CAIRO PARLIAMENT BACKS NEW REGIME
By A. C. SEDGWICKSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Ousted Wafdist Leader States New Premier Is 'as Opposed to British as I'—Curfew Cut

By A. C. SEDGWICK
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CAIRO, Jan. 28—The Egyptian Parliament met tonight in a regular session and unanimously gave support to Premier Aly Maher Pasha, 68-year-old political independent, and his Cabinet, who were sworn in before King Farouk earlier in the day. Last night the King accepted the resignation of Mustafa Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd party, having found him incapable of maintaining public order.

The incoming Premier received congratulations of all parties, including the Wafdist.

The Deputies approved of the martial law that has been in effect since yesterday. During the day, however, there was a relaxation in one respect: curfew now begins at 9 P. M. instead of 6 o'clock.

The new Premier said that martial law, which on the books is to be effective for two months, might lapse far sooner—"even within a few days," or as soon as the authorities assess the security situation as normal.

Before Parliament met, the out-

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going Premier, Nahas Pasha, stated that all Wafdist Deputies and Senators would support the new Government. He submitted their names to the palace in token of their loyalty.

It is known now that conversations were conducted in the palace during most of Sunday concerning possible new Government formations before the royal decree was published.

This morning the faithful followers of Nahas Pasha met in the garden of the former Premier's home, near the British Embassy, and protested against their chief's quitting the political scene at this time. Nahas Pasha told his followers that he was quitting in conformity with constitutional practice and that he did so without reluctance.

The outgoing Premier said that his successor was "as opposed to the British as I." Those who heard him said he made it clear that had the incoming Premier been otherwise, he, Nahas Pasha, would not have consented to stepping aside at a crucial moment in what was considered a war—a war against the British despite the fact that diplomatic relations with the hostile power have not been broken off contrary to expectations.

Al Misri, in today's issue, summed up the accomplishments of the Wafd Government under Nahas Pasha during its two and a half years in power. Recalling the Wafd's overwhelming victory at the polls, the paper singled out as the "most glorious act" the stand the regime took "in defense of Egypt's national claims." It recalled with pride that it was the Wafd Government that abrogated the 1936 treaty "against our aggressive enemy." [The 1936 treaty allowed the British to keep their forces in the Suez Canal zone and continued joint British-Egyptian rule over the Sudan.]

The royal decree relieving Nahas Pasha of office expressed "profound regrets at the disorders in the capital," which resulted in loss of life and property on Saturday.

Charging Maher Pasha to form a government, the royal decree said that welfare and public security were the King's "most cherished objects." The decree went on to say that the country was passing "through an extremely delicate stage" and that this necessitated "a will to protect it against sedition and disorders."

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