DEAD MAY TOTAL 20
By The Associated Press.
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CURTAIN-RAISER TO EGYPTIAN RIOTS



Associated Press

Egyptian women struggling with policemen who ejected them from Barclay's Bank on Thursday. In an anti-British demonstration the women were preventing customers from entering.

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British List 13 Missing as Native Troops Put End to Terrorism

'FIFTH COLUMN' IS ACCUSED

Socialist Leader Is Seized as Riot Instigator — All Americans Reported Safe

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 26—The Egyptian Government declared martial law throughout Egypt tonight after a day of terror in Cairo. The army, with the sharp crack of its rifles, began to quell rioters who burned, pillaged and smashed tens of millions of dollars worth of United States, British and French property.

Enforcing martial law throughout Egypt means that Premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha will be Egypt's military governor. He will be assisted by his Cabinet Ministers and will have discretionary powers to enforce legislation without going through ordinary parliamentary channels.

The Prime Minister told Egypt in a broadcast tonight that the rioting in Cairo angered him more than the British killing of Egyptian police at Ismailia had done.

He said a serious situation had been created in Cairo by some who had taken advantage of an opportunity to loot and burn shops.

Then he asked for calm and support of the Government, which he said would continue "to fight for freedom of the country against the occupant [Britain]."

General Censor Named

The Prime Minister immediately appointed military governors of the provinces and named Abdel Fattah Hassan Pasha, Minister of Social Affairs, to serve as general censor. Hassan Pasha blamed a "fifth column well organized and serving the British" for the violence.

Egyptian authorities tonight arrested Ahmed Hussein, leader of the Egyptian Socialist party. They said he would be charged with "top responsibility" for the rioting in Cairo.

The Cabinet announced the decision to enforce martial law throughout Egypt.

Among other measures, it said, all schools in Egyptian territory would be closed indefinitely.

Interior Minister Fuad Serag el-Din Pasha told reporters that the Government was taking emergency measures "to save the country from a very well organized and destructive revolution."

Egyptian police, who were ineffective all day with tear gas, sticks and shotgun blasts into the air, said that at least sixteen persons had been killed and eighty wounded. Reliable sources said three or four Britons also had been killed inside the luxurious Turf Club, which was sacked and burned.

The British Embassy said thirteen British subjects, including Canadian Trade Commissioner J. M. Boyer, were missing after the riots.

Meanwhile eleven British warships, including a carrier, steamed from Malta for Egypt.

Mob Shouts for Revenge

Shouting for arms and revenge for Britain's victory in the bloody battle of Ismailia yesterday, mobs burned every night club and large movie in downtown Cairo, pillaged and burned every automobile agency in the city and attacked scores of other business places.

Among the places burned out was the famed Shepheard's Hotel. Many foreign correspondents escaped out the back door when a mob invaded the lobby with torches. Americans were hastily evacuated from the hotel by the police and none was reported hurt.

Cairo was a desolated city. Sparks soared hundreds of feet high into a pall of smoke in the night. New fires were still being set and yelling youths roamed streets littered with debris and flooded from slashed firemen's hoses.

But violence was on the wane. Soldiers with bayonets crouched as

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MARTIAL LAW SET AFTER CAIRO RIOTS

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they deployed along the streets, clearing them of rioters. Occasionally there was the crack of gunfire.

Jeeps carrying four or five soldiers each went on patrol and troops with bayonets and rifles established cordons about certain areas and challenged all who tried to enter.

Army units replaced police at the United States and British embassies, as fire brigades worked into the night.

Police, it was reported, refused to fire on the rioters and the army was called in just at dusk. Eight truckloads of troops arrived on Fuad I Street as the rioting was at its height and fired hundreds of shots into the air.

The crowds ran. So did the police.

At the time four blocks of the main thoroughfare were almost a solid blaze. A reporter counted twenty-two fires on a two-mile drive through the city.

The Egyptian Cabinet held an emergency session lasting nearly four hours tonight. It announced a 6 P. M.-6 A. M. curfew for Cairo, effective Sunday until further notice.

"Momentous" Decision Coming

The Egyptian press said the Egyptian Cabinet had decided to cut diplomatic relations with Britain and hinted this would be followed by expulsion of thousands of Britons living here, the sequestration of their property and their internment if they were considered dangerous aliens. The newspapers said the action may be announced Sunday after steps have been taken to deal with the consequences of the "momentous" decision.

At 8:30 P. M., just before the application of martial law, new fires were breaking out in the suburbs. A fire in Cairo's ten-story Bahri building appeared out of control, and the five-story Cicurel department store appeared ready to collapse. Flames licked at the top of the six-story building housing the British Overseas Airlines offices.

The mobs vented their particular rage at bars, movies, night clubs and restaurants patronized by foreigners, apparently because they resented entertainment going on while their countrymen were being killed in the Suez Canal zone.

But in most cases they did not molest onlookers, even those wearing felt hats, the usual distinction of foreigners.

Police said most casualties were persons trapped in blazing buildings or injured by flying glass.

Throughout the day there was only one report of police intervention with firearms except for shots fired in the air. In one instance a police officer was said to have fired his pistol at fleeing rioters and to have wounded two.

Outside Groppi's, a well-known restaurant and pastry shop, steel-helmeted police calmly watched rioters toss cakes and chocolates into the street and then set fire to the place.

"The British killed scores of our buddies in Ismailia Friday," one policeman explained. "Now the people are angry and we are angry too."

[Police opened fire on a crowd of 20,000 gathered near the Abdin police station, The United Press reported.]

Roving Crowds Out of Hand

Roving crowds got out of hand following the British assault yesterday on two buildings occupied by auxiliary police in Ismailia, in which forty-one to forty-six Egyptians were killed and 800 or more rounded up and disarmed.

Police threw tear gas, swung clubs and sometimes fired above the heads of the crowds. But the mobs merely scurried to the next spot to start another fire. Many of the fires burned uncontrolled after the mobs slashed to ribbons the hoses laid by firemen.

Cairo firemen were unable to contend with so many fires and emergency brigades were called from the suburbs and nearby towns.

Places burned included the Rivoli Cinema, a mile from the Badia night club, the Metro Theatre, the near-by British Institute, the Ford Automobile showroom in the Metro Building, Groppi's Restaurant, the Parisiana Restaurant, the Hermitage, the Sofia Helmi night club, the Miami Theatre, the Ritz Cafe at one of Cairo's busiest intersections, a Shell Oil Company station, the British Overseas Airlines Office, the Robert Hughes Department Store, the Weinstein stationery shop, the British-owned Barclay's Bank, the Trans World Airlines office, the Cecil bar, well-known to American service men, and the Turf Club, famous for its bar, billiard room and dining service.

Day of Terror Begins

Cairo's day of terror started shortly after 9 A. M. when about 2,000 demonstrators marched to the office of the Premier shouting "Revenge," "Give us weapons" and "To Ismailia."

They soon were joined by steel-helmeted police themselves who brandished rifles over their heads and shouted "Long live Russia, friend of Egypt."

A state of emergency was again declared in Cairo, and merchants hastily put shutters over their windows as the demonstrators became threatening.

As the famous Shepheard's Hotel was invaded by the rioters, American guests were hastily evacuated by the police. United States Consul Lamar Mulliner said no Americans were believed to have been injured in the city. The Americans were removed.

A spokesman at the Anglo-American Hospital said a Mrs. Reid, believed to be the wife of Colin Reid, correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, was taken to a hospital suffering burns on both hands. The spokesman, who could not give Mrs. Reid's first name, said she was "fairly seriously burned."

The Egyptian Gazette, English-speaking paper, will not publish tomorrow for the first time in seventy-three years.

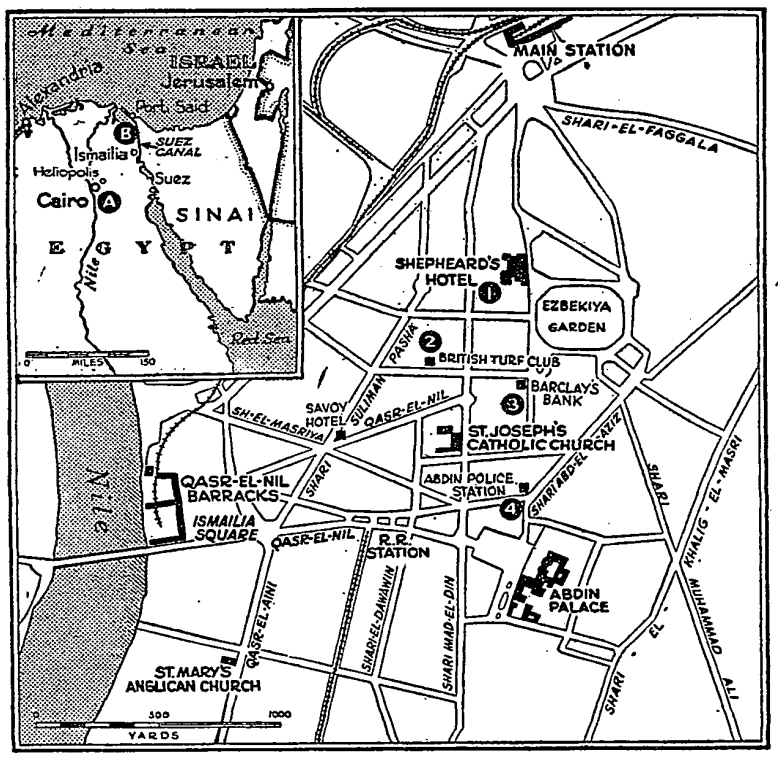
Meanwhile, Egyptian authorities said a large number of Egyptians were reported fleeing from Ismailia, midway point on the Suez Canal, following yesterday's battle there.

The British, who attacked the buildings housing auxiliary police after Egypt rejected a demand for the police to surrender arms, announced they had seized 1,163 rifles in the action.

British commercial airlines routed their African and Far East flights around Cairo by way of Lebanon and Libya today. Four British commercial planes that had landed at Cairo yesterday finally took off after being delayed overnight. Egyptian authorities denied they had refused to refuel the planes. They said the delay was caused by a "strict search" of the passengers' luggage.

The eleven warships en route here from Malta were the aircraft carrier Ocean, which can carry thirty-five planes, the cruisers Glasgow and Euryalus, the minelayer Manxman, and the destroyers Saintes, Armada, Aisne, Jutland, Agincourt, Corunna and Chivalrous.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTERS BURN CAIRO BUILDINGS



The New York Times Jan. 27, 1952

Among buildings attacked by mobs that ravaged Egypt's capital were Shepheard's Hotel (1), the British Turf Club (2) and Barclay's Bank (3). The Egyptian police fought thousands of rioters near the Abdin police station (4). Americans in Shepheard's were taken to safety in the suburb of Heliopolis (A on inset). The Cairo outbreak followed fighting in Ismailia (B), in the Suez Canal zone, between British troops and Egyptians.

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