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By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Reviews Parade by Country's Single Party on the First Anniversary of Founding

By ROBERT C. DOTY
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CAIRO, Jan. 23—Egypt's revolutionary leaders displayed today the power of the Liberation Rally, the nation's single party, on its first birthday.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, Egypt's President and Premier, who proclaimed the formation of the Liberation Rally a year ago, reviewed today a four-hour-long parade of 40,000 armed national guardsmen and uniformed members of youth and women's groups into Republic Square.

In a speech to the assemblage he decried "imperialist" efforts in the past to keep Egypt tied to an agricultural economy and announced that his regime would undertake "great projects to stamp out poverty" through industrialization.

It was the first public appearance of the President, his deputy, Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser, strong man of the regime, and seven of the nine other members of the ruling military junta since they dissolved the Moslem Brotherhood. The brotherhood, a fanatical religious organization, was the last group in Egypt capable of making headway against the Liberation Rally.

There was some concern over the possibility that the brotherhood, which has resorted to assassination in the past, might attempt to create trouble today, and the Government imposed elaborate security precautions. The celebration passed without untoward incident although the police frequently had to use nightsticks to keep the crowds under control.

Assails Foreign Rule

General Naguib asserted that both Ottoman and British imperialisms, in their successive dominations of Egypt, had tried to weaken Egypt's army—her physical strength—and her religion—her moral strength.

Foreign rule was held responsible for the over-emphasis on cotton production and the neglect of food production.

Defining Egypt's basic dilemma, the President said that the present population of 22,000,000, increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 every three years, subsisted on the same amount of land as used to feed 10,000,000.

Within two years, he said, Egypt will produce 150,000 tons of steel, and within four years will be self-sufficient, with the production of 300,000 tons.

Plans call for the production of 370,000 tons of fertilizers to be increased later to 500,000 tons annually. Hydro-electric projects now in the blueprint state will produce 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of power annually in the initial stage, ten times as much in the second stage. Within five years, he said, a new paper factory will turn out 20,000 tons annually and new plants for machine parts and rubber products will be functioning.

He added: "Do not ask when they will operate for we cannot do everything all at once. Be patient, and you will see that our promises will be fulfilled."

The Liberation Rally now claims 500,000 active members, 5,000,000 ordinary partisans and 15,000 council members. From towns and villages throughout Egypt the rally sent National Guard and Liberation Rally youth groups to participate in the anniversary celebration.

In brilliant weather the National Guard units began swinging past the reviewing stand at 9:20 A. M. Wearing olive-green fatigue uniforms with peaked caps of the same material and carrying rifles or submachine guns, 13,000 of the part-time soldiers marched into the square. Facing the former Royal, now Republican, Palace, they formed up shoulder to shoulder beneath their square banners.

Foreign military attachés were impressed with the bearing of these volunteer units. They were followed by a like number of younger marchers of the Liberation Rally youth movement, uniformed in khaki shirts and slacks and brick-tan peaked caps of a cut similar to those worn by Rommel's Afrika Korps. Former German officers now act as instructors to the Egyptian Army and the new paramilitary organizations. Other thousands of marchers in military units from secondary schools, armed and uniformed, and of newly formed women's battalions of the National Guard, uniformed and armed like men, of boy and girl scouts, and even a platoon of white-clad fencers, their foils presented in a salute, completed the line of march.

In Preparation for Struggle

All these units have been formed ostensibly in preparation for the "liberation struggle," sometimes interpreted as a threat to oust the 80,000-man British garrison in the Suez Canal Zone by force if negotiations for evacuation fail. However, in the opinion of many observers, the primary purpose of all this uniforming and drilling is to instill a sense of national pride and cooperative effort in Egypt's younger generation.

Some critics profess to see a similarity between Egypt's uniformed youth movements and those of the Fascist states. Defenders of the regime, however, hold that Egypt's experiment in "pure" parliamentary democracy went up in flames in the burning of Cairo two years ago, and demonstrated the need for some more authoritative form of government in the present phase of development. The present regime is a dictatorship, but it is a dictatorship by a committee of eleven rather than a single leader, and is committed to return to a constitutional regime by July, 1955.

In connection with the Liberation Rally celebration, all Cairo newspapers published this afternoon a "cooperation charter." This proclaimed the collaboration of all groups of communities and classes in a regime that is to be neither Fascist nor Communist nor capitalist. The economy is to remain in the people's hands, but the Government will give the direction to capital, labor and technical skills, to bring about an Egyptian renaissance.

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