Al-Baj Amin distributed a statement which appeared to be a reply to a book recently published by American writer Quentin Reynolds on the Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann. This writer alleged that Al-Baj Amin had had several contacts with Eichmann, who toured concentration camps with him so that he could see for himself how the Jews died.

In his statement, Al-Baj Amin said that he did not know Eichmann and that he had no connection whatever with him. Al-Baj Amin added that neither he nor any other Arab had plans in the past or at present to annihilate any race, Jews or others. He said: "Our plan is to prevent the Jews from harming our cause. We did not harm the Jews in the past--on the contrary, they usurped our country and deprived 1 million Palestinians of their homes and committed atrocities against them."

Forced to Go to Germany

Beirut, ANA, in Arabic to the Near East, Mar. 4, 1961, 1510 GMT--N

(Text) Beirut--Al-Baj Amin al-Rusayni said that the fate which befell the Jews during the Second World War was the result of many grudges held against them by the Germans. He, himself, went to Germany about the end of 1941, after the Nazis had adopted their measures against the Jews. He was forced to go to Germany because Britain pursued him and exerted pressure on states within its sphere of influence to prevent him from residing in their territories.

Al-Rusayni added that the persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany served the Zionist cause and harmed the Arab cause, for it helped strengthen Jewish demands in Palestine and brought them sympathy from world public opinion. Al-Rusayni spoke in detail about the recent incidents in Palestine. He said that what the Jews have done is similar to what the Nazis did to them in Germany, and that their activities still...
continue. He said that the Arab Higher Committee will demand that the
Zionist leaders responsible for these actions be tried like the war
criminals at Nuremberg, and Richmann.

Al-Basayni was asked whether it was possible to know the actual charges
levelled against him. He said that some people demanded that he be
tried as a war criminal, because, according to them, he participated
in the incidents perpetrated against the Jews in Germany. He was asked
where these people want him to be tried. He said that he learned that
there was an idea to kidnap him and to bring him to trial with Richmann.

Asked whether there was any inclination to form a Palestinian provisional
government on the lines of the Algerian provisional government, Al-Basayni
said that consultations were taking place to form a Palestinian machinery
(jihaz) and that the name of this machinery and its structure has not,
yet been exactly defined at this time.

In reply to another question, he denied that there were any differences
between the Arab Higher Committee and the UAR, as reported by some
newspapers in Beirut. He said: "There is every cooperation as with the
other Arab states. A delegation representing the committee visited
Cairo three weeks ago to discuss the projected Palestinian machinery
and the discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and
frankness."

Asked whether he considered that the Arab Higher Committee represented
all Palestinians, Al-Basayni replied in the affirmative.

---

SUSPENSION OF AN-NAHAR—The government has suspended the newspaper
AN-NAHAR from publication for three days for publishing articles and
pictures in Mar. 5 issue considered by the authorities to be an
"instigation against the safety of the state."
Ghassan Basayni is
director of the newspaper. (Beirut, ANA, Mar. 6, 1961, 0945 GMT--M)

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES—The government is considering approving establish-
ment of an independent international police, Interpol, office in Beirut
to specialize in combating smuggling and counterfeiting, provided
this office includes men from the Lebanese police force. (Cairo, MENA,
Mar. 5, 1961, 0927 GMT--M)

PRESIDENT ABBU KHAN of Pakistan spent 40 minutes in the Beirut interna-
tional airport Mar. 5 while enroute from Karachi to London. He was
welcomed by Premier Salem, Foreign Minister Tzala, and the ambassadors
of the Commonwealth countries. (Beirut, ANA, Mar. 5, 1961, 1510 GMT--M)