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By A. C. SEDGWICKSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Under the Constitution the Monarch May Dismiss Ministers and Name New Ones

By A. C. SEDGWICK
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CAIRO, Feb. 2—The Egyptian Constitution drawn up in 1923 grants powers to the Crown. By the Constitution the Crown is the deciding factor.

No clearer demonstration of the effective use of regal powers has taken place within recent times than that registered on Jan. 26 when a mob dominated the caiptal for more than half a day and then receded and was subdued simply because the King used his powers. They were enough to restore order.

The Constitution lays it down that the King is the supreme head of the state and his person is inviolable. He sanctions and promulgates laws. If the King does not judge it expedient to sanction any bill passed by Parliament, he may refer it back within a month for re-examination. Failure to send it back within this period means approval and the law comes into force automatically. Only if a bill referred back for examination within a month is passed a second time by a two-thirds majority of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will it have the force of law and be promulgated.

Egypt's Constitution vests in the Crown the right to dissolve the Chamber. He can adjourn a sitting of Parliament, but in no case can the adjournment exceed one month.

Royal Decrees

The King may, under the Constitution, convoke an extraordinary session of Parliament. If during an interval of the sessions of Parliament it is thought necessary to take urgent measures, the King may issue decrees which have the force of law, provided they are not contrary to the Constitution.

The King creates and confers civil and military ranks. He has the right to coin money. He has the right of pardon and commutation of sentences. He organizes public services and nominates and dismisses officials within conditions determined by law.

Vested in the Sovereign is the right to declare martial law. The declaration of martial law must be immediately submitted to Parliament, which will decide if there is cause to confirm or abolish it. In the event that a declaration of martial law has been made when Parliament is not in session, Parliament must be convoked at once.

Powers of the King

The King is the supreme commander of the armed forces with the right to declare war and make peace and conclude treaties, which he communicates to Parliament when the interest and safety of the state permit it, accompanied by suitable explanations. However, the Constitution stipulates that an offensive war cannot be declared except with Parliamentary consent. Treaties of peace and of alliance and those involving either a modification of the state's territory or a diminution of the state's sovereign rights or the expenditure of state funds must have Parliament's approval before they are considered binding. The King exercises his powers through the intermediary of his ministers whom he is entitled to appoint and dismiss as he chooses.

The Mohammed Ali dynasty, which according to the Constitution is ruler of the country, carries with it a certain historical glamor as well as respect. The existence of an institution above the broil of party politics is instinctively looked upon as paternal and benign as well as forceful in a moment of emergency and appears to exert a stabilizing influence on the people.

Army Restored Order

Certainly none but the Sovereign with his legitimate powers could have brought order on Jan. 28 when the mob was rampant in the capital and ranged at will, setting fire to buildings and indulging in unprecedented lawlessness accompanied by every kind of violence. It was clear on that day that only the army could restore order, and the only person capable of bringing in the army was the King.

The right under the Constitution to get rid of ministers in itself is a source of vast political influence.

On the dismissal of Nahas Pasha and his Wafd Government on Jan. 28 the Sovereign called in Aly Maher Pasha to head a new Government. This new Government is still in process of being formed into what the new Premier calls a "National Front." This means, of course, that it must inevitably include members of the Wafd.

In the current dispute, the United States, France and Turkey, the nations interested in setting up a Middle East defensive bloc, are on the British side, holding that the treaty obligations impose upon Britain the right to remain in the Canal zone.

Hostility to the West

Therefore the Wafd party, which incidentally won in the last elections by a sweeping majority and can therefore claim to have the bulk of Egyptian public opinion with it, looks upon the Western powers with varying degrees of hostility. Extremists among the Wafd following have upon numerous occasions manifested in favor of an alliance or at least an understanding with Russia. However, for the time being anyway the country is pacified.

There is some clamor to get rid of the prevailing martial law but this is likely to continue at least for some weeks. The Palace issued a statement at the time Nahas Pasha was relieved of his duties which set forth the reasons for his dismissal and that of his cabinet. It was simply that they had proved incapable of maintaining public order and security.

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