

*"Jewish settlement in Palestine would only be allowed so far as would be consistent with the political and economic freedom of the Arab populations."*

Even more reassuring was Britain's statement on February 8, 1918, that she and her allies...

*"...are determined to stand by the Arab peoples in their struggle for the establishment of an Arab world in which law shall replace Ottoman injustice, and in which unity shall prevail over the rivalries artificially provoked by the policy of Turkish officials. His Majesty's Government re-affirm their former pledge in regard to the liberation of the Arab peoples."*

Other statements were made by Allied statesmen such as Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, both of whom gave assurance that Arabs then under Turkish rule would be given the privilege of autonomous development.

On November 7, 1918, an Anglo-French declaration was circulated in the Near East which defined...

*"The goal of the Allies in the Eastern campaign as the complete and final liberation of the peoples oppressed by the Turks, and the establishment of national governments and administrations deriving authority from the free initiative and choice of the populations."*

I have taken the space to make these quotes, as I feel the Arab viewpoint has practically always been obscured by the Balfour Declaration due to the wider publicity of the latter in the United States and Great Britain. It is because of these statements or promises to the Arabs that they feel towards our governments as they do today.

There is little wonder that they have lost faith in the Western governments, even though Great Britain has tried to solve the problem of her conflicting promises.

The peace settlement after World War I failed to satisfy the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nationalists, as mandatory rule was given to France and Great Britain over most of the Arab world. But the idea back of the mandates was that eventually those countries should have free, independent governments.

Now let me pass over the years between World War I and World War II, by saying that there was a slow but certain struggle by the Arabs toward their goal of independence and freedom from foreign rule. And during World War II or immediately afterwards the independence of most of the Arabs was realized. The Arab League was formed, which is now composed of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Palestine has not been able to join, because she does not as yet represent an indigenous government.