been proved to be widely applicable outside their original borders. Institutional participation has another important advantage for the hyper-sensitive Afro-Asian leader: the recipient nation has the "rank" over the private or para-statal donor.

2. More important, politically, is Israel's small power status. Israel is small enough to seem manageable in the international arena. Nor is there any danger of involvement in the Cold War, or with a background of imperialism.

3. For the Afro-Asian peoples the Israeli philosophy of government seems to hold just the right balance between authority and freedom. In effect, its programs have been as mixed as its own economy. The agreements are entered into on an "as you like it" basis. Projects aimed at widening the base of public ownership have been set up but initiatives which tend to develop personal initiative and a sense of property rights have also been aided.

4. Above all, interest and determination. At the New York dinner for Afro-Asian diplomats referred to earlier Golda Meir said that "relations with Africa are the central point in Israel's life, not merely her foreign policy." Her diplomats have behaved as though they believed this to be true. Top priority has been assigned to foreign aid ventures: the embassies to not have to refer every request for a specialist through channels for approval.

To conclude with some unrelated but possibly interesting offshoots from Israel's Afro-Asian program: A Negro labor union in the U.S., Local 74 of the International Hod Carriers and Builders Union, turned over a check of $11,000 to the Israel Bond Campaign in recognition of "Israel's program of assistance to the newly independent states of Africa and Asia"; Exports to Asia and Africa have increased from $25,000 to $10,000,000 in the past four years; The head of the American Technion Society recently said that the aid program has caused a drain on Israel's own reservoir of engineers, technicians and scientists and as a result the training program in these categories would have to be stepped up; and, for 1961 the Jerusalem government has approved an appropriation for 1000 new foreign scholarships, a number of which will be offered as "birthday presents" to the newly independent countries.

MISCELLANY

Israel-American Institute of Biblical Studies. The usefulness of an organization cannot always be properly measured by its age. A case in point is afforded by the Israel-American Institute of Biblical Studies, which was founded in 1957; and the first courses, offered at the Institute's spacious Jerusalem building were held last year. Anyone who wishes to be trained in Bible history, geography or archeology, could not make a better institutional choice. Leading theological seminaries in the U.S. have already agreed to accept for credit corresponding work satisfactorily completed at the Institute. Equally important, participating students will acquire insights into