
Lis Gaines

"... וַיֵּצְאוּ They went out into the wilderness of Shur
and they went three days in the wilderness and found
no water. And when they came to Marah, they could not
drink the waters, for they were bitter."

[EXODUS 15:22-23]

Dear Friend,

It is a barren oasis.

Desolate.

A place of eerie salt formations, carved over the centuries by
the desert wind into shapes that seem to belong on some other
planet.

That is Marah -- a word that in Hebrew translates simply as
"bitter."

But for the Jewish people in our own times, the bitter waters
of Marah bear a message that is sweet -- very sweet, indeed.

Why?

Because an Israeli scientist at Ben-Gurion University of the
Negev -- Professor Arie Issar -- followed up a hunch.

Professor Issar determined that the waters of Marah, which are
located deep within Egyptian Sinai, seemed strikingly similar to
the waters that flow from subterranean springs into the Dead Sea
-- hundreds of miles away.

Could there be a connection?

Professor Issar tested water samples from the two widely-
separated locations.

He found that, chemically, they were identical. And after
further research, he proved something that, until then, nobody
had suspected.

That there was, in the Negev and the Sinai, a literal ocean of
water -- trapped after the last Ice Age in a vast underground
aquifer.