BRITISH HINT SHIFT IN CAIRO STRATEGY
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THE NEW EGYPTIAN PREMIER TAKES OVER



Associated Press Radiophoto

Aly Maher Pasha (center) talking with reporters in Cairo yesterday

BRITISH HINT SHIFT IN CAIRO STRATEGY

Changed Orders Already Sent to Envoys and Army Chiefs in Egypt, London Hears

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28—Following the change of Government in Cairo, new instructions reportedly were sent today to Britain's diplomatic and military chiefs in Egypt.

A special meeting of the British Cabinet was held to consider the new situation created by King Farouk's dismissal of Mustafa Nahas Pasha and his appointment of Aly Maher Pasha, an old friend and adviser, as Premier.

The British Cabinet meeting was called after a radio-telephone conversation between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, deputy chief of the Cabinet, and Prime Minister Churchill, who was on his way to the dock in Southampton on the liner Queen Mary.

It was understood that the Prime Minister did not want the Cabinet to wait for his arrival, but to draft new orders at once for the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and the British military commanders in the Suez Canal zone. Mr. Churchill will have an opportunity to discuss further instructions at another Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Today the Chiefs of Staff of the British armed services, the War Secretary, Anthony Head, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, J. P. L. Thomas, who are not Cabinet ministers, were called into consultation with the Cabinet.

From the tenor of comment here, it was assumed that the military commanders had been instructed to take precautions to avoid further fighting in Egypt, and to remain fully alert but not to risk any provocative act.

Of the change in Premiers British Government quarters said nothing today, observing the usual rule of not commenting on the internal affairs of another country. In addition, they were not disposed to rush out and embrace Maher Pasha as a friend. It was not certain, indeed, that he would in fact be friendly. If he were well disposed toward London, nothing would embarrass him more than to be publicly labeled pro-British.

At least one possible gain was seen from his appointment: If he really can stop the bloodshed, looting and terrorism in Egypt, the first and essential condition for the renewal of negotiations on the disputed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will have been met.

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