

#2010 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 269, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (xiii), *Toward the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1920 - San Remo Conference***

*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: 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.

1920 - San Remo Conference. We are going through **Palestine history** spanning the categories of 1900 - Zionism through the Woodhead Commission (immediately followed by Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration). This Unsealing encompasses . . .

Palestine history – 1920 - San Remo Conference

The San Remo conference was an international meeting held in Sanremo, Italy, from 19-26 April 1920. In it, the post-World War I Allied Supreme Council determined the allocation of Class “A” League of Nations mandates for administration of the former Ottoman-ruled lands of the Middle East by the victorious powers. The decisions of the conference mainly just confirmed (e.g. concerning Palestine) those of the First Conference of London (February 1920). Britain received the mandate for Palestine and Iraq, while France gained control of Syria, including present-day Lebanon. The boundaries of all these territories were left unspecified, to “be determined by the Principal Allied Powers” subsequently, and were in fact not completely finalized until four years later. To enforce its mandate, France subsequently intervened militarily at the Battle of Maysalun to depose the nationalist Arab government which King Faisal had meanwhile established in Damascus.

The conference broadly reaffirmed the terms of the Anglo-French Sykes-Picot Agreement of 16 May 1916 for the region’s partition and the Balfour Declaration of 2 November 1917, under which the British government had undertaken to favour the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. The conference’s decisions were embodied in the stillborn Treaty of Sèvres (Section VII, Art 94-97). As Turkey rejected this treaty, the conference’s decisions were only finally confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on 24 July 1922 and the 1924 Treaty of Lausanne.

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