. . . FOR THOSE WHO LIVED . . .

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL FOREST IN PALESTINE

1,200,000 Jewish children were killed in Nazi Europe. But for tens of thousands now growing up in the freedom of Israel—like this youngster from the Orient, discovering the miracle of soap—there is new hope.

Plant a tree in the Children's Memorial Forest on the hills of Galilee . . . in the name of a child YOU love. These trees are our Christian gift to the future of Israel's children.

Send $1.50 for each tree you give to
Dr. Daniel A. Poling, treasurer
Children's Memorial Forest
Room 1420, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17

Jerusalem—a Consecration (continued from page 5)

Our Jewish fellow Americans shed lustre not only on our own history but on the goal of their own people. Israel's achievement of freedom and the fulfillment of these ancient prophecies in modern times are experiences we are all privileged to see.

Looking forward to this fulfillment, the Mormon Church sent Apostle Orson Hyde on the long trip to Jerusalem in 1840, to dedicate that land for the return of the Jews. The last words of his prayer were:

> Let that nation or that people who shall take an active part in behalf of Abraham's children, and in the rising up of Jerusalem, find favor in Thy sight. Let not their enemies prevail against them, neither let pestilence, or famine overcome them, but let the glory of Israel overshadow them, and the power of the Highest protect them.

With the people of modern Israel, I pray these words will be realized, and that the words of the prophet Isaiah will come to pass as he uttered them in the ages of long ago:

> Arise, shine, for the light has come
> And the glory of the Lord has risen upon thee.
> For behold the darkness shall cover the earth
> And gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee. (Isaiah IX.1-2)

TOWARD A BRIGHT FUTURE

by RUTH GRUBER

THE STORY of 1952 in Israel is the story of an industrial revolution. The tempo of the land is changing, too. Instead of the old, predominantly agricultural Palestine, a new, industrial land is emerging, which has the makings of a twentieth century America in the Middle East.

I had returned to Israel this year with apprehension. It was my sixth trip in six years, and though in other years there had been war and bloodshed and political turmoil, I had never heard such forebodings of disaster. Now, I heard prophets of doom, Israel's friends and enemies, predicting that she might not hold out. There was a crisis, they said, in morale. The great spiritual letdown that England and France had experienced in 1945 was now sweeping the new state. A general air of misery, political bickerings, grim hunger and the hysteria of inflation hung thick, we were told, over the land. The excitement of building a new nation on the edge of the desert, the spiritual regeneration of homecoming—all that, they said, was finished.

The picture they had painted, I found, was far too gloomy. The short-range picture of immediate living is gray, but the long-range picture is shining. Food is bad, the queues are longer than last year's, the standard of living has dropped, the economy is shaky as imports far outweigh exports in Israel's dollar dilemma, thousands of new immigrants are still ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed.

But on the positive side, Israel is discovering encouraging deposits of raw materials, some of them known in the days of King Solomon, but almost untouched since then. "I trust my Bible," Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion told me. "It says there is iron in the mountains and copper in the rocks."

Geologists have found the iron ore, the copper, manganese, peat, phosphates for fertilizer, mica for lamp bulbs, kaolin and sand for ceramics and the glass industry. Some of this natural wealth, undreamed of a few years ago, fed to the industries, is already flowing out of the country in exchange for hard dollars to stabilize the economy. The search for black gold continues. If oil is found—and recent geological reports have been encouraging—Israel's whole economic crisis will evaporate.

The industrial changes in one year have revolutionized the country. The small, almost sentimental workshops built by the "dreamers of Zion" have given way to big-time industry.

As I had done each year, I walked and drove and flew across the country from the Syrian and Lebanese borders in the north to the Gulf of Aqaba in the south to see this country whole. It was an incredible sight. Around the cities—Haifa, Nathanya, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem—sprawling suburbs of concrete houses had been poured overnight. New towns were mushrooming in the Galilee on the fringe of the Huleh swamp. Some 3,000 families are to be settled here. The American Lowdermilk plan to take wasted water from the north down to the thirsty Negev was emerging from the engineers' blueprints. Huge concrete pipes, built by new immigrants in the $3,000,000 Yuval Gad factory in the Negev, now lay across the sand dunes, soon to carry water from the Yarkon River at Ras El Ain above Tel Aviv down the northern Negev to Kibbutz Shuval in the desert.

Since Israel's entire industrial development today is based on narrowing the gap between imports and exports and balancing the economy, each new project must either save dollars or earn dollars. For dollars are the key to this industrial revolution. It is impossible to find one key venture—whether in industry or agriculture—which is not financed or aided in some way by American capital. The promising plant of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., required capitalization of more than $12,000,000. The recently reorganized Dead Sea concession, the source of fantastic quantities of minerals, will require an investment of many millions. The mining of the phosphates and other minerals in the Negev, the new roads that are to be built, the harbors which have to be enlarged—the entire industrial revolution—requires not only American skill and know-how, but large investment capital.

The loans from the Export-Import Bank, totaling $135,000,000, have already provided badly needed credit. The recent grant-in-aid of $65,000,000 for the Point Four program is beginning to be felt in the country. And the capital coming in from sales of Israel bonds in America plays a pivotal role in the financing of the government's entire program of economic expansion.

Israel's President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, appearing for years before innumerable commissions investigating Palestine, constantly predicted that Israel would become another Switzerland, using her greatest asset, her brain power, in "the great days to come." Those days are now upon her.

from the New York *Herald Tribune*

Miss Ruth Gruber is a well-known author and lecturer. Her latest book is "Israel Without Tears." (Current Books, Inc. and A. A. Wyn, N. Y.)