

#2002 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 261, Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (v), The St. James Conference and British White Paper of 1939

*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) "In **THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN**, when rebels have become completely wicked, **A STERN-FACED KING** [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: *The St. James Conference of 1939 led to the British White Paper of 1939, restricting Jewish emigration to Palestine. 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. The Woodhead Commission report would lead to the St. James Conference (1939), at which were formulated British policies that were stated formally in what is known as the British White Paper of 1939, which restricted Jewish emigration to Palestine.*

St. James Conference (1939). After having reviewed the results of the Woodhead Commission, reported on November 9, 1938, the British government decided to further investigate possible solutions to the problems in Palestine. To that end, the British called for a conference of Arabs and Jews to discuss various scenarios. The St. James Conference, also known as the Round Table Conference of 1939, brought together Arab and Jewish delegations, each with their own internal differences.



The St. James Conference (1939) convened at St. James’s Palace in London to consider the future of Palestine.

On the Jewish side, both Zionist and non-Zionist groups within the Jewish Agency organized under the leadership of Chaim Weizmann. The Arabs were led by the mufti Hajj Amin al-Husseini, and included the more moderate party of the well-known al-Nashashibi family. In addition to the Arabs of Palestine, the Arabs of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, and Yemen were also represented.

From the start, the conference was fraught with difficulties. The Arab delegates refused to meet directly and formally with the Jewish representatives, since they did not recognize the legitimacy of the Jewish Agency. As a result, the British were forced to negotiate with each delegation individually.

British proposals at the conference were met with resistance on both sides. Since no agreement was reached, the British formed their own policy. As they had suggested at the conference, only 75,000 Jews would be allowed to immigrate over a period of five years. This quota would be filled to capacity only if economic conditions permitted it. Another provision authorized the regulation of further land purchases in Palestine by Jews.

These policies were stated formally in what is known as the **British White Paper of 1939**, resulting in a storm of protests by Zionists throughout the world. [The source is the Jewish Virtual Library.]

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