Arab exporters should have felt constrained to interpret nominally anti-Israel regulations as, in fact, directed against any foreign Jewish enterprise. The merits of Arab hostility to Israel may be debated by other disinterested nations but this hostility cannot in any way be made to justify the current campaign of universal anti-Semitism.

It is worth noting that in some countries, notably Italy and Holland, commercial organizations and government authorities have denounced this Arab policy and have refused to cooperate with it. The Central Organization for Foreign Economic Relations at The Hague has recently advised the Netherlands branch of the International Chamber of Commerce that Dutch members should not supply information relating to the number of Jewish executives and employees employed in Dutch export houses as demanded by various Arab importers. It is also disclosed that: "The Belgian Foreign Ministry is reported to have told the Antwerp association that it is giving sympathetic consideration to the request for international action on the issue." (New York Herald Tribune, Feb. 12, 1956.)

(3) The "Informal Approach" of the State Department

No less should be expected of our own government. Previous State Department demurrers on the ground that the Arab states have the sovereign right to regulate their commerce and their mode of international dealing are not a sufficient reply to the deprivation of rights suffered by American citizens. The operative facts here do not run to any country's sovereignty but rather to our own country's policy of permitting an affront to a section of American citizenry to go unanswered.

Moreover, the State Department surely has a responsibility to reaffirm and continually press, through every possible international forum its whole-hearted opposition to this practice. As Senator Lehman wrote Secretary Dulles on January 25th:

> Would you not agree that our government has an obligation to its citizens, and its own ideals, to let the government of Saudi Arabia know not only on one occasion but on repeated occasions that we view with utmost distaste this policy of anti-Semitic discrimination?

It has been already noted that the State Department at one time felt that its intercession had successfully resulted in ending the then concededly official Arab boycott against American Jewish citizens. Recent events obviously disprove this claim. Part of the reason for our government's notable lack of ability to bring this practice to a

decisive end may be found in the hesitant and uncertain attitude of the State Department itself. It will be remembered from Mr. McFall's letter quoted earlier that the State Department was apprehensive about "possible repercussions" at least as much as it was agitated about the admitted fact of discrimination. Mr. McFall's language is suggestive of the State Department's thinking: "The delicacy of the problem in Saudi Arabia recommended an informal approach rather than official representations to that government." And the State Department's notion of what needed to be done culminated in holding "frank but friendly discussions."

It is high time the State Department steeled itself to the realization that "informal approaches" and "friendly discussions", however frank, are not enough to drive home the proposition that this government will not stand for further religious discrimination against its citizens. The fact that the agreement not to boycott did not stick must be attributed to the willingness of our representatives to pussyfoot and equivocate and to act out of fear of loss of advantage rather than out of strength deriving from conviction. Further representations can and ought to be made, but they must be made in firm language and in a formal context that makes it plain that we do not intend to be bought off; that, in short, we are determined with all the vigor and influence we can bring to bear to protect all our citizens alike. It should be made plain that no treaty or trade agreement will be negotiated or maintained between the Arab countries and the United States unless it is expressly understood that all American citizens shall have full and equal right to participate in the trade thus made possible, without regard to religious affiliation. The prestige and influence of the United States is not so inconsiderable that the Arab countries could easily remain recalcitrant and unyielding in the face of a clear and determined expression of policy by this country.

IV. Arab Anti-Jewish Propaganda Activities in the U. S.

Perhaps the most vicious offense committed by Arab governments against Jewish citizens in the United States is their deliberate fomenting of domestic anti-Semitism in this country and their collaboration with and sponsorship of elements in the American hate movement.

A. The Arab Information Center

Prior to the end of World War II, there were virtually no Arab propaganda activities at all in the United States. In November