

## Here are some Questions that were asked, and answered by a brother

There are certain points to raise that he may come out with.

### Question:

He says Sheikh Taqi was a Judge in a kufr regime.

### Answer:

We say that a judge is not a ruler. It is allowed to work as a judge. It is allowed to work in civil service. He was a shariah judge resolving disputes between 2 parties, according to the Ottoman court system that existed at that time. The brother does not know the reality of the time. Also this is not ruling by Kufr, if you are judging by the shariah, to resolve disputes.

To answer the Parliament questions, this can be answered as follows:

### A. What is the function of Parliament?

It has 3 functions

- 1) First function of law-making,
- 2) Control and Check of the government (mainly the executive power), and
- 3) Intellectual and Media Platform, that is representing and arguing for or against certain ideas and views being widely discussed in the society.

The party used it as a **STYLE** used to account, to enjoin the good and forbid the evil.

### B. What are the conditions to join the Parliament?

- 1) Not get involved in legislation
- 2) Controlling, Checking and Accounting the government based on Islam. No vote of confidence for Kufr rule is possible (let alone membership in such governments in the first place).
- 3) Propagating the Islamic point of view in every occasion, at every question and towards every issue.
- 4) Refusal of any oath or statement, which entails allegiance, even acceptance, of the Kufr regime. The usual way out is to devise a suitable oath formula or statement, which is accepted by Islam and sufficiently embarrassing for the regime! For example instead of allegiance to the King, an oath to "serve the nation and protect its interests based on Islam" may be substituted. This may not work and could result in termination of membership of such an elected body before is even really started, but their is no way out. The principle of "necessity" does not apply here, as elaborated below.
- 5) Electorates must be clearly informed about these points, so they can make their choice and vote accordingly. They must know that the candidate, if elected as their representative, is going to adhere to the points given above. The elected representative is, like any carrier of a power of attorney (Wakaalah), in a position of trust. Any non-disclosure is criminal cheating and breaking of trust.

From the above you may say it is impossible, but Sheikh Ahmed Duaar managed to do it, to the extent, that he caused chaos for the Parliament, and was arrested and imprisoned and eventually banned from standing.

It is a matter of public record that Sheikh Ahmad Ad-Da'our, did **NOT** give, after his election to the Jordanian Parliament, the official oath of allegiance to the King of Jordan (Check the Jordanian Parliaments minutes and records for this). As a matter of fact he sat with late founder and leader of Hizb-ut-Tahrir Sheikh Taqi-ud-deen An-Nabhaani, may Allah be pleased with him, for hours, to devise an oath formula affirming allegiance to Allah, His Messenger, the Ummah and the Jordanian people and not contradicting the party's classification of the Jordanian regime as a Kufir regime.

Ikhwani's claim that: "Only Ad-Da'ur won because he entered into an arrangement with the Muslim Brotherhood" is not supported by historic evidence! Unfortunately the Muslim Brotherhood preferred to treat their Muslim brethren as enemies to the extent that some researchers believe that the Muslim Brotherhood was more opposed to Hizb-ut-Tahrir than to the Communist Party! (See for example, Prof. Riyadh Yusuf As-Subh's article series about "The Jordanian Islamic political parties and their impact on society and politics", in the London based newspaper Al-Quds Al-Arabi, concluded in No. 2471, of Saturday/Sunday 19/20 April 1997, page 14). If this is true than we have to ask ourselves: Which kind of "Muslim Brotherhood" is this?!