

# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

## CASE STUDIES

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### **Some of the cases described in *Egypt Rises: killing, detention and torture in the 'January 25 revolution'***

**Nasser Faycal Ali Al-Sayed**, an 18-year-old high school student, went shopping in Imbaba, Giza on 29 January at around 2pm, before curfew. According to his family, he was killed on his way back on Ishaq Street, off the Corniche, when he was shot and wounded in his eye, head and chest. His brother Galal and others carried him, unconscious, to the main road, where there was an ambulance, but it refused to take him and a police officer shot tear gas at them. After being refused for treatment at Imbaba Hospital, he was eventually referred to Kasr Alainy Hospital, where he died on 2 February. The only document his family was given was an authorization to bury, which gives the date of death as 1 February and does not state a cause of death. His father made a complaint to the President, Minister of Interior and Public Prosecutor, accusing the former Minister of Interior and a police aide from Imbaba Police Station of killing his son.

The grieving mother of **Mohamed Rashed Darwish**, a 24-year-old university student killed in Port Said, told Amnesty International: "He is my son, my eldest, the man of the house, and they took him away from me." His family said that he joined demonstrations on 28 January to demand an end to corruption and to call for better opportunities for youth like him. According to eyewitnesses, he was, and was shot at about 11pm on Ibrahim Tawfik Street, a couple of blocks away from Al-Arab police station. According to a medical report obtained by the family on 29 January, Mohamed Rashed died as a result of several shotgun rounds fired into his face and chest. His family said that his whole upper body was covered with around 100 circular wounds, from pellets scattered when the gunshot was fired, most likely at close range.

**Asmaa Mahmoud Mohamed**, a 12-year-old school girl, was wounded in her right eye as she stood on her balcony at around midnight on 28 January in her house in Beni Suef. Members of the security forces had chased protesters down her street, and one of them, described as wearing cumin-coloured uniform, walked back up the road and then fired his shotgun, hitting the balcony where Asmaa was standing. Her medical report confirms that part of her eye had been ruptured but does not refer to the cause. Her mother finally managed to obtain a copy of the scan, which she said shows the pellets that caused the injury.

34-year-old **Wael Mohamed Mahmoud** told Amnesty International that he was protesting in Tahrir Square at about midnight on 25 January, when security forces began to intensify the use of tear gas to disperse protesters. Suddenly he felt something hit his face and chest. It turned out to be shotgun pellets. As a result he is likely to have lost the sight in his left eye. Journalists managed to interview him at the Nasser Institute Hospital and publicized his case. When the Health Minister visited him on 2 February, Wael Mohamed Mahmoud told him that he wanted those responsible to be held to account.

**Mohamed Mohamed El-Tantawi El-Sayed** and **Hassan Abdel Razak** were heading for protests in Cairo on 3 February when they were stopped by armed pro-Mubarak supporters and handed over at a nearby army checkpoint to the Special Forces in plain clothes. They were blindfolded and handcuffed, and transferred to Military Intelligence in the Nasr City area and then to the Military Prison in Heikstep. There they were made to lie on the ground face-down and undressed to their underwear, then beaten with whips, belts and plastic cables, and given

electric shocks. The beatings by soldiers stopped when their commander blew a whistle. They continued to be beaten and given electric shocks when they went back to the prison block and in the courtyard. After about an hour, the beatings stopped, and those with injuries were allowed to see a doctor for treatment. On 7 February they said they were taken to a military prosecutor for interrogation. They were released on 10 February at about 3:30pm and dumped on the Cairo-Suez road.