ARAB GROUP BACKS EGYPT'S SUEZ BID
By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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League Cautiously Supports Move to Oust Britain — Unity Program Outlined

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Jan. 11 — The Arab League urged member Governments today to consider a policy of noncooperation, presumably aimed at the Western powers, to support Egypt in her struggle to oust Britain from the Suez Canal zone.

In a cautiously worded communiqué, the League Council gave its endorsement to Egypt's efforts without committing itself to formal "neutralism" that might jeopardize the chances of obtaining economic and military aid from the United States.

The heads of delegations of eight member states had studied the Egyptian issue, the communiqué said, and greatly regretted that no settlement was reached and that the "feelings of Egyptians and all Arabs should continue to be challenged and provoked beyond limit." It added:

"The Council fully supports Egypt in her just and firm attitude and urges Arab countries to reconsider their policies on the basis of insisting that there should be no cooperation or friendship with others whoever they may be, except on a basis of justice and right, dignity and partnership.

"The Arab countries will extend their hands to whoever proves by deeds and not words his sincere friendship, goodwill, loyalty to peace and real regard for human dignity."

Have Ties With West

At least four of the League members would have difficulty in implementing the League proposal of noncooperation unless they were willing to tear up existing treaty links with the West.

Britain has base rights in Libya and Iraq, and close military links with Jordan. The United States has air bases in both Libya and Saudi Arabia. It was no more likely that the three others, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen, would carry solidarity with Egypt to a point of endangering their own interests.

The League Political Committee received today from Dr.

It is imperative, Dr. Jamali said ten-point analysis of his proposal for federation of the Arab states. The Iraqi Government, he said, sees an Arab federation as the only means of saving the Arab states from the "Israeli danger and of establishing peace in this important world region."

It is imperative, Dr. Jamal said, that Arabs adopt immediately a principle of unity, even if all the states cannot enter into the federation with equal speed. Those countries whose circumstances permit them to entertain the idea of federal links should begin at once to draft a constitution, assigning control of foreign policy, defense and economic affairs to central legislative and executive bodies.

Revives Old Proposal

It was foreseen that the proposals might serve to revive the project for a "Greater Syria," long a dream of the Hashemite family of which the Kings of both Iraq and Jordan are members. This plan envisages the unification of those two countries as well as Syria, from which the Hashemite ruler was evicted by the French in the early Nineteen Twenties.

This ambition has long been opposed by the ruling family of Saudi Arabia, chief rivals of the Hashemites and by other Arab politicians, who feared the creation of a state that might be powerful enough to dominate the Arab world directly or indirectly.

Thus Dr. Jamali's proposal presents to the delegates the uncomfortable choice of either opposing Arab unity, which has become a basic article of faith, or approving a principle that could sanction immediate negotiations for unification of Iraq and Jordan, which many of them fear.

The only comment on Dr. Jamali's memorandum came from Abdullah el Yafi, Lebanese Premier, who called the idea "elastic and fit for consideration."

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