

Ambassador Jaafari Crushes Trump's Tweet on Syria's Golan, Flagrant Violation, Contempt for International Law

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His Excellency Bashar al Jaafari issued an urgent statement on Syria's Golan, via a UN stake out, 22 March 2019. While maintaining his immaculate standard of professional diplomat, the Syrian ambassador crushed US President Donald J. Trump's "[irresponsible tweeting](#)." He laid waste to the escalation of "American arrogance," and explained the many UN Security Council Resolutions which support Syria's sovereignty over its Golan, resolutions which call for the end of illegal Israeli occupation.

Dr. Jaafari explained to his audience there is no "Golan heights," there is only the Syrian Golan. The word "heights" was affixed by Israeli propagandists as part of its psychological warfare campaign to make its illegal occupation appear more powerful.

Syria's ambassador read a five-minute statement in Arabic, followed by its English translation, after which he took questions from the reporters.

One reporter said that Syria's official request for the UNSG to publicly condemn Trump's aggression was met by a generic response that the SG stands by all resolutions, but is not ready to condemn the US president's tweet.

Here, the author interjects to again remind our readers of the corruption and bias of Antonio Guterres — Guterres, the friend of war criminal Tony Blair, Guterres whose own imperialist arrogance contains putting lies in writing. Consider his claim that the OPCW "fact-finding mission" was "in the Syrian Arab Republic," despite [OPCW's admission it was too afraid](#) of terrorists to actually send in investigators.



Tony Blair shares a laugh with António Guterres at the start of the Congress of the Socialist International in Paris in November 1999. Photograph: Laurent Rebours/AP



Diplomat Jaafari meticulously explained that Trump's imperious tweet — “diplomacy now about tweeting, apparently” — was contemptuous of the international community, showed “flagrant violation of international law, the charter of the UN and the simplest...values and ethics,” and demonstrated escalation against member states of the United Nations: It's “my way or the highway.”

Before taking questions, the Syrian diplomat asked everyone to focus exclusively on the Golan. He told them that there would be another “humanitarian meeting” on the 27th, at which time they could ask all questions. His request to “Please let us focus on this important issue” of course fell on deaf western ears, as someone immediately asked about Trump's statistics on the remaining “Islamic State.”

Excellency Jaafari did respond, however, to educate the reporter that there is no such thing, there is “a bunch of [terrorists](#) gathered from all over the world...[all kinds of hyenas](#).”

One English-speaking colonialist whined from a State Department-type script, about these being “different times.” *Nu*, is it not always *different times*? Since when does the movement of the planet legitimize theft, authorize a third party to declare theft to be lawful?

Resolution 242 *emphasizes* “the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,” and *affirms* “(i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict.”

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| <p><i>The Security Council,</i></p> <p><i>Expressing</i> its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,</p> <p><i>Emphasizing</i> the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,</p> <p><i>Emphasizing further</i> that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,</p> <p>1. <i>Affirms</i> that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; <p>2. <i>Affirms further</i> the necessity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; (b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem; (c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, <p>¹¹ <i>Ibid.</i></p> | <p><i>Le Conseil de sécurité,</i></p> <p><i>Exprimant</i> l'inquiétude que continue de lui causer la grave situation au Moyen-Orient,</p> <p><i>Soulignant</i> l'inadmissibilité de l'acquisition de territoire par la guerre et la nécessité d'œuvrer pour une paix juste et durable permettant à chaque Etat de la région de vivre en sécurité,</p> <p><i>Soulignant en outre</i> que tous les Etats Membres, en acceptant la Charte des Nations Unies, ont contracté l'engagement d'agir conformément à l'Article 2 de la Charte,</p> <p>1. <i>Affirme</i> que l'accomplissement des principes de la Charte exige l'instauration d'une paix juste et durable au Moyen-Orient qui devrait comprendre l'application des deux principes suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Retrait des forces armées israéliennes des territoires occupés lors du récent conflit ; ii) Cessation de toutes assertions de belligérance ou de tous états de belligérance et respect et reconnaissance de la souveraineté, de l'intégrité territoriale et de l'indépendance politique de chaque Etat de la région et de leur droit de vivre en paix à l'intérieur de frontières sûres et reconnues à l'abri de menaces ou d'actes de force ; <p>2. <i>Affirme en outre</i> la nécessité</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) De garantir la liberté de navigation sur les voies d'eau internationales de la région ; b) De réaliser un juste règlement du problème des réfugiés ; c) De garantir l'inviolabilité territoriale et l'indépendance politique de chaque Etat de la région, par <p>¹¹ <i>Ibid.</i></p> |
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UNSCR 242 (1967).

UNSCR 242 (1967). Israel must return the Golan to its legal country, Syria.

Not surprisingly, one of the most fetid collections of questions came from an incel-sounding voice claiming to be of the *Middle East Eye*. “[MEE](#)” is the offspring of the inbred relationship of UK’s *The Guardian* and Qatar’s *al-Jazeera*, consistently supportive of NATO Spring takfiri in Syria.

“MEE”’s first question was sheer idiocy, suggesting that a tweet has the power to legalize a crime. The second question was an attempt to propagandize against Syria’s Golan, and to propagandize for future hypothetical victimhood of Israeli occupiers on the Golan which belongs to the SAR.

Dr. Jaafari carefully explained that Syria will *regain* that which it owns, and that there are no Israeli *civilians* on Syrian land: “They are settlers, not civilians. They must leave.”

Multiple attempts were made to provoke Dr. Jaafari into a response to create another wave of anti-Syria hysteria in western media. His character state of professional diplomat is likely the reason his urgent statement on Trump’s criminal tweet in support of Israel’s criminal occupation of the Golan has been ignored by “mainstream media.”

Addenda

Ambassador Jaafari’s statement focused on UNSC Resolutions supporting Syria’s ownership

of its Golan.

We remind our readers that both the US and Israel are signatories to the Geneva treaties, which have strict principles governing occupation, which is supposed to be temporary:

3. What are the most important principles governing occupation?

The duties of the occupying power are spelled out primarily in the 1907 Hague Regulations (arts 42-56) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV, art. 27-34 and 47-78), as well as in certain provisions of Additional Protocol I and customary international humanitarian law.

Agreements concluded between the occupying power and the local authorities cannot deprive the population of occupied territory of the protection afforded by international humanitarian law (GC IV, art. 47) and protected persons themselves can in no circumstances renounce their rights (GC IV, art. 8).

The main rules of the law applicable in case of occupation state that:

- The occupant does not acquire sovereignty over the territory.
- Occupation is only a temporary situation, and the rights of the occupant are limited to the extent of that period.
- The occupying power must respect the laws in force in the occupied territory, unless they constitute a threat to its security or an obstacle to the application of the international law of occupation.
- The occupying power must take measures to restore and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety.
- To the fullest extent of the means available to it, the occupying power must ensure sufficient hygiene and public health standards, as well as the provision of food and medical care to the population under occupation.
- The population in occupied territory cannot be forced to enlist in the occupier's armed forces.
- Collective or individual forcible transfers of population from and within the occupied territory are prohibited.
- Transfers of the civilian population of the occupying power into the occupied territory, regardless whether forcible or voluntary, are prohibited.
- Collective punishment is prohibited.
- The taking of hostages is prohibited.
- Reprisals against protected persons or their property are prohibited.

Principles governing occupation.

We also remind our readers that Israel has bragged about providing [terrorists with state of the art medical care on the Syrian Golan](#), which it occupies; that Israeli medium reported that Israel is the number one purchaser of oil stolen by terrorists; that [Israel breaches all](#) of the principles governing what is supposed to be temporary occupation.

We also note the vicious, imperialist hypocrisy of the three illegal vermin who had their photo taken on Syria's Golan:



Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (center), U.S. Senator Lindsey Graham (left) and U.S. Ambassador to Israel David Friedman (right) visit the Golan Heights, March 11, 2019. Credit: Ronen Zvulun, AP

Israel has built a hideous wall that has stolen more Palestinian land. Lindsay Graham is an ardent supporter of building a wall between the US-Mexico border. The 'ambassador' is a double-pathogen, as it is undiplomatic to illegally enter any country.

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