We must emphasize that we are dealing with an immigration of a magnitude and rate that could be self-sustaining, with the exceptions noted. We have not dealt with the costs -- or the other administrative and economic problems -- that would result from a decision to transport many hundreds of thousands of Jews to Palestine in a matter of months, where they would necessarily have to be maintained for a prolonged period on a non-self-sustaining basis.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Palestine's supplies of land, water, and other natural resources are not the basic factors determining how great an economic development she will be able to achieve during the next decade. Over a longer period, these resources will permit a much greater expansion than can be achieved in the next ten years.

Land in Palestine is scarce and many times as expensive as in the United States. But the scarcity is due not only to the smallness of the country (10,429 square miles) but also to superficial agricultural use, retardation of irrigation works, and Government regulations making it necessary for Jews to concentrate their purchases in a very limited section of the country. With proper agricultural intensification and abandonment of these constricting regulations, there will still be large reserves of land in Palestine at the end of the next decade, available for more intensive use when market conditions warrant.

The exploitable water resources of Palestine are also substantially in excess of what it seems possible to utilize during the next decade. At present only about 100,000 acres are under perennial irrigation. There is enough water in the country to irrigate at least another 750,000 acres, but our optimistic estimates of agricultural expansion indicate an economic requirement during the next ten years of only between 325,000 acres and 437,500 acres. Preliminary engineering studies show that (taking the lower-cost projects first) 325,000 acres could be irrigated at a capital cost* of about

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*All values expressed in prices 25 percent above prewar in U. S. dollars or 50 percent above prewar in the already devalued £P.