

has never been officially received by UAR President Jamal 'Abd-al-Masir, but is persona grata with the following officials:

- (a) Ali Sabri, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, UAR, who has granted him several interviews.
 - (b) Anwar al-Sadat, president of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council.
 - (c) Muhammad 'Abd-al-Khaliq Hassuna, secretary-general of the Arab League.
 - (d) Former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin-Al-Husayni, through whom von Leers was initiated into Islam and with whom he wants to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.
 - (e) Brigadier General 'Abd-al-Azim Ibrahim Fahmi, Director of General Investigations Department of UAR Ministry of Interior.
 - (f) Sayed Hafez 'Abd-al-Karim, secretary-general of Ministry of Economy and Commerce, UAR (Egyptian Region).
2. Von Leers assumes that he is under observation by the West German government. Knowing that the UAR values the maintenance of good relations with Bonn, particularly in the economic field, von Leers now limits his calls at government offices and occasionally sends instead his daughter, Gesine, or his wife to make them for him.
 3. To lessen the possibility of surveillance by phone-tapping, von Leers planned to move on 1 October 1958 from his former address (#21 rue 83, Cairo-Ma'adi) to a larger house at #52 rue 11 in the same suburb, where he could have a direct telephone line². The Arab League will pay the costs of this move. For his services to the League he receives between 80 and 100 Egyptian pounds per month.
 4. The Algerian resistance movement is also of interest to von Leers, and he advises 'Abd-al-Karim of information he receives on developments relating to it. He helped German journalist Erich Kernmayer (who writes for "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung," Munich, under the pen name Erich Kern) to compile material for his book "Algerien in Flammen" (Algeria in Flames).
 5. Von Leers is writing a book, tentatively entitled, "Der Freiheitskampf der Kolonialunterdrückten Völker" (The Fight for Freedom of the Peoples Repressed by Colonialism). This will present the history and problems of the peoples of Asia and Africa formerly or still under colonial domination. The book will conclude with a discussion of the occupied countries of Europe.
 6. Von Leers's hatred of the West German government and its policies is increasing. He speaks only in terms of contempt of Bundestag President Eugen Gerstenmaier and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. He is slightly less bitter toward President Theodor Heuss. His letters are full of disparagement of that government. He is constantly pressing for the West German nationalist opposition to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union, on the theory that the Soviets should be brought in to clean up the West. To arguments that such measures would result in great loss of life and freedom he replies that in view of West Germans' conduct since 1945 they deserve nothing better. He believes that after such a clean-up the Soviets could be removed by anti-colonial pressure and the Reich restored.

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- 3 -

7. In March 1958 von Leers had a slight stroke and is still somewhat crippled. His doctor attributes the stroke to overwork and has ordered him to curtail his activities.

Headquarters Comments

1. The names "Umar Amin" would be Muslim names assumed upon initiation into the Islamic faith. No information is available to confirm that von Leers ever took this step.
2. Report does not indicate whether "direct line" means one to a government office, or simply a non-party line.

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