

A Backgrounder of the Nazi Activities in North Africa and the Middle East During the Era of the Holocaust

including

An Overview of the Arab World Leader: Amin Al-Hussein, the *Grand Mufti* of Jerusalem and his Connection with the Third Reich

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Key issues the reader should note:

1. **The Islamic leadership (vis-à-vis the *Mufti*) did in fact have a significant relationship with the German government during the era of the Holocaust.**
2. **Pro-Nazi sentiment often resulted in grave consequences against the Jews in Arab countries during the Holocaust.**
3. **The Germans influenced the Arabs resulting in incitement that led to attacks against Jews in Arab cities during the Holocaust.**
4. **The Mufti promoted the idea to the Nazis of destroying the Jews before they could escape to Palestine.**
5. **The Axis powers persecuted Jews in North Africa during the Holocaust.**

Note, this is an informal chronological timeline and is not meant to be read in book form.

- Bernard Lewis states: “We know that within weeks of Hitler's coming to power in 1933, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem got in touch with the German consul general in Jerusalem, Doctor Heinrich Wolff, and offered his services.”¹ There, the Mufti spoke approvingly of the Nazi's Jewish policies, particularly of the anti-Jewish boycott in Germany.²
- A Pan-Arab Committee established at Baghdad in the Spring of 1933 approached Fritz Grobba, the German Ambassador to Iraq, two years later with proposals for closer ties and cooperation.³
- Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was translated into four different Arabic translations and circulated between 1933-1939 in Beirut, Baghdad, Cairo and Berlin.⁴
- In the first few months of WWII, shops in the towns of Syria would frequently show posters with Arabic sayings: “In heaven God is your ruler, on earth Hitler.” In the streets of Aleppo, Homs and Damascus a popular verse in a local dialect said: “No more 'Monsieur', no more 'Mister'-God in heaven, on earth Hitler!”⁵

¹ Lewis, Bernard. “The New Anti-Semitism.” *American Scholar*. Vol. 75. Issue 1: Winter 2006. p.32

² Nafi, Basheer M. “The Arabs and the Axis: 1933-1940.” *Arab Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 19, Issue 2, Spring 1997. n.p.

³ Francis Nicosia. “Arab Nationalism and National Socialist Germany, 1933-1939: Ideological and Strategic Incompatibility.” *International Journal of Middle East Studies*. Vol. 12, No. 3., November 1980. pp.351-372

⁴ Wild, Stefan. “National Socialism in the Arab near East between 1933 and 1939.”

Die Welt des Islams, Brill: 1985. p.127 / See this source for an explanation of all four versions.

⁵ Aglion, Raoul. *The Fighting French*. New York, 1943. Cited by, Wild, Stefan. “National Socialism in the Arab near East between 1933 and 1939.” *Die Welt des Islams*, Brill: 1985. p.127

- Anti-Jewish feeling mounted in parts of the Middle East during the 1930s, as the Fascist and Nazi regimes and doctrines made increasing sense to many Arab nationalists. King Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia sought German arms and contacts and was favorably received. Various delegations of Syrians and Iraqis attended the Nürnberg party congresses, and there were several different Arabic translations of Mein Kampf.⁶ Both the German and Italian regimes were active in propaganda in the Arab world, and there was much pro-German sentiment in Egypt.⁷
- Anti-Semitic elements seized upon the Palestine problem and Arab Revolt of 1936-1939 to portray international Jewry, including the Jews of the Maghrib, in a negative way to the Muslims, many of whom expressed solidarity with the Palestinian Arabs against Zionism and the British Authorities in the Mandate. Nazi propaganda broadcasts from Berlin and Stuttgart, as well as broadcasts from fascist Italy, added fuel to the ongoing anti-Jewish campaigns.⁸
- In 1937 Damascus was center for anti-Jewish activities. In this same year a Nazi delegation went to Syria where a symbiosis was developed that would lead to intensified anti-Jewish sentiment, especially among both German and Arab youth. It was from Damascus that the Arab Defense Council wrote the Jewish Agency that warned, “Your attitude will lead you and Jews of the East to the worst of calamities that has been written in history up to present.”⁹
- In 1938, Amin Al-Huseini, the *Grand Mufti of Jerusalem* (Mufti) met secretly with Wilhelm Canaris, chief of Germany’s Abwehr, or military intelligence. The Abwehr had sought to smuggle weapons into Palestine through Saudi Arabia to assist the Arab revolt, but plans were aborted because Berlin feared the British would discover the source. In another meeting, this one in Damascus, Nazi diplomat and Arabist Fritz Grobba gave the Mufti’s secretary £800 just to keep the financial connection with Berlin alive.¹⁰
- By 1939, when Hitler attacked Poland, and Britain and France declared war on Germany, the Mufti realized his well-known pro-Nazi activities could land him in a British jail. Once

⁶ The Lebanese Pierre Gemayel is said to have founded his Christian Phalange Party after returning from a Nürnberg congress. The nomenclature was drawn from fascism, though the Phalange was not a generically fascist movement. See Pryce-Jones, D. *The Closed Circle*. New York: 1989, pp.182–208. Cited by, Payne, Stanley G. *A History of Fascism, 1914-1945*. Madison University of Wisconsin Press: 1995. p.352

⁷ Payne, Stanley G. *A History of Fascism, 1914-1945*. Madison University of Wisconsin Press, 1995. p.352

⁸ Abitbol, M. *The Jews of North Africa During WWII*. (Hebrew) Jerusalem: 1986. pp.31-33; Cited by Laskier, Michael M. “Between Vichy Antisemitism and German Harassment: The Jews of North Africa during the Early 1940s.” *Modern Judaism* 1991. pp.344-355

⁹ October 10, 1938, to Chaim Weizmann, cited by Schechtman, Eagles, pp.150-151.

¹⁰ Nicosia, Francis. “Arab Nationalism and Nationalist Socialist Germany, 1933-1939.” *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, vol. 12, 1980. pp.363-364; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.310

again he packed his bags and fled Palestine, staying shortly in Lebanon (then under French control) before traveling onward to Iraq. Working with an old ally, Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, who became prime minister of Iraq in March 1940, the Mufti “obtained promises of Axis support, and in April 1941 carried out an anti-British and pro-Nazi coup” in Baghdad. In early June, al-Gaylani was overthrown, and his followers – tearing a page from the Mufti’s playbook – went on a murderous rampage against Baghdad’s Jewish community.¹¹

- In July 1940, Rashid Ali’s Justice Minister met secretly in Turkey with the Reich Ambassador, Franz von Papen. The Mufti then sent his own secretary to talk to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Berlin. The Mufti’s condition for an Arab rebellion in Iraq: a German declaration against the Zionist homeland and in favor of a pan-Arab state.¹²
- Bernard Lewis states: “In 1940 the French surrender gave the Nazis new opportunities for action in the Arab world. In Vichy-controlled Syria they were able for a while to establish an intelligence and propaganda base in the heart of the Arab East. From Syria they extended their activities to Iraq, where they helped to establish a pro-Nazi regime headed by Rashid Ali al-Gailani. This was overthrown by the British, and Rashid Ali went to join his friend the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in Berlin, where he remained as Hitler’s guest until the end of the war. In the last days of Rashid Ali’s regime, on the first and second of June 1941, soldiers and civilians launched murderous attacks on the ancient Jewish community in Baghdad. This was followed by a series of such attacks in other Arab cities, both in the Middle East and in North Africa.” “...The Nazi propaganda impact was immense...”¹³
- In 1940, as Nazi influence infected more and more of Iraqi society, especially under Rashid Ali, some of Iraq’s Jews who had long been careful to suffer in silence approached the Iraqi government demanding protection. London became involved in the context of the war effort itself and fears of German encroachment into Iraq. On May 27, 1940, the British Embassy in Baghdad reported, “Some of the Jews of Baghdad had recently made representations to the Iraqi government against the campaign now being waged against them under Nazi inspiration.”¹⁴

¹¹ Timmerman, Kenneth. *Preachers of Hate*. Crown Forum: New York, 2005. n.p.

¹² “A Review of the Battle of Habbaniya, May 1941.” Letter, Sir Basil Newton to Viscount Halifax, May 20, 1940: PRO FO371/24561 no. 119238. Letter, C. J. Edmonds to Sir Basil Newton, Jul 1, 1920, enclosure in Baghdad Despatch No. 315: PRO FO371/24561 no. 119238. See confidential letter, Sir Basil Newton to Mr. Eden, Feb 25, 1941: PRO FO371/27100 no. 119904. Mufti al-Amin, “Proposed Draft of an Official Declaration by Germany and Italy with Respect to the Arab Countries,” ca. 1940: PRO FO371/61926 no. 119288. Elpeleg, 59. Khadduri, 195; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

¹³ Lewis, Bernard. “The New Anti-Semitism.” *American Scholar*. Vol. 75. Issue 1: Winter 2006. p.32-33

¹⁴ “Position of Jews in Iraq,” May 27, 1940: PRO FO371/24561 no. 119238; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

- The Mufti developed a world headquarters in Germany. In an office in Berlin, his activities included: 1. radio propaganda; 2. espionage and fifth column activities in the Middle East; 3. organizaing Muslims into military units in Axis-occupied countries and in North Africa and Russia; and 4. establishment of the *Arab Legions* and the *Arab Brigade*. These groups were trained by the Nazis and used by them.¹⁵
- The Mufti's radio broadcasts were some of the most violent pro-Axis broadcasts ever produced. He had at least six stations, Berlin, Zeissen, Bari, Rome, Tokyo and Athens. He used these radio broadcasts to tell Muslims across the world to commit acts of sabatoge and kill the Jews.¹⁶
- The Mufti and Rashid Ali, leader of Iraq, were known to give an Arabic language broadcasts relayed from Berlin Radio inciting the Iraqi Arabs.¹⁷
- The Mufti developed a “propaganda barrage” in Arabic through leaflet and radio. Tons of paper, beautifully printed with Koranic texts were distributed. These leaflets were widely distributed to the Arabs of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, calling on them to attack the ghettos where the Jews lived.¹⁸
- “The anti-Jewish stirrings among the Muslims were also caused, to some extent, by the German propaganda....the Third Reich...did have an interest in enlisting North African nationalism against France....North African nationalists...played a significant role in German attempts at subversion in North Africa, attempts that focused on anti-Jewish and anticolonial issues....in the international city of Tangier...anti-Jewish and anti-French propaganda was produced ...”¹⁹
- Under Axis and Vichy rule in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, & Libya, were denied rights granted to them during colonial rule, including French & Italian citizenship. Economic restrictions were imposed and Jews were sent to forced labor camps where many perished.²⁰ The Jewish prisoners (foreign & local) were dispersed over 30 camps, which for all practical purposes were no different from concentration camps.²¹ During this period the Great Synagaogue in Tunis was taken over by the Nazis and used as a horse stable.

¹⁵ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.127

¹⁶ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.127

¹⁷ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.124-126

¹⁸ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.43

¹⁹ Gutman, Yisrael, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*. 4 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1990, p. 993

²⁰ Map at Yad Vashem Museum, Jerusalem, Israel, *North African Jews in the Holocaust*.

²¹ Gutman, Yisrael, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*. 4 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1990, p. 1520-1523

- Yad Vashem, the Israeli Holocaust Memorial Museum shows a total of 17 slave labor concentration camps in North Africa: 3 Morocco, 3 Algeria, 7 Tunisia, 4 Libya. They indicate Jews were interned in the slave labor camp at Hadjerat-M'Guil, in North Africa. Some of the prisoners were tortured and murdered. Other internees worked on the Trans-Sahara railway.²²
- About 5000 Jews were uprooted from their homes, thousands were drafted into forced labor -internment and forced labor camps for Jews were established²³ and alien Jews among them were deported to Italy and died in extermination camps in Europe.' "...the Jewish quarter of Benghazi was sacked and 2,000 Jews were deported."²⁴
- In 1941, Syria, the anticipated gateway for the Nazi invasion, exploded with Reich propaganda, supported by Gestapo agents and specially-trained Arab Nazis. The Arabs' Club, the National Youth Organization, and the Group of National Action all went into action. Their members all spoke fluent German. They distributed additional copies of the Arabic version of the Nazi Party's rabid newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, and ensured that "the whole country is a hotbed of Nazi propaganda," as *the New York Times* reported.²⁵
- During 1941, in Mosul, Iraq, pro-Nazi Arab activists continued to propagandize against Jews. In Baghdad, when the war film *For Freedom* showed in cinemas, audiences cheered Hitler and booed Churchill. Leaflets circulated: "Rashid Ali, the Leader of all the Arabs, is returning with ropes and gallows to hang a number of criminal Jews, Christian traitors and other enemies of Islam."²⁶
- On June 1, 1941, a delegation of Iraqi Jews, sent to meet the Regent Abdul Illah arriving at Baghdad airport, was attacked by a mob as they crossed Al Khurr Bridge. Violence quickly spread to the Al Rusafa and Abu Sifyan districts and got worse the next day, when Iraqi policemen joined in on the attacks on the Jewish community. Incidents of rape, torture, and mutilation of bodies were reported. Shops belonging to Jews were burned

²² Yad Vashem Museum's *Map of concentration camps in North Africa* on display in Jerusalem (*Main Camps & Killing Sites during the Nazi Era*) [sic]

²³ Pe' Amim, Ben-Zvi Institute for the study of Jewish communities in the East, No. 28, 1986, pp. 166-167

²⁴ see: Gutman, Yisrael, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*. 4 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1990.

Epstein, *Dictionary of the Holocaust*; Abitbol, *The Jews of North Africa During the Second World War*.

²⁵ "New Regent Is Elected," *NYT*, Apr 12, 1941, 5. Khadduri, 182. Geyder, G. E. R., "Syrians Say Nazis Keep Unrest Alive," *NYT*, Apr 5, 1941, 2. Letter to Mr. J. Skliros, Apr 5, 1941, and enclosure, letter of resignation, Taha al-Hashimi to H. R. H. The Regent, Apr 1, 1941: BP IPC 99-M4C: Misc. Correspondence. See "Uprising in Levant Fought by French," *NYT*, Mar 27, 1941, 1, 2; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

²⁶ Secret telegram, Commander in Charge, Iraq to War Office, Aug 27, 1941: PRO FO371/27079. Luks, Harold Paul, "Iraqi Jews during World War II," *Wiener Library Bulletin* no. 30, 34; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

during this two-day pogrom. This was a pro-Nazi Holocaust-era event that is remembered as the *Farhud*. It led to the destruction of the Jewish community in Iraq.²⁷

- On that June 1 day, frenzied mobs murdered Jews openly on the streets, women were raped as their horrified families looked on, infants were killed in front of their parents. Horrid torture and mutilation followed. Jewish shops were looted and torched. A synagogue was invaded, then burned, and its Torahs defiled and then destroyed in classic Nazi fashion.²⁸ The Jewish Agency in Jerusalem cabled the Foreign Office: “Fearful picture of anti-Jewish excesses at Baghdad June 1, June 2.... Massacres began.... Jews removed from cars and brutally murdered, then mob began attack on Jewish [religious] holiday crowds walking in street. Fearful details received of ghastly tortures and murders occurred. Dead bodies defiled, children thrown into Euphrates.... Estimated 500 Jews killed and over 1000 wounded. Entire street full of shops ransacked and burnt. Hospitals overcrowded. Thousands homeless in streets and synagogues. Armed police... students, secondary schools and colleges participated. Killing and robbing continued for two days.... Only stopped when British troops took action.... Incriminated police not removed. No investigation, no punishment. Air full of poisonous incitement, renewed outbreak feared by community. Implore help and immigrant permits to Palestine.”²⁹
- November 28, 1941, The Mufti meets with Hitler in Berlin, this was reported by the German News Agency on December 7, 1941, the same day Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor. They wrote that the Mufti was, “Received by Herr Hitler. Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was also present.”³⁰
- November 28, 1941, Hitler had a long conversation with the Mufti of Jerusalem. Hitler explained, the countries of Europe were being emptied of Jews one by one; at the appropriate time this would be extended to what Hitler called “non-European countries.” In other words, a global concept. Since the Mufti was presumably not interested in the

²⁷ Black, Hitler. “Hitlers Involvement with the Destruction of the Ancient Jewish Community of Iraq.” *International Sephardic Journal*. vol . 2 no. 1 pp. 61-65 (Black states that eventually, over 120,000 Jews Iraqi Jews would arrive in Israel, penniless, with no hope of later calling on their former wealth. Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett vociferously condemned Iraq’s extortion and state-sponsored theft. Estimates of the value of Iraqi Jewry’s blocked assets ranged from 6 million to 12 million dinars, or at its highest valuation some \$300 million in twenty-first century money.)

²⁸ Cornwallis to Eden, Jul 11, 1941. Habousha, Hayim V., “The Farhud,” lecture, Midrash ben Ish Hai, www.midrash.org. Levin, Itamar, *Locked Doors: The Seizure of Jewish Property in Arab Countries*, Rachel Neiman, trans. (Westport, CT: Praeger, 2001), 6. See De Chair, 127; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

²⁹ Telegram, Jewish Agency, Jerusalem to Foreign Office, Jul 19, 1941: PRO FO371/27078. See Cornwallis to Foreign Office, Jul 29, 1941; Cited by, Black, Edwin. *Banking on Baghdad*. New York: Wiley, 2004. pp.17-18

³⁰ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.42

Jews of Australia or Argentina, Hitler became more explicit. Once the Germans arrived there, their only objective in the Middle East would be the killing of the Jews there.³¹

- July 1942 Franz Seubert, a colonel in the German army and intelligence officer met under highly clandestine conditions with the Mufti. Since 1938, the Mufti had been a friend of Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, chief of German intelligence. They had previously met in Baghdad when German intrigues against British influence in the Middle East were raging. After the collapse of an anti-British uprising, the Mufti had fled to Rome, where he accepted the protection offered by Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. There the Mufti continued his Middle East rabble-rousings, which, presumably, would be of benefit to Italy and to Germany. Working as a spy himself, the Mufti provided the Nazi officer with a highly detailed report of a looming invasion of French Northwest Africa by the Americans and British said to been told to him by Muhammed V, the Sultan of Morocco. On November 8, 1942, Operation Torch, an Anglo-American invasion of the French colonies of Morocco and Algeria, struck at three places along one thousand miles of North African coastline. The entire invasion, including the date, unfolded precisely as the Sultan of Morocco had disclosed through the Mufti.³²
- On March 19, 1943, the occasion of the *prophet* Mohammed's birthday, in a broadcast over the Rome wireless, the Mufti reiterated his old allegation, which had caused so much bloodshed in Palestine in the past, that the Jews had designs on the holy places of Islam, especially on the El Aqsa Mosque. The danger of Judaism to the Arabs, argued the Mufti, was not confined to Palestine as the Jews, associated with the Allies, were now planning to make North Africa a shelter for Jewish refugees from Europe. He stated:

Arabs and Muslims, on this occasion of the birthday of the Prophet, who crushed Jewish ambitions in the past and completely eliminated them from Muslim countries, thereby setting us an example, on such a day Muslims and Arabs should vow before God utterly to crush Jewish ambitions. . .³³

- In May 1943 a letter was sent from Amin Al-Husseini to the German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop requesting German intervention in the Balkans especially in Bulgaria to prevent an agreement with Britain and the United States to allow Jews to leave for Palestine. The Mufti noted that the Arabs supported the Axis Power in the hope that they

³¹ Chickering, Roger; Förster, Stig.; Greiner, Bernd. *A World At Total War : Global Conflict and the Politics of Destruction, 1937-1945*. Publications of the German Historical Institute: Cambridge UP, New York, 2005.

³² Breuer, William B. *Deceptions of World War II*. John Wiley & Sons: New York 2002. pp.142-143

³³ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.148

would provide a final solution to the problem of the Jews, the common enemy of the people of Europe and of the Arab nation.³⁴

- October 5, 1943, the Mufti arrived in Frankfurt, Germany visiting the *Research Institute on the Jewish Problem* where he declared that Arabs and Germans were, “Partners and allies in the battle against world Jewry.”³⁵
- In 1943 in the Luftwaffe Hall in Berlin, a meeting was held where the Mufti was the principal speaker. His words were recorded, and rebroadcast the next day, they included:

The Treaty of Versailles was a disaster for the Germans as well as for the Arabs. But the Germans know how to get rid of the Jews. That which brings us close to the Germans and sets us in their camp is that up to today, the Germans have never harmed any Muslim, and they are again fighting our common enemy {applause} who persecuted Arabs and Muslims. But most of all, they have definitely solved the Jewish problem. These ties, and especially the last, make our friendship with Germany not a provisional one, dependent on conditions, but a permanent and lasting friendship based on mutual interests.³⁶

- In 1943, the Mufti traveled to Bosnia, where he helped to raise a Bosnian Muslim Waffen-SS *Hanjar*, who slaughtered 90 percent of the Jews in Bosnia...Other Bosnian Muslim units raised by the Mufti were sent to Croatia and Hungary, where they participated in the killing of Jews.³⁷
- The Mufti collaborated with the pro-Croatian terror group *Ustasha* in an effort to recruit Bosnian Islamic soldiers.³⁸ The Ustasha’s genocidal policy and extremely brutal methods were so shocking that soldiers in the occupying German and Italian armies, which included some of the infamous German SS units, found them nauseating. The regime, which was ideologically Nazi-oriented, collaborated with the Germans: its gendarmes and other armed forces were involved in active antipartisan activities, ethnic cleansing, and the

³⁴ This letter is in an exhibit in *Yad Vashem*, the world’s largest and most important Holocaust Museum. Special thanks to <http://aval31.free.fr/> and their important online information. Also see Browning, Christopher R.; Matthäus, Jürgen. *The Origins of the Final Solution: The Evolution of Nazi Jewish Policy, September 1939-March 1942*. Lincoln University of Nebraska Press, 2004.

³⁵ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.67

³⁶ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.152

³⁷ Timmerman, Kenneth. *Preachers of Hate*. Crown Forum: New York, 2005. n.p.

³⁸ Craig, John S. *Peculiar Liaisons: In War, Espionage, and Terrorism in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Algora, 2005. p.91 (The Ustasha was a Croatian far-right organization put in charge of the Independent State of Croatia by the Axis Powers in 1941, in which they pursued nazi/fascist policies. They murdered Serbs, Jews, Gypsies, and basically all others that opposed them.

annihilation of Serbian Jews and anti-Fascists of all nationalities in Serbian concentration camps (for example, Banjica and Sajmishte).³⁹

- The international pro-Hitler Arab movement yielded thousands of Muslims to fight in Nazi Islamic units, such as the 10,000-man, mainly Bosnian, Waffen-SS Hanjar, under the direct supervision of Heinrich Himmler [head of the Gestapo]. *Hanjar* is Turkish for “sword,” and the division’s standard emblem was a sword or Islamic crescent alongside a swastika on their fezzes and arm patches. Many of these Muslims, who vowed to defeat the “Jewish-Anglo-Bolshevik enemy,” adorned their personal lockers with photos of their spiritual leader, the Mufti. Himmler personally insisted that the regular Reich military corps accommodate Muslim volunteer fighters as indispensable soldiers in the struggle against the Jews.⁴⁰
- The Mufti's work in Bosnia earned him special favor with Himmler, who established a school in Dresden to train mullahs under his control. According to Israeli scholar Yigal Carmon, a U.S. captain who seized the Mufti's wartime archives in Berlin in the days following the collapse of the Third Reich (April 1945) found a photograph of Himmler and the Mufti raising wineglasses to each other in a “chummy toast.” The photograph was personally inscribed by Himmler, “In remembrance to my good friend, Haj Amin Husseini.”⁴¹
- In a telegram from the Reich during 1943, Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop stated:

His Eminence the Grand Mufti Amin el Husseini [sic]: I send greetings to you and the Assembly gathered under your chairmanship in the capitol of the German Reich. Old ties bind Germany to the Arab people. Today, more than any other period she is your natural Ally. The obliteration of what is called the Jewish National Homeland. . . is a basic tenet of German policy.⁴²

- In March 1944 from Berlin, the Mufti called for the Arabs to rise and fight. He said, “Kill the Jews wherever you find them. This pleases God, history and religion.”⁴³
- The Mufti beamed radio sermons to the Balkans, the countries of North Africa, and the Muslims in India. Arabs in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq and Egypt were called upon for

³⁹ Velikonja, Mitja. *Religious Separation and Political Intolerance in Bosnia-Herzegovina*. Eastern European Studies (College Station, Tex.); No. 20; Texas A&M UP, 2003.

⁴⁰ Black, Edwin. “Hitlers Involvement with the Destruction of the Ancient Jewish Community of Iraq.” *International Sephardic Journal*. vol . 2 no. 1 pp. 61-69

⁴¹ Timmerman, Kenneth. *Preachers of Hate*. Crown Forum: New York, 2005. n.p.

⁴² Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.64 (www.aval31.free.fr/muftiofjerusalem/Data/page.htm?8,0)

⁴³ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.150-151

Jihad against the British, these statements included the suggestion Muslims could, “Save their souls by massacring the Jewish infidels” they came across.⁴⁴

- In March 1944 an American intelligence report stated, “The Arabic voice in Berlin has surpassed all its previous records in inciting violence in Palestine. The culmination of this crescendo was Haj Amin's call to arms.” The call to arms was made in a speech vilifying Jews, as well as the British and America. In his speech, he directly called on Arabs to kill Jews. These broadcasts went throughout the Arab world (North Africa and the Middle East), as well as Spain and Southern France.⁴⁵
- Tunisian Jews were subject to acts of violence and terror: arrest of hostages, confiscation of property, ill-treatment -indiscriminate snatching of Jews from street corners and private homes, storming into the synagogue, hitting worshipers-, execution, deportation, and forced labour. Around 5,000 of them had been sent to labor camps near the front lines. It has been estimated that about 100 Jews perished during the period of recruitment: some were murdered in cold blood by their German guards; others died from ill-treatment, disease, and others were killed in aerial bombardments. The Tunisian Jews were very much concerned with the threat for their existence. And indeed the Germans were planning to exterminate them. An SS unit was preparing gas chambers near Kairouan. Plans were not completed because of lack of time.⁴⁶
- An official German report entitled; “In re: Grand Mufti's Urging of a Bombing Attack on Tel Aviv on April 1,” pointed out that “the Grand Mufti had already repeatedly proposed bomb attacks on Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in order to injure Palestinian Jewry and for propaganda purposes in the Arab world.”⁴⁷
- The Mufti was invited to represent “Arabia” at the abortive International Anti-Jewish Congress scheduled by in July 1944 by the Nazi party member Alfred Rosenberg.⁴⁸
- In a letter to Himmler, dated September 28, 1944, General Berger of the Waffen S.S. reported: “Today the Mufti came to see me for a long talk. He talked about his work and noted happily that the day is nearing he will head an army to conquer Palestine.”⁴⁹ It was

⁴⁴ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.43

⁴⁵ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. pp. 64-66

⁴⁶ Prepared by Prof. Edith Shaked and compiled from Sabille, Jacques. *Les Juifs de Tunisie sous Vichy et l'Occupation*. Paris: Edition du Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, 1954.

⁴⁷ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.152 (See Foreign Air Force West (No, 9753/448/D4/, March 30, 1944)

⁴⁸ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.147

⁴⁹ Reynolds, Quentin. Kotz, Ephraim. Aldouby, Zwy. *Minister of Death: The Adolf Eichmann Story*. New York: 1960, pp, 175-178.

during this same year that the Mufti developed an Arab Brigade in 1944 that included Arabs trained in Holland by the Germans.⁵⁰

- Throughout the Holocaust-era, small groups of Jews from the Axis-dominated countries somehow succeeded in evading the ghettos and gas chambers to Palestine, first via Greece and later, when the Greek ports were closed to Jewish refugees, overland via Bulgaria and Turkey. To halt this, from Berlin the Mufti wrote to governments urging them to bar Jewish emigration to Palestine. When these letters to the three Axis satellites were written, Poland had already begun to function as the main center of extermination. The alternative to emigration offered by the Mufti was deportation and subsequent annihilation:

I have previously called the attention of your Excellency to the constant attempts of the Jews to emigrate from Europe in order to reach Palestine, and asked your Excellency to under-take the necessary steps so as to prevent the Jews from emigrating...It is for this reason that I ask your Excellency to do all that is necessary to prohibit the emigration of Jews to Palestine.⁵¹

- There is direct evidence as to the Mufti's influence in the implementation of the physical destruction of European Jewry. In June 1944, Dieter Wisliceny told Dr. Rudolf Kastner, representative of the Budapest rescue council, that he was convinced that the Mufti had “played a role in the decision to exterminate the European Jews.” “The importance of this role,” he insisted, “must not be disregarded. . . . The Mufti had repeatedly suggested to the various authorities with whom he was maintaining contact, above all to Hitler, Ribbentrop and Himmler, the extermination of European Jewry.”⁵²
- It was said the Mufti visited not only Auschwitz but also Maldanek. In both death camps, he paid close attention to the efficiency of the crematorium, spoke to the leading personnel and was generous in his praise for those who were reported as particularly conscientious in their work. He was on friendly terms with such notorious practitioners of the “final solution” as Rudolf Hess, the overlord of Auschwitz; Franz Zeireis of Mauthausen; Dr. Seidl of Theresienstadt; and Kramer, the butcher of Belsen.⁵³
- Whatever the precise degree of the Mufti's personal in-volvement with Eichmann's genocide activities, his broadcast from Berlin on September 21, 1944, bears witness that he was fully cognizant of the method and scope of Nazi extermination of the Jews. “Is it

⁵⁰ Mattar, Philip. *The Mufti of Jerusalem*. New York, Columbia UP: 1988. p.69

⁵¹ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.154-155

⁵² Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.159-160

⁵³ Wiesenthal, Simon. *Grand Mufti-Agent Extraordinary of the Axis*. 1947; Cited in Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. f.n. p.160

not in your power, O Arabs,” he asked, “to repulse the Jews who number not more than eleven million?” This reference to “eleven million” was puzzling at the time. It was common knowledge that before World War II, world Jewry numbered nearly seventeen million. The Mufti's figure was therefore disregarded as a slip of the tongue or a mere propaganda device. In 1944, nobody was as yet aware of the actual scale of Jewish extermination. But the Mufti obviously was. There was no error and no guessing in his arithmetic. As close associate, confidant, and collaborator of the top men involved in the Nazi “final solution of the Jewish problem,” he knew precisely the extent of the annihilation: six million.⁵⁴

- In a letter to Himmler, dated September 28, 1944, General Berger of the Waffen S.S. reported: “Today the Mufti came to see me for a long talk. He talked about his work and noted happily that the day is nearing he will head an army to conquer Palestine.”⁵⁵
- After VE Day, May 8, 1945, Nazi officials were prepared to allow Jews to be diverted from concentration camps and even let children go to Palestine via “illegal” ships--all in exchange for cash. Yet, Al-Husseini insisted they get dispatched to concentration camps.⁵⁶
- In 1945, liberated Yugoslavia under Marshal Tito sought to indict the Mufti as a war criminal for his activities in Bosnia, but with help from the SS the Mufti had already escaped Germany with other members of his clan.” The SS gave him a plane and helped him fly to France three days before Hitler's suicide, hoping that he could escape to North Africa, where he had organized spy networks still in place,” says Yigal Carmon, [president and founder of the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI)].⁵⁷

POST- WAR / EICHMAN AND NUREMBURG TRIALS

- Records found in Nazi archives and evidence produced at the Nuremberg trial revealing specific terms that the Mufti “was a leading henchman” of the Eichmann of the SS, the executive officer in the liquidation of the Jews.⁵⁸
- The prosecution at the Eichmann trial noted a page of the Mufti's diary, dated November 9, 1944, where the words, in Arabic, “Very rare diamond, the best savior of the Arabs” was noted--and underneath the Arabic it said in Latin letters, “Eichmann.” The diary also

⁵⁴ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.163

⁵⁵ Quentin Reynolds, Ephraim Kotz, Zwy Aldouby. *Minister of Death: The Adolf Eichmann Story*. [New York, 1960, pp.175-178

⁵⁶ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.70

⁵⁷ Timmerman, Kenneth. *Preachers of Hate*. Crown Forum: New York, 2005. n.p.

⁵⁸ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.67

said, “Before Tripoli is evacuated, the Jews should be cleaned out and their property confiscated.”⁵⁹

- There was said to be “abundant first-hand evidence of the part the Mufti played in making foolproof the ban on emigration” from Europe that would have saved the lives of tens or hundreds of thousands of Jews.⁶⁰
- Although the war ended in 1945 officially, hatred never ceased. In 1947 simmering anti-Jewish Semitism causes attacks against Jews, resulting in two-thirds of the Jews to flee from Aleppo, Syria. The Arabs then destroyed all the synagogues.⁶¹
- In the post-war era both the Mufti (now “former-Mufti”) and his supporters were completely ostracised by the United States government. In May 1947, for example, the State Department, through its Consul in Jerusalem, refused Rasin al-Khalidi, a member of the Palestine Arab delegation destined for the UN meeting at Lake Success, permission to enter the United States because of his links with the ex-Mufti and what it termed his “known record in Germany” during the war.⁶²
- In 1947 the UN made a complaint saying his influence was the reason that hundreds of thousands of Jews died because he “prevented” the Nazis to allow the Jews into Palestine--yet--he rebukes this saying he had nothing to do with it, that he arrived in Europe in 1941, two years after the Germans dealt with the Jews. However, throughout the era of the Holocaust, the Mufti pressured, influenced and eventually succeeded to stop the Nazis from allowing Jews to flee from their occupied zones to Palestine. There is overwhelming evidence of this, documents, statements, recording. In addition, the Mufti even openly admits this, many times, in his own words, in his memoirs.⁶³
- Dieter Wisliceny was an SS “specialist on Jewish matters” for Slovakia, attached to a unit that worked closely with Adolf Eichmann. In a statement during post-war trials, he said:

According to my opinion, the Mufti who has been in Berlin since 1941, played a role in the decision of the German government to exterminate the European Jews, the importance of which must not be disregarded. He had repeatedly suggested to the various authorities which whom he had been in contact, above

⁵⁹ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.162-163

⁶⁰ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.153

⁶¹ *Encyclopedia Judaica* Vol. 15 pp.636-649

⁶² Miller, Rory. “More Sinned Against than Sinning? The Case of the Arab Office, Washington, 1945-1948.” *Diplomacy and Statecraft*. No.15, Frank Cass: 2004. pp.316

⁶³ Mattar, Philip. *The Mufti of Jerusalem*. New York, Columbia UP: 1988. pp.72-73

all before Hitler, Ribbentrop and Himmler, the extermination of European Jewry.⁶⁴

- A document submitted at the Eichmann trial by the prosecution established that when the German minister to Bucharest had formally objected to an order by Marshal Antonescu, the Rumanian prime minister, to allow the emigration of 80,000 Romanian Jews, he did so, “in accordance with our agreement with the Mufti.”⁶⁵
- In answer to questions put to him at the Jerusalem trial, Eichmann said on June 27, 1961, that though even before the Mufti's arrival there had been “objections to emigration to Palestine because this might strengthen the country [Palestine] and create in the field of foreign relations a new factor which would one day join the enemies of the Reich,” a consistent “policy of the Foreign Ministry . . . began after the agreement with the Grand Mufti”. He also spoke of an “agreement between Mufti and Himmler.”⁶⁶
- In 1961, when Adolf Eichmann's trial for war crimes began in Jerusalem, the Mufti had left Egypt for Beirut, where he continued to infuse the next generation with his anti-Semitic beliefs. Israeli prosecutors tried to get Eichmann to elaborate on his relations with the Mufti, but he was uncooperative, claiming he vaguely recalled meeting the Mufti at a Berlin cocktail party, but that was all. In his memoirs, the Mufti thanked Eichmann for his discretion and praised him as “gallant and noble.”⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Pearlman, Maurice. *Mufti of Jerusalem*. London: Gollancz, 1947. p.73

⁶⁵ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. p.158

⁶⁶ Schechtman, Joseph B. *The Mufti and the Fuehrer*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1965. pp.158-159

⁶⁷ Timmerman, Kenneth. *Preachers of Hate*. Crown Forum: New York, 2005. n.p.

Appendix 1 Minutes of the meeting with Hitler and Husseini.⁶⁸

German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and
Grand Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini

Zionism and the Arab Cause (November 28, 1941)

Haj Amin al-Husseini, the most influential leader of Palestinian Arabs, lived in Germany during the Second World War. He met Hitler, Ribbentrop and other Nazi leaders on various occasions and attempted to coordinate Nazi and Arab policies in the Middle East.

Record of the Conversation between the Fuhrer and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem on November 28, 1941, in the Presence of Reich Foreign Minister and Minister Grobba in Berlin.

The Grand Mufti began by thanking the Fuhrer for the great honor he had bestowed by receiving him. He wished to seize the opportunity to convey to the Fuhrer of the Greater German Reich, admired by the entire Arab world, his thanks of the sympathy which he had always shown for the Arab and especially the Palestinian cause, and to which he had given clear expression in his public speeches. The Arab countries were firmly convinced that Germany would win the war and that the Arab cause would then prosper. The Arabs were Germany's natural friends because they had the same enemies as had Germany, namely the English, the Jews, and the Communists. Therefore they were prepared to cooperate with Germany with all their hearts and stood ready to participate in the war, not only negatively by the commission of acts of sabotage and the instigation of revolutions, but also positively by the formation of an Arab Legion. The Arabs could be more useful to Germany as allies than might be apparent at first glance, both for geographical reasons and because of the suffering inflicted upon them by the English and the Jews.

Furthermore, they had had close relations with all Moslem nations, of which they could make use in behalf of the common cause. The Arab Legion would be quite easy to raise. An appeal by the Mufti to the Arab countries and the prisoners of Arab, Algerian, Tunisian, and Moroccan nationality in Germany would produce a great number of volunteers eager to fight. Of Germany's victory the Arab world was firmly convinced, not only because the Reich possessed a large army, brave soldiers, and military leaders of genius, but also because the Almighty could never award the victory to an unjust cause.

In this struggle, the Arabs were striving for the independence and unity of Palestine, Syria, and Iraq. They had the fullest confidence in the Fuhrer and looked to his hand for the balm on their wounds, which had been inflicted upon them by the enemies of Germany.

⁶⁸ Cited, as cited Source: Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, Series D, Vol XIII, London, 1964, pp.881 ff.

The Mufti then mentioned the letter he had received from Germany, which stated that Germany was holding no Arab territories and understood and recognized the aspirations to independence and freedom of the Arabs, just as she supported the elimination of the Jewish national home.

A public declaration in this sense would be very useful for its propagandistic effect on the Arab peoples at this moment. It would rouse the Arabs from their momentary lethargy and give them new courage. It would also ease the Mufti's work of secretly organizing the Arabs against the moment when they could strike. At the same time, he could give the assurance that the Arabs would in strict discipline patiently wait for the right moment and only strike upon an order from Berlin.

With regard to the events in Iraq, the Mufti observed that the Arabs in that country certainly had by no means been incited by Germany to attack England, but solely had acted in reaction to a direct English assault upon their honor.

The Turks, he believed, would welcome the establishment of an Arab government in the neighboring territories because they would prefer weaker Arab to strong European governments in the neighboring countries and, being themselves a nations of 7 million, they had moreover nothing to fear from the 1,700,000 Arabs inhabiting Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, and Palestine.

France likewise would have no objections to the unification plan because she had conceded independence to Syria as early as 1936 and had given her approval to the unification of Iraq and Syria under King Faisal as early as 1933.

In these circumstances he was renewing his request that the Fuhrer make a public declaration so that the Arabs would not lose hope, which is so powerful a force in the life of nations. With such hope in their hearts the Arabs, as he had said, were willing to wait. They were not pressing for immediate realization for their aspirations; they could easily wait half a year or a whole year. But if they were not inspired with such a hope by a declaration of this sort, it could be expected that the English would be the gainers from it.

The Fuhrer replied that Germany's fundamental attitude on these questions, as the Mufti himself had already stated, was clear. Germany stood for uncompromising war against the Jews. That naturally included active opposition to the Jewish national home in Palestine, which was nothing other than a center, in the form of a state, for the exercise of destructive influence by Jewish interests. Germany was also aware that the assertion that the Jews were carrying out the functions of economic pioneers in Palestine was a lie. The work there was done only by the Arabs, not by the Jews. Germany was resolved, step by step, to ask one European nation after the other to solve its Jewish problem, and at the proper time to direct a similar appeal to non-European nations as well.

Germany was at the present time engaged in a life and death struggle with two citadels of Jewish power: Great Britain and Soviet Russia. Theoretically there was a difference between England's capitalism and Soviet Russia's communism; actually, however, the Jews in both countries were pursuing a common goal. This was the decisive struggle; on the political plane, it presented itself in the main as a conflict between Germany and England, but ideologically it was a battle between National Socialism and the Jews. It went without saying that Germany would furnish positive and practical aid to the Arabs involved in the same struggle, because platonic promises were useless in a war for survival or destruction in which the Jews were able to mobilize all of England's power for their ends.

The aid to the Arabs would have to be material aid. Of how little help sympathies alone were in such a battle had been demonstrated plainly by the operation in Iraq, where circumstances had not permitted the rendering of really effective, practical aid. In spite of all the sympathies, German aid had not been sufficient and Iraq was overcome by the power of Britain, that is, the guardian of the Jews.

The Mufti could not but be aware, however, that the outcome of the struggle going on at present would also decide the fate of the Arab world. The Fuhrer therefore had to think and speak coolly and deliberately, as a rational man and primarily as a soldier, as the leader of the German and allied armies. Everything of a nature to help in this titanic battle for the common cause, and thus also for the Arabs, would have to be done. Anything however, that might contribute to weakening the military situation must be put aside, no matter how unpopular this move might be.

Germany was now engaged in very severe battles to force the gateway to the northern Caucasus region. The difficulties were mainly with regard to maintaining the supply, which was most difficult as a result of the destruction of railroads and highways as well as the oncoming winter.

If at such a moment, the Fuhrer were to raise the problem of Syria in a declaration, those elements in France which were under de Gaulle's influence would receive new strength. They would interpret the Fuhrer's declaration as an intention to break up France's colonial empire and appeal to their fellow countrymen that they should rather make common cause with the English to try to save what still could be saved. A German declaration regarding Syria would in France be understood to refer to the French colonies in general, and that would at the present time create new troubles in western Europe, which means that a portion of the German armed forces would be immobilized in the west and no longer be available for the campaign in the east.

The Fuhrer then made the following statement to the Mufti, enjoining him to lock it in the uttermost depths of his heart:

1. He (the Fuhrer) would carry on the battle to the total destruction of the Judeo-Communist empire in Europ

2. At some moment which was impossible to set exactly today but which in any event was not distant, the German armies would in the course of this struggle reach the southern exit from Caucasia.
3. As soon as this had happened, the Fuhrer would on his own give the Arab world the assurance that its hour of liberation had arrived. Germany's objective would then be solely the destruction of the Jewish element residing in the Arab sphere under the protection of British power. In that hour the Mufti would be the most authoritative spokesman for the Arab world. It would then be his task to set off the Arab operations, which he had secretly prepared. When that time had come, Germany could also be indifferent to French reaction to such a declaration.

Once Germany had forced open the road to Iran and Iraq through Rostov; it would be also the beginning of the end of the British World Empire. He (the Fuhrer) hoped that the coming year would make it possible for Germany to thrust open the Caucasian gate to the Middle East. For the good of their common cause, it would be better if the Arab proclamation were put off for a few more months than if Germany were to create difficulties for herself without being able thereby to help the Arabs.

He (the Fuhrer) fully appreciated the eagerness of the Arabs for a public declaration of the sort requested by the Grand Mufti. But he would beg him to consider that he (the Fuhrer) himself was the Chief of State of the German Reich for five long years during which he was unable to make to his own homeland the announcement of its liberation. He had to wait with that until the announcement could be made on the basis of a situation brought about by the force of arms that the Anschluss had been carried out.

The moment that Germany's tank divisions and air squadrons had made their appearance south of the Caucasus, the public appeal requested by the Grand Mufti could go out to the Arab world.

The Grand Mufti replied that it was his view that everything would come to pass just as the Fuhrer had indicated. He was fully reassured and satisfied by the words which he had heard from the Chief of the German State. He asked, however, whether it would not be possible, secretly at least, to enter into an agreement with Germany of the kind he had just outlined for the Fuhrer.

The Fuhrer replied that he had just now given the Grand Mufti precisely that confidential declaration.

The Grand Mufti thanked him for it and stated in conclusion that he was taking his leave from the Fuhrer in full confidence and with reiterated thanks for the interest shown in the Arab cause.

SCHMIDT

Appendix 2 Relationship between Nazis and Mufti -
Ribbentrop Promises Mufti to Destroy Jewish National Home⁶⁹

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Berlin, April 28, 1942

Your Eminence:

In response to your letter and to the accompanying communication of His Excellency, Prime Minister Raschid Ali El Gailani, and confirming the terms of our conversation, I have the honour to inform you:

The German Government appreciates fully the confidence of the Arab peoples in the Axis Powers in their aims and in their determination to conduct the fight against the common enemy until victory is achieved. The German Government has the greatest understanding for the national aspirations of the Arab countries as have been expressed by you both and the greatest sympathy for the sufferings of your peoples under British oppression.

I have therefore the honour to assure you, in complete agreement with the Italian Government, that the independence and freedom of the suffering Arab countries presently subjected to British oppression, is also one of the aims of the German Government.

Germany is consequently ready to give all her support to the oppressed Arab countries in their fight against British domination, for the fulfillment of their national aim to independence and sovereignty and for the destruction of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

As previously agreed, the content of this letter should be maintained absolutely secret until we decide otherwise.

I beg your Eminence to be assured of my highest esteem and consideration.

To His Eminence (Signed) Ribbentrop

the GrossMufti of Palestine
Amin El Husseini.

⁶⁹ Source: The Arab Higher Committee The Documentary Record. Original German, p. 439. Special thanks to Joseph E. Katz, Middle Eastern Political and Religious History Analyst, Brooklyn, New York for making these documents available.

Appendix 3 U.S. Confirms Role of Mufti as Nazi Middle East Leader⁷⁰

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

No. 792-PS

17 September 1945

Source of Original OKW Files, Flensburg

[Excerpt]

LEADS: CANARIS, IBN SAUD, GRAND MUFTI.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. Only through the funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine. (Page 1).
2. Germany will keep up the connection with the Grand Mufti. Weapons will be stored for the Mufti with Ibn Saud in Arabia. (Page 2).
3. Ibn Saud himself has close connections with the Grand Mufti and the revolting circles in TransJordan. (Page 2).
4. To be able to carry out our work one of Germany's agents will be placed in Cairo (Page 3).
5. The document is undated but obviously written before the outbreak of the war in 1939. It is not signed.

Analyst Landmann

Doc. No. 792-PS

⁷⁰ Source: The Arab Higher Committee, Its Origins, Personnel and Purposes, The Documentary Record Submitted to The United Nations, May 1947, by Nations Associates.

Appendix 4 Himmler to The Mufti⁷¹

November 2, 1943, message from Heinrich Himmler
to an anti-Balfour Declaration meeting.

To the Grand Mufti:

The National Socialist Movement of Greater Germany has, since its begining, inscribed upon its flag the fight against world Jewry. It has, therefore, followed with particular sympathy the struggle of the freedom-loving Arabians, especially in Palestine, against the Jewish interlopers. It is in the recognition of this enemy and of the common struggle against him that lies the firm foundation of the natural alliance that exists between National-Socialist-Greater Germany and the freedom-loving Muslims of the whole world. In this spirit I am sending you on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour Declaration my hearty greetings and wishes for the successful pursuit of your struggle until the certain final victory.

Signed: Reichsfuehrer-S.S. Heinrich Himmler

⁷¹ Source: The Arab Higher Committee The Documentary Record. Original German, n.p.

Appendix 5 The Mufti Communicates Anger to Ribbentrop for the Germans' Release of Jews in 1944⁷²

Berlin July 25, 1944
To His Excellency
The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Berlin

Your Excellency:

I have previously called the attention of your Excellency to the constant attempts of the Jews to emigrate from Europe in order to reach Palestine, and asked your Excellency to undertake the necessary steps so as to prevent the Jews from emigrating. I had also sent you a letter, under date of June 5, 1944, in regard to the plan for an exchange of Egyptians living in Germany with Palestinian Germans, in which I asked you to exclude the Jews from this plan of exchange. I have, however, learned that the Jews did depart on July 2, 1944, and I am afraid that further groups of Jews will leave for Palestine from Germany and France to be exchanged for Palestinian Germans.

This exchange on the part of the Germans would encourage the Balkan countries likewise to send their Jews to Palestine. This step would be incomprehensible to the Arabs and Muslims after your Excellency's declaration of November 2, 1943 that "the destruction of the so-called Jewish national home in Palestine is an immutable part of the policy of the greater German Reich" and it would create in them a feeling of keen disappointment.

It is for this reason that I ask your Excellency to do all that is necessary to prohibit the emigration of Jews to Palestine, and in this way your Excellency would give a new practical example of the policy of the naturally allied and friendly Germany towards the Arab Nation.

Yours, etc.

⁷² Source: The Arab Higher Committee The Documentary Record. Original German, n.p.

Appendix 6 Mufti Asks Hungary to Send Jews to Poland⁷³

An a Sequel to This Request 400,000 Jews Were Subsequently Killed

Rome
June 28, 1943

His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hungary

Your Excellency:

You no doubt know of the struggle between the Arabs and Jews of Palestine, that it has been and what it is, a long and bloody fight, brought about by the desire of the Jews to create a national home, a Jewish State in the Near East, with the help and protection of England and the United States. In fact, behind it lies the hope which the Jews have never relinquished, namely, the domination of the whole world through this important, strategic center, Palestine, in effect their program has, among other purposes, always aimed at the encouragement of Jewish migration to Palestine and the other countries of the Near East. However, the war, as well as the understanding which the members of the Three-Power Pact have of the responsibility of the Jews for its outbreak and finally their evil intentions towards these countries which protected them until now - all these are reasons for placing them under such vigilant control and will definitely stop their emigration to Palestine or elsewhere.

Lately I have been informed of the uninterrupted efforts made by the English and the Jews to obtain permission for the Jews living in your country to leave for Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey.

I have also learned that these negotiations were successful since some of the Jews of Hungary have had the satisfaction of emigrating to Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey and that a group of these Jews arrived in Palestine towards the end of last March. The Jewish Agency, which supervises the execution of the Jewish program, has published a bulletin which contains important information on the current negotiations between the English Government and the governments of other interested states to send the Jews of Balkan countries to

⁷³ Source: The Arab Higher Committee. Its Origins, Personnel and Purposes. Documentary Record Submitted to the United Nations, May 1947, by the Nation Associates.

Palestine. The Jewish Agency quoted, among other things, its receipt of a sufficient number of immigration certificates for 900 Jewish children to be transported from Hungary, accompanied by 100 adults.

To authorize these Jews to leave your country under the above circumstances and in this way, would by no means solve the Jewish problem and would certainly not protect your country against their evil influence - far from it! - for this escape would make It possible for them to communicate and combine freely with their racial brethren in enemy countries in order to strengthen their position and to exert a more dangerous influence on the outcome of the war, especially since, as a consequence of their long stay in your country. they are necessarily in a position to know many of your secrets and also about your war effort. All this comes on top of the terrible damage done to the friendly Arab nation which has taken its place at your side in this war and which cherishes for your country the most sincere feelings and the very best wishes.

This is the reason why I ask your excellency to permit me to draw your attention to the necessity of preventing the Jews from leaving your country for Palestine: and If there are reasons which make their removal necessary, it would be indispensable and Infinitely preferable to send them to other countries where they would find themselves under active control, for example, in Poland, in order thereby to protect oneself from their menace and avoid the consequent damages

Yours, etc.