

#2017 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 276, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (xx), After the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration**

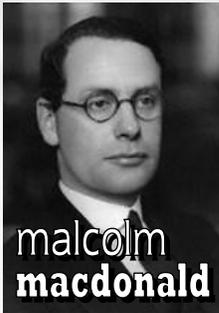
*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) “In THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN, when rebels have become completely wicked, A [competing] STERN-FACED KING [represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany through the event of Kristallnacht, November 9-10-11, 1938, which can be considered a beginning to the Holocaust], *a master of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



Key Understanding #1: 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.

1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration. 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: 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration



The White Paper of 1939, also known as the MacDonal White Paper after Malcolm MacDonal, the British Colonial Secretary who presided over it, was a policy paper issued by the British government under Neville Chamberlain in which the idea of partitioning the [British] Mandate for Palestine was abandoned in favor of an independent Palestine governed jointly by Arabs and Jews.



Jewish immigration

Previous White Papers had stated that the 1917 Balfour Declaration was not a British endorsement of actual Jewish statehood in Palestine.

In January 1938, the Woodhead Commission had been established to explore ways to implement the recommendations made earlier by the Peel Commission. The report of the Woodhead Commission was published on

November 9, 1938. The idea of partition was upheld, but the proposed Jewish state was to be substantially smaller, receiving only the coastal plain.

In February 1939, the St. James Conference (also known as the Round Table Conference of 1939) convened in London; since the Arab delegation refused to formally meet with its Jewish counterpart or to recognize it, proposals were presented by the British government separately to the two parties, who however were not able to agree to any of them. The conference ended on March 17 having made no progress.

The White Paper was bitterly opposed by the Jews in Palestine. In terms of the status quo, the White Paper was a significant defeat for the Jewish side. The White Paper inevitably brought tensions over immigration, escalating in the years at the end of World War II.

The Arab Higher Committee, which represented the Palestinian Arabs, also rejected the White Paper. They argued that the independence of the new Palestine Government was illusory, as the Jews could prevent its functioning by withholding participation, and in any case real authority would still be in the hands of British officials. The limitations on Jewish immigration were also held to be insufficient, as there was no guarantee immigration would not resume after five years. In place of the policy enunciated in the White Paper, the Arab Higher Committee called for “a complete and final prohibition” of Jewish immigration and a repudiation of the Jewish national home policy altogether.



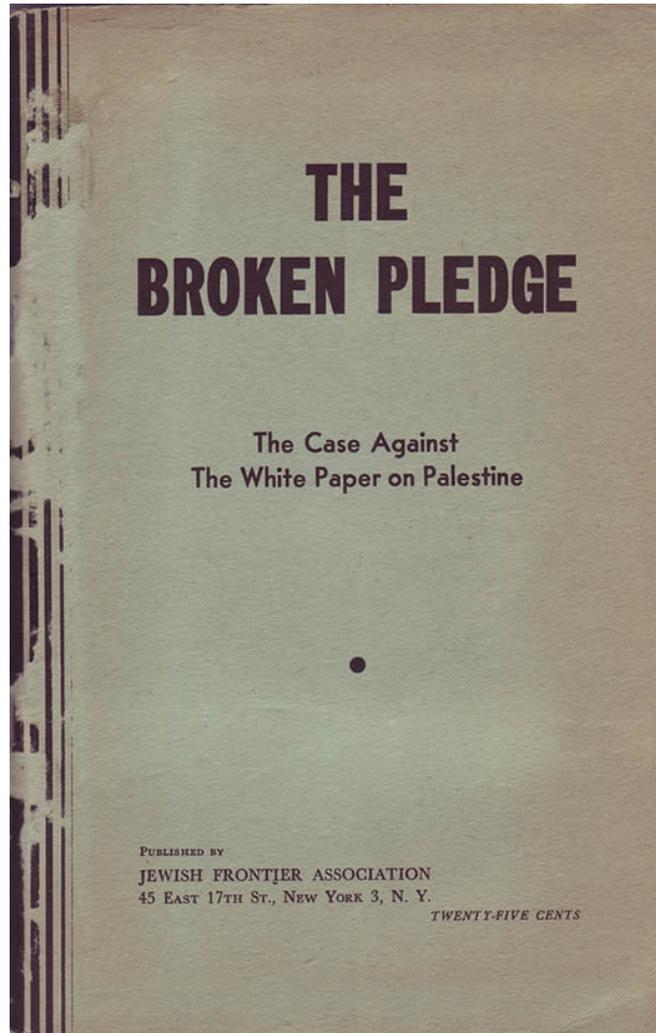
Aliyah Bet (“illegal” immigration) ship “Tiger Hill,” carrying Jewish refugees from Europe, lands in Tel Aviv, Palestine, September 1, 1939. Jewish residents of Palestine greet the ship.

Key Understanding #2: *The British White Paper of 1939 restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine. The White Paper of 1939, also known as the MacDonal White Paper after Malcolm MacDonal, the British Colonial Secretary who presided over it, was a policy paper issued by the British government under Neville Chamberlain in which the idea of partitioning the Mandate for Palestine was abandoned in favor of creating an independent Palestine governed by Palestinian Arabs and Jews in proportion to their population numbers by 1949. A limit of 75,000 Jewish immigrants was set for the five-year period of 1940-1944, consisting of a regular yearly quota of 10,000, and a supplementary quota of 25,000, spread out over the same period, to cover refugee emergencies. After this cut-off date, further immigration would depend on the permission of the Arab majority. Restrictions were also placed on the rights of Jews to buy land from Arabs.*

Here is #2017–Doc 1, about **the British White Paper of 1939**. We have included this article not for the purposes of suggested reading, but for the purposes of reference as to the details of the British White Paper of 1939.

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