

#2015 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 274, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (xviii), *The Woodhead Commission’s report: 1938 - Woodhead Commission***

*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) “In **THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN**, when rebels have become completely wicked, A [competing] **STERN-FACED KING** [represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany through the event of Kristallnacht, **November 9-10-11, 1938**, which can be considered a beginning to the Holocaust], *a master of intrigue, will arise.**

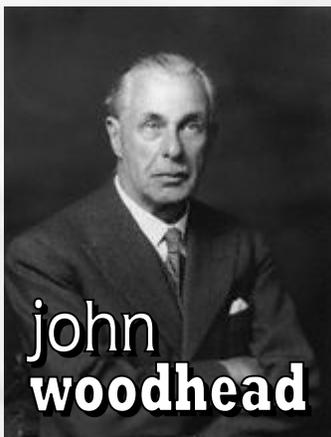


Key Understanding: Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938. On November 9, 1938, the date that Kristallnacht would erupt in Nazi Germany, instantly stimulating the desire in even more Jews to exodus en masse from Germany to the land of Palestine, the Woodhead Commission in Great Britain issued its report regarding the partition of Palestine between the Jews and Arabs, which would lead to the British policy of restricting Jewish emigration to Palestine.

1938 - Woodhead Commission. We are going through **Palestine history**, spanning the subjects of 1900 - Zionism through 1938 - Woodhead Commission (immediately followed by 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration). This Unsealing encompasses . . .

Palestine history: 1938 - Woodhead Commission

The Woodhead Commission was established in 1938 in the British Mandate of Palestine after the Peel Commission failed to achieve a resolution to the Arab Revolt and after the rejection of its recommendations by the three major parties involved in the conflict: Zionist Jews, Palestinian Arabs, and the British government.



The Woodhead Commission was intended to “examine the Peel Commission plan in detail and to recommend an actual partition plan”; in some views, its purpose was to absolve Great Britain of its responsibilities in Palestine so that it could focus its attention on the growing threat in Europe.

The commission was headed by Sir John Woodhead, who was charged with identifying the circumstances leading to the failure of the Peel Commission. He was instructed to reject the Peel Commission’s findings and to attempt to placate the Arab side in the argument, since they constituted a majority in the country.

The members of the commission arrived in Palestine in 1938 to research the problems there. In their report, they proposed two separate plans for the partition of Palestine into two states and a British Mandatory Zone, “Plan B” and “Plan C” (“Plan A” having been that of the Peel Commission). The majority of the commission supported Plan C, which recommended:

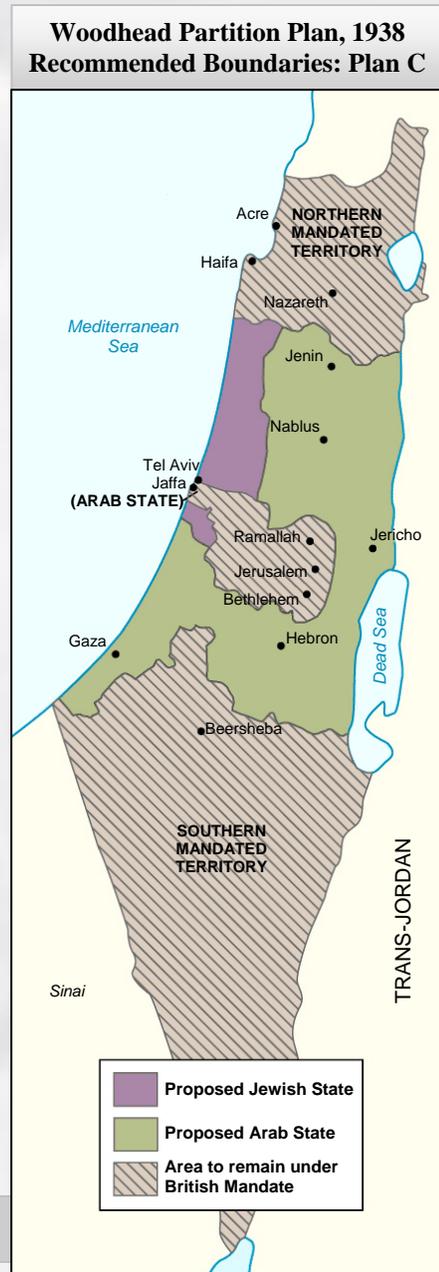
A Jewish state of only 1,250 sq. km., less than 5% of the total area of Palestine, which would consist of just a coastal strip of land, no more than twenty kilometers in width. It would extend from the town of Rehovot to Kibbutz Nachsholim, adjacent to the town of Zichron Yaakov.

An Arab state occupying most of the remaining territory of central Palestine, south of a line extending across from the northern edge of the Jewish state, and north of a line running approximately from the south end of the Dead Sea to Gaza.

The remainder of the territory of Palestine (south of the Gaza-Dead Sea line; north of the Jewish and Arab states; and an enclave around Jerusalem) was to remain a British Mandatory Zone.

The Jews of Palestine were sharply opposed to the findings, leading to the commission’s failure. Consequently, Britain invited the parties to London in 1939 to participate in a third attempt to resolve the crisis, the St. James Conference (also known as the Round Table Conference of 1939), to investigate the results of the Peel Commission of 1937. The recommendations were eventually rejected by both Zionists and Palestinian Arabs.

Source: *Palestine Partitiion Report (Woodhead Report) 1938*, London: HMSO



The Woodhead Commission was sent to Palestine to recommend the best possible boundaries in the event of the partition of Palestine. The commission expressed reservations about the feasibility of partition per se. The boundaries drawn in Plan C were considered the best possible to meet the objectives of separating the Jewish and Arab communities.

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