

The United Nations General Assembly Passes 6 Outrageous Anti-Israel Resolutions

Last Wednesday, the U.N. General Assembly overwhelmingly voted to adopt 6 outrageous anti-Israel resolutions.

These resolutions address a wide variety of issues including “a two-state solution,” the status of the Golan Heights and a “lasting solution to the question of the City of Jerusalem.”

Unlike U.N. Security Council resolutions, these U.N. General Assembly resolutions are not considered to be legally binding upon the parties, but they do show that virtually the entire planet is in favor of dividing the land of Israel and the city of Jerusalem.

In addition, even though the U.S. voted against each of these resolutions, there is still a tremendous amount of buzz that the Obama administration may decide to go along with a UN Security Council resolution that would set the parameters for a “two-state solution” before the end of Barack Obama’s term comes on January 20th.

I have not seen a single mainstream news article about these U.N. General Assembly resolutions that were just passed. The only way that I learned about them is because someone sent me a link to an announcement on the official U.N. website. In this article I want to share with you some extended excerpts from that announcement so you can see for yourself exactly how the U.N. feels about Israel.

The first resolution that was adopted calls for an “intensification of efforts” to bring about “a final peace settlement” between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Of course any “final peace settlement” would mean a “two-state

solution” that permanently divides the land of Israel into two separate nations. A total of 153 countries voted in favor of this resolution, but fortunately the United States was one of the seven nations that voted against it:

The assembly adopted a resolution on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (document A/71/) by a recorded vote of 153 in favor to 7 against (Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, United States), with 7 abstentions (Australia, Cameroon, Honduras, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Tonga, Vanuatu). By the terms of the resolution, the assembly called for the intensification of efforts by the parties, including through negotiations, with the support of the international community, towards the conclusion of a final peace settlement.

The next resolution that was adopted addressed the status of Jerusalem. The resolution refers to Israel as “the occupying power,” and it calls for the city to be permanently divided between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Once again, the vote in favor of this resolution was incredibly lopsided.

The assembly also adopted a resolution on Jerusalem (document A/71/) by a recorded vote of 149 in favor to 7 against (Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, United States), with 8 abstentions (Australia, Cameroon, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Vanuatu). By its terms, the assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever, and called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures. The assembly also stressed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of the City of Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate concerns of both the Palestinian and Israeli sides.

Subsequently, the U.N. General Assembly also passed a resolution that calls for Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights. Sadly, the vote in favor of this resolution was also overwhelming.

By the terms of a resolution on the Syrian Golan (document A/71/L.8), the assembly demanded that Israel withdraw from all the occupied territory to the line of June 4, 1967 and called on all parties concerned to exert the necessary efforts to ensure the resumption of the peace process. That resolution received 103 in favor to 6 against (Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Palau, United States), with 56 abstentions.

The General Assembly also passed three other anti-Israel resolutions last Wednesday, but none of them were nearly as important as the first three I described. But just as with the other resolutions, the votes were not even close...

In adopting a resolution on the Special Information Programme on the Question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat (document A/71/), the assembly renewed the department's mandate. It also requested the department to disseminate information on all activities relating to the question of Palestine and peace efforts and to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem, and Israel. That text garnered 153 votes in favor to 7 against (Australia, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Palau, United States), with 7 abstentions (Cameroon, Honduras, Nauru, Paraguay, Togo, Tonga, Vanuatu).

The assembly also adopted a resolution on the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/71/), as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 100 in favor to 9 against (Australia, Canada, Federated States of

Micronesia, Guatemala, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, United States), with 55 abstentions, and a resolution on the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (document A/71/), with 98 in favor to 9 against (Australia, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Guatemala, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, United States), with 57 abstentions.

Needless to say, the Palestinians were absolutely thrilled by the outcome of these votes.

In fact, the Palestinian representative at the United States boldly declared that these resolutions represent “a clear reaffirmation of the international community’s consensus on the two-State solution”.

And it is true—virtually the entire planet wants to see the land of Israel and the city of Jerusalem permanently divided.

The only thing that has been preventing that from happening has been the U.S. veto power on the U.N. Security Council. Unlike General Assembly resolutions, U.N. Security Council resolutions are considered to be legally binding on the parties. France was ready to introduce a Security Council resolution last September that would have officially divided the land of Israel and the city of Jerusalem, but the Obama administration stopped it. I have spoken before about how it appears a pause button was hit at that point, but now there is a lot of speculation that Barack Obama may reverse course and decide to support such a resolution at the Security Council before his term ends on January 20.

If Barack Obama betrays Israel at the United Nations between now and January 20t it will be one of the most prophetically significant events that we have ever seen, and the consequences for this nation (and for the rest of the world) will be severe.

As you can see from the U.N. General Assembly resolutions discussed above, there is a global consensus that the land of Israel should be divided, and the only one standing in the way right now is Barack Obama.

Let us hope he doesn't decide to do something extremely foolish before handing over the reins to Donald Trump in late January. {eoa}