LEWIS, MICHAEL

In reply please
refer to: 85

FEB 14 1944

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of February 8, 1944, enclosing a memorandum on the Industrialization of Palestine.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director

Mr. Michael Lewis,
34-58 74th Street,
Jackson Heights, L. I.,
New York.

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M. Lewis
34-58 74th Street
Jackson Heights, L.I.
February 8, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am confident that in your effort to rescue the tortured Jews in Europe, Palestine will receive the most attention as a country which is capable of absorbing millions of Jews.

May I take this opportunity to bring to your attention the enclosed memorandum entitled:-

"INDUSTRIALIZATION OF PALESTINE- PROBLEM OF PROSPERITY FOR FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE IN MIDDLE EAST"

ADD. 1. PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR PALESTINE'S HYDROELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

ADD. 2. PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF PALESTINE'S WATER ECONOMY AND SETTLEMENTS POSSIBILITIES

ADD. 3. PALESTINE'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE GLOBAL AIR - ROUTES AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

ADD. 4. A SUGGESTION FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM

ADD. 5. POSSIBLE RESOURCES FOR PALESTINE'S REHABILITATION

ADD. 6. THE JEWISH PALESTINE COUNTRY OF A NATIONAL CAPITALISM

If you so desire I would be glad to give you further details.

Sincerely,
Mike Lewis
MICHAEL LEWIS
Dipl. Eng. and Economist

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MEMORANDUM

"INDUSTRIALIZATION OF PALESTINE -
PROSPERITY FOR FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE IN MIDDLE EAST"

ADD. 1. PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR PALESTINE'S HYDROELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION PAGES 6 - 10

ADD. 2. PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF PALESTINE'S WATER ECONOMY AND SETTLEMENTS POSSIBILITIES PAGES 11 - 14

ADD. 3. PALESTINE'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE GLOBAL AIR - ROUTES AND THE SUEZ CANAL PAGE 15

ADD. 4. A SUGGESTION FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM PAGES 16 - 17

ADD. 5. POSSIBLE RESOURCES FOR PALESTINE'S REHABILITATION PAGES 18 - 19

ADD. 6. THE JEWISH PALESTINE COUNTRY OF A NATIONAL CAPITALISM PAGE 20

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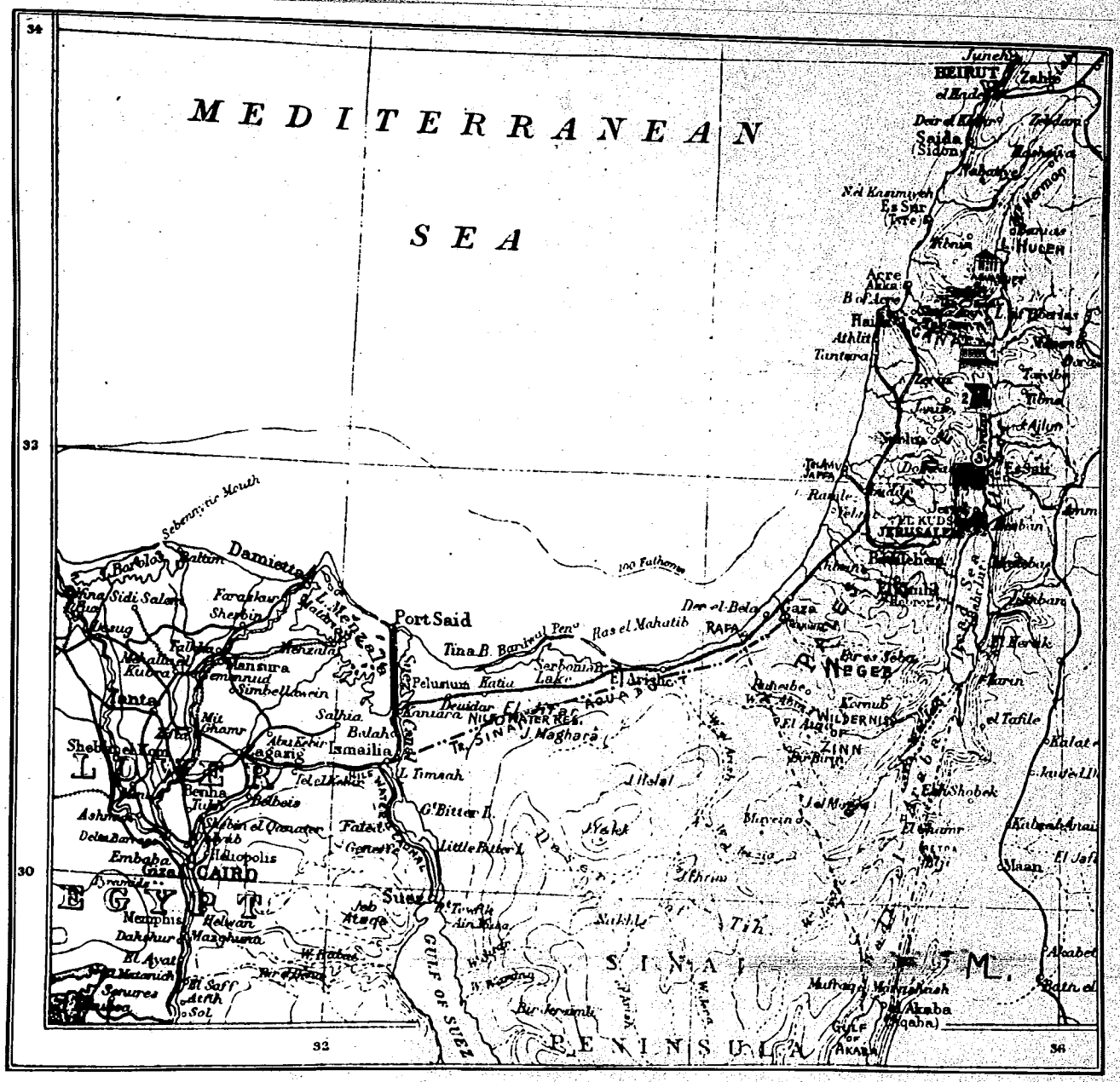
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SINAI
PENINSULA
GULF OF SUEZ
GULF OF AKABA
Aqaba
Maan
Kalat el Hsa
Kubeh
Ma'an
Ras el Nakeb
Kornub
WILDERNESS OF ZIN
Bir Rafa
Bir Sahara
Bir Ghafgafa
Bir Hasana
Bir Jeramli
Mushrafa
Mitla
Ismailia
Tel el Kebir
Abu Kebir
Belbeis
Zagazig
Mansura
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Damietta
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Cairo
Heliopolis
Giza
Embaba
Benha
Memphis
Helwan

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Jackson Heights, L.I.
New York.

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The agricultural methods were handed down for centuries and in many regions remained the same for thousand years. The small agricultural production and the impossibility for the majority of the population to make a living in other ways, are the reasons for the poverty and the unpretentiousness of the people. The same factors are the cause for the small part these nations played in world commerce.

WORLD COMMERCE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES
IN MILLION U. S. A. Dollars

COUNTRY	IMPORT 1935	IMPORT 1936	IMPORT 1937	EXPORT 1935	EXPORT 1936	EXPORT 1937	TOTAL TURNOVER 1935	TOTAL TURNOVER 1936	TOTAL TURNOVER 1937
GREECE	100.5	112	143	68.8	69.6	90	167.3	181.6	233
TURKEY	69.5	73.3	90.3	76	93	109.2	145.5	166.3	199.5
EGYPT	158.5	157.5	192.	176.3	171	198.5	334.8	328.5	390.5
PALESTINE	85.7	66	75.2	20.4	18.0	27.7	106.1	84	102.9
SYRIA, LIBANON & SANSCHAK	38.4	34.8	40.8	15.4	20.4	21.2	53.8	55.2	62
TOTAL	452.6	443.6	541.3	354.9	372	446.6	807.5	815.6	987.9
WORLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	38840	42240	52200
EUROPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	21000	22280	27240

Consequently, the part of the five enumerated countries in world commerce was 2,22% in 1935, and 2.08% in 1936, and 2.08% in 1937. The corresponding part Europe's in the world commerce in the same years was 54.1%, 52.8%, and 52.2%. How small these countries' part in world commerce per capita is, is shown in the following table:

IMPORT AND EXPORT PER CAPITA IN U.S.A. Dollars.

COUNTRY	IMPORT 1936	IMPORT 1937	EXPORT 1936	EXPORT 1937
GREECE	16.00	20.40	10	12.80
TURKEY	4.40	5.60	5.60	6.80
EGYPT	10.00	12.40	11.20	12.80
SYRIA & LIBANON	10.40	11.60	6.00	6.00
PALESTINE, total	50.40	54.40	13.60	20.80
Palestine, Jews	123.00	143.75	34.25	51.75
Palestine, non Jews	19.75	22.35	8.65	12.65
DANEMARK	85.20	96.40	78.40	90.40
FRANCE	36.80	40.80	22.40	23.20
GREAT BRITAIN	82.40	99.20	46.40	54.40
NETHERLANDS	76.40	98.80	56.00	73.20
SWEDEN	66.40	86.00	61.60	80.80
SWITZERLAND	90.80	98.40	63.20	70.00
BELGIUM & LUXEMBURG	83.20	106.00	76.40	98.80

In this table the part in world commerce of the Jewish and non-Jewish population in Palestine has been given separately. We must underline the fact that the per-capita import of the Jewish population in Palestine shows the highest figures, higher actually as the per-capita import in Danemark, France, Britain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxemburg, i.e. the civilized countries of Europe with the highest standard of living. The maximum receiving capacity of the Jewish population in Palestine was not only concentrated on finished and half-finished goods from industrial countries but also concerned food products from the neighboring countries.

During the six year period of 1934 to 1939 the total import to Palestine from these four neighbours amounted to $ 64,960,500. The Export from Palestine in the corresponding period $ 14,617,100. Consequently the foreign commerce deficit was $ 50,343,400. This amount was received by these countries in gold funds for which they could buy goods in Germany.

In none of these counties of the Middle East was it possible to found an industry and an industrial population which could consume the surplus agricultural products, because in all these countries is no coal. Only Turkey of all the Middle East countries is producing small quantities of coal. (in 1937 - 2,307,000 metric tons of stone coal), and Greece produces about 100,000 tons of soft coal. Therefore, even though Turkey, Greece and all the islands in the Aegean sea including Crete and Cypern, have large deposits of metals and minerals, it was impossible to develop an industry there. Turkey possesses more than 1000 rich deposits, the smallest part of which are producing, and Greece and the islands as well have more deposits, where production was started and discontinued because lack of a market. In these deposits are found iron, magan, lead, zinc, nickel bauxite, pyrolosit, chrome, magnesite, copper ore, sulphur gravel etc.

In spite of the fact that many of these deposits are situated on the sea shore and could be mined by the simplest methods, they had to be neglected. It is also favourable that there are mountain-formations and the ore deposits can be opened by tunnels and open air constructions. It is not necessary to provide an artificial drainage system as the water flows down through natural falls and thus makes possible to work in tunnels and gallories.

The mining was discontinued because their is no domestic coal at disposal and no industry could be devellopod with coal imported from Northern Europe. The Export of Ore is also unconomical, although the domestic wages are very cheap. The larger part of these deposits, except chrome and bauxite, cannot compete with the price of the Spanish or Swedish ores, because of the long and expensive transportation.

The electrification of Palestine through the use of the waterfall of the Mediterranean sea water to the dead sea and other depression in Palestine and the consequent production of billions of KWH of cheap electricity would facilitate the fabrication of many ore deposits in Palestine. Many industrial and agricultural raw materials which - due to the inferior quality and expensive transportation cost - cannot compete on the world market, could be refined in Palestine. Therefore many of these raw materials which today have to be neglected will gain in value to the human race. They will be refined in their own economic system and used by the primitive population.

Addendum I

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR PALESTINE'S HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Nature has not provided Palestine with coal and ore, and there are small traces of crude oil which so far have been neglected. During the million of years nature failed to accumulate riches in the interior of Palestine, which men could now - like other countries use to build up industry and labor. However, in Palestine the unlimited power of the sun works for the country now and for an indefinite future time, by evaporating by evaporating water from Palestine's Depression. It is up to men to convert into power the immense labor of the sun, which will continue long after the coal and crude oil of other countries have been exhausted.

1. DEAD SEA: The largest natural depression, the dead Sea, comprises an area of 405 sq. miles, or 259200 acres. Its level lies at present 1293 ft below the level of the Mediterranean. A few decades ago the difference of level was only 1285 ft. However since the water-balance of the Dead Sea has been disturbed, as more water evaporated than flowed into it, the level was lowered by 7 ft. The Dead Sea is in a process of slowly drying out, and if the "drying" cannot be stopped its area will diminish about 80 sq. miles in the near future, as the southern part now only has a water depth of 6 to 16 feet. The evaporation of the Dead Sea surface takes place on an average of about 87 " per year, i.e., there is an evaporation of 3/8 " per day during 165 summer days and an average of 1/8" per day during the 200 winter days. Consequently, the average yearly evaporation of the Dead Sea is 1,879,200 acre feet.

In order not to upset the present water balance of the Dead Sea it is necessary to provide about 1,800,000 acre ft of water from various sources, whereby the remaining 79,200 acre ft are supplied by rain-water. The yearly average of rain during 37 years amounted to less than 4", exactly 3 1/2. The shutting off of these water resources which are valuable sweet water, (naturally except the rain water) and their replacement by salt water from the Mediterranean will make possible the generation of electrical power. The use of the fall of 1293 ft which form the difference of levels between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, of 1,800,000 acre ft of water, which evaporate yearly from the Dead Sea, will be the cause of generation of large quantities of electrical power.

The water of the Mediterranean being unlimited, and the quantity of disposable water being immense, the generation of elecricity will not be limited as it is in all other hydro-electric power plants in the world due to limited water supplies. Only the process of evaporation through the sun will mark the limit. In this unique case we will not have to deal with water storage and not have to consider seasonal water differences.

The water of the Mediterranean will have to be lead through a canal and several succeeding hydro-power plants at various dams. The Esdraslon (Emek Jisroel) will be the cheapest and best way for it. Here we find the extremely flat connection between the Mediterranean and the valley of the Jordan, as its highest point lies only 160 ft above the Mediterranean level. This is also the shortest connection. Distance by air is only 30 miles.

2. VALLEY OF THE JORDAN: The way of the salt water canal from the east end of the Emek Israel to the Dead Sea will send the Mediterranean water through the Jordan Valley. The whole valley is about 60 mil long and yet its north end is about 700 ft and the south end about 12 ft. below the sea level of the Mediterranean. In the 65 mls from the Lake of Galilea to the dead Sea the descent of the Jordan is 610 ft. The valley of the Jordan never seem to have been a populous place tho some towns were built in it. About 3000 Jews and 3500 Arabs make up the entire population of the whole valley. In order to use the Jordan valley for the conduct of the saltwater into the Dead Sea, the sweet water economy of the Huleh Sea, Galilea Sea and the Jordan must be reorganized. First, the Jordan must be prevented from flowing any longer into the Galilea sea. The Huleh Sea in which the Jordan enters as soon as it reaches Palestine soil should be made a storage basin for the Jordan waters and therefore the Jordan river would end in this Huleh Sea. The Huleh Sea is situated above the Mediterranean sea level, and its waters must be prevented from falling to the Galilea Sea which lies already 682 feet below the Mediterranean level, in order to be pumped into the coastal plains. The water of the Jarmuck river will also be blocked from flowing into the Dead Sea and will be collected i the reservoir of the existing electrical power plant and also be pumpe into the coastal plains. These measures are necessary for 2 reasons: 1. The sweet water must not flow unnecessarily into the Dead Sea, solely to keep up its water balance. The sweet water of the Jordan and Jarmuck must be used for irrigation, for industry and for human needs in order to fight the water shortage in Palestine. 2. The Valley of th Jordan from the mouth of the Jarmuck, where it enters the Jordan, to t north end of the Dead Sea, must be changed into artificial lakes, whic will provide the salt water for the Dead Sea and also will be subject to evaporation. For that reason the fall of the Jordan Valley must be used in three or more steps and must be separated by 3 or more dams which will form lakes in various heights below the Mediterranean sea level, and the total surface of which may be about 400 sq. miles. This This total surface of 250,000 acres will make possible and additional yearly evaporation of about 1,600,000 acres ft. and will effect a yearly evaporation of 3,400,000 acre ft., together with the Dead Sea. Besi this, there will be a single production of billions of KWH until these lakes will be filled with water.

3. GALILEA SEA: Galilea Sea is 13-1/2 miles long and 7-1/2 miles wide and its greatest depth is 160 feet. The surface is 64 sq.miles, or abo 41.000 acres. Galilea Sea is the only large sweet water lake in the world which is situated below sea level, and which is 682 feet. Its sweet water reserve is from 4 to 5 million acre ft and pumped into the coastal plain will assure the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of a of soil for several years. Therefore its water must be pumped into a n built reservoir in the coastal area in order to form the sweet water storage. The large amount of electrical power which is hereto needed will be largely won, because after pumping out of thesweet water, the basin of the Galilea Sea will be filled with mediterranean water and i fall of 682 feet will be used for producing electrical power. Hereby a new evaporation surface will be created, which instead of 75% of sweet water will evaporate the same amount of salt water, thus adding additi nal 255 00 acr.ft. to the evaporating areas of the Dead Sea and Jordan Valley. Through this measure Palestine's yearly water economy will be saved more than 200,000 acre feet yearly, which can be supplied to its soils instead of being evaporated from the Galilea Sea as is now the case.

4. There are two more depressions which can be used for the evaporation of salt water and can be made a reserve for the future.

USE OF PALESTINE'S ELECTRICAL POWER!

1. Reorganisation of Palestine's Water Economy: In the 1. place the cheap electr. power will serve to reorganize Palestine's water econo

A. The water of the Jordan which will find its end in the Huleh Lake will h ve to be pumped constantly into the coastal water terminal. The loss of energy will not be large as the Huleh Lake is situate above the Mediterranean sea level.

B. The water of the Jarmuck river will also be constantly pumped int the same or second coastal terminal. In this case the loss of energy will already be much greater as the jarmuck is situated about 700 feet below the Mediterrean sea level.

C. There will be required a large amount of power for the pumping over of the water of the Galilea Sea for several years as it lies 682 ft. below the Mediterranean and in addition is 160 feetdeep. However this is not a constant requirement and the greater part of it will be regained after the Galilean Sea will be filled with salt water.

D. A large and constant energy supply will be necessary for the wat of the Niles about which we will speak in Addendum II.- The Trans-Sinai Aquaduct will irrigate southern Palestine and will eliminate the lack of water in the Negeb.

2. Prospects for Palestine's Industrialization: Secondly there will requirements which will arise through industrialization of the count A tremendous amount of electrical power will be needed for the explo ation of the salt riches of the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea water contai

1300 million tons of Potash (K_2o) worth about 70 billion $.
853 million tons of Bromine(Br_2) worth about 260 billion $.
22,000 million tons of Magnesium-chlor ($mgCl_2$) worth 825 billion $.

In order to explore these immense riches and to bring it to the work market, there will be needed large amounts of elecrical power for th fabrication and transportation to the respective ports. Only cheap elecrical energy will make it possible to bring to the world market immense riches of salt in the Dead Sea. The proper exploitation of t possibility would not only provide work for many thousands, but it would also give the foundationfor Palestine's economy by covering th largest part of its imports, thus equalizing the main part of its economic balance.

In addition to the lack of electrical energy, the transportation difficultiesare hindering the exploitation of salt supplies . As is wellknown, it is necessary to transport by trucks the production from a depth of about 1300 ft. below sea level to the railway which lies about 2500 feet above sea level. Naturally these transportation diff culties impede the competition.

The construction of salt water artificial lakes in the Jordan Valle and the Emek Israel salt water canal will provide a water transport-ation way of about 100 miles directly from Dead Sea to port of Haifa The waterway will reduce the transportation-cost considerably althou there will still remain the necessity of overcoming a diff rence in height of 1300 feet. The cheap electrical energy will bring easily help for the solution of this problem.

The hydro-electric power plant of Palestine with a production of bill of KWH will not only develop the riches of the Dead Sea and other domestic possibilities, but they will give Palestine a leading role the economic system of the Eastern Mediterranean. Through the cheap electrical energy Palestine will become a magnet for raw materials a supplier of finished goods in a territory where about 50 million will live, and without coal-mines which usually base large industry.

ADDENDUM II

PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF PALESTINE'S WATER ECONOMY & SETTLEMENT POSSIBILITIES

Water resources and needs: The success of Palestine's agriculture depends on the possibility of economical irrigation. The Jewish settlers realized the indispensability of irrigation and succeeded in artificially irrigating about 200,000 dunam, or more, of the Jewish property in Palestine, which is over 1,500,000 dunam. The results achieved are beyond comparison and have brought them almost quintuple value of agricultural products per person compared with the Arab sections.

The average annual rainfall in Palestine is about 21", ranges as be

In Jerusalem	the	average	of 84	years	is	about	26 "
In Tel Aviv	"	"	" 27	"	"	"	21 1/2 "
In Haifa	"	"	" 20	"	"	"	25 1/2 "
In Gaza	"	"	" 37	"	"	"	14 1/2 "
In Beresheba	"	"	" 37	"	"	"	9 "
In Jericho	"	"	" 9	"	"	"	4 3/4 "
In Beisan	"	"	" 6	"	"	"	10 3/4 "

Even these low averages which are much too small to support existin agriculture or urban developments, are not dependable. In addition the precipitation occurs in winter when least useful to growing cr and in many places the entire rain falls outside the growing season Consequently, the Arab crops were miserable and hardly gave a bare living to the painfully poor fellach.

The irrigation is now completely based on water out of the ground. The use of the open waters, which are created by the Jordan system, together with the Huleh and Galilee lakes and the Jarmuck river, h been neglected. The costly water of this system flows to the Dead S and prevents its drying up. Of course the fall of the Jordan is be used to produce small quantities of electricity. But this costly d ling with the watersupply is irresponsible. At the present time the underground waterbasins are filled by accumulations of prehistoric times. What if the rate of extraction will become too great for Mo Nature and the underground water levels fall and consequently, th precious humus dries and with it the various strata of ground unde

It is a generally known fact that the level of the Dead Sea is fall ing. It is evident that it is slowly drying out because the balanc of its water economy is disturbed, and we are to assume that the irrigation is the cause of the drying of the Dead Sea. Therefore, the devellopment of irrigation through underground water can be co nued only in a very careful manner. This makes it necessary to go outside the local drainage basins for water supply in order to pre vent exhaustion. The import of water into the coastal area will no only make it possible to use the underground water resources for additional supply, it will generally lift the level of underground waters and thus improve the wateeconomy of Humus and soil. We m also assume that the sinking of the Jordan valley and other depres ions will cause climate changes and possibly the larger evaporatio cause larger precipitations. Palestine lacks water more than soil the possibility of further Jewish settlements depends upon the amo of water which is available for irrigation.

With reference to the water import into the coastal area we must make different proposals for North- and South-Palestine.

North Palestine Proposal

For the irrigation of North Palestine we must consider the Jordan and the Jarmuck river with their large water reservoirs, Lake Huleh and the Galilea Sea, as natural resources. In order to use the water for the requirements of the coastal area, a terminal water reservoir must be built in addition to construction of distribution facilities. This reservoir will receive the water from the Jordan which fills Lake Huleh as well as the water from the Jarmuck River.

The Huleh lake is 230 ft above the Mediterranean and it would not require a large quantity of electrical energy to pump the water into the terminal reservoir in the coastal area. However, it will require a larger quantity of electricity to pump the water of the Jarmuck into the same or a second reservoir, because the Jarmuck mouth is at pres 710 ft. below the Mediterranean level. It will be necessary to pump the water of the Jarmuck about 1000 ft. to reach the terminal reserv Jordan and Jarmuck water are constant supply sources. However, as th Galilea Sea loses the Jordan water supply, it will be a source for single supply, which may be estimated to be more than 4 million acre With part of this water it will be possible to fill the coastal terminal reservoir. The balance of this water, over a period of 6-8 years until the Galilean Sea water has been used, will be an added supply approx. 500,000 acre-ft per year, which will release some of the existing wells, now used for irrigation and will save underground water

As the Galilea Sea is 682 ft below the Mediterranean Sea level and i greatest depth is 160 ft, there will be needed large quantities of electricity for pumping. However, 80% of this will be obtained when the reservoir of the Galilea Sea after being emptied of the sweet water, will be filled with salt water from the mediterranean, whereb the power of the falling water will be devoted to the future hydro-electric power plant at the Galilea Sea.

With the exchange of sweet water of the Galilean Sea for Mediterranean salt water, there will arise a fishing problem. The Palestine coast is very poor as far as fish is concerned and therefore the fish of the Galilea Sea is an important factor in feeding the people. They need a great deal of fish because there is very little meat suitable for either the Jewish or the Moslem population.

On the other hand it would be possible to open a new fishing area for the fishers in Akaba Gulf, a small part of which belongs to Palestine. This gulf simply teems with fish and includes the grey and red mullet, the sea bream, species of haring, various types of mackerel, small oysters, the langoustes, and the crawfish. The Arab fishermen cannot take advantage of these riches because they lack the proper market, and they do not have any canning or cooling facilities. If there will be a resettlement of the few hundred fishermen from the Galelea Sea to the Palestinean coast of Akaba Gulf, and the construction of a cooling plant and a canning factory, this will not only solve the problem of providing Palestine with the necessary fish-products, but it will also guaranty a fair living for the Galilean fishermen. However we must not forget that the problem of transportation must be solved in connection with this situation.

South Palestine Proposal.

The Southern portion of Palestine, also known as the Negeb is almo depopulated. The Wadi el Ghuszeh, the Wadi el Seba and a straight line across to Beersheba, and then down to the South end of the D Sea divide Palestine in the northern and southern portion. In the East, from the South end of the Dead Sea down to the Gulf of Akab runs the Transjordanian frontier. From the Gulf of Akaba to the Me terranean (near Rafa), runs the Sinai Frontier, and only about 25 from the Egyptian (Sinai) border to South of Gaza are formed by the Mediterranean coast.

The Negeb, which lack water more than soil, includes 4856 sq.miles (district Beersheba) or 47.8 % of the total area of Palestine which amounts to 10160 sq.miles. This area, almost half of entire Palesti was inhabited by 51,505 persons only in 1938, or 10.6 persons per sq.mile, while the remaining part of Palestine, comprising 5304 sq. or 52.2 % of the total territory was inhabited by 1,384,203 person or 261 persons per square mile at the same time.

It is remarkable to note that the population of Negeb(distr. Beers sheba) diminished from 73,464 to 51,505 persons fromm 1922 to 1938 a diminuation of almost 1/3 of its population within 16 years. On t other hand, the population of other parts of Palestine more than doubled in the same 16 years: from 683,718 to 1,384,203 persons. Ev the Non-Jewish population in this area increased in this period fro 594,794 to 964,443 or by 62-1/2 %.

Out of 51,505 people of the district of Beersheba, about 30,000 are settled inhabitants, living in small towns and villages. The remain 21,000, some of whom are real Bedouins, are nomades in the very sen of the word. If any-one ever doubts Palmers opinion, who knew them well and stated that they are really "FATHER of the Desert" and not "SON of the Desert", he has but to look at the central part of Nege

Wilderness of Zin: In the central Negeb, known as the "Wilderness o Zin", you come to remains of an intensive Roman settlement, which c prises 6 larger towns that accomodated from 5 to 10,000 persons eac namely, El Auja, Esbeita, Khalasa, Rahieba, Abda, and Kutnub. At present, however, there are only about 1000 persons living in this large area. As is always the case when the Bedouin nomad gets the upper hand, a general stagnation sets in, and the whole area deteri rates rapidly to its desert status. But the Wilderness os Zin is no a desert, and with today's ordinary farming methods, this large are could easily be made as fertile as it ever was. If the old Roman ir gation system would be reconstructed, at least 1 million acres of s could be recoveredand room for 100,000 families of industrious farm The Bedouin himself, however, works only about 10 days of the year is so thoroughly satisfied with the system employed by his ancester of 1000 years ago, that he shuns any change that savours of moderne and therefore, it is hopeless to get him interested in new methods.

Shefelah of the Negeb: The west part of the Negeb, between the Med terranean coast and the Wilderness of Zin is known as Shefelah of t Negeb, and spreads out to a width of about 25 miles. The coastal be from the Sinai frontier to the Wadi el Guzzeh is a very light sandy loam and water can be found at depths of about 100 feet. East of th you find a vast clay loam plain near the mountains, suitable for pasture and even for cultivation, on which the Arabs grow their gra crop barlay. The average of the very poor crop is 8 to 10 bushels p acre in 5 years. The subsoil water would be anything from 100 - 30 feet deep, and boring for water at that depth is only ecomomical a the cost of electricity is not more than a part of 1 cent per KWH

This Shefelah of the Negeb lacks water more than soil and with pro irrigation this area, too, would yieldabout 500,000 acres suitable for farming and cultivation. The total now cultivable area in entire Palestine is estimated at 8,760,000 Dunums or about 2,000,000 acres. By irrigating the Shefelah of the Negeb and the Wilderness of Zin, the cultivable area could be increased by about 1,500,000 acres or 75 %. This means that it would be possible to settle 150,000 families in the Negeb at a satisfactory standard of living, if the new intensive methods of farming and irrigation would be employed.

Proposal for Shefelah of Negeb and Philistine Shefelah.

For the irrigation of these 2 Shefelahs, except for the subsoil water the use of which depends on low-priced electrical power, the water the Nile must be considered as the import water. At present, a sweet water canal connects the town of Ismalije with the Nile. The construction of an aquaduct from Ismalije with a siphon under the Suez Canal up to Wadi el Ghuzzeh, where a terminal reservoir could be built, would extremely develop the agriculture of Shefelah of Negeb and Philisti

The Philistine Shefelah is narrower but more fertile than the Shefelah of Negeb (it is about 17 miles wide near Gaza). By using imported water over an area of about 200,000 acres in the southern part of Philistine Shefelah, the crop could become threefold and fourfold. Of the 125 miles long Trans-Sinai aquaduct only the last part of about 25 miles would run on Palestine soil. The main part of 100 miles, and the siphon underneath the Suez Canal would run on the Sinai territory and divide North-Sinai in two parts.

First, the sand-dune area, which extends over the whole north-west corner from Port Said to the Palestine border. The sand-dune belt is 25 miles deep in the vicinity of El-Arish and up to Rafa in Palestine it extends inland only about 2 miles.
Second, the vast gravel and limestone plateau, which begins at the end of the sand-dunes and stretches southward until it reaches the ranges at the apex of the peninsula. This plateau is interrupted by small ranges of mountains which rise to 3000 ft. and is intersected with side wadis and water courses allowing vegetation and stunted t

Sinai is always alluded to as a desert, but the word "wilderness" m aptly describes it. After a good rainy season every depression in the central plateau wears a mantle of green, and in the Wadis you can see patches of wheat and barley, 4 feet high with ears 6" in length. But the Bedouin works only about ten days a year, i.e. 5 days in preparing and sowing and another 5 days for harvesting.

It can be estimated that 15 to 20 thousand nomad Arabs live on the central plateau of the peninsula and that there are about 10,000 at El-Arish (north part) together about 25 to 30,000 men. The construction of the transsiniai aquaduct will make it possible to cultivate at 500,000 acres of land, and by use of irrigation the now customary crop will be ten times larger. 25,000 families of industrious farmers can make a living in this territory and benefit also the native population.

It is very important for Egypt to forestall the tendency of the sand dunes to increase, as the dunes form a suitable breeding-ground for locusts which appear periodically every 10 to 15 years, and find and the soil which is deep enough to assist incubation and provides h for food for the "hopper". It should be Egypt's utmost interest, to this territory more populated with people who could fight the locust plague which periodically imperils the Egyptian cotton crop.

PALESTINE'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE GLOBAL AIR-ROUTES AND SUEZ CANAL

In connection with the great problem of the world organization after the war we must consider the security of the international free Air-Traffic as well as the security of the Seven Seas. The Tremendous development of the aeroplane industry during the war, the new types which can compete with ships as far as passengers and freight is concerned, make it necessary to solve internationally all questions connected with air-traffic. There is no doubt that steps are being taken by governments to protect this country's interest in the world air commerce after the war. Immediate and earnest attention is being given to the question of getting a share in the development of air-transport and laying foundation for peace-time air commerce. Some form of international collaboration would be essential if the air is to be developed in the interest of mankind, if understanding is to be fostered and some measure of international security gained. Undoubtedly the greatest problem will be the organization and control of air-routes and fields for overseas ferrying.

In this connection we must draw the attention to the significance of Palestine and the Gulf of Akaba. Geographically centrally situated Palestine is a junction for innumerable air-routes which connect countries of five continents. The Gulf of Akaba will hereby be especially important as a very fine airport for hydroplanes. In the entire basin of the Mediterranean there is no better place for the landing of a hydroplane.

Based on the future highly developed industry in Palestine and the cheap electrical power, as well as on the presence of skilled workers and personnel, we find here the possibility to install one of the largest international airports for land and water planes alike. Easily all the necessary repair-shops, and the depots for spare parts can be installed. In this country even the question of housing and care of the air-passengers will easily be solved as it will have high culture and highly developed sanitation installations and hygiens service. Without exaggeration we may say, Palestine has no competion in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In these airports and its additional shops thousands of Jewish workers could make a living. This international institution will also contribute considerably to the balance of Palestinian payments. The fact that Palestine is a Mandate to the British Empire will facilitate all the political questions in connection with the erection of an international airport. In Palestine we will have the best chance to bring together all the yarious international interests. Here, an internationally minded mandate will have the great chance to serve the most important interests of global air routes. The significance of Palestine for the route thru the Suez Canal is not less important. The hystory of the last years has proven that the Suez Canal can be successfully protected if there is powerful country behind it with a large population, ready for sacrifice if necessary, and a corresponding industrial potential. Palestine is destined to fulfill this task and to lay the foundation for peace in Eastern part of the Mediterranean. We must not forget that within 16 years, the concession of the Suez Canal will expire and new forms will have to be found in order to maintain free traffic. It is of utmost importance for the maintenance of peace that a powerful Jewish Palestine will be invited as guarantee for the free navigation through world route. This undoubtedly, will also be in the interest of this country.

Even the present midget industry of Palestine has proven to be quite a factor to the Allied Lybia and Suez Canal troops. A Palestine with over 3,000,000 Jewish population, will act as a great stabilization factor and as an important outpost of the democracies in the future.

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A SUGGESTION FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM!

The leading statesmen of the worlds two largest democracies have long recognized the radical solution of the Jewish Problem as one of the fundaments on which to build a permanent peace and for the prevention of future world conflicts and wars.

It is suffiniently proven that the Axis powers have used the anti-semitic movements in the various countries for their own interests and what services antisemitisme rendered to undermine the moral resistance of the adversaries. The solution of the Jewish problem must be undertaken not to save the Jewish people from Blitz-extinction but to remove this tool of creating division and confusion preparatory to breaking up of civilization and to world conquest. This aim cannot be attained by democratic propaganda and liberal re-education of the European nations, but only by organizing mass-resettlement of the Jews from various European countries. This emigration will also contribute to diminish several overpopulated regions which form the "Milky Way" of Nations between the Finnish Bay and the Balkans on one side, and between central and East Europe, on the other hand.

In consideration of the urgency and importance of such a solution we must first think of the old Jewish home, Palestine. This little country has many advantages compared to other regions or countries. The history of the Jewish colonization has proven beyond doubt that in Palestine and nowhere else has there been reached the highest degree of enthousiasme and willingness to sacrifice. This ideal which brought Jewish settlers to Palestine has become the foundation of their success.

The Jewish youth brought to Palestine a tremendous amount of readiness for sacrifice, selfabnigation and working capacity in order to prepare the swamps and stone-deserts for the highly developed cultivation. The Jewish settlers are proud of their work and love the country immensely, the country which they have brought to new life after a thousand years of devastation. They did a wonderful job which is being admired by every newcomer and taken as an example. Only in Palestineitself can the new immigrants find suitable instruction in accordance with the climate and soil conditions, based on experiences which although acquired under difficult circumstances, are dependable.

In Palestine alone can the Jewish immigrants find a familiar milieu, where their own language is spoken, where people live with their own customs, and in which their moral strength and idealisme can grow. Only there it will be possible to reach a new evolution after all those persecutions through they lived in Europe. In Palestine alone will the immigrants find suitable schools, hospitals, synagogues, and all the other things which belong to their cultural life.

Here in Palestine it is not necessary to lose time by experimenting in cultivating virgin soil. No other country in the world will be able to receive Jewish immigrants as fast as Palestine and provide for them adequately with a relatively high standard of living. It is wrong to assume that it will be sufficient to cultivate a certain amount of land for agricultural purposes in order to provide for a fair standard of living of pioneers. It is important too to find markets to sell the products.

However, other immigration territories will also gain in importance if they will cooperate with Palestine and their find a market for their purely agricultural products. These districts can become really important if they concentrate on agricultural products and raw-materiel, which through lack of territory cannot be produced in Palestine. Through cooperation of industrial and agricultural economy, Palestine with its highly industrial population and these additional immigration districts, will very well work together and help each other out.

In the first preceding study " Preliminary Plans for Palestine's hydroelectrical Power Plants and Industrilization" the question 'How can Palestine employ 400,000 industrial workers' has been intensively treated. In the second preceding article " Preliminary Studies of Palestine's Water Economy and Settlements Possibilities the problem has been studied 'How will it be possible to resettle at least 150,000 farmer families and an additional 50,000 laborers

The possibility of occupying 600,000 persons in industry and agriculture, the 2 found tion stones of any economic progress in every country permits us to assume that another 600,000 persons will be able to make a living in various vocations, trade, transportation, construction, service personnel and finally as employee in the public service, religious cultus, in professions, charity and so on. This would give us a division of the population in relation to the economic structure of the country as follows:

33.5 % in industry
16.5 % in agriculture
10 % in vocations
20 % in commerce and transport
5 % in construction
10 % in public service and free professions
5 % in servant positions.

This structure of economic life will be very similar to that of existing smaller and larger countries. Considering that for every 100 persons connected with the economic life, there will be 125 dependents, we may assume that approx. a total of 2,700,000 persons may immigrate. This will mean that in Palestine, like in other countries, from every 100 persons of the population, 44 will be working people assured of a sufficient high standard of living. With the immigration of 2.700,000 persons, and considering the the Jewish and Non-Jewish population long established there, the the population of Palestine will increase to about 4,000,000. However, Palestine's soil can only provide for a part of this population. The remaining food and fodder, which are easily transportable, must be imported, whereby additional territories with purely agricultural structure can be colonized. These additional purely agricultural colonization-territories, -in close cooperation with Palestine's economy -, will provide room for the settlement of another 1,000,000 persons. In this manner, Palestine will give- together with its additional territories- a possibility for the emigration from Europe of 3,700,000 Jews, and assure sufficiently good living conditions.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES FOR PALESTINE'S REHABILITATION

Labor, material and money will be required for the industrializati and agricultural colonization of Palestine, as mentioned in Add. and II. However the labor problem will solve itself through immig ation added to the present population. For material supplies there will be four fundamental resources. First, will be the diminishing of Germany's industry and secondly, the material reparations which would be imposed upon Germany.

1. Diminishing of Germany's War Capacity.

After the first World War the Allies tried to destroy Germany's war industry. Approx. 80,000 tool machines which were used for the pro duction of arms and ammunition were destroyed. The cruel experience of this war will force the Great Democracies to reduce Germany's in dustrial capacity in many production fields to a level which will make impossible the preparation of a new world-shaking War of Rever If this reduction of the industrial capacity will be disregarded, disarmament will be absolutely illusory. It would remain a dangerou and deceiving fiction for which we are paying dearly now. The exten of the reduction must be left to the military and economic admini- stration experts and it is hoped that it would be possible without violation of the democratic principles. Long before the beginning the Nazi regime the German tool machinery industry was over-produci to such an extent that it was a simple matter for this branch of industry to furnish tremendous numbers of various special machinery and tool machines for the production of arms, ammunition, aeroplane motors etc. The German motor- and apparatus-construction industry was overdimensioned with a view of the war of revenge. With the assistance of foreign loans it had been brought to an unprecedented regarding buildings, machines, equipment etc. height/

Long before the Nazis came into power the German General Staff reco nized that all the arms would be useless as long as Germany depende upon the import of liquid fuel. As is known, I.G.Farben had develop the hydrogenation of coal by an expenditure of hundreds of millions of $(Including American money). Thus they actually created the bas for the revenge war with a goal of World domination. In order to eliminate a future war of revenge, it will be necessary to destroy without exception, all the plants producing synthetic or hydrogenat fuel oil. At the same time, it will be necessary to diminish the triple crude oil production of the Hanover territory and other dis ricts. The definite control of the German production and use of li fuel and lubrication material is the best guaranty for the prevent of a future war. The tenfold capacity of the Aluminum and Magnesia industries represents a considerable danger as well and it is esser tiel to bring them down to a size required for normal peace time consumption. There is also the now tremendous nitrogen-production other chemical branches which must be reduced to normal standards.

The danger of the over dimensioned shipyards for the production of War-ships and U-boats must also not be overlooked. The German Air- craft industry as well must be completely destroyed. At the same time the production of vehicles must be reduced and brought down to normal peace-time standard.

It is not necessary to continue the enumeration of these facts in order to show what tremendous values will be doomed to be destroye and could partially at least be used for the industrialization of Palestine.

2. Material Reparation

Naturally the sinking of many hundreds of allied ships by Germany will justify the demand for their eventual replacement by Germany. However, such a replacement will have 2 disadvantages. First, in this case the capacity of the German shipyards would have to be maintained which would counteract the military requirements. Secondly the American shipyards will have expended to such dimensions that it will be much wiser to reserve all American shiprequirements for the home-laber and not for Germany's in order to employ as many men in the existing yards of the United States as possible. Despite the just demand for replacement of sunken ships, it would be wiser to refrain from material reparation. However, this quota of reparations which is due to the United States could be used for the development of Palestine. Naturally, Palestine would thus take over the corresponding parts of debts towards this country. Therefore, what could not be done directly, can effectively be done by a participation of three partners. The above is only an example in the list of reparations to show how this source can be made useful for the industrialization of Palestine.

3. Finacial Reparations

Soon after the Nazi's came into power they estimated Jewish property in Germany approx. 8 billion marks (over 3 billion $) in 1938 when imposing a contribution of 1 billion Marks (400,000,000 $) on the Jewish population, the Nazis estimated the fortune of the German Jews at 5,000,000,000 Reichsmark ($ 2,000,000,000) of these Jews, according to the records of the German Finance Dept. , there were 850 millionaires with a joint capital of Reichsmark 2,000,000,000 ($ 800,000,000). Small holdings of less than 5000 Marks ($2000) were not to be registered as they were not due for registration with the finance dept. Now this considerable amount of money has flown into the pockets of the Third Reich, the Nazi Party, etc. by direct taxation, requisitioning or sale. Let us hope that some day the problem of re-imbursement of the Jewish property in Germany will be on the calendar. And then, at least part of the larger fortunes could be mad available for the development of Palestine. In this case again Palestine would take over the debt instead of Germany towards the owners. There will also be a number of cases in which large values cannot be given to the proper owner, he or his heirs having been killed directly or indirectly by the Nazis.

4. Liquidation of the War Stocks.

An experience showed after World War I, the liquidation of the war stock was not very profitable, and was in no way adequate to the expenses. However, those stocks could be well used for the construction and industrialization of Palestine without having any bearing on the free market. The faster the free market is freed from the burden of the military stock, the faster and safer c n the transformation of the industries to peace economy take place. Through a rational use , in most cases, considerable values will be saved from destruction and devaluation and brought to safety, but they will also contribute to the solution of a pressing world problem.

The mobilization of the four above mentioned resources, together with international assistance, represent the milestone which will bring back to Palestine an immense development and high standard after thousand of years of devastation.

A home for millions of Jews can be opened here and a way to their new national evolution will begin.

THE JEWISH PALESTINE - COUNTRY OF A "NATIONAL CAPITALISM"!

In order to master the tremendous post-war problems, preliminary work is already being done now. The necessary material is being collected and studied in order to be prepared for the peace conventions which should be kept as short as possible. However it is already evident that there will be no going back to the pure pre-war capitalism of the prewar economy. New ways and means are being studied, undoubtedly only planned and controlled economy will be in a position to regulate economic life, so that our economy can be transformed without shocks from war tasks to the fulfillment of civilian requirements. Today, this country, together with the British Empire have assumed global responsibilities for peace and for the solution of postwar problems. Herewith also as far as the solution of the problem of the 16,000,000 Jews is concerned will the U.S.A. and the British Empire have to lead the world, and in order to prepare for this situation as well for all the others, we will have to make the necessary studies today.

As mentioned before, the industrialization of Palestine, together with the necessary agricultural development, will provide the possibility of an immigration to Palestine of more than 2,700,000 people nd their introduction into world's economic life. Also additional territories can be colonized to absorb 1,000,000 Jews. However, while the economical structure of these additional territories can be similar to those of purely agricultural districts, the economical structure of Palestine must have entirely unusual forms. In order to receive millions of Jewish Immigrants Palestine industrialization must be developed with international help. Therefore the hydro power plants with canal and dam, the sweetwater distribution system, the key industries, the settlements etc, which are being built up with international assistance will have to serve as security for the invested international capital, for many, many years. This fact will predetermine the future economic structure of the Jewish Palestine, and create a new economic form which is probably best characterized by the expression "National Capitalism". In this way the key industries and installations will be administered by the Jewish democracy and after reimbursement of the invested capital they will remain the property of the Jewish nation.

The second fact which will characterize the economic structure of Palestine will be the controlled, planned and regulated economy which must be regardes a consequence of national capitalism. A regulated economy alone can guarantee the amortization and interest for the invested capital and take care of the realisation of the Right For Work and a sufficiently high standard of living. Also, controlled import and export only can guarantee the equalisation of commercial and financial balance. The obligation under the Atlantic Charter of the postwar order cannot be fulfilled without solving the Jewish problem. However, the opening of Palestine for the largest Jewish emigration will also have a tremendous political significance for the East Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, the most important world route.