

ARAB IN U. N. ASKS U. S.-SOVIET TALK

Saudi Bids Organization Call
on Next President to Meet
Khrushchev on Arms

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 4—A proposal that the United Nations ask the next President of the United States to meet with Premier Khrushchev on disarmament was made here today.

The suggestion came from Ahmad Shukairy of Saudi Arabia, speaking as the Political Committee continued its long discussion of the arms problem. The world organization, the Arab representative said, might ask the two men to "start work on a clean sheet" after the many breakdowns of disarmament discussions.

Such an action by the United Nations "may be the last move open to us" in an attempt to find an agreement between East and West, Mr. Shukairy added.

Meanwhile, as the Political Committee, which includes all members of the United Nations, continued its discussion of disarmament, agreement seemed to be increasing that no vote should be taken on opposing resolutions presented by the Soviet Union and by the United States, Britain and Italy.

Item 'Might Be Left Open'

Mr. Shukairy suggested that the disarmament item "might be left open" until the end of the current Assembly session, probably shortly before Christmas, to determine whether a resolution agreeable to all parties might be framed.

Speakers from Iraq, Venezuela and Nepal advanced similar suggestions. Dr. Luis Pallar Nervo of Mexico already has proposed that the Assembly refrain from taking action on any disarmament resolution this year, giving the Disarmament Commission another chance to reconcile the views of East and West on the arms race.

The heads of the United States and Soviet delegations, James J. Wadsworth and Valerian A. Zorin, already have held one private meeting on measures for the resumption of disarmament negotiations.

Representatives of several "uncommitted" nations in the Political Committee have urged that the United Nations do its best to have such sessions continued.

Canadian Plan Backed

Some support developed also for a Canadian proposal that a subcommittee of "non-nuclear" nations be constituted to consider ways and means to bring the nuclear powers together for resumed discussions.

Ernest Christiansen of Denmark told the committee that it "should be possible" for the group to decide to support neither the Soviet nor the Western resolution.

"What we should seek in the disarmament question is not a voting victory for one side or the other but a meeting

Outspoken Arab Orator Ahmad Shukairy

THIRTY-THREE years ago, a 19-year-old Arab undergraduate was seized at the American University in Beirut for making an overzealous speech. He was hauled into court as a political agitator and ordered out of Lebanon. That same speech-maker, Ahmad Shukairy, is now

Man Saudi Arabia's permanent representative at the United Nations and that country's chief spokesman in the General Assembly. Yesterday he suggested that the United Nations should appeal to the next President of the United States to get together with Premier Khrushchev on the problem of disarmament.

Mr. Shukairy likes to point out that when he was making fiery speeches as a student in Beirut his theme was "Arab unity." Today he still thinks of himself as dedicated to one purpose—Arab unity.

He feels that this should be sufficient explanation of how he has been able to hold a surprising variety of posts in Arab affairs and to shuttle with apparent ease from one Arab state's foreign service to another.

Five years ago he was the leader of Syria's delegation at the United Nations before that country joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic. In September, 1957, there were some lifted eyebrows when he turned up as the leader of the Saudi Arabian delegation, with the rank of a minister in King Saud's Cabinet.

'Arabs Are One People'

Other Arab governments were known to have bid for his services, including the Jordanians, who were said to have offered him a Cabinet post. As far as Mr. Shukairy is concerned, he is ready and willing to serve Arab states in the cause of Arab unity. "Arabs are one people," he has said.

At the speaker's rostrum, the short and stocky Mr. Shukairy is an unpredictable performer. On occasion he can be vitriolic and sarcastic. Or he may approach a subject like the criminal lawyer he once was. On still other occasions, he may give the Assembly a discourse peppered with Arab proverbs as he rocks slowly on his heels, his hands clasped behind his back.

Mr. Shukairy was born fifty-two years ago in Damascus, but was taken from the Syrian capital at the age of 2 to Acre, in northern Palestine, where he was reared. He still refers to himself as a Palestinian refugee and declares that he is "Palestinian to the core." He did this frequently when, as the chief Syrian delegate, he spoke in the recurrent Arab-Israeli debates on the question of the fate of Arab refugees displaced by the fighting in Palestine in 1948.



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Fire and brimstone for Arab unity.

British jails in the years before Britain relinquished her League of Nations mandate over Palestine.

His arrest as a student in Beirut was his first brush with the French authorities, then administering Lebanon under a League mandate. Years later, he said he experienced a sense of personal vindication when he joined with representatives of other Arab states in the General Assembly in demanding Morocco's independence from France, a goal that was achieved in 1956.

On Sept. 25, 1959, France's delegation walked out of the General Assembly in protest against a statement by Mr. Shukairy picturing the French Army in Algeria as torturers with a "thirst for blood."

Law Practice in Jerusalem

After his education in Beirut was abruptly terminated, Mr. Shukairy went on to gain a law degree at the Jerusalem Law School. Before turning to diplomacy, he had a law practice in Jerusalem.

In 1945, he came to the United States to open an Arab Information office in Washington. He had his first experience with the United Nations in 1949, appearing before the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

A year later, he became assistant secretary general for the Arab League, and soon thereafter, he served as Syria's representative at a number of United Nations meetings.

The Saudi Arabian delegate is severely critical of Western policies toward the Arab world. He has blamed these policies for the growth of Soviet influence in the Middle East. Several years ago he said:

"The year 1960 likely will be the deadline before which