

Brief: Summit of surrender

- Expose the summit in Egypt between Clinton, Barak and Arafat. This summit is part of America's plan and something we foresaw.
- "And when it is said unto them make not mischief on earth, they say we are only peacemakers. Are they not indeed the mischief makers? But they perceive not." (al-Baqara 2:11-12)
- The Peace process means compromising on all levels even more than the traitor Arafat has already compromised. Peace means surrender, how can we allow the Kuffar to define what is peace and when we should have peace for us. We have an option either we accept the view of the adulterous snake Clinton or we accept the Judgement of Allah (swt) the Creator of the Universe.
- "Have you not seen those who assert that they believe in what has been revealed to you and what was revealed before you? They desire to summon one another to the judgment of the Shaitan, though they were commanded to deny him, and the Shaitan desires to lead them astray into a remote error." [TMQ 4:60]
- It is humiliating that such a treacherous summit is held on Muslim land with the sanctions of the rulers in the Muslim world.
- To accept any negotiation or peace with Israel is haram and a crime against the Ummah.
- The Muslims must learn from their mistakes as the Prophet (saw) said: ***“A believer does get bitten from the same hole twice”***. Muslims around the world should have realised immediately when the conflict began that this conflict was the like previous ones which ended with negotiations and settlements. Therefore Muslims must work for a permanent solution that will eradicate the problem from its root, the re-establishment of the Khilafah.

In the book of Ibnu Asakir entitled the “Great history of Damascus”, Yunis Ibnu Maysara Ibnu Halbas is reported to have said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: ***This rule (i.e. the Khilafah) will be after me in Madina, then in Al-Sham, then in the peninsula, then in Iraq, then in Madina, then in Bayt Al-Maqdis (Al-Quds), and when the rule is established***

Ahmad in his Musnad (5/288), Abu Dawood in his Sunan No 2535 and Al-Hakim in Al-Mustadrak extracted the following Hadith: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: ***When the Khilafah comes to the holy land, this would mean that the earthquakes, the calamities and the major events are imminent, and that the Hour will then be nearer to people than my hand is to your head.***

Reference articles

Middle East set for last-ditch summit

US President Bill Clinton is to make a last-ditch attempt to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians, after two weeks of violence which have derailed the Middle East peace process.

World leaders are gathering in the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh for a summit which will try to end the recent upsurge in Israeli-Palestinian violence which has killed about 100 people, mainly

Palestinians.

It will be the first time the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat will meet the Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak since the outbreak of the violence.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said the talks could not be allowed to fail, but there are widespread concerns that it will not prove possible to find common ground between the two sides.

"This is an urgent and major crisis for us all," he said.

But most participants were gloomy about the prospects for progress, after the two sides failed to agree on an agenda for the talks.

"I can't guarantee that this summit will succeed," said Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa.

Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said: "I think the situation is going to be nightmarish."

Differing aims

On Sunday, Israelis buried the soldiers killed by a Palestinian mob in Ramallah

President Clinton said his main aims were "to stop the violence, to restore common safety, to agree on a fact-finding mechanism concerning how this began... and to find a way back to dialogue and negotiations".

Mr Erekat said his side would insist on an international inquiry into the violence.

However, Israel would prefer a US-led inquiry and has voiced fears an international probe would be tantamount to what one Israeli official called a "kangaroo court".

The Israeli cabinet secretary, Yitzhak Herzog, said his country's main objectives were the re-arrest of Islamic militants who were freed from jail by the Palestinian Authority, and the repair of holy sites that had been desecrated.

Clinton is flying in to try and bring the two sides together

Mr Arafat had come under popular pressure from West Bank and Gaza residents not to go to the summit, with accusations that he was wasting the sacrifices of more than two weeks of clashes with Israel.

But he rejected the calls, saying: "We will go to the Sharm el-Sheikh conference but we are going to voice the demands of the Palestinian people."

Swiss kidnap

Hezbollah guerrillas increased tension on the eve of the summit by announcing the capture of an Israeli army colonel.

But Israel said the man was probably an Israeli businessman who, like thousands of Israelis, was an army reservist.

He has been named as Elhanan Tennebaum, a 54-year-old reserve air force colonel who was employed by a consulting firm linked to two of Israel's biggest electronic and military communications companies.

Israeli radio said Mr Tennebaum was abducted in the Swiss town of Lausanne but Swiss authorities have neither denied or confirmed that the Israeli businessman was abducted in Switzerland.

Source: BBC

Pessimism reigns at Israeli-Palestinian summit

A demonstrator clutching a Palestinian flag hurls a rock during clashes in Ramallah on Monday

Hopes are small that talks will bring resolution to conflict



October 16, 2000

Web posted at: 12:09 p.m. EDT (1609 GMT)

In this story:

[Grim opening to a somber summit](#)

[Divergent goals, little room for compromise](#)

[More clashes, opposition to summit at home](#)

['Difficult to know where to go from here'](#)

[RELATED STORIES, SITES](#)

CNN Jerusalem Bureau Chief Mike Hanna and Correspondents Christiane Amanpour, Walter Rodgers, Jerrold Kessel and Fionnuala Sweeney contributed to this report.

[SHARM EL-SHEIKH, Egypt](#) (CNN) -- An emergency summit at an Egyptian resort staggered under the weight of five decades of conflict on Monday, diminishing hopes that adversarial leaders Yasser Arafat and Ehud Barak could come to an agreement ending almost three weeks of violence that has cost nearly 100 lives.

Palestinian leader Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Barak met separately with U.S. President Bill Clinton and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, but the two principals had not yet held a face-to-face meeting as the summit got under way at Sharm el-Sheikh.

Arafat and [Barak](#) had been present at the official summit opening, sitting grim-faced across a horseshoe-shaped table from one another as Clinton and Mubarak called for both sides to come to terms and end the violence.

AUDIO

President Clinton
comments on the
expectations of the summit
in Sharm el-Sheikh on
Monday

1.3 MB/1 min.

[AIFF](#) or [WAV](#) sound

AUDIO

Israeli Negotiator Oded
Eran and Palestinian
observer to the U.N. Nasser
Al-Kidwa comment on the
summit's goals

469K/44 sec. (Eran)

[AIFF](#) or [WAV](#) sound

852K/39 sec. (Al-Kidwa)

[AIFF](#) or [WAV](#) sound

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the importance of the summit

686K/31 sec.

[AIFF](#) or [WAV](#) sound

Egyptian foreign minister Amr Moussa says Israel should withdraw from Palestinian territory

618K/29 sec.

[AIFF](#) or [WAV](#) sound

VIDEO

[Israeli analyst Chemi Shalev talks about the summit \(October 16\)](#)

[Play video](#)

(QuickTime, Real or Windows Media)



[Palestinian analyst Ghassan Khatib talks about the summit \(October 16\)](#)

[Play video](#)

(QuickTime, Real or Windows Media)

GALLERY



[Scenes of struggle in the Middle East \(October 12\)](#)

ALSO

- [Israeli businessman captured by](#)

[Hezbollah, Israel](#)

[says](#)

[More stories, audio, video](#)

CNN Senior International Correspondent Walter Rodgers, reporting from Sharm el-Sheikh, described the atmosphere at the summit as "acrimonious" and said witnesses had reported shouting from a room where the Israeli and Palestinian foreign ministers were trying to hammer out an agreement.

"There is no progress, the atmosphere is not improving," Palestinian delegation member Yasser Abbed Rabbo said during a break in the proceedings.

Earlier, Israeli political analyst Chemi Shalev said that Barak had "very low expectations from the summit, first of all because of the breakdown of trust which he has towards Chairman Arafat, and I assume it's true vice versa as well."

Grim opening to a somber summit

"The future of the peace process and the stability of the region are at stake," said a subdued and somber Clinton. "We cannot afford to fail. We have got to move beyond blame. We have got to focus on what we are going to do tomorrow and the next day."

Mubarak, however, was more pointed about what he believed should happen at the emergency summit.

"The Palestinian people have been exposed to dangerous aggression," Mubarak said, apparently blaming Israel for the bitter confrontations. "We have to put an end to the military aggression of the Israelis against the Palestinians because this had a really negative effect on the peace process."

Arafat and Barak have blamed one another for the violence that has plagued their region since a September 28 visit to a disputed East Jerusalem shrine by Israel's hawkish opposition leader, Ariel Sharon.

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Jordan's King Abdullah II and European Union international policy chief Javier Solana were also attending the summit.

Divergent goals, little room for compromise

Relations between the once- cordial Barak and Arafat have soured in recent weeks because of the repeated clashes in the West Bank, Gaza and Israel. Nearly 100 people, all but a few of them Palestinians or Israeli Arabs, have been killed and hundreds wounded in the battles.

Barak and Arafat have very divergent goals as talks get under way.

Barak has demanded the re-arrest of extremist Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists who were freed last week by Arafat's Palestinian Authority.

Barak also would like to see the Palestinians agree to protect Jewish holy sites. On October 7, mobs vandalized Joseph's Tomb in Nablus and an ancient synagogue in Jericho.

For his part, Arafat wants to see the creation of an international commission to investigate the recent violence. Barak prefers to let an American-led group review the causes and circumstances.

Arafat also expects Israel to withdraw its heavy weapons and troops from the outskirts of Palestinian population centers to their previous positions.

And the Palestinian president also would like a relaxation of an Israeli quarantine on Palestinian areas so that citizens can enjoy more freedom to move around.

But officials held out little hope that the leaders could emerge with as much as a cease-fire agreement, let alone agreement on any of the larger issues -- or a commitment to resume the peace process.

More clashes, opposition to summit at home

Despite a flurry of barbs and accusations, Barak and Palestinian officials still have sought to leave the door open for progress. But their respective communities at home were skeptical at best.

Hundreds of Palestinians demonstrated in Gaza City and several Palestinian refugee camps on Monday -- warning Arafat not to make any more concessions to the Israelis. And the deadly clashes between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers erupted again on Monday morning, with battles reported in Hebron and near Nablus.

In Ramallah, the West Bank town that has seen some of the most intense of the Palestinian-Israeli conflicts, many Palestinians saw no real reason for the summit.

Retired teacher Numan Dayem said Arafat's attendance at the summit was "very mistaken."

"The Arabs don't want this summit to be held," Dayem said. "I think the U.S.A. pressed our leaders to help this summit."

Dayem said he saw little reason to hope for a positive outcome from the summit, fearing instead that it would be only "the beginning of big problems we'll face in the future."

"Here," he said, "Arabs believe this land is ours."

At the nearby Jewish settlement of Bet El, many settlers said the summit was useless.

"It's been the same in every generation," said one man. "Someone tries to destroy the Jewish people and the world says we are to blame. Nothing has changed."

But some hoped the summit would make the issues facing their settlement more clear.

"The summit will show the world ... who we are dealing with," another man said. "That Arafat never left the idea of violence, never left the idea of terrorism."

'Difficult to know where to go from here'

As the summit got under way, Hamas leaders said that Palestinian authorities had begun in recent days to re-arrest some of the activists they had released from jail last week -- one of Barak's demands.

But in Israel, Barak was pressing forward with his plans to form a national unity government - joining forces with Likud Party chairman Sharon, a man reviled by most Palestinians.

The Palestinians have repeatedly said they would not discuss peace with a government that includes Likud, which opposes any land-for-peace deals.

Israeli government spokesman Moshe Fogel characterized the beginning sessions of Monday's summit as "pretty somber."

"It's difficult to know where to go from here," he said. "You always have to keep up hope, but it appears problematic."

Arafat's top adviser, Nabil Aburdeneh, said the two sides were now at a crossroads. "Either we return back to the way of peace or we continue this deadlock."