SAFE STATES FOR JEWS DURING THE HOLOCAUST IN EUROPE 1941-5

ENCODED IN THE TORAH

by Lyuben Piperov, May 2004

PART 1: THE PHENOMENON

Abstract. *A method has been proposed for hypothetical estimation of probability for finding relative safety for Jews during WW II. It has been developed on the statistical basis widely used in the Bible codes research by using intersection data of encoded names of all European states and America with the name ISRAEL* (ישראל) *in the plain text of the Torah. A novel approach has been applied: a function similar to* entropy *has been propounded, its value being the qualification index. The estimation relates to the period of the most terrible years of the Holocaust (1941-5), the foundation of the State of Israel and the first few, critical decades of its existence. In the course of the research, the number of the letters in the Torah, 304,805, appeared to play a key role in this phenomenon. Two methods for calculation of the probabilities have been propounded. The realistic values are most likely of the order of 1:100,000. The method has been checked against SONS OF ISRAEL* (ישראל בני) *and over a dozen other names frequently appearing in the plain text. None of them has proved such a phenomenon.*

INTRODUCTION

The idea for this research appeared while we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the miraculous salvation of the Bulgarian Jews during the dreadful years of the Holocaust. This story, unlike the better known case with Denmark and some individuals (Schindler's List etc), is unfamiliar even to historians who should know better[1]. This marginalization has been provoked and maintained by the ill-fated lot fallen to this state after the war. Although she hadn't sent even one soldier to the Eastern front, Bulgaria was harshly punished because she joined Germany in March 1941 as an ally. This step had been undertaken in order to prevent razing the state by the Germans. Although Bulgaria had to pay a dear price after the war, this very act appeared to be beneficial for the Bulgarian Jews within the next few years. As an ally, Bulgaria was privileged with some freedom of choice in her politics, especially in home affairs, in comparison with an occupied state. This fact, however, by no means diminishes the moral value of the enormous efforts of the Bulgarians to save their Jews and the result thereof. Hadn't it been this way, our Jews most probably would have shared the fate of the Jews in Romania, Yugoslavia and Greece.

The story is described in the book BEYOND HITLER'S GRASP by Prof. Michael Bar-Zohar, printed in 1998[2] [1]. The fact is that in March 1943 and the following months Bulgaria performed a deed of valour. I write *BULGARIA* because that was a fiat in which all

[1] A death toll of 40,000 in the Holocaust is given in the *Oxford Illustrated Encyclopedia* [8]. This is not true. No one Bulgarian Jew has been handed over to the Germans.

walks of life had been involved on the same side. Tsar Boris III, Parliament, Orthodox Church and the whole people opposed the enormous pressure exercised by the Germans to collect the 48,000 to 49,000 Bulgarian Jews and post them to concentration camps in Poland to meet their inescapable death. This clandestine process has begun in 1941 or 1942. Preparations for deportation had been secretly agreed between the German special envoy and the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior affairs. However, the information leaked through the Minister's secretary. Urgent measures had to be undertaken and on a high level at that. 43 MP's led by Mr. Dimitar Peshev, Deputy President of the Parliament, signed a document requesting the immediate cessation of deportation.

The highest point was March 9 – 11 1943. The events are worthy of a thriller screen version. In some places, Jews had been gathered, bearing their scanty luggage, at broad places and railway stations, some of them even already forced into cars. Suddenly, many Bulgarians, hearing about the operation, came out into the streets forcing the gendarmes and policemen to let the Jews free. (Most of the guards were carrying out reluctantly this nasty task and were glad to cooperate in releasing their Jewish compatriots.) Many of the Jews were taken and hidden away by Bulgarians. Some, however, remained flocked together. Cyril, the Bishop of Plovdiv, walked through the cordon of guards who didn't dare checking such authority and joined the Jews. He comforted these confused and frightened people saying: "I will join you wherever you are forced to leave for and your fate will be my own fate". Taking all that was happening into account, the German envoy, who was supervising the operation and who was backed by very few Bulgarian high-ranked officials, made a final and desperate attempt to deliver at least the already loaded trains. But the rage of the Bulgarians had reached too far. Large crowds occupied the railway stations and surrounded the trains. Some people stood or lay on the very rails… The authorities decided to unload the trains hoping for a better opportunity.[3]

It never knocked again. These events set the start of a long and difficult struggle for the salvation of the Bulgarian Jews ending somewhere later in 1943 when the Germans gave up their attempts following the advice of their ambassador to Sofia, Adolf-Heinz

[2] Abraham H. Foxman, National Director, Anti-Defamation League notes: "The fact that not a single Jew was deported from Bulgaria during World War II stands as an anomaly in the tragic history of Jews under the Nazi regime. Why did this nation refuse to stand by while others abandoned their Jewish population? Michael Bar-Zohar helps us understand this enigma. BEYOND HITLER'S GRASP is not only a well investigated book by a noted historian, but the gripping story of the author's own rescue and a tribute to those responsible for robbing Hitler of an entire community of 50,000 Jews."

[3] Those who initiated and led the people in these immense efforts were renowned and reputable men. Basically, they occupied high positions in the Bulgarian society at that time. It is a shame that later, after the war, most of the people that played outstanding roles in saving the Bulgarian Jews were put to trial (charged with collaboration with the Germans!!!) or oppressed by the communists who seized the power in Bulgaria in 1944, or simply fell into oblivion. The communists, who at this crucial moment didn't show up, used later the salvation of the Bulgarian Jews as means of their own propaganda, claiming that it was their party that initiated the struggle. Their striving was supported by the fact that many among the ca. 10% of the post-war Jewish population that remained in Bulgaria few decades after the foundation of Israel were communists. These apparent lies could not stand the test of truth, so the communists hushed all the matter up, letting one of the most outstanding acts of heroism in the Bulgarian history to be forgotten. What is more, ruled by the Communist party, Bulgaria, as one of the closest Russian allies, broke off her diplomatic relationship with Israel after the 6-day war in 1967, joining USSR with its obedient communist bloc (Ceausescu's Romania didn't severe her relations with Israel) and many other states, most of them Arab, in the anti-Israeli hysteria. It was after the falling of the Berlin wall when the process of bringing the truth to light started. Bulgaria has restored her diplomatic relations with Israel and today both states enjoy their warm friendship.

Beckerle (a former *SA Obergruppenführer*!), who wrote in June 1943: "The Bulgarian people…lack the ideological conceptions that we have. …the Bulgarian people have not observed in the Jews faults which could warrant…special measures against them" [2].
"Miraculous", "unbelievable", "astounding" and alike are words frequently used by a number of secular and otherwise atheistic historians in their independent descriptions of the phenomenal act of salvation of the Bulgarian Jews by a German ally when the Holocaust went in full force throughout Europe. Should not this incredibility mean that the home state of this observable fact is outlined against most of the other European states existing at that time? And is there any confirmation that could be found elsewhere?

The Method

Knowing these amazing facts, and having developed a deep interest in the Bible Code, I came up to the question hadn't all these events about the Holocaust been encoded in the Bible? I was particularly inspired by the story of Rabbi Michael Weissmandl, vividly described by Dr Jeffrey Satinover [3]. I have elaborated a hypothetical example, supposing I were a Jew living somewhere in Europe in the 1930's. Feeling that something bad for my race is gaining speed, I would decide to try to find a safe state for my family, friends and all compatriots I could manage to get in touch with, until it is available before time has run out. Of course, I should rely on the millennial wisdom of the Jewish rabbis who state that everything that has been, is and will happen in the future is hidden in the Torah[4]. I should believe that there is some information in the Torah showing the way to life. Keeping in mind the great number of items, this information most probably could be available somehow in statistical form(s). Then I should define the task more specifically. Probably the information is passed through a key word that appears frequently in the plain text. After contemplating for a while, I decided that there should be something to do with the name ISRAEL. The name of the state[5] I'm aiming at should be linked in some indicating way with ISRAEL. ISRAEL appears 591 times in the plain text of the Torah. Of course, the names of most of the states in twentieth century Europe do not appear in the plain text of the whole Bible.
I began developing the method with the assumption that the simplest way of assessment should include the intersection of the encoded name of the state with ISRAEL in the plain text. Then I would have to define the term "intersection". Having once defined the term, it would be applied to all states with no exception. Because, written in Hebrew, the names are of different lengths (number of letters), as well as sharing different number of letters with ISRAEL (ישראל), some will have better chances for a "direct hit" than other. This is why I decided that the two letters embracing ISRAEL in the plain text will also be counted as intersection. *In strict mathematical terms, an intersection exists if there exists ELS = 1 between a letter of an encoded word and at least one letter of ISRAEL* (ישראל) *in the plain text*. This could be illustrated as shown below. For an intersection to be counted, it is required that a letter of the name of an encoded state to be among the shaded letters. X stands for any letter in the plain text. Rows represent lines of the text, which are of variable lengths.

[4] According to the latest achievements in the information theory, this should mean that the Torah is the minimum physical source of information.
[5] I preferred the term *state* to *body politic*, *country* or *nation* although these under Nazi control during the war could hardly be referred to as such. However, the role of most of the states included in this research in the creation and strengthening of the state of Israel in its first decades, in my view, justifies the term.

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What actually appears in the two-dimensional matrices is illustrated in Figure 1.
I had to justify this criterion by checking it with a word having close relation to Israel. There hardly could be found a more proper geographical name than JERUSALEM.

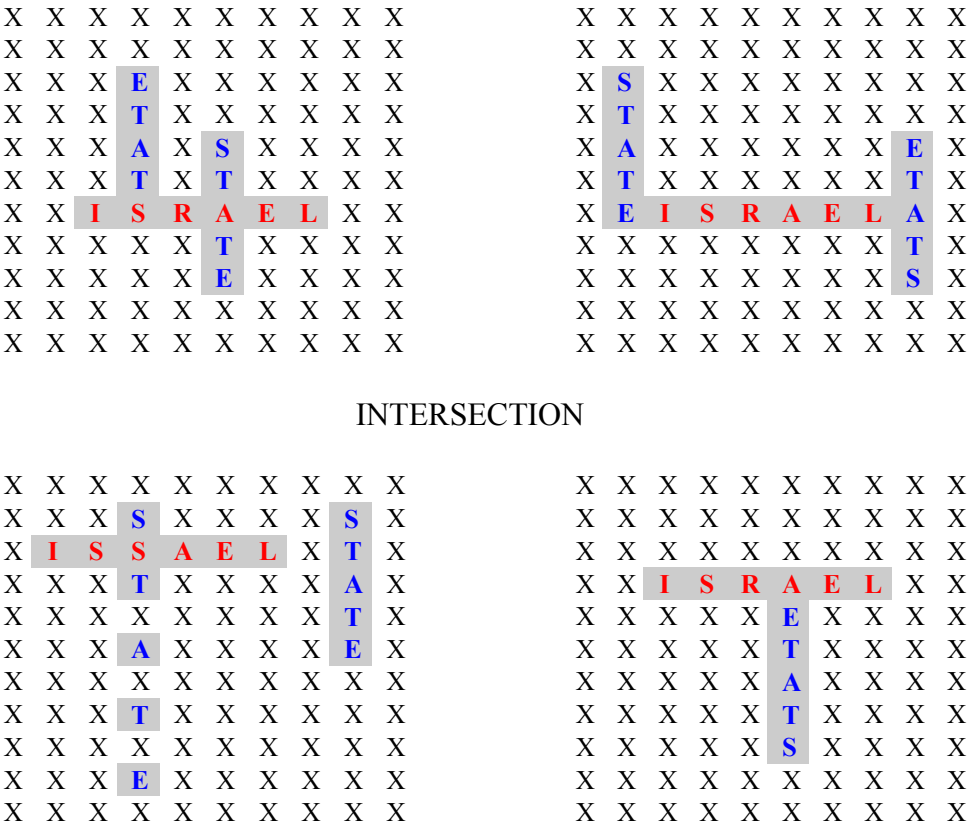

Figure 1. Examples illustrating schematically the criterion for intersection established for this research. Xs stand for any Hebrew letter in the plain text, which runs actually from right to left. Here, ISRAEL is written from left to right for convenience. Columns' widths correspond to the encoded state's ELS (in the examples above ≥ 10) and may expand to left and/or right.

Finally, I had to specify the measure of success, that is, to determine a measure which would distinguish the states placing them into basically two areas: safe and risky. This is the most arbitrarily specified parameter in the whole experiment. Although the approach has been so far scientific, in order to remain frank I will postpone discussing this parameter at the discussion of results. It still was not clear to me how to set the frame. This adds to the evidence that the Bible code cannot be used as a crystal ball.
There are three main characteristics of the significance of codes accepted by all scholars of the codes, which are discussed in details in [3] and [4]:

1. Lowest skip, termed equidistant letter sequence (LELS), of an encoded word.
2. Clustering of (the more the better) relative words.
3. Links to the plain-text passage of the Scripture where the code is revealed.

Basically, it could be claimed that all three characteristics reflect the statistical nature of such occurrences and can be assessed on purely probabilistic basis and not regarded as codes. However, if these are codes, the human intellect requires the role of their super-intelligent Encoder to be demonstrated with increasing preeminence from no. 1 to no. 3.
This is why, as far as I am aware, the overall number of occurrences of an encoded word in a text of sufficient length has not been regarded by the code researchers as something significant. This is especially valid if this number is relatively high and matches the expected value. It is considered as a statistical normality and by no means as a parameter that could provide valuable information.
In this research, I have applied the second and the third characteristics in the stage of rationale only. I have based my general approach on the notion that using practically the first characteristic alone, God, the Encoder, may have encoded in a specific way messages or events. May be He did it through intersections of different words with one, frequently appearing in the plain text, characteristic word. This could be valid especially for evaluation of *comparable* aspects.
The next step was finding a way for cracking the code. The parameters applicable at this point are:

1. The Lowest ELS (LELS).
2. *The Lowest Intersection ELS (LIELS)*.
3. The number of occurrences (N).
4. *The number of intersections*.

These four parameters represent two relatively independent sets: the set of occurrences with its lowest element, LELS (no. 1 and 3, written in normal characters), and that of the *intersections*, which is actually a subset of the former, with its *LIELS*, respectively (parameters no. 2 and 4, written in *italics*). Because an element of a subset could be at the same time an element of the larger set, LELS may happen to be also the LIELS. Although, theoretically, the number of occurrences may match that of the intersections, such possibility is most unlikely to occur, especially when the former is relatively large.
It could be assumed that the number of intersections depends, on one hand on the overall number of occurrences of the encoded word, and on the other hand on the "affinity to intersection" between the two words. The last term means that some encoded words, due to their intrinsic qualities, are more likely to intersect the word in the plain text. In the case with ישראל, it would be reasonable to expect that if an encoded word contains י, א, ר, ש or ל, or multiples of these letters, it would more likely intersect לארשי than a word that does not contain such letters. But if the distribution of intersection ELS-s is random, the expected LIELS of any given encoded word would depend statistically in a similar way on the number of intersections and thus no valuable information could be obtained. This could be illustrated by the chance of two words used in a book to be found in a close proximity: say, on a page, in a paragraph or even in a sentence. The more often these words are used in the text, the more likely they are to be found nearby somewhere[6]. Hence the LIELS becomes more significant if it is more distant from, that is, much lower

[6] An even simpler, though not so strict, comparison is the likelihood of finding a particular word on the first page of a book. If the word in question is a frequently used one or is, say, the name of the principal character, it is more likely, though not necessary, to appear on the first page.

than, the mean value of all IELS-s. In other words, this distance should be linked somehow with the frequency of occurrences. In the example with the words, their closest proximity should correspond to their overall number of occurrences.
Then I tried to devise a unifying parameter linking the set with its subset and reflecting as much as possible the significance of either LELS or LIELS through the shift between the related statistical parameters of both sets. Thus should amplify any phenomenon that could not be distinctly manifested by either set alone.
In the terms of sets, subsets and characteristic (in this particular case the lowest) elements, this means to combine one parameter of the set with another one of its subset, for instance:

	Set (occurrences)	*Subset (intersections)*
Number of elements (extensive parameter)	**N = number of occurrences**	N_i = *number of intersections*
Characteristic value of one element (intensive parameter)	Occurrence at lowest skip = LELS	***Intersection at lowest skip = LIELS***

Knowing that the lower ELS the better, and the lower the number of occurrences of an encoded word that shows a phenomenon the better, I decided to try with the product (**P**) of the absolute value of the lowest intersection ELS of names of encoded states with ISRAEL (**LIELS**) and the overall number of occurrences of the name of the state in the Torah (**N**), i.e. to multiply the values of the shaded cells in the diagram shown above:

$$\mathbf{P = N \times |LIELS|.}$$

There is an excellent analogue of this parameter in physics. Occurrences could be compared to a thermal (chaotic) motion of particles, hence their number, **N**, could be taken as a sort of thermal energy, Q. This, due to the same basic characteristics, is applicable to the number of intersections. Nothing, however, could be derived about the *quality* of the information from them. It is impossible to extract any high-grade information from these numbers alone. The lower ELS-s, on the other hand, could be likened to a higher quality of Q (more *effective work*, or, in our case *information*, available). In other words, lower ELS-s mean better ordered systems. But a higher quality of Q means lower *entropy*. Knowing that entropy, S, is (simplified):

$$S = Q/T,$$

where T is the absolute temperature, it could be assumed that any of LELS or LIELS corresponds to 1/T. This could be visualized as the "degrees" of the "temperature" corresponding to the number of the lines of the Torah when written as a column having a width equal to a skip, say, LIELS: the lower the LIELS the higher the column of the text and hence the higher the "temperature".[7] Thus, $\mathbf{P = N \times |LIELS|}$ becomes similar to S, being a product of an extensive (**N**) and an intensive (**LIELS**) parameter[8]. Entropy is a fundamental physical function, which plays also a major role in the Theory of

[7] Indeed, even where there is no intersection in the Torah, the text could be doubled. Most probably, there will be at least one intersection with an ELS higher than the number of letters in the Torah, 304,805, divided by the number of inter-letter intervals in the word (that is, number of its letters – 1). In case of absence of intersection, this process could be repeated until one appears. This process is also applicable to words that do not appear encoded in the whole Torah (such as Portugal) until they appear and intersect. **P**-s of all these states, however, will be higher than 304,805.

Information. I preferred to combine **N** with **LIELS** not only because it is easier to count **N** than the number of intersections, N_i, but also because N_i is a subset of **N**, thus combining properties that differ in some way. As a lower S means a better ordered system, in the same way a lower P is supposed to mean more significant information[9].

The Program

The program I have used was the free **Torah4u2.zip** by Arikh Anpin, Israel, US, downloaded from http://exodus2006.com/torah4u.htm
Spelling of names of all states and cities and most of the modern non-geographical terms has been according to the dictionary attached to the program. I am not competent in Hebrew. However, I've got enough knowledge to be aware that many, if not most, of the states *could be* spelled otherwise. The four different spellings for Jerusalem are a good example. I relied entirely on the spellings included in the dictionary attached to the program for the names of all states tested in this research. However, the fact that there is no alternative spelling for *any* state in the dictionary save Switzerland shows in my view that the spellings are firmly established and well accepted. Some Old Testament words (especially roots) and terms used mainly for the method rationale were taken from [5].
The procedure used is described in the **Technical Appendix**.

RESULTS

Rationale of the Method

Because the proposed number, **P**, could seem to somebody to be too gratuitous, I decided to check it in the first place with JERUSALEM, a word most closely linked with ISRAEL. There are four different spellings of Jerusalem in the dictionary. I chose the contemporary 7-letter ירושלים. The number of occurrences of this word is 280. The **LIELS** is 600. The product, **P**, appeared to be 280×600 = 168,000. The slide with the intersection is shown on Figure 2. ISRAEL (ישראל) is in red ovals, JERUSALEM (ירושלים) is in blue ovals. The passage of the Torah across Jerusalem at the intersection includes Deuteronomy 31:9 – 32:48. This text includes entirely the Song of Moses. According to Ramban – Rabbi Moses ben Nachman, also called Nachmanides, *all* of Israel's history can be found in "The Song of Moses" [6]. I believe that the almost incredible roundness of the product and the significance of the Song of Moses give a good evidence for the feasibility of the chosen parameter.

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[8] Extensive parameters such as energy, weights, lengths and volumes, could be added up giving a new value as a result. This new value reflects linearly the contribution of each of the joined objects, or parts. Temperatures and pressures, on the other hand, cannot be summed in this way. If two bodies having different temperatures are put into contact with each other, their temperatures will equalize. The resulting temperature will depend not only on the degree of heat that each of the bodies possesses, but also on the relative quantity and specific thermal capacity (that is, the quantity of heat per unit weight or volume that the body contains at a given temperature). In the same way, numbers of appearances or numbers of intersections of two or more encoded words could be added up giving the overall number of appearances or intersections. For instance, the combined **N** for Britain and Bulgaria is 6 + 21 = 27. If two or more ELS-s are summed up, however, the value obtained will be meaningless.

[9] Later, it will become clear that if the number of intersections, N_i, is taken instead of **N**, the Number of letters in the Torah will evidently cease to possess its key significance.

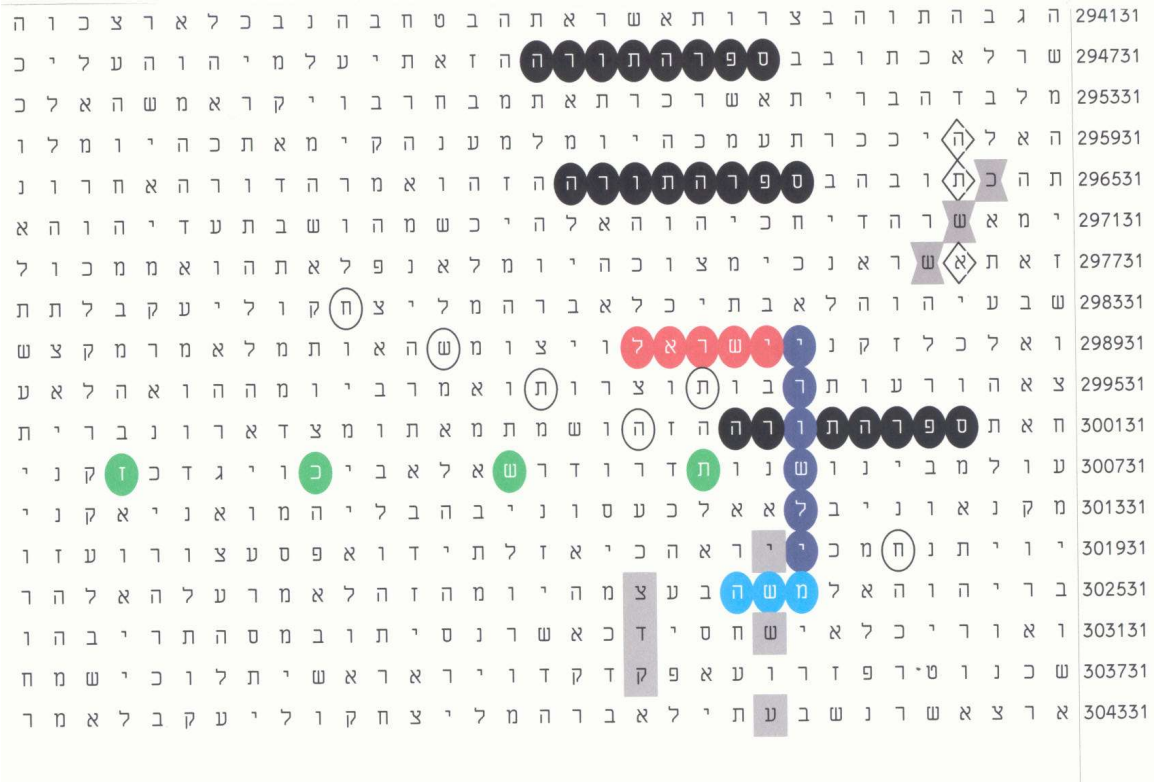

Figure 2. Intersection of Jerusalem (ירושלים), blue ovals, ELS = 600, with Israel (ישראל), red ovals, in the plain text. The rest of the objects are described in the text.

Also, I noticed some other words and dates encoded clustering in close proximity. First of all, there are *three* appearances in the plain text of *The Book of the Torah* (ספרהתורה), shown in black ovals. There are *four* appearances altogether of The Book of the Torah in the plain text and none encoded with an ELS different from 1. Such an including of ספרהתורה, ישראל and ירושלים is matched as a column only at a skip 599, about 300 and about 180. There is also *righteousness* (צדק, ELS 600, shaded square) and *salvation* (ישע, ELS 1200, shaded square). (Because, as I said above, I am not competent in Hebrew, I could search mainly for short words, basically roots, taken from [5].)

There are also some interesting dates there:

1. *1940/1* (התשא, or 5701, ELS 600, rhombus), the year of the beginning of the most terrible period of the Holocaust. Interestingly, it intersects the encoded name of Babylon (בבל) in atbash[10] – *Sheshach* (ששכ, ELS -601, shaded watch). Babylon is an archenemy of Israel. But the middle letter of ששכ is intersected also by *salvation* (ישע, ELS 1199, not marked on Figure 2).

[10] Atbash is a code in which the first letter in the Hebrew alphabet is replaced by the last one; the second is replaced by the next to the last, etc. So, א, *aleph*, the first letter, is replaced by ת, *tav*, the last of the 22 letters, ב *beth*, the second letter of the alphabet, is replaced by ש, *shin*, and so on. Thus, Babylon (בבל) becomes Sheshach (ששכ). This type of encoding was used in the Book of Jeremiah (25:26 and 51:41; also, for another word, in 51:2).

2. *1947/8* (התשח, or 5708, ELS -597, and תשח, ELS 1197, ellipse), the year of the foundation of Israel, written in full in accordance with the rules and in a concise form.
3. A year 727 (תשכז, ELS 6, green oval). Although not written in full, it could be assumed from the ELS that it is most probably in the sixth millennium, that is, 5727. This makes *1966/7*, the year of the six-day war, when Jerusalem was taken back for Israel!
4. The intersection of JERUSALEM with ISRAEL at ELS 600 appeared to be the LIELS with MOSES (משה, turquoise ovals) in the plain text, too. Even more, this is the last time where it is written in the Torah "*The LORD spake unto Moses*..." (Deut. 32:48). Only once again there was a similar situation, but there it says: "*The LORD said unto him* [Moses].." (Deut. 34:4), not revealing Moses by name.
5. JERUSALEM appeared to be *the only* name in Table 1, which would change its place (the value of its **P** will change with reference to the number of letters in the Torah) if the criterion for intersection is restricted to what is shown on Fig. 1, top left. (That is, excluding the letters on both sides of ISRAEL in the plain text.) If JERUSALEM is considered as a suitable means of justification, this fact adds more evidence to the correctness of my approach.

Having all these data in hand, I dare to assume that the method has been well justified.

Explanations to the Tables

Explanations to Table 1.

1. All European states of area larger than 1,000 km^2 and population larger than 100,000, which existed from the early 1930's to the 1990's, were included in Table 1.[11] Most of them existed as *independent states* immediately before the war. All of them were independent states by the foundation of the State of Israel in 1948. The only exceptions are the three Baltic States (see below). The list could be taken from any Atlas of Europe. Although Turkey is regarded geographically basically as an Asian country, its links and role in the European history are significant and it also possesses some territory in the continent (Constantinople is located mostly on the European side of the Bosporus). Also, Turkey played a role in the transfer of saved Jews from Eastern Europe to Palestine or other safe places during the Holocaust.

   In my opinion, this criterion matches in the best way the role of the nations in WWII, the Holocaust proper (1941-5) *and* the foundation of the State of Israel. Temporary states founded under Nazi pressure and control (Vichy's France, Slovakia, etc.) have been ignored. Although the Holocaust was mainly European phenomenon, I have also included America in the list. The reason was that America is basically a European product; it played a decisive role in the war, it has the largest Jewish population in the world and has always shown a warm behaviour towards Jews and Israel.

   I owe also an explanation on the terms "safe" and "risky" that I decided to use as adjectives to the states in relation to the Jews during the Holocaust. I have based my definition for *safe state* entirely on the lack of a death toll during the Holocaust. The

[11] The states in Europe that do not comply with this criterion are the tiny *independent* states. The full record includes **San Marino**, **Liechtenstein**, **Monaco**, **Andorra** and the **Vatican City** [9, p.1088f]. They are not included in *The Oxford Encyclopedia* and are distinguished definitely from all other states in every other book that was available for me to check. Also, I couldn't find any reference for a role of theirs in the Holocaust.

only exception is Denmark. I have tried to view the events as a Jew: what actually would have happened to me if I were a citizen of one of the states defined as safe. Certainly there would be a fear if I were a Jew in, say, Bulgaria as well as a feeling of confidence if I were an US or British citizen. In the aspect of the Holocaust ordeal however, there was no difference in terms of survival. There were also warmth, sympathy and comfort expressed extensively for the Jewish compatriots in states as Bulgaria and Denmark. In the former case, these made a different state politics that was poles apart from the Third Reich's politics of "final solution"; in the latter case, they were instrumental to the low death toll in Denmark.

Of course, there have been many individuals and groups that aided Jews to escape from the Nazi grasp. A good example is the collective award for "righteous gentiles" given to the Norwegian Resistance movement by the State of Israel [7]. These, however, were not on a state-level, being on much lower scale. (Norway had a pro-Nazi government. Compare with Denmark below.)

As *risky states*, in this aspect, in addition to the Reich itself, are defined those states, occupied or allies, which official policy was a one of support of the Nazi ideology, or which could not resist, due to different reasons, the Nazi pressure in the implementation of the "final solution" and thus contributed to a death toll.

2. States with death toll in the Holocaust are shaded in dark. The only exception is Denmark. I decided so because the Danish people did their best to protect their Jews and succeeded to a high extent. Danish death toll is the lowest one. Also, "the Danish award for 'righteous gentiles' included one which was made to the King in honour of the Danish nation" [7]. In fact, as far as I am aware, Denmark has always been given as an example of boldness and courageous conduct during the Holocaust.
3. States shaded in light are not provided with list numbers. They are Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which were officially included in the USSR in 1940 and had not been extant long after WWII. In fact, they were restored in the early 1990-s, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Russia was also restored at that time, adopting its old name from the epoch of the Empire before the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Vatican and Palestine were included, as comparison only, for the following reasons. Vatican, though a tiny state in area and population, exercises a tremendous influence upon Christian (mainly Catholic) peoples and states. Its role during the Holocaust has been rather controversial. Palestine is given also as the true ישר אל ארץ in the dictionary and I included the name of the province known as פלשתינה as a good example for a comparison.
4. I have tried with the names of both the UNITED STATES, the 10-letter הברית ארצות (Artzot Habrit), and the 11-letter SOVIET UNION, המועצות ברית (Brit Hamoatzot). None of them appeared encoded in the Torah. Their 4-letter abbreviations, ארהב and ברהמ, respectively, appear hundreds of thousands times in the Torah, which makes them both practically inapplicable for this type of research (they always give very high **P**-s). So I had to decide whether to use AMERICA and RUSSIA instead of USA and USSR, respectively. The *name* RUSSIA, unlike Britain (United Kingdom of Great BRITAIN and Northern Ireland) and America (United States of AMERICA), has not been present in any form in the official name of USSR (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics). During the cold war period it has not been used as a substitute for USSR in Eastern Europe. Everything was SOVIET (Soviet writers, Soviet Army, Soviet football team, etc.). The language only has been Russian. The official Soviet

politics stated that there are many Soviet peoples. It was in the West where they used Russia or Russian to denominate Soviet Union. As far as I know, Sir Winston Churchill used almost exclusively the name RUSSIA for USSR. Even Stalin preferred Russia(n) to Soviet (Union). I tried in another way to spell Soviet Union but after checking soviet (סובייטי), which appears only once in the Torah with no intersection with ISRAEL, and checking the letters at the same ELS, I found no similarity to the spelling of UNION in Hebrew. In the terms of the phenomenon in question, however, RUSSIA and USSR appeared to be interchangeable. Although both names have been used in the research, RUSSIA only was taken for the calculations of the probabilities.

5. The Vatican and Palestine, the latter being just a geographical term, are printed in *italics*. This underlines their spiritual and sentimental significance only. However, these two names could add to proving the phenomenon.
6. States were ordered according to the increase of their number **P**. In cases of no intersection, the order is according to the increase of the number of their occurrences. If they haven't appeared at all, the order is according to the decrease of the number of the letters. The order is alphabetical in the case of same number of letters. States giving intersection at their lowest ELS (LELS) are printed in bold characters everywhere except Table 2.

   I had three sources available referring to the death toll in the Holocaust [7, 8, and 9]. Death toll varies significantly from source to source. Also, not everywhere the death toll is given for each particular state. For instance, death toll for Austria somewhere (Davies' *Europe*) is given combined with that of Germany, probably on the grounds that during the Holocaust proper Austria had been included in the Greater Reich (after the *Anschluss* in 1938). Somewhere (Gilbert's *Atlas*), death toll for Poland, Lithuania and Latvia is combined with that for Western USSR. I have found death tolls for the individual Baltic States in the Oxford Encyclopedia only. I couldn't find any data for Russia alone. The death toll given in Table 1 is according to [7]. There (on p.103), Sir Martin writes: "This map shows the number of Jews murdered in Nazi-dominated Europe between 1939 and 1945. All these figures are approximate, but most of them are probably *underestimates*. In all, more than 5,950,000 deaths are shown even with these minimum figures."

Explanations to Tables 2 to 15.

1 Table 2 contains the **P** for each state that has appeared at least once calculated by multiplying the lowest |ELS| by the number of occurrence. The idea was to illustrate the "potential" of each state for getting a place in Table 1 if it had got the chance to intersect at its lowest ELS. Table 2 contains a column with the positions of states in Table 1. Positions include *all* states nevertheless have they got a List number or not. For instance, Latvia, which hasn't got a List number, occupies fourth position thus shifting Britain to fifth position though the latter is number four in the list, etc. Jerusalem and the Number of Letters in the Torah are excluded from this procedure. Table 2A is a sort of "correction" of Table 2A including **P**-s obtained using these occurrences only, which are within the massif of text, which contains all the 591 occurrences of ISRAEL in the plain text (from Gen. 32:28 to the end of the Torah). The same is valid for Table 2B, containing the results for the SONS OF ISRAEL (Gen. 32:33 to the end of the Torah). Shadings in these two particular cases are not based on death tolls but on whether

P for the state is higher or lower than 304,805. More results on this aspect will be given, God willing, in the following Parts of this research.

2 Tables 3 to 15 contain comparative results of intersections with SONS OF ISRAEL (בניישראל), EGYPT (מצרים), the names of the most renowned Old Testament persons such as ABRAHAM (אברהם), MOSES (משה), AARON (אהרן), ISAAC (יצחק) and JACOB (יעקב) as well as more names and terms such as LAND (ארץ), THE LAND (הארץ), ADAM (אדם), SONS, or CHILDREN (בני), KING (מלך) and PHARAOH (פרעה). All these names appear frequently in the plain text and are a good basis for comparison. Notice that the names and terms of the last group do not occur always as such in the plain text. In most cases, they appear just as a sequence of the letters that otherwise represent the word.

The Number of Letters in the Torah, 304,805 is coloured in red, while the row of Jerusalem is coloured in blue, wherever they are present in a Table.

From Table 4 on, only the 23 states that appear encoded in the Torah and have a list number, with the exception of Greece, have been taken into account for probability and statistical calculations. These are regarded as participants proper in the phenomenon.

For each name/word in the plain text, a so-called number of shared letters is given, shown in the fifth column. This number corresponds to the aggregated quantity of the letter(s) of each encoded word that is (are) same as any letter(s) of the word in the plain text. This number includes the multiples of any letter of the encoded names. For instance, the two *yods* (י) in Britain (בריתניה) are counted as two shared letters with the *yod* in Israel (ישראל). The only other letter common for both Britain and Israel, *reysh* (ר), occurs only once in Britain, so it adds up to 3.

In Table 3, a second column containing the positions in Table 1 is included. The reason is providing easiness and clarity in comparison between Tables 1 and 3. Both these Tables are given once more immediately before the **Discussion** section (pp. 30 and 31), written in a concise form containing the names only that relate to the code.

In few occasions, a state spelled in less than 6 letters (e.g. 4-letter France in Tables 7, 8 and 11) was placed in the lower compartment although the value obtained and given for **P** was lower than 304,805. This was because its **P** is not the ultimate one, which actual value should be more or less higher. If the **P** in question was lower but close to 304,805, it could be estimated that the final value should place the name in the lower compartment. More minor, insignificant displacements also may take place within a compartment due to the fact that the **P**-s for the 4- and 5-letter names are not the ultimate ones.

Table 1. Results obtained with intersection of Names of States with ISRAEL (ישראל).

List Number	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with ישראל	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)	Death Toll in the Holocaust
1	**Bulgaria**	בולגריה	**7**	**3**	**21**	**-456**	**-456**	**9,576**	
2	**Ireland**	אירלנד	**6**	**4**	**745**	**32**	**32**	**23,840**	
3	**Iceland**	איסלנד	**6**	**3**	**100**	**276**	**276**	**27,600**	
	Latvia [a]	לטוויה	6	2	773	-15	-41	31,693	
4	Britain	בריטניה	7	3	6	9,240	14,440	86,640	
5	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-978	94,866	
6	Albania	אלבניה	6	3	2,711	-2	-38	103,018	
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**5**	**280**	**71**	**600**	**168,000**	
7	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	97	>176,637	120
8	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-14	>215,894	
9	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	121	245,751	
10	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	233	265,620	
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**	
11	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	1,263	327,117	125,000
12	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	17	>>337,161	83,000
	*Vatican**	ותיקן	*5*	*1*	*>10,049*	*-1*	*-34*	*>341,666*	
	Palestine	פלשתינה	*7*	*3*	*24*	*-62*	*16,245*	*389,880*	
13	Poland* [a]	פולין	5	2	>11,629	-6	36	>418,644	
14	Finland	פינלנד	6	2	110	27	3,945	433,950	
15	Russia* [a]	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-62	>483,910	
16	Italy	איטליה	6	4	722	13	-777	560,994	7,500
17	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	2	>5,473	-21	-108	>591,084	24,000
18	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	208	808,080	264,000
	Lithuania** [a]	ליטא	4	3	>>109,076	-1	-9	>>981,684	
	USSR**	ברהמ	4	1	>>514,561	1	-4	>>2,058.244	4,565,000[a]
19	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	157	>2,464,900	106,000
20	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	700	>>2,640,400	
21	Greece**	יוון	4	1	>>1,268,168	1	-4	>>5,072,672	65,000
22	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none		70,000

23	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none		868
24	Hungary	הונגריה	7	2	34	378	none		300,000
25	Czechoslovakia	צכוסלובקיה	10	2	none				277,000
26	Luxembourg	לוכסמבורג	9	2	none				700
27	Yugoslavia	יוגוסלביה	9	2	none				60,000
	Estonia	אסטוניה	7	2	none				1,000
28	Portugal	פורטוגל	7	2	none				
[a] The death toll for USSR includes also Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and, of course, Russia									

Table 2. Results obtained with the Lowest ELS-s of the Names of the States. (Only states that have appeared at least once have been included.)

	Position in Table 1	**State**	**In Hebrew**	Number of letters	Number of occurrences, **N**	Lowest ELS, **LELS**	**N×|LELS| (P)**
1	27	Austria	אוסטריה	7	2	249	498
2	15	*Palestine*	פלשתינה	*7*	*24*	*-62*	*1,488*
3	17	Finland	פינלנד	6	110	27	2,970
4	7	Albania	אלבניה	6	2,711	-2	5,422
5	28	Norway	נורבגיה	7	14	-580	8,120
6	19	Italy	איטליה	6	722	13	9,386
7	1	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	21	-456	9,576
8	14	*Vatican**	ותיקן	*5*	*>10,049*	*-1*	*>10,049*
9	4	Latvia	לטוויה	6	773	-15	11,595
10	29	Hungary	הונגריה	7	34	378	12,852
11	10	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2,031	7	14,217
		Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**280**	**71**	**19,880**

12	2	Ireland	אירלנד	6	745	32	23,840
13	25	Spain**	ספרד	4	>>3,772	7	>>26,404
14	3	Iceland	איסלנד	6	100	276	27,600
15	8	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	>1,821	-19	>34,599
16	6	Turkey	טורקיה	6	97	-364	35,301
17	11	America	אמריקה	6	1,140	-33	37,620
18	13	France**	צרפת	4	>>19,833	2	>>39,666
19	12	Germany	גרמניה	6	259	161	41,699
20	21	Romania	רומניה	6	3,885	-11	42,735
21	5	Britain	בריטניה	7	6	9,240	55,640
22	18	Russia*	רוסיה	5	>7,805	-8	>62,440
23	16	Poland*	פולין	5	>11,629	-6	>69,774
24	24	Holland*	הולנד	5	>15,700	-5	>78,500
25	22	Lithuania**	ליטא	4	>>109,076	-1	>>109,076
26	20	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	>5,473	-21	>114,933
27	9	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	>15,421	-10	>154,933
		Number of Letters in the Torah					**304,805**
28	23	USSR**	ברהמ	4	>>514,561	1	>>514,561
29	26	Greece**	יוון	4	>>1,268,168	1	>>1,268,168

Table 2 A. P for states calculated on the basis of LELS in the text containing ISRAEL (from Genesis 32:28 to the end of the Torah). The non-shaded states, together with JERUSALEM, occupy the upper compartment in Table 1. The number P in the last column indicates the "best case" for each state.

NOTE: Both *Vatican* and *Lithuania* have their LELS = -1 in the text containing ISRAEL. Because this means that they are in the plain text (read reversely), I tried their next LELS in the text as stated above. *Lithuania's* **P** appeared to be over 400,000, so I took this state out of the Table. Note also that the position of Spain is probably below that of Iceland and may be below that of Denmark, Turkey or both of them. This applies also to **P** for France, which is maybe higher than that for Romania and even Germany, but lower than **P** for Jerusalem.

	State	**In Hebrew**	Number of letters	Number of occurrences, **N**	Lowest ELS from Gen. 32:28 on	**Minimum possible P**
1	*Palestine*	פלשתינה	*7*	*24*	*-62*	*1,488*
2	Norway	נורבגיה	7	14	-580	8,120
3	Italy	איטליה	6	722	13	9,386
4	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	21	-456	9,576
5	Latvia	לטוויה	6	773	-15	11,595
6	Hungary	הונגריה	7	34	378	12,852
7	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2,031	7	14,217
8	Austria	אוסטריה	7	2	9,763	19,526
9	Finland	פינלנד	6	110	-196	21,560
10	Albania	אלבניה	6	2,711	8	21,688
11	Ireland	אירלנד	6	745	32	23,840
12	Spain**	ספרד	4	>>3,772	7	>>26,404
13	Iceland	איסלנד	6	100	276	27,600
14	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	>1,821	-19	>34,599
15	Turkey	טורקיה	6	97	-364	35,301

16	America	אמריקה	6	1,140	-33	37,620
17	France**	צרפת	4	>>19,833	2	>>39,666
28	Romania	רומניה	6	3,885	-11	42,735
19	Germany	גרמניה	6	259	-185	47,915
	JERUSALEM	ירושלים	**7**	**280**	**198**	**55,440**
20	Britain	בריטניה	7	6	9,240	55,640
21	Russia*	רוסיה	5	>7,805	-8	>62,440
22	Poland*	פולין	5	>11,629	-6	>69,774
23	*Vatican**	ותיקן	*5*	*>10,049*	*11*	*>110,539*
24	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	>5,473	-21	>114,933
25	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	>15,421	-10	>154,933
26	Holland*	הולנד	5	>15,700	12	>188,400
	NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE TORAH					**304,805**

Table 2 B. P for states calculated on the basis of LELS in the text containing SONS OF ISRAEL (from Genesis 32:33 to the end of the Torah). The shaded states, together with JERUSALEM, occupy the lower compartment in Table 3. The number P in the last column indicates the "best case" for each state.

See NOTE to Table 2A.

	State	**In Hebrew**	Number of letters	Number of occurrences, **N**	Lowest ELS from Gen. 32:33 on	**Minimum possible P**
1	*Palestine*	פלשתינה	*7*	*24*	*-62*	*1,488*
2	Norway	נורבגיה	7	14	-580	8,120
3	Italy	איטליה	6	722	13	9,386
4	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	21	-456	9,576
5	Latvia	לטוויה	6	773	-15	11,595
6	Hungary	הונגריה	7	34	378	12,852
7	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2,031	7	14,217
8	Austria	אוסטריה	7	2	9,763	19,526
9	Finland	פינלנד	6	110	-196	21,560
10	Albania	אלבניה	6	2,711	8	21,688
11	Ireland	אירלנד	6	745	32	23,840
12	Spain**	ספרד	4	>>3,772	7	>>26,404
13	Iceland	איסלנד	6	100	276	27,600
14	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	>1,821	-19	>34,599
15	Turkey	טורקיה	6	97	-364	35,301
16	America	אמריקה	6	1,140	-33	37,620
17	France**	צרפת	4	>>19,833	2	>>39,666
28	Romania	רומניה	6	3,885	-11	42,735

19	Germany	גרמניה	6	259	-185	47,915
	JERUSALEM	ירושלים	**7**	**280**	**198**	**55,440**
20	Britain	בריטניה	7	6	9,240	55,640
21	Russia*	רוסיה	5	>7,805	-8	>62,440
22	Poland*	פולין	5	>11,629	-6	>69,774
23	*Vatican**	ותיקן	*5*	*>10,049*	*11*	*>110,539*
24	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	>5,473	-21	>114,933
25	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	>15,421	-10	>154,933
26	Holland*	הולנד	5	>15,700	12	>188,400
	NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE TORAH					**304,805**

Table 3. Intersection with SONS OF ISRAEL (בניישראל)

	Position in Table 1	STATE	IN HEBREW	Number of letters	Shrd with בני ישראל	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	7	Albania	אלבניה	6	5	2,711	-2	8	21,688
2	3	Iceland	איסלנד	6	4	100	276	-285	28,500
3	**21**	**Romania**	רומניה	**6**	**3**	**3,885**	**-11**	**-11**	**42,735**
4	4	Latvia	לטוויה	6	2	773	-15	-41	31,693
5	1	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	4	21	-456	-3,768	77,826
6	5	Britain	בריטניה	7	5	6	9,240	14,440	86,640
7	6	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-978	94,866
8	12	Germany	גרמניה	6	3	259	161	-406	105,154
9	15	*Palestine*	פלשתינה	*7*	*4*	*24*	*-62*	*6,042*	*145,008*
10	17	Finland	פינלנד	6	4	110	27	1,339	147,290
11	28	Norway	נורבגיה	7	4	14	-580	10,561	147,854
12	9	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-14	>215,894
13	10	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	121	245,751
14	29	Hungary	הונגריה	7	3	34	378	7,944	270,096
		NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE TORAH							**304,805**
15	14	*Vatican**	ותיקן	*5*	*2*	*>10,049*	*-1*	*-34*	*>341,666*
16	24	Holland*	הולנד	5	2	>15,700	-5	22	>345,400
		JERUSALEM	ירושלים	**7**	**4**	**280**	**71**	**1,344**	**376,320**

17	16	Poland*	פולין	5	3	>11,629	-6	36	>418,644
18	18	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-62	>483,910
19	2	Ireland	אירלנד	6	5	745	32	-735	547,575
20	11	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	-512	583,680
21	20	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	3	>5,473	-21	-108	>591,084
22	19	Italy	איטליה	6	4	722	13	1,303	940,766
23	8	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	-555	>1,010,655
24	22	Lithuania**	ליטא	4	3	>>109,076	-1	16	>>1,745,216
25	23	USSR**	ברהמ	4	2	>>514,561	1	-4	>>2,058,244
26	26	Greece**	יוון	4	2	>>1,268,168	1	2	>>2,536,336
27	13	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	129	>>2,558,457
28	25	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	700	>>2,640,400
29	27	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	

Table 4. Intersection with <u>EGYPT</u> (מצרים)

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with מצרים	Number of occurrences, **N**	Lowest ELS, **LELS**	Lowest intersection, **LIELS**	**N×|LIELS| (P)**
1	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	96	69,312
2	Hungary	הונגריה	7	2	34	378	3,069	104,346
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**4**	**280**	**71**	**-414**	**115,920**
3	France**	צרפת	4	2	>>19,833	2	-9	>>178,497
4	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-14	>215,894
5	Britain	בריטניה	7	3	6	9,240	41,615	249,690
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
6	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-73	>569,765
7	Germany	גרמניה	6	3	259	161	2,545	659,155
8	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	-408	>742,968
9	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	66	>767,514
10	Holland*	הולנד	5	0	>15,700	-5	-49	>769,300
11	Romania	רומניה	6	3	3,885	-11	-207	804,195
12	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	-39,193	823,053
13	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	304	824,144
14	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	-1,687	1,256,815
15	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-658	1,336,398
16	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	1,340	1,527,600
17	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	15,354	1,535,400
18	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	16,456	1,596,232

19	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	-18,428	2,027,080
20	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	-960	>>3,621,120
21	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	1,197	>6,551,181
22	Austria	אוסטריה	7	2	2	249	none	
23	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none	

Table 5. Intersection with ABRAHAM (אברהם)

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shrd with אברהם	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	**Britain**	בריטניה	**7**	**3**	**6**	**9,240**	**9,240**	**55,440**
2	Norway	נורבגיה	7	3	14	-580	4,949	69,286
3	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	11	>85,855
4	Germany	גרמניה	6	3	259	161	-726	188,034
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
5	America	אמריקה	6	4	1,140	-33	296	337,440
6	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-3,573	346,581
7	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	243	493,533
8	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	-777	560,994
9	Romania	רומניה	6	3	3,885	-11	-152	590,520
10	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	3	21	-456	28,375	595,875
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**-2,321**	**649,880**
11	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	39	>>773,487
12	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	-54	>847,800
13	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	-2,033	1,514,585
14	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	2	>5,473	-21	295	>1,614,535
15	Albania	אלבניה	6	3	2,711	-2	827	2,241,997
16	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	-22,432	2,243,200
17	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	-722	>>2,723,384
18	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	2,344	>4,268,424
19	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	0	>15,421	-10	-650	>10,023,650

20	Poland*	פולין	5	0	>11,629	-6	-1,632	>18,978,528
21	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	
22	Hungary	הונגריה	7	3	34	378	none	
23	Finland	פינלנד	6	0	110	27	none	

Table 6. Intersection with MOSES (משה)

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with משה	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	**Belgium***	בלגיה	**5**	**1**	**>5,473**	**-21**	**-21**	**>114,933**
2	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	74	>134,754
3	Norway	נורבגיה	7	1	14	-580	10,561	147,854
4	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	76	154,356
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**600**	**168,000**
5	Italy	איטליה	6	1	722	13	-288	207,936
6	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	1	>15,421	-10	-19	>292,999
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
7	Hungary	הונגריה	7	1	34	378	10,103	363,902
8	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	-100	388,500
9	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	27	>423,900
10	Russia*	רוסיה	5	1	>7,805	-8	-62	>483,910
11	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	523	596,220
12	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	-240	650,640
13	Finland	פינלנד	6	0	110	27	-6,083	669,130
14	Ireland	אירלנד	6	0	745	32	-1,053	784,485
15	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	1	21	-456	-46,893	984,753
16	France**	צרפת	4	0	>>19,833	2	-56	>>1,110,648
17	Turkey	טורקיה	6	1	97	-364	-13,037	1,264,589
18	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	6,391	1,655,269
19	Spain**	ספרד	4	0	>>3,772	7	467	>>1,761,524

20	Poland*	פולין	5	0	>11,629	-6	-184	>2,139,736
21	Iceland	איסלנד	6	0	100	276	-34,370	3,437,000
22	Austria	אוסטריה	7	1	2	249	none	
23	Britain	בריטניה	7	1	6	9,240	none	

Table 7. Intersection with AARON (אהרן)

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with אהרן	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	**America**	אמריקה	**6**	**3**	**1,140**	**-33**	**-33**	**37,620**
2	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	-21	>244,209
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
3	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	15	>>297,495
4	Hungary	הונגריה	7	4	34	378	-9,389	319,226
5	Germany	גרמניה	6	3	259	161	-1,396	361,584
6	Albania	אלבניה	6	3	2,711	-2	134	363,274
7	Finland	פינלנד	6	2	110	27	3,498	384,780
8	Iceland	איסלנד	6	2	100	276	5,063	506,300
9	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-280	568,680
10	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	0	>15,421	-10	-42	>647,682
11	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	-910	657,020
12	Holland*	הולנד	5	2	>15,700	-5	-48	>753,600
13	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-99	>772,695
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**-3,013**	**843,640**
14	Ireland	אירלנד	6	3	745	32	1,198	892,510
15	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	-43,374	910,854
16	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	10,067	976,499
17	Romania	רומניה	6	3	3,885	-11	402	1,561,770
18	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	-1,066	>1,941,186
19	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	665	>3,639,545

20	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	1,045	>>3,941,740
21	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	
22	Britain	בריטניה	7	3	6	9,240	none	
23	Norway	נורבגיה	7	3	14	-580	none	

Table 8. Intersection with ISAAC (יצחק). ISAAC appears 101 times in the plain test of the Torah.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shrd with יצחק	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-512	49,664
2	Russia*	רוסיה	5	1	>7,805	-8	11	>85,855
3	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-19	>292,999
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
4	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	15	>>297,495
5	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	436	497,040
6	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	6,039	603,900
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**-2,321**	**642,880**
7	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-605	>1,101,705
8	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-1,589	3,227,259
9	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	769	>4,208,737
10	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	2,000	5,422,000
11	Holland*	הולנד	5	0	>15,700	-5	-397	>6,232,900
12	Romania	רומניה	6	1	3,885	-11	-2,526	9,813,510
13	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	1,165	>13,547,785
14	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	-20,670	14,923,740
15	Ireland	אירלנד	6	1	745	32	34,811	25,934,195
16	Spain**	ספרד	4	0	>>3,772	7	-37,619	>>141,898,000
17	Austria	אוסטריה	7	1	2	249	none	
19	Britain	בריטניה	7	2	6	9,240	none	

19	Norway	נורבגיה	7	1	14	-580	none	
20	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	1	21	-456	none	
21	Hungary	הונגריה	7	1	34	378	none	
22	Germany	גרמניה	6	1	259	161	none	
23	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	none	

Table 9. Intersection with JACOB (יעקב). JACOB appears 212 times in the plain test of the Torah.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with יעקב	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Hungary	הונגריה	7	1	34	378	673	22,882
2	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	456	44,232
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**198**	**55,440**
3	Germany	גרמניה	6	1	259	161	-245	63,455
4	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	100	114,000
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
5	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	1	>15,421	-10	-28	>431,788
6	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	232	471,192
7	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	28,375	595,875
8	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-408	>742,968
9	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	-7,610	761,000
10	Romania	רומניה	6	1	3,885	-11	254	986,710
11	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	-1,390	1,003,580
12	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	91	>1,058,239
13	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	2	>5,473	-21	295	>1,614,535
14	Albania	אלבניה	6	2	2,711	-2	-817	2,214,887
15	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	22,316	2,454,760
16	Ireland	אירלנד	6	1	745	32	4,651	3,464,995
17	Holland*	הולנד	5	0	>15,700	-5	-274	>4,301,800
18	Russia*	רוסיה	5	1	>7,805	-8	589	>4,597,145
19	Greece**	יוון	4	1	>>1,268,168	1	6	>>7,609,008
20	France**	צרפת	4	0	>>19,833	2	-550	>>10,908,150
21	Spain**	ספרד	4	0	>>3,772	7	10,967	>>41,367,524
22	Austria	אוסטריה	7	1	2	249	none	
23	Britain	בריטניה	7	3	6	9,240	none	
27	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none	

Table 10. Intersection with LAND (ארץ). LAND appears 850 times at ELS = 1 in the plain test of the Torah.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with ארץ	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	**Austria**	אוסטריה	**7**	**2**	**2**	**249**	**249**	**498**
2	Turkey	טורקיה	6	1	97	-364	456	44,232
3	Hungary	הונגריה	7	1	34	378	-2,729	92,786
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**1**	**280**	**71**	**-414**	**115,920**
4	Germany	גרמניה	6	1	259	161	507	131,313
5	France**	צרפת	4	2	>>19,833	2	-9	>>178,497
6	Norway	נורבגיה	7	1	14	-580	-14,589	204,246
7	Romania	רומניה	6	1	3,885	-11	58	225,330
8	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	-226	257,640
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
9	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	1	>15,421	-10	-20	>308,420
10	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	0	>5,473	-21	59	>322,907
11	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	558	415,710
12	Finland	פינלנד	6	0	110	27	3,945	433,950
13	Italy	איטליה	6	1	722	13	-612	441,864
14	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	190	515,090
15	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	1	21	-456	25,477	535,017
16	Russia*	רוסיה	5	1	>7,805	-8	-94	>733,670
17	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-408	>742,968
18	Poland*	פולין	5	0	>11,629	-6	-74	>860,546
19	Holland*	הולנד	5	0	>15,700	-5	-57	>894,900
20	Sweden	שוודיה	6	0	2,031	7	-532	1,080,492
21	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	532	>>2,006,704
22	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	25,188	2,518,800
23	Britain	בריטניה	7	1	6	9,240	none	

Table 11. Intersection with <u>THE LAND</u> (הארץ). It appears 396 times at ELS = 1 in the plain test of the Torah.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with הארץ	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	456	44,232
2	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	507	131,313
3	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	58	225,330
4	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	-226	257,640
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
5	France**	צרפת	4	2	>>19,833	2	15	>>297,495
6	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	1	>15,421	-10	-20	>308,420
7	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	59	>322,907
8	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	558	415,710
9	Finland	פינלנד	6	0	110	27	3,964	436,040
10	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	-612	441,864
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**-1,721**	**481,880**
11	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	25,477	535,017
12	Poland*	פולין	5	0	>11,629	-6	50	>581,450
13	Albania	אלבניה	6	2	2,711	-2	317	859,387
14	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-532	1,080,492
15	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	532	>>2,006,704
16	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	273	>2,130,765
17	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	-153	>2,402,100
18	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	25,188	2,518,800
19	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	2,344	>4,268,424
20	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	
21	Britain	בריטניה	7	2	6	9,240	none	
22	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none	
23	Hungary	הונגריה	7	3	34	378	none	

Table 12. Results obtained with intersection of Names of States with ADAM (אדם). Adam appears 244 times in the plain text.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with אדם	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Iceland	איסלנד	6	2	100	276	-1,189	118,900
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**638**	**178,640**
2	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-105	213,255
3	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	-399	297,255
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
4	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	284	323,760
5	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	-4,084	449,240
6	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	0	>5,473	-21	-85	>465,205
7	Romania	רומניה	6	1	3,885	-11	-132	512,820
8	Hungary	הונגריה	7	0	34	378	-27,703	941,902
9	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	-605	>1,101,705
10	Italy	איטליה	6	1	722	13	-1,594	1,150,868
11	Turkey	טורקיה	6	0	97	-364	14,143	1,371,871
12	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	388	>>1,463,536
13	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	-136	>2,135,200
14	Germany	גרמניה	6	1	259	161	10,006	2,591,554
15	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	0	>15,421	-10	480	>7,402,080
16	Poland*	פולין	5	0	>11,629	-6	708	>8,233,332
17	France**	צרפת	4	0	>>19,833	2	489	>>9,698,337
18	Russia*	רוסיה	5	0	>7,805	-8	1,282	>10,006,010
19	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	3,975	10,776,225
20	Austria	אוסטריה	7	1	2	249	none	
21	Britain	בריטניה	7	0	6	9,240	none	
22	Norway	נורבגיה	7	0	14	-580	none	
23	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	0	21	-456	none	

Table 13. Results obtained with intersection of Names of States with SONS (בני .(בני appear 1,172 times at ELS = 1 in the plain text.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with בנ'	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Albania	אלבניה	6	3	2,711	-2	8	21,688
2	Iceland	איסלנד	6	2	100	276	285	28,500
3	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	-11	42,735
4	Turkey	טורקיה	6	1	97	-364	456	44,232
5	Hungary	הונגריה	7	2	34	378	-1,901	64,634
6	Britain	בריטניה	7	4	6	9,240	14,440	86,640
7	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	406	105,154
8	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	-9,029	126,406
9	Finland	פינלנד	6	3	110	27	1,339	147,290
10	Ireland	אירלנד	6	2	745	32	240	178,800
	Jerusalem	**ירושלים**	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**-851**	**238,280**
11	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	-12,335	259,035
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
12	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	22	>345,400
13	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-207	>376,947
14	Sweden	שוודיה	6	1	2,031	7	-187	379,797
15	Russia*	רוסיה	5	1	>7,805	-8	58	>452,690
16	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	1	>15,421	-10	-34	>524,314
17	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	758	547,276
18	Poland*	פולין	5	2	>11,629	-6	50	>581,450
19	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	2	>5,473	-21	-108	>591,084
20	France**	צרפת	4	0	>>19,833	2	30	>>594,990
21	America	אמריקה	6	1	1,140	-33	-1,440	1,641,600
22	Spain**	ספרד	4	0	>>3,772	7	1,482	>>5,590,104
23	Austria	אוסטריה	7	1	2	249	none	

Table 14. Intersections with <u>KING</u> (מלך) in the plain text. These 3 letters appear 248 times at skip 1 in the plain text.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with מלך	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest intersection, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	245	26,950
2	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	-21	>114,933
3	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	-11	>172,700
4	America	אמריקה	6	1	1,140	-33	233	265,620
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
5	Germany	גרמניה	6	1	259	161	1,263	327,117
6	Italy	איטליה	6	1	722	13	-861	621,642
7	Romania	רומניה	6	1	3,885	-11	-207	804,195
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**2**	**280**	**71**	**4,704**	**1,137,120**
8	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-700	>1,274,700
9	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	-120	>1,395,480
10	Ireland	אירלנד	6	1	745	32	-2,033	1,514,585
11	Iceland	איסלנד	6	1	100	276	-18,052	1,805,200
12	Spain**	ספרד	4	0	>>3,772	7	471	>>1,776,612
13	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	717	1,943,787
14	Russia*	רוסיה	5	0	>7,805	-8	-390	>3,043,950
15	Sweden	שוודיה	6	0	2,031	7	-2,596	5,272,476
16	France**	צרפת	4	0	>>19,833	2	-315	>>6,247,480
17	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	0	>15,421	-10	445	>8,137,045
18	Austria	אוסטריה	7	0	2	249	none	
19	Britain	בריטניה	7	0	6	9,240	none	
20	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	1	21	-456	none	
21	Norway	נורבגיה	7	0	14	-580	none	
22	Hungary	הונגריה	7	0	34	378	none	
23	Turkey	טורקיה	6	0	97	-364	none	

Table 15. Intersections with <u>PHARAOH</u> (פרעה). Number of occurrences in the plain text is 218.

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with פרעה	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	France**	צרפת	4	2	>>19,833	2	-9	>>178,688
2	Hungary	הונגריה	7	3	34	378	-5,854	200,396
3	Iceland	איסלנד	6	0	100	276	-2,018	201,800
4	Poland*	פולין	5	1	>11,629	-6	-21	>244,209
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
5	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	2	21	-456	-24,427	512,967
6	Finland	פינלנד	6	1	110	27	-5,354	588,940
7	Spain**	ספרד	4	2	>>3,772	7	-218	>>822,296
8	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	-207	804,195
9	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	9,471	918,687
10	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	-505	>919,605
	Jerusalem	ירושלים	**7**	**1**	**280**	**71**	**3,446**	**970,480**
11	Albania	אלבניה	6	1	2,711	-2	367	994,937
12	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	-4,632	1,199,688
13	Ireland	אירלנד	6	1	745	32	-1,633	1,216,585
14	America	אמריקה	6	2	1,140	-33	1,425	1,624,500
15	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	-140	>2,198,000
16	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	345	>2,692,209
17	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	-1,422	2,888,082
18	Italy	איטליה	6	2	722	13	4,241	3,062,002
19	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	0	>15,421	-10	412	>6,353,452
20	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	1	>5,473	-21	-1,844	>10,092,212
21	Austria	אוסטריה	7	2	2	249	none	
22	Britain	בריטניה	7	2	6	9,240	none	
23	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none	

Table 1 (Concise). Intersections with ISRAEL (ישראל).

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shared with ישראל	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	**Bulgaria**	בולגריה	**7**	**3**	**21**	**-456**	**-456**	**9,576**
2	**Ireland**	אירלנד	**6**	**4**	**745**	**32**	**32**	**23,840**
3	**Iceland**	איסלנד	**6**	**3**	**100**	**276**	**276**	**27,600**
4	Britain	בריטניה	7	3	6	9,240	14,440	86,640
5	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-978	94,866
6	Albania	אלבניה	6	3	2,711	-2	-38	103,018
7	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	1	>1,821	-19	97	>176,637
8	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-14	>215,894
9	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	121	245,751
10	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	233	265,620
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
11	Germany	גרמניה	6	2	259	161	1,263	327,117
12	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	17	>>337,161
13	Poland*	פולין	5	2	>11,629	-6	36	>418,644
14	Finland	פינלנד	6	2	110	27	3,945	433,950
15	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-62	>483,910
16	Italy	איטליה	6	4	722	13	-777	560,994
17	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	2	>5,473	-21	-108	>591,084
18	Romania	רומניה	6	2	3,885	-11	208	808,080
19	Holland*	הולנד	5	1	>15,700	-5	157	>2,464,900
20	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	700	>>2,640,400
21	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	
22	Norway	נורבגיה	7	2	14	-580	none	
23	Hungary	הונגריה	7	2	34	378	none	

Table 3 (Concise). Intersections with SONS OF ISRAEL (בניישראל)

	State	In Hebrew	Number of letters	Shrd with בנ, שר אל	Number of occurrences, N	Lowest ELS, LELS	Lowest inter-section, LIELS	N×|LIELS| (P)
1	Albania	אלבניה	6	5	2,711	-2	8	21,688
2	Iceland	איסלנד	6	4	100	276	-285	28,500
3	**Romania**	רומניה	**6**	**3**	**3,885**	**-11**	**-11**	**42,735**
4	Bulgaria	בולגריה	7	4	21	-456	-3,768	77,826
5	Britain	בריטניה	7	5	6	9,240	14,440	86,640
6	Turkey	טורקיה	6	2	97	-364	-978	94,866
7	Germany	גרמניה	6	3	259	161	-406	105,154
8	Finland	פינלנד	6	4	110	27	1,339	147,290
9	Norway	נורבגיה	7	4	14	-580	10,561	147,854
10	Switzerland*	שוויץ	5	2	>15,421	-10	-14	>215,894
11	Sweden	שוודיה	6	2	2,031	7	121	245,751
12	Hungary	הונגריה	7	3	34	378	7,944	270,096
	Number of Letters in the Torah							**304,805**
13	Holland*	הולנד	5	2	>15,700	-5	22	>345,400
14	Poland*	פולין	5	3	>11,629	-6	36	>418,644
15	Russia*	רוסיה	5	2	>7,805	-8	-62	>483,910
16	Ireland	אירלנד	6	5	745	32	-735	547,575
17	America	אמריקה	6	3	1,140	-33	-512	583,680
18	Belgium*	בלגיה	5	3	>5,473	-21	-108	>591,084

19	Italy	איטליה	6	4	722	13	1,303	940,766
20	Denmark*	דנמרק	5	2	>1,821	-19	-555	>1,010,655
21	France**	צרפת	4	1	>>19,833	2	129	>>2,558,457
22	Spain**	ספרד	4	1	>>3,772	7	700	>>2,640,400
23	Austria	אוסטריה	7	3	2	249	none	

Discussion

It was *after* having listed the states in Table 1 when I realized the significance of the Number of Letters in the Torah. It appeared, however, that this very number has some relation to the phenomenon. Looking at the Table, I got the impression that the Number of letters in the Torah acts as a sort of sieve – retaining the safe states above the mesh and letting the other names pass down. I should state immediately that this is NOT a method of measuring the righteousness of whole peoples or individuals. This is just a phenomenon of ENCODED NAMES OF STATES and otherwise EVENTS that have to take place long after the Torah had been given to the Jews.

Here is a good example, in my view, to support this concept. Historically, Britain consists of three peoples: English, Welsh and Scottish.

The three countries, independent kingdoms long ago, and having their own distinguished languages and ethnic characteristics, give the results summarized in the table below. Evidently, no one of the constituents of Great Britain, taken separately, would fall among the safe states. All three countries show "worse" results than Germany! But how could a person be "bad" as, say, an Englishman, in the same time being "good" as a British? However, there is a historical reason even in this case. England hadn't been showing goodness to Jews centuries ago. On July 18th 1290 (Tisha B'Av, the 9th of Av, when the Temple had been destroyed twice in the past!), King Edward I signed a decree banning all Jews to live in England where they have been dwelling for almost 200 years [10]. It was after adopting the name Britain in the 17th century when this island became tolerable to Jews and even later, as an Empire, becoming a champion of human rights. In the terms of the code, Britain with one (and only!) interception with Israel pins the nation on a high position in Table 1.

Country	**In Hebrew**	Number of letters	Shared with ישראל	**Number of occurrences, N**	Lowest ELS, **LELS**	**LIELS**	**N×|LIELS| (P)**
Wales*	ויילס	5	3	>9,715	-4	-35	>340,025
England	אנגליה	6	3	335	79	-2,166	725,610
Scotland	סקוטלנד	7	1	1	17,673	none	

This example shows that God is in control of the whole human history. So, there are no grounds for boasting. As Jeremiah the prophet wrote, "*'but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth, and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise lovingkindness, judgement, and righteousness, in the earth: for in these things I delight,' saith the Lord*" (Jer. 9:24).

The first three states in Table 1 yield intersections at their lowest ELS-s. Interestingly, they represent the three main Christian denominations: East-Orthodox (Bulgaria), Catholic (Ireland) and Protestant (Iceland). Accidentally, these three states represent also

the three major ethnic branches of Europe: Slavic, Celtic and Germanic (Nordic) peoples, respectively. This phenomenon has not been observed with any of the other plain-text names (Tables 3 to 15).

A date could be revealed encoded in a peculiar way in Table 1. I noticed that the **P** for Jerusalem, 168,000, is almost perfectly on the half-way between **P** for the first state in the list above the "sieve" – that for Bulgaria (9,576) and **P** for the first state below the "sieve" – that for Germany (327,117). If Bulgaria's **P** is subtracted from that for Jerusalem,

$$168{,}000 - 9{,}576 = 158{,}424$$

and the difference is added to 168,000

$$168{,}000 + 158{,}424 = 326{,}424$$

the obtained sum is smaller than **P** for Germany (327,117). The amazing fact, however, is that the difference is exactly

$$327{,}117 - 326{,}424 = 693.$$

693 is the year of the sixth millennium according to the Jewish calendar (5693) that corresponds to 1932/3 of the Christian calendar – the year when Hitler rose to power! He was appointed Chancellor on January 30th 1933. Some historians mark this year as the beginning of the Holocaust.

Among the states in the "safety zone", some were neutral (Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden and Ireland), some formed the backbone of the anti-Nazi coalition (Britain and America), some were too remote geographically (Iceland). Three of them, however, have been under German control during the war. But while Albania was ceded to the Italians, who hadn't been enthusiastic in the Holocaust, the task of Bulgaria and Denmark was very hard indeed. Both states did their best and coped, Bulgaria especially, perfectly. In fact, Bulgaria appeared to be the only state under German control where the Jewish population increased during the war [11]!

Although my intention was to confine the phenomenon to the limited period of 1941-5, it should be noted that some of the safe states during the war such as Spain and Portugal, haven't been always safe and well disposed to Jews. On the contrary, Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492. Many of the Bulgarian Jews are descendants of the Jews expelled from Spain (Sephardim) finding their new home in the Ottoman Empire[12]. As for Finland, I was much surprised to read that the Finnish government (Finland was a German ally during the war) agreed to hand over their Jews to the Germans. It was after realizing that 11 of them had been killed when the government refused to hand over the remaining Jews [12]. Finland, however, is regarded as safe state and no death toll was found cited anywhere.

There is a curious fact about expulsions of Jews from AD 1000 – 1500 that I found in Martin Gilbert's *Atlas*. The states mentioned there are: England, Wales, Lithuania, France, Germany, Silesia (with the area around Krakow in modern Poland), Austria, Provence, Hungary, Crimea, Portugal, Navarre, Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily [13]. None of these countries, still existing in the 20th century, has been found in the "safe zone", i.e. with **P**-s less than the number of letters in the Torah.

[12] Sepharad is a name of a place where some people from Jerusalem were led into exile or taken in captivity by the Assyrian king Sargon in 8th or 7th century BC (Obad. 20). Most probably, this place was somewhere to the east of the river Jordan. Among the Jews in the post-Biblical times, however, this name was used to refer to Spain.

Table 2 provides information about the potential of each encoded name to get a place in the upper compartment. Tables 2A and 2B illustrate how these potentials are made the most of on the examples with Israel and Sons of Israel, respectively. Distinguished patterns in each case could be easily recognized: higher potentials match much better a place in the upper compartment in the case of Sons of Israel. Indeed, among the first 13 *names* (listed in decreasing order of potential) in Table 2A (Israel), which is the half of them – Jerusalem is not counted – only 6 fall above the line, while in Table 2B the names of this kind are already 9.

It is also significant that among the 23 states, 11 different names occupy the top place in the 14 Tables with intersections. Only three of them: Albania, Turkey and Hungary happen to occupy twice a top place in different Tables. This fact points out to a comparatively even distribution of the intersections among the names, showing that there are no "privileged" individual names and thus strengthening the evidence of a phenomenon in the case of Israel. It is true that 9 times out of 14 the top place is occupied by a safe state (ratio 9:5). In relation to the compartment occupied in Table 1, however, this ratio becomes 8:6 in favour of the names with P-s lower than 304,805 in Table 1 (Finland, the name on the top in Table 14, is below the line in Table 1.). These names occupy also very different places in Table 2. The most striking cases are those of Belgium and Britain. The former has the next-to-the last potential in Table 2 but leads Table 6; the latter is 21st in potential out of 27 names but leads Table 5. Among all names that have the potential to qualify for a place in the upper compartment, Spain is the only one that has never had such a chance.

Tables 3 to 15 contain the results obtained with intersections with *Sons of Israel*, *Egypt*, *Abraham*, *Moses*, *Aaron*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *land*, *the land*, *Adam*, *sons*, *king* and *Pharaoh*, respectively. Frequencies of occurrences of the investigated names in the Torah are as follows:

sons (children)	בני	3 letters	1,172 times
land	ארץ	3 letters	850 times
Moses	משה	3 letters	736 times
Israel	ישראל	5 letters	591 times
the land	הארץ	4 letters	396 times
Sons of Israel	בניישראל	8 letters	376 times
Egypt	מצרים	5 letters	365 times
Aaron	אהרן	4 letters	301 times
king	מלך	3 letters	248 times
Adam	אדם	3 letters	244 times
Pharaoh	פרעה	4 letters	218 times
Jacob	יעקב	4 letters	212 times
Abraham	אברהם	5 letters	151 times
Isaac	יצחק	4 letters	101 times

Israel is the fourth name by frequency, after those of *sons*, *land* and *Moses*, and second by length, together with *Egypt* and *Abraham*. If all words are added up to make a broken string, the longest one will be that for the *sons (children)*:

$$3\times1,172 = 3,516.$$

This is about 15% higher than the corresponding value for Israel:

$$5\times591 = 2{,}955.$$

However, if the two adjacent letters at both sides of the word are added, the overall length turns out to be

$$7\times591 = 4{,}137.$$

This number is third in value after those for *sons (children)* and *land*. It is higher than the corresponding ones for *Sons of Israel* and *Moses* (3,760 and 3,680, respectively) and much higher than the remaining overall lengths. This fact suggests that it is a good choice even from statistical point of view, giving, under equal other conditions, best chances for intersection.

The overall numbers of letters corresponding to the words in the plain text and the two letters enclosing them are summarized as follows (listed in the order of decrease of the latter):

sons (children)	בני	3,516	5,860
land	ארץ	2,550	4,250
Israel	ישראל	2,955	4,137
Sons of Israel	בניישראל	3,008	3,760
Moses	משה	2,208	3,680
Egypt	מצרים	1,825	2,555
the land	הארץ	1,584	2,376
Aaron	אהרן	1,204	1,806
Pharaoh	פרעה	872	1,308
Jacob	יעקב	848	1,272
king	מלך	744	1,240
Adam	אדם	732	1,220
Abraham	אברהם	755	1,057
Isaac	יצחק	404	606

I tried, but, notwithstanding to some extent the *statistica*l behaviour due to the number of letters, I couldn't find any link between a specific intrinsic feature of a name of a state and its P. Let us consider the number of letters. There are four 4-letter words. All of them are below the "mesh". At first glance, it seems they are doomed to be there. But it is not so. France is in *third* position in Table 4 (intersection with Egypt) and third or fourth in Table 7 (intersection with Aaron). As for the 5-letter words, among the 7 states only Denmark and Switzerland fall within the upper part of the table. Although the results for these two states are not conclusive, both will retain their places most probably in the same positions, but definitely above the line. Denmark, however, gives way to the Vatican in Table 2. Switzerland, in its turn, gives way to *all* the other 5-letter-states in the same table! This should mean that Switzerland, with its least potential, gets second position among 7 competitors in Table 1. Among the 11 6-letter states, 7 are above the line and 4 are below it. With the Sons of Israel, there are even more above the line (8); some exchanges of places, however, having taken place – 2 of those that were above the line in Table 1 fell below it (Ireland and America), while 3 (Germany, Romania and Finland) rose to find places in the upper part of Table 3. Only Italy appeared to keep its place below the line in both tables. An interesting fact I have found about America is that it is the only state above the 304,805-line in Table 1 whose lowest intersection with Israel falls in the book of Genesis. (There are two more states that give their LIELS-s in the

book of Genesis: Lithuania and Holland.). What is more, America gives the lowest P, calculated for the intersection with Israel, in the book of Genesis (see Part 2)!
Here is the place to discuss an amazing fact that I found about Switzerland, which, I believe, confirms the phenomenon. Switzerland appeared to be the only state in the dictionary that has an alternative, 8-letter spelling (שוויצריה). I performed the whole research with this spelling. The result is, that it gives only one intersection with ISRAEL at ELS = 19,466 and no intersection with any other name in the plain text. **P** for the intersection with ISRAEL is 6×19,466 = 116,796. Although this alternative **P** is about two times smaller than the one included in Table 1, the outcome in terms of the code is the same! If Switzerland was taken using the alternative spelling, it would displace only Denmark in Table 1 and that's all!
Considering the data in Table 1 only, one may conclude that an intersection of a 7-letter state means that it would very likely find a place in the "good zone"[13]. It is true that, due to comparatively low frequencies, the 7-letter states could expect lower **P**-s, but Jerusalem and Palestine change their places in Table 3. Generally, the number of letters means almost nothing in a *preliminary* assessment of expected values. The differences between the 4-letter Hebrew names of Spain and France are only in the first and the last letter. The middle ones are the same but transposed. Spain shows a better potential than France (Table 2).In *all* the other tables, however, France shows lower ("better") **P**-s than Spain! Italy, on the other hand, with its 6 letters occupies the 22nd position in Table 3, left behind by 6 of the 7 5-letter names. France, in Table 4 (Egypt), with its 4 letters occupies (probably) the 3rd place while in the same table the 6-letter Finland is down in the 24th position! There are many more examples like these.
Another comparison reveals interesting differences between names similar in number and type of letters. Palestine has the highest potential for intersection with ISRAEL and SONS OF ISRAEL (see Table 2A). Bulgaria's potential is also relatively high – 4th. Both states consist of 7 letters; their frequencies are similar (24 and 21 occurrence for Palestine and Bulgaria, respectively) and share the same number of letters with Israel and Sons of Israel. However, in both Table 1 and Table 3, Bulgaria occupies much higher positions than Palestine. Bulgaria and Hungary differ in their 1st and 3rd letters only (ב and ל for Bulgaria and ה and נ for Hungary). Their potentials are also similar (Hungary's is the 6th). Hungary, however, shows lower results both with Israel and Sons of Israel; it has no intersection with Israel. (Note that Bulgaria's intersections are different in each case[14].) Interestingly, Bulgaria keeps higher positions than both Palestine and Hungary with Israel, Sons of Israel and Abraham, giving these states way in most of the other cases.

[13] A state would definitely fall above the mark in case of intersection only if the number of its appearances is equal to or less than the number of its inter-letter intervals. Among the states in this research, only Austria (2 < (7 – 1)), Britain (6 = (7 – 1)) and Switzerland in the longer, 8-letter spelling, comply with this condition.
[14] Bulgaria appeared to be the only state in the research giving intersections with ISRAEL at her *two* lowest ELS-s! Both Bulgaria and Iceland yield intersections with SONS OF ISRAEL at their next-to-the-lowest ELS-s. But while Iceland intersects at the letter נ (*nun*), which would not qualify an intersection with ISRAEL according to the criterion shown on Fig. 1, Bulgaria intersects at ל (*lamedh*), the last letter of ISRAEL, which is a qualification. Bulgaria gives three intersections with ISRAEL altogether. Since the number of the encoded appearances of Bulgaria is 21, and given that there are 3 intersections, the probability that both two lowest ELS-s are also intersections (IELS) is 1/70 (1.43%).

It is Table 1 only that has three states (the first three) at their lowest ELS-s. Among the other tables, **Romania** is at its LELS in Table 3 (Sons of Israel), **Britain** in Table 4 (Abraham), **Belgium** in Table 6 (Moses), **America** in Table 7 (Aaron) and **Austria** in Table 10 (land).

Tables 2, 2A and 2B also show how efficiently states have "used" their potentials in a competition with each other for a "better" place in Tables 1 and 3. If the number in the first column of Table 2 is larger than those in the second column (position in Table1), the respective state has performed "better" than the theoretical expectation and vice versa. This performance, however, is a function not only of any state's own P, but also of the combined performance of *all* the other states.

We could assess the results only from historical perspective. The events (Holocaust) the whole task was performed in order to predict have already taken place. But even so, the results in Table 1 appear to be most consistent. If we accept the Number of Letters in the Torah as a frame, it comprises reasonable *number* of names in Tables 1 and 3 (Israel and Sons of Israel, respectively).

Estimation of the probabilities

Method I

As I mentioned above, Table 1 containing the results obtained from intersections with ISRAEL strikes even with its appearance alone. It is easy to calculate the odds of all the 10 numbered states above the line drawn by the number of letters in the Torah to be safe. The number of the non-shaded states is 13; the number of the states shaded in dark is 15. This makes the probability, p1, of 10 items of the first kind to occupy the first 10 positions out of 28 as follows:

$$P1 = \frac{13}{28}\times\frac{12}{27}\times\frac{11}{26}\times\frac{10}{25}\times\frac{9}{24}\times\frac{8}{23}\times\frac{7}{22}\times\frac{6}{21}\times\frac{5}{20}\times\frac{4}{19} = 1{:}45885 =$$

$$= 2.17936\times10^{-5} \approx 0.002\%.$$

The probabilities were calculated taking into account only the consecutive occurrences of states of one kind. The phenomenon depends also on the number of the letters in the Torah. So it must be kept in mind that the calculation of the real probability should take into account also the probability of no state of the other kind occupying the space remaining between the last of the 10 states, America (265,620), and the number of the letters in the Torah (304,805), i.e. no "risky" state falling into the frame marked out by the latter number. This should lower the probability even further. The simplest way to do that is to regard the Number of letters in the Torah as the *eleventh* safe state, which yields

$$\boldsymbol{P_{Method\ I} = 1{:}95{,}048}, \text{ or } \mathbf{0.00105\%.}$$

Even with the three Baltic States, the according calculation for 10 + 1 states out of 13 + 18 = 31 states occupying the first 11 positions gives

$$P2 = 1{:}16448 = 6.0799\times10^{-5} \approx 0.006\%.$$

The Baltic States influence in the approximately same manner all calculations, so they were excluded from the further calculations.

With the states that do not appear in the Torah excluded from calculation, 12 states of each kind will remain and the probability will be

$$P3 = 1{:}29716 = 3.3652\times10^{-5} \approx 0.0034\%.$$

The same calculations carried out for the results with the SONS OF ISRAEL, Table 3, produce the following probabilities:

$$P1' = 1{:}17.3 = 0.057746 \approx 5.8\%;$$

The increase of probability is about 2,650 times in relation to *P1* but more than 5,500 times in relation to $\boldsymbol{P_{Method\ I}}$!

There is a tremendous increase in probabilities when passing from ISRAEL to SONS OF ISRAEL, the latter word being just an "elongation" of the former one!

Method II

Another approach produces even lower probabilities. This approach sets directly the Number of letters in the Torah, 304,805, as a parameter. Let the whole one-dimensional space of **P**-s is divided into two compartments: values *less* and *more* than 304,805, respectively. A fair consideration, in my opinion, should exclude those states that have no chance to fall in the first compartment. So, the calculation should be limited only to the states in Table 2 save Greece.[15] States having List numbers could be divided into two groups: twelve "white" and eleven "black" items. The calculation can be performed for tossing two sets of coins: what is the probability of ten out of twelve "white" coins falling heads up and the remaining two falling tails up, together with all eleven "black" coins falling tails up[16]. This probability is

$$P = \frac{132}{2^{24}} = 1{:}127{,}100 = 7.87\times10^{-6} = 0.00079\%.$$

If the calculation of the probability takes into account the condition of *not more than two white coins fall tails up <u>and</u> all black coins fall tails up,* the overall probability will be a little bit higher:

$$\boldsymbol{P_{\text{Method II}} = \frac{132}{2^{24}} + \frac{12}{2^{23}} + \frac{1}{2^{23}} = 1{:}106{,}185 = 9.42\times10^{-6} = 0.00094\%.}$$

This is in a very good agreement with the probability calculated according to *Method I*.

If a similar calculation is carried out with <u>*all*</u> 28 states assigned with List numbers in Table 1, the odds will drop down to almost 1 in 1,000,000!

With the SONS OF ISRAEL, the probabilities rise respectively to ≈ 1:40 = 2.5% and ≈ 1:50 = 2.0%. These results apparently bring the intersections with SONS OF ISRAEL to the brink of a phenomenon. The overall probability P'_{overall}, however, calculated under the condition of *not more than four white coins fall tails up <u>and</u> not more than four black coins fall heads up,* increases up to about **1:20**, or **5 %.** This value is over 5,000 times higher than the corresponding probability for the intersections with ISRAEL. This value is also in good agreement with the probability (about 5.8%) obtained using *Method I*.

This approach, however, is mathematically reasonable only if a substantial part of the combined number of both states fall into one of the compartments. The ideal case is when

[15] And USSR too. Remind you that RUSSIA has been used in the calculations of the probabilities.

[16] The coins are considered to be similar in every way except a mark – in our case a colour – that by no means affects the ½ probability for falling on each side.

the borderline divides the list into two. Otherwise it cannot be assumed that the probability of falling into any one of the compartments is ½, i.e., that the coin is "fair". (Consider the probability of, say 27 out of 28 coins falling on tails, as, most probably, is the case with ABRAHAM, Table7). This requirement is met only in Tables 1 and 3.
All other probabilities (Tables 4 to 10) do not disclose anything extraordinary. States are spread randomly above and below the corresponding lines and do not show any significant order of preference among either kind in the tables, compared to that in Table 1.
I do not take upon myself to estimate the probability of the encoded number 933 mentioned above to be there by chance. In any case, the probability, especially if combined with the other probability, is all too obvious millionths if not tens of millionths.

More Facts

Denmark

Denmark is the only state above the line defined by the number of letters in the Torah in Table 1 that has both a List number *and* a Holocaust death toll. Due to the every endeavour that the Danish people made to save their Jewish compatriots the number of the victims could have been even lower than 100 [9] (OE gives 100 [8]). But if the number cited by Sir Martin Gilbert [7, p.103] is related to the overall Holocaust death toll, about 6,000,000, the proportion of the death toll for Denmark will be less than

120/6,000,000 = 1/50,000, that is 0.0020%.

This percentile differs just by a factor of about 2 and thus corresponds pretty well to the probabilities obtained and discussed above. The *probability* for survival of a Jew settled in any state that has a **P** less than 304,805, by the breakout or during the Holocaust proper (1941-5), matches with astounding precision the *actual* ratio of combined death tolls for numbered states on either side of Table 1. As if the Encoder yet again emphasizes the *probabilistic* character of the code.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria is among the states that have one of the largest absolute and probably the largest proportional contributions to the newly-born state of Israel in terms of Jewish settlers. The number of the Jews returning to Zion during the period 1948-1964 from Bulgaria was 37,000 [14]. This is more than the emigrants from all West-European states put together! Bulgarian Jews were going on leaving Bulgaria and finding their new-old fatherland Israel long after 1964 and even after the 6-day war in 1967. Among all European countries, Romania and Poland alone have a larger number to contribute. There are few countries elsewhere, which could match the absolute number of settlers coming from Bulgaria. I remember the time in the sixties when Israel was the only foreign country in the whole world where a Bulgarian wouldn't need to know a foreign language! Nowadays, some 5,000 odd Jews remain living in Bulgaria [15]. This means that about 90 % of the Bulgarian Jewish population has left, predominantly to Israel.
This fact has been ignored, but it is well known that everywhere, especially in the developed and civilized countries, Jews dwell basically in cities and are influential in economy and banking. Usually, they prefer higher standards of education. My own father Zhivko was an American College graduate (1941). I keep the alumni album containing all graduates' pictures and brief characteristics. (Dad "shares" a page with Miko Pinto, the

Jew.) Although the Jews were less than 1% of the Bulgarian population, the Jewish graduates in the American College in Sofia were as many as 25%! The famous American chemist Carl Djerassi (spelt Karl Jerasi in the album) - to give just an example - whose father was a Bulgarian Jew, and who later invented the contraceptive pills, has studied for a while in this college. It is written about him in the album: "He was only here a short time, but he showed his remarkable abilities".

When a large proportion of Jews decide to leave a country, there would be a niche formed, which will need some time to be occupied. For Bulgaria, with her population of ca. 6 million after the war, the figure cited above means that more than 0.5% of the population, well trained and educated people, many of them employers, have abandoned their homes, jobs and businesses.[17] Imagine what impact on USA, for instance, would have had a situation when 1,000,000 individuals, a number about 0.5% of the population, with qualifications above the average, leave within few years the States and settle elsewhere. Moreover, unlike the rest of the states in Eastern Europe, the Bulgarian Jews' lives had been well established; they didn't have close relatives lost in concentration camps and hadn't suffered atrocities on Bulgarians' part. Bulgaria was the only country in Nazi-controlled Europe whose Jewish population *increased* during the war!

By the foundation of the state of Israel in May 1948 and during the first few decades of its existence, the largest groups of Jews were coming from Eastern Europe and some other countries in the Near East. Those from the East-European states were generally better educated and experienced. This is especially valid for military skills. To give an example, the initiator of the Israeli paratroops was the Bulgarian Jew Sami Rafael. He was the first one to be decorated as a Hero of Israel by the first Israeli President David Ben Gurion. Later, in the 6-day war, the skills of many Israeli officers and soldiers, obtained in many East-European states, including Bulgaria, had crucial importance for the success.

The Voice of Israel

The intention of the study has been based on pure statistics. This should set the tables themselves in the places of matrices in the "normal" code research, where the particular two-dimensional configuration of intersecting encoded words matters most. There is, however, something astonishing even if at least one particular matrix of LIELS is observed. After the detailed consideration of that for Jerusalem, the most suitable candidate should be that producing the lowest **P** in Table 1. It is that for Bulgaria, at skip -456. **Israel** appears in the plain text in Numbers 21:3. The text reads: "*And the LORD hearkened to the voice of* ***Israel****…*" (וישמעיהוהבקולישראל). Lamed (ל), in blue, is the lamed in **Bulgaria** (בולגריה). It is also the last letter in the word voice (קול). The fact is that this is the only place in the Torah where the "**voice of Israel**" appears in the plain text! As a configuration (קולישראל), it appears also in Exodus 32:13, not, however, as a voice but as the ordering of the letters in "[*Remember*] *Abraham, Isaac and Israel,* [*thy servants*]..." (ולישראל ליצחק לאברהם). There are numerous occasions where the LORD hears to the voice of His people, but it is in this occasion only where He refers to their voice as that of

[17] Although most of the Bulgarian Jews have been enthusiastic to leave for Israel, there is evidence that the communist rulers did exert some pressure on the wealthier Jews to sell their possessions at a knock out price. May be all this had been ordered by Stalin. Bulgarian communists were famous with their strict execution of Stalin's orders, and it is well known that Stalin didn't like Jews. But it could be that the communist leaders stroke their own bargains with the intimidated "capitalists and exploiters of the working class". I am not going to discuss this subject any more because it is out of the scope of my study.

Israel. The probability for this particular occasion to originate the lowest P in Table 1 is 1/591 = 0.0017, or 0.17 %. Just for a comparison, the probability for this intersection to be with Israel where it is a part of SONS OF ISRAEL, is 376/591 = 0.636, or 63.6 %, which is almost 2/3.

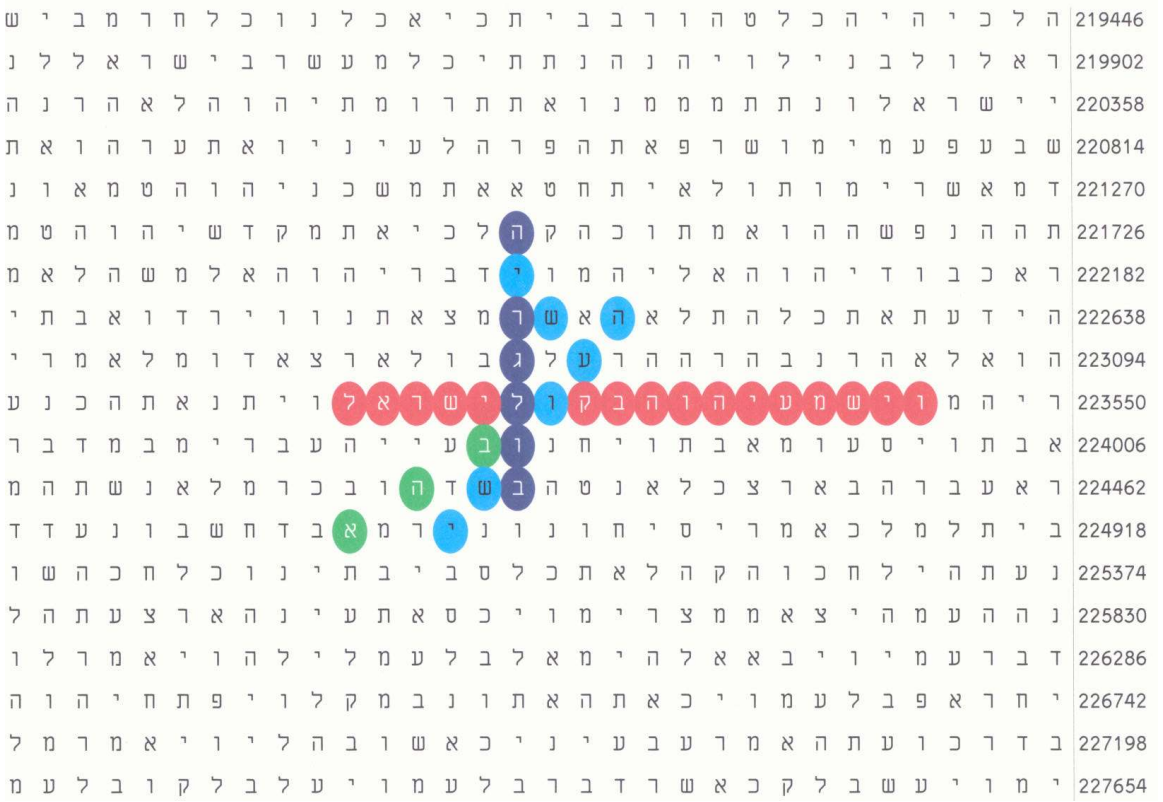

Figure 3. Intersection of Bulgaria (בולגריה), blue ovals, ELS = -456, with "*And the Lord hearkened to the voice of Israel*", red ovals, in the plain text. There are also *salvation* (ישע), ELS = 455, and *Jeshuah* (ישועה), ELS = -457, both in turquoise ovals, in the Figure. Note that *Jeshuah* is divided into two by the *vav* (ו) in Bulgaria, and the common *ayn* (ע) in both turquoise encoded words. The word for *beloved friend* (אהב), ELS = -458, green, is also in a very close proximity to the intersection. This intersection produces the lowest P in Table 1.

The low probability made me consider the matrix meticulously. I found the 3-letter word for *salvation* (ישע) starting from the *yod* (י) in Bulgaria. The ELS, 455, is one of the two closest possible skips to the ELS for Bulgaria in the slide. There is also present the Name of the Lord Jesus, Jeshuah, in one of its 5-letter spellings, a rather long one: ישועה. It, however, is divided into two parts by a *vav* (ו), the second letter of Bulgaria. As if God, the Encoder, didn't allow anyone to boast. The slide is shown in Figure 3.

This particular text is significant also with the Israel's first defeat on his enemies. Up to then, Israel basically avoided clashes with the enemies who sought to destroy the new-born nation. This battle was the first occasion when Israel brought the enemy to a complete destruction. The defeat of the king of Arad, which took place towards the end of

the wandering in the desert, was the beginning of a series of military successes that cleared the way for the Chosen People into the Promised Land.
This feature of the code highlights the link between the Holocaust and the generation of the state of Israel. The events described in Numbers ch. 20 happened immediately after Aaron's and Miriam's deaths, in the last year of Israel's ordeal in the desert. The fact that the LORD has heard to the voice of Israel anticipates the end of the wandering and the entering into the Promised Land. In a similar way, in our modern times, the Holocaust probably had been the ordeal that the Jews had to pass through in order to enter once more, this time as Israelites, in the land that the LORD had promised to the Fathers long ago.
The foundation of the State of Israel was proclaimed on 14/15 May 1948. The decision for this proclamation had to be taken hastily. I remember reading somewhere that there have been other suggestions for the name of the newborn state. Israel was chosen in the last moment. As if God has restored the name of Israel to life.
The helix of time has completed a revolution.

Sepharad and Zarephath

Sepharad (ספרד) is the Name of Spain in Hebrew. The reason for assigning this ancient name to Spain is shrouded in mystery. It is mentioned only once in the Old Testament, in Obadiah 20: "*And the captivity of this host of the children of Israel, which is among the Canaanites, shall possess even unto* ***Zarephath*** (צרפת)*; and the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in* ***Sepharad****, shall possess the cities of the South*". It was not until after I read this verse in Hebrew when I realized that it contains the name assigned to France too! It is apparent from this verse that Sepharad is a site of captivity and hence it should have been bringing unpleasant memories for generations of Jews. Maybe these names are deeply embedded in the historical memory of the Jewish people. Centuries later, these names were given to two of the most powerful Catholic countries in Western Europe. Spain banished her Jews in 1492. So impressive would have been this act, that a large branch of this people still is called Sephardim.
Zarephath means *refinement*. It is an Old Testament town remembered mainly because Elijah resided here during the latter half of the famine caused by the draught. Its Hellenized variant is "Sarepta" (Luke 4:26). There is a village in Lebanon that bears the name Sarafand, apparently a variant of Zarephath [16]. So, Zarephath should be associated with more optimistic feelings for Jews than Sepharad.
In terms of the code, it is interesting to see that both names are 4-letter words. Another 4-letter country, Greece, also received its name in the ancient times. Unlike Greece, Spain and France have relatively good chances to fall in the upper compartment (see Table 2 and 2A). Both of them remain below the line. However, even in this instance there is a distinction between the names: although Spain records a better potential, it is below France in every Table! In fact, Spain appeared to be the only name that falls in no one of the 14 Tables in the upper compartment.

Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire has existed officially from AD 962 to 1806. It started with the coronation of Otto I as a replacement of the Carolingian tradition [17]. The Empire was always associated with the German crown. What is most characteristic of this empire is

the Catholicism. The intention has been to combine Christianity with the traditions of the ancient Roman Empire.
Since as early as the time of Daniel, the Jews have perceived the Roman Empire as the fourth and the most dreadful symbolic beast. Fortunately, it is the last one.
The fact is that no one state above the line in Table 1, save Switzerland, has ever been included geographically in this empire. Neither the peoples there from, as far as I know, have contributed with emperors or other staff as rulers or spiritual leaders.
Switzerland is a special case. This state originated in 1291, when three districts, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, rebelled and declared independence. They made the foundation of a state, which was enlarging continuously for centuries up to the early XIX century. The name of Switzerland is derived from Schwyz. So Switzerland, as a product of uprising against the civil and spiritual tyranny of the Holy Roman emperors, became an example to be followed by other peoples and individuals in the course of time. During the Reformation, Switzerland was an island of tranquility in the midst of an ocean of fierce, bloody religious struggles.
Not all states below the line, however, have been parts of the Holy Roman Empire. Russia, for instance, claims that she is the "Third Rome", having borrowed the double-headed eagle from Byzantium.
In the end, I can't help mentioning Bulgaria again. Bulgarians are among the very few peoples, if not the only one, that survived all historical vicissitudes and exists in modern times, which can boast with killing a Roman Emperor in the battle-field. The emperor in question was the Byzantine Nicephorus, killed in a battle after having razed Northern Bulgaria, on his way back to Constantinople, in AD 811. (Byzantium was Bulgaria's arch-enemy.) The significance of this event is recognized by the Oxford Encyclopedia staff. It is mentioned as one of the major events in Europe on the boards of the 1988 edition [17].[18]
This event, although happened almost 1,200 years ago, was deeply embedded in the historical memory of the Bulgarian people. I am not a psychoanalyst, but I am inclined to believe that peoples, like individuals, are unconsciously subjugated to such memories. They may lay dormant for long periods and could be activated, quite suddenly and inexplicably in terms of rational judgment in high point moments, determining the behaviour of large masses of humans. Perhaps the Holocaust appears to be a much deeper psychological phenomenon than it was believed.

CONCLUSION

A method has been proposed for estimation of hidden information in the Torah. According to the results, mathematically well defined numbers separate states in Europe, including USA (America), that appeared to be safe for Jews during the most horrible period of the Holocaust (1941 – 5). The borderline of the separation appeared to be the Number of Letters in the Torah, 304,805. The number, that is the function, **P**, obtained for each state, is a product of the number of occurrences of each state encoded in the Torah, **N**, and the absolute value of the equidistant letter sequence at the lowest

[18] The last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XI Paleologos, was found killed by the Turks when they took possession on Constantinople on May 29th 1453. Nobody knows for certain, however, how the emperor had died. The Turks assert that they recognized him by his socks: a double-headed eagle was embroidered on each one, and only the emperor had the right of wearing the state coat of arms on his garments. This fact suggests that the emperor had been disguised and probably was trying to escape from the besieged city.

intersection with a given word in the plain text |**LIELS**|. **P** is similar to the thermodynamic function entropy, S: the function that measures how ordered is a system. The phenomenon is strikingly well shown through intersections with the name ISRAEL. The probabilities that such numbers appear by chance, assessed using two different methods, are one in tens of thousands, most likely about 1:100,000. The odds increase thousands of times even when passing from ISRAEL (ישראל) to SONS OF ISRAEL (בניישראל). Both methods lead to a rising of about 5,000 times. The same approach has revealed nothing extraordinary with the intersections with other names frequently appearing in the plain text of the Torah[19].

The three Baltic States, if added in the calculations, raise about three times the probability that there is no code and this phenomenon is due to a pure chance. From the historical perspective, this may mean that the Holocaust is much closer linked with the foundation of the State of Israel because the States were not extant from 1940 to 1990. This fact, in my opinion, justified their exclusion from the calculations. *It also suggests a closer link between the Holocaust and the restoration of Israel*.

Among all investigated states, Bulgaria alone has shown intersections with ISRAEL in the plain text at her lowest and next to the lowest ELS. This finding surprisingly relates to the incredible fact of salvation of her *whole* Jewish community during the Holocaust, a fact considered as exceptional one by historians. Even more, Bulgaria is the only state in the Nazi dominated Europe where the Jewish population *increased* during the war.

I would like to stress that I do not claim that this is the only possible code for safe states during the Holocaust. Neither do I claim that it is the perfect one. There may be other hidden clusters, still not discovered, sorting out states or other geographical items such as zones or cities even better. I tried my best to base my approach entirely on *geographical* concepts. Actual historical events, however, are products of human intervention that can neither be ignored nor avoided in any research of the kind. As far as achievements in the Bible codes research have shown, there certainly exist codes about prominent individuals and groups of people. I just wanted to show that the approach is reasonable and the method developed on its basis works quite well.

The fact that the historic events happen in a way that has been disclosed in this code does not mean that anti-Semitism is foreordained. The code does not challenge the free will. The results obtained with the SONS OF ISRAEL prove that it could be otherwise. If this very study was carried out before WWII, what information could be extracted from it? We already know what has happened – this is typical with the Bible codes. I am sure that if the historical events went otherwise, there would be another code to prove them. As the German physicist Werner Heisenberg, one of the fathers of the quantum mechanics answered to someone trying to convince him that a particle must have *determined* both velocity and position at a certain moment (which is forbidden by the uncertainty principle): "You are not allowed to ask me answering physically meaningless questions; you cannot determine a parameter if there is no means to measure it". I am going to discuss this matter further, God willing, in the following Parts.

Finally, I should state my own opinion on the Bible codes. I do not regard them as a pre-determination of events or fate, especially from a human point of view. It could be readily understood in the codes just discussed. The key to realizing it is the spelling of the states.

[19] Due to the fact that Switzerland with its alternative, 8-letter spelling gives no intersection with SONS OF ISRAEL, thus falling into the second, lower part of Table 3, even to the bottom of it (together with Austria), the probabilities will *increase* much more in this case.

Had some of them been spelled otherwise, they could fall on the other side. Some materialists may claim that it is the spelling devised by humans that made the code. In this case, however, they should be forced to admit that the Bible (written also by humans, without an intervention by the Spirit of God?) is a special book that establishes a link between the mind and the reality. Other may reverse cause and effect and claim that brain processes in the minds of vast multitudes of people have been somehow influenced by both Bible and modern spellings. In this case, again, they should recognize the Bible is something very special, designed by these same human minds. As a result, all of them should accept as a consequence that unconsciousness prevails over reason and that the Bible *is* a very special human work indeed. Then the Jews are to be a very special human race…

As for me, I believe that the LORD, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, *is* omnipotent and the Jews *are* His chosen people.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

*Procedure described in details for determination of the parameters **N** = number of occurrences and **LIELS** = Lowest Intersection of an encoded word with a word in the plain text of the Torah (ELS = +1) using **Torah4u2** software.*

Download the program and open the window.
In the **File** menu click **Search**
Click **Options** and clear all
Note: This means that the skip is from 1 to 65,000. Check that it is **Any**
Click **Search** again, and then click **Dictionary**
Dial the name of a word (a state or other) in English, check the right one among the several words in Hebrew suggested (if there is more than one), click **To Word**, and then click **Exit**
Click **Search** on the upper toolbar
The program counts all encoded occurrences of the loaded word in the whole Torah. The items found are presented in the menu **Found**; the overall number is written in the bottom left of the window.
Note: The buffer allows a maximum number of the found items about 30,000. In cases when the encoded word appears more than about 30,000 times, the skips should be divided into intervals, say, from 1 to 10,000, then from 10,001 to 20,000, etc.
The overall number found for an encoded word is **N**
After the **N** is established, ensure that in the list **Found** are left the lowest ELS-s of the encoded word. For the intersection test for ISRAEL, some 20 to 30 occurrences usually appear to be enough.
Click **To List**
Click **Dictionary** and dial the word in the plain text, e.g. ISRAEL. Click **To Word**
Note: A word could be dialed directly in Hebrew in the following way: click **Hebrew** in the upper toolbar. Dial the word using the keyboard. (This method had to be used for the introduction of MOSES and AARON in Hebrew.) Click **Exit**
Click **To List**
Now there are two words in the list.
Click **Options** and clear all
In the **Options** menu, set **Skip** from 1 to 1 and click **Positive**

Return to **Search**
Click **Auto** on the lower toolbar of the window.
A matrix appears after a moment with the encoded word and the one in the plain text at the closest possible proximity. In case it is NOT an intersection (see Fig. 1, top), clear all and try again with more occurrences (that is, including higher ELS-s).
In case of intersection, record the ELS of the encoded word. Click **Slide** and check at what position the encoded word appears. Click **Found**, find the position, click **Select** and click **Delete** to clear the word which occurrence begins at that position off the list.
Click **Search** again and click **Auto** to repeat the procedure with another occurrence, of another ELS. When all intersections have run out, check the one at the lowest ELS (as absolute value!). Record this value as **LIELS**.
Note: This procedure is necessary because the program is designed to give the intersections in the order of occurrence of an encoded word in the course of the plain text, NOT in the order of increasing of ELS-s.
NOTE: The program yields intersections with words in the plain text that are *within* the text starting at the first and ending at the last letter of the encoded word. If the word in the plain text is outside this frame, even if it is in closest proximity, such as the cases shown below are, the program responds with **No Intersection!**

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**S**	**L**	**E**	**A**	**R**	**S**	**I**	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**T**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**A**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**T**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	**L**	**E**	**A**	**R**	**S**	**I**	**E**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The program provides intersection with words in the plain text within the shaded area only! Note that the example word, ISRAEL, is written from right to left, as is the true direction in Hebrew. If a word in the plain text is constructed, including the end letters of the *encoded* word, here, S and E, the whole "word" will be included in the shaded area:

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**S**	**L**	**E**	**A**	**R**	**S**	**I**	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**T**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**A**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**T**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	**L**	**E**	**A**	**R**	**S**	**I**	**E**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The program will give (one by one, of course) the two intersections shown above between STATE (here, with a positive ELS) and the two "words" ISRAELS and EISRAEL (red).
Therefore, in order to complete the picture, the zone under the LIELS (that is, ELS-s lower than the LIELS) obtained using the procedure described above, should be checked applying the same procedure for the 4 "words" ISRAELS, EISRAEL, as well as SISRAEL and ISRAELE (for a negative ELS of STATE), dialed instead of ISRAEL in the plain text. This procedure is in force for any other word in the plain text.
Check whether there is a lower IELS (absolute value!) than any IELS obtained earlier.

Take the lowest IELS. This is the ultimate **LIELS**.
Calculate **P = N×LIELS.**

Acknowledgement

This study has been discussed with Mr. Moshe Aaron Shak from Montreal, Canada, to whom I am appreciative for his notes.

April 25th 2003, revised March 25th 2004

Sofia, Bulgaria

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