

mentarily phrased -- that the 11-year old country could now fend for herself on the world market seemed like forced maturity, given Israel's precarious import-export situation. For others, there was logic to the argument that a program which had achieved marked success should be continued to the point of certainty.

Here we may again, and gladly, quote Mr. Bowles in a new context. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he said on April 21st: "I know of no nation that more clearly fits the standards ... for the allocation of economic assistance. Israel is a symbol of what a free people can achieve ..."

The present (end of May) position seems to be that the grant to Israel will be restored. Let us hope that is the final one.

Last of 1958-59 Carnegie Luncheons

ISRAEL: "A WONDERFUL LABORATORY."

Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, President of New York University, was the guest speaker on May 13th at the ACPC's concluding luncheon meeting of the 1958-59 series held at the Carnegie Endowment Center, 345 East 46th Street, here in New York. He described Israel as being a "wonderful laboratory" for United States scientists, philosophers and cultural anthropologists.

Noting that the Carnegie Luncheon fell on the date of Israel's 11th anniversary, Dr. Newsom declared that he was impressed by the progress the country had made in its eleven years of existence. American scientists, he said, could not only contribute much to Israel's search for new sources of energy, but could learn in the process.

Presiding as chairman was Dean Thomas Clark Pollock of NYU's College of Arts and Sciences, while the Rev. Roger T. Burton, Minister of the First Congregational Christian Church of Irvington, N.J., delivered the invocation.

Here are some excerpts from Dr. Newsom's talk:

"What kind of problems challenge educators as we look at these underdeveloped lands? Of course, the obvious ones -- and the biggest ones -- are in the fields of agriculture, sanitation and health. As many of you know, most of the land-grant colleges in this country have elaborate programs in foreign lands. They are spreading knowledge of various simple but vital techniques: how to test soil, raise crops, develop herds, select seeds and other methods. Agricultural schools have done a terrific job.

"The countries want some of the conveniences that we enjoy. They want them in a great hurry, but have little notion on how to attain them and their very hurry greatly complicates the matter.

"We in this country think a lot about oil, of which Israel seems to have very little. In Israel, every time I talked to a scientist, I talked about solar energy. Where the sun comes down in large quantities nine months of the year there is plenty of solar energy. It seemed to me that