NEW CAIRO REGIME SET UP BY FAROUK AS RIOTS SUBSIDE
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NAMED PREMIER



Associated Press
Aly Maher Pasha

MAHER IS PREMIER

Successor to Nahas Is Held to Seek Friendly Ties With Britain

KING URGES END OF CHAOS

He Tells Ousted Leader That Cabinet Failed to Maintain 'Security and Order'

By The United Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 27—King Farouk ousted the Government of Premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha tonight because of its failure to maintain "security and order," and appointed an independent to head the new Cabinet.

King Farouk called on Aly Maher Pasha, a former Premier, to head the new regime, which replaced the nationalist Wafd Government in a time of grave crisis.

[Maher Pasha, although interned by Britain as anti-British during World War II, said afterward that the Arabs must have friendly relations with Britain.]

The Government change came after a siege of riots, burnings and shootings that resulted in a shoot-on-sight curfew for the Egyptian capital and martial law for all of Egypt.

Writes Letter of Dismissal

In his letter of dismissal to Nahas Pasha, King Farouk said: "The thing we care for most is that the country should be ruled by a Government that preserves its security and maintains order.

"We deeply regret the disturbances that swept the capital yesterday, resulting in the loss of lives and property. The trend of events showed that the Government failed to maintain security and order. We hereby relieve you of your duties, thanking you for what you have done."

The King also issued a decree appointing the new Premier Military Governor General.

In a letter to Maher Pasha, charging him with the formation of a new Cabinet, King Farouk said:

"The security of the nation is our dearest and most sacred aim. The country is going through a most critical stage, which requires a supreme effort to avoid the calamities of disunity and chaos and to maintain security and peace so we can go ahead to achieve the goals of independence and unity."

Looks to "Political Front"

King Farouk said he had selected Maher Pasha because of his "loyalty and efficiency."

Maher Pasha, who announced his new Government at once, told King Farouk that he had "come to an understanding with party leaders to cooperate with me in the formation of a political front, which I hope to create soon."

He added that he was fully aware of the present critical situation following the "tragic events" that occurred during the rule of the outgoing Government.

He pledged to do his utmost to help Egypt achieve her national aspirations and preserve internal order within the law. He said he hoped that Egypt's "cruel experiences will serve as an incentive for

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unifying the ranks and the mobilization of all efforts."

Outlining the policy of his new Government, he said:

"Our national policy is to achieve evacuation and unity of the Nile Valley under the crown of Farouk, on which the people are unanimous, maintain peace and security and safeguard the rights of both natives and foreigners in order to prove the Government's ability to give residents of the country a peaceful life."

King Farouk then issued a royal decree appointing the cabinet as submitted by Maher Pasha, who himself took over the Foreign and War and Marine Ministries.

The official announcement of the cabinet change at mid-evening capped a tense day of political activity while the Egyptian Army was restoring a measure of control and security to Cairo.

An ironclad curfew, with troops ordered to shoot on sight anyone seen on the streets between dusk and dawn, brought the situation under control after a wild wave of anti-British rioting, gunfire and arson.

Cabinet Meets in Morning

The old Cabinet met this morning. It took no action with regard to breaking relations with Britain, devoting its attention for the moment to restoring order here. The next word of the Government was that it had been ousted by the King.

A pall of smoke still hung low over Cairo, fed by the smoldering embers of the arson that swept at least thirty-five buildings in the heart of the city, among them the world-famous Shepheard's Hotel.

The casualties in the rioting against British, United States and French interests were not estimated. The last official reports nearly twenty-four hours earlier said that they were above 100.

More than 300 suspects were rounded up after the Government had declared martial law for all of Egypt, the former Interior Minister Fuad Sirag el Din Pasha reported before the cabinet change.

A Cabinet order closed down all shops in Cairo and Alexandria except pharmacies, bakeries and hospitals.

All public gatherings of more than five persons were prohibited. The penalty for violation was imprisonment for two to five years.

Troops deployed throughout Cairo were under orders to warn any gathering crowd, then disperse it with gunfire if it did not scatter.

The city was quiet except for occasional rifle shots. A heavy burst of gunfire was heard in Kasregnil Street early in the afternoon as police and troops dispersed a gathering crowd. Police fired into the air, and the crowd broke up.

Military Police at Key Points

Military police were stationed at key points throughout the city. Scores of armored cars, Bren carriers and half-track infantry-carrying vehicles moved through the main streets.

The Foreign Office said that notes had been received from the United States, France and Switzerland concerning yesterday's rioting and arson. Each Government presented a list of losses incurred by its respective citizens.

The United States Embassy had protested to the Government over the burning of United States-owned businesses by bands of arsonists. The Embassy said that all Americans were safe and accounted for.

Before he was replaced as Premier, Nahas Pasha personally broadcast an appeal to Egyptians to keep calm. He said:

"Traitors seized the opportunity of your condemnation of British aggression, infiltrated your ranks, committed horrible crimes, attacking and looting and setting fire to shops and houses, thus touching off a wave of disorders which gives the enemies of the country an opportunity to persist in their aggression.

"To remedy this exceptionally serious situation, which almost threatened the nation's existence, martial law was proclaimed temporarily so the Government can crush this organized revolution and restore peace."

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