in 2015 across Egypt within a year, in efforts to fulfil the first steps towards self-sufficiency.

The National Service Project Organisation and the Armed Forces Engineering Authority, in cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, conducted studies on the reclamation of lands and the capacity of aquifers. The land areas were set for the project through the common technical committee between the two ministries.

Moving to the development of the Northwest Coast, the government announced the launch of the Northwest Coast Development Project, and

its desert hinterland. The project is considered to be the largest development project in terms of scale.

The most important strategic objectives of the northwest development project is the achieving a high economic growth rate of no less than 12% a year, and the resettlement of at least 5 million people, and generating about 1.5 million jobs. The project is expected to increase economic growth with no less than 12% a year.

President el-Sisi issued a decree to authorise the Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy to establish an entity entrusted to implement the amended Qattara Depression project following law No. 38 of 1984. The idea is to connect the waters of the Mediterranean by tunnels, an open canal or both to the depression using the level variance between the plateau and its edge on the depression, which is up to 50 metres above sea level. Speeding up the implementation of the Qattara Depression and Golden Triangle schemes will contribute to reducing unemployment and reviving confidence in the Egyptian economy, which will help mobilize Arab and foreign investments.

The Golden Triangle project is located in the Red Sea Governorate in the Eastern Desert. It should be established on an area of 840,000 acres. The project aims to establish a mining, economic, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and tourist area to achieve the development requirements for Upper Egypt.

The revival of the Toshka project, is one of the most promising areas to renew hopes of getting out of the narrow valley and expand to agriculturally developed societies, that will be followed by industrial and social development (5).

General el-Sisi, went as far as to call for a total reformation of the religious discourse. He announced: “Religious discourse is the greatest battle and challenge facing the Egyptian people”, pointing to the need for a new vision and a modern, comprehensive understanding of the religion of Islam—rather than relying on a discourse that has not changed for 800 years.

When he refers to the “discourse that has not changed for 800 years,” he’s referring to when the most qualified Islamic scholars of that time ruled that all questions about interpretation had been settled. The “gates” of ijtiḥād, the independent interpretation of Islam, ended by the

year 1258. He wants the “gates” reopened, allowing for the critical examination that an Islamic reformation needs. This is another important declaration. He attributes Islamic extremism to this lack of discourse. He doesn’t blame it on a Jewish conspiracy to defame Islam or describe it as an overreaction to non-Muslim aggression.

When the military toppled President Morsi and El-Sisi announced the suspension of the Islamist-written constitution, he was joined by the Grand Sheikh of Al-Azhar University, an institution that is basically the equivalent of the Vatican for Sunni Islam. To date, Al-Azhar has not broken with El-Sisi or condemned his remarks. In January 2011, 25 Islamic scholars, including teachers from Al-Azhar, said that *ijtihad* needed to be resumed. The 10 points they listed for renewed examination included the separation of mosque and state, women’s rights, relations with non-Muslims and jihad. | The legal opinions of the ancient scholars from 800 years can no longer be treated as eternal truth, but for what they really are—opinions influenced by the times in which they were made.

What shall be the recompense of those who destroyed our nations, killed our people and dispersed them across borders of neighbouring countries? What shall be the recompense of the mastermind behind the plot against the Middle East and the attack on Islam as a religion? What would be the recompense of those who invented the term “The New Middle East” and worked hard to implement it, hence causing killing, bloodshed, dissension, chaos, and refugees escaping the unrelenting violence as we see now in Syria and Iraq?

The killers and the perpetrators think that because they are separated with seas, and oceans from the localities of turmoil are completely protected, and nothing bad was going to touch them. Because Allah is not in their horizon, they forgot that Allah is not heedless of the things they do. They do not know that they had drawn on themselves wrath upon wrath, and they were laden with anger upon anger because they were transgressors, and killers

Such kind of despicable murderers are usually afflicted with worldly calamities and on the Day of Judgment, for them the chastisement shall not be lightened, neither shall they be helped.

Those who transgress the limits set by Allah expose themselves to punishment in this life and the next. Throughout the Koran, Allah describes numerous evil nations that were subsequently destroyed. The divine punishment might be collateral and do not touch only the evildoers but also the whole community.

Allah says in the Koran: “Beware of a trial which will not afflict only the sinful among you, and know that Allah is severe in punishment.” (Koran, 8:25).

America, the mastermind behind the peril we see now in the Muslim world, had she not realized that abasement and poverty were pitched upon her because she was transgressing in the land? Had she forgotten Allah’s saying: “He who has killed one innocent person is like he has killed all of mankind” (Koran – 5, 32). Or had she forgotten Allah’s saying in the Koran: “But how many (countless) generations before them have We destroyed? Can you find a single one of them (now) or hear (so much as) a whisper of them? (Surah Maryam, 98).

Had America not realized that Egypt was the cradle of civilization while she was still in diapers? Egypt has one of the longest histories of any modern country, arising in the tenth millennium BCE as one of the world’s first nation states.

Had America not realized that Egypt is guarded by Allah until the end of time? Allah mentioned it four times in the Koran. Had America not realized that Egypt is guarded by Allah because it is the land of the Prophets. Idris (Enoch), Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Jesus and his mother Mary all came here.

You oppressors, you war profiteers, you evildoers, you hate mongers, you haters of Islam, the only true religion of Allah, remember my words: You have devised, and Allah devised, and Allah is the best of devisers. Soon, very soon, you will drink from the same cup, because Allah’s eyes sleep not.

President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, you made all these wonderful achievements during only less than one year of your rule! You saved Egypt from ruin and perdition. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, the President of Egypt, the believer; the patriotic hero; the sincere; the true man; the saga; the legend; and before all the divine gift to Egypt, I take my hat off to you and I bow to you in respect.

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