NAGUIB AND NASSER TRY TO CALM CAIRO; 14 SHOT IN RIOTING
By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
New York Times 1857; Mar 1, 1954; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 1



Associated Press Radiophoto

WELL-WISHERS GREET NAGUIB: A jubilant officer kissing cheek of Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib in his Cairo home last Saturday after it was announced that General Naguib would return as President of the Republic of Egypt, just two days after he was ousted.

NAGUIB AND NASSER TRY TO CALM CAIRO; 14 SHOT IN RIOTING

President and Premier Meet in Reconciliation—Move for Parliament Is Promised

SUDAN SUPPORT SOUGHT

Moslem Brotherhood's Effort at Comeback Is Balked—Salem Regains Favor

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 28—Egypt's recently feuding military rulers made an effort today to re-establish the appearance of unity. Success or failure of their attempts to woo the Sudan into some form of union with Egypt was their most immediate stake.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was publicly reconciled with Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had deposed him Thursday and replaced him as Premier.

General Naguib was reinstated as President yesterday by dissident members of the ruling military junta. Colonel Nasser retained the posts as Premier and head of the junta that General Naguib had previously held.

Witnesses of the meeting today said neither man had betrayed in public the slightest sign of resentment over the events of the last three days that had deeply divided them.

Students Wounded

Other major developments today were:

¶Thirteen Cairo University students were wounded by shots fired by security forces, according to a communiqué. The official version said the first shot had been fired by a student identified as a member of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, a fanatical religious organization, and had wounded a police officer. It was the first real incident of street violence in the nineteen months since the military regime overthrew King Farouk and seized power. Torn by internal dissension, the regime let down its guard briefly, permitting crowds to form, but quickly re-established order.

¶General Naguib prepared to fly to Khartum, capital of the Sudan, early tomorrow in an attempt to repair the damage done to Egyptian hopes there by the political upheavals in Cairo. Born in the Sudan, General Naguib is almost as popular there as he is in Egypt.

¶Speaking to crowds cheering him in the square before the Presidential palace, General Naguib announced a plan to establish immediately a provisional parliament composed of representatives of the professional, social and political communities. It was foreseen that this first step toward civilian control would inevitably reduce the importance of the Revolution Command Council, which has exercised dictatorial powers.

¶Authorities checked abruptly an effort by the Moslem Brotherhood to stage a comeback on General Naguib's coattails. The brotherhood was believed responsible for handbills attacking "Nasser's dictatorship" and for efforts to incite crowds. Abdel Kader Oudda, brotherhood leader, who had appeared on the palace balcony with General Naguib this morning, was arrested tonight. Two other members were

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NAGUIB, NASSER TRY TO END CRISIS

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arrested during the day, one for firing shots from horseback in the square before the palace.

General Naguib's popularity in the Sudan appeared to have been the major factor in his restoration to the Presidency. It was learned from an authoritative source that, following his deposition, the 15,000-man Egyptian frontier police force had threatened to disobey orders unless he was reinstated. The picturesquely uniformed troops, who patrol desert areas on camels, are mostly Sudanese.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of "Reconciliation Sunday" was General Naguib's magnanimous treatment of Maj. Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance and Sudan Affairs. As Government spokesman, Major Salem had led the chorus of denunciation of General Naguib's alleged dictatorial tendencies during the two-day interregnum.

Entering the Cabinet room after his meeting with Colonel Nasser, General Naguib greeted Major Salem warmly and directed him to be ready to accompany him to Khartum tomorrow on a state visit on the occasion of inauguration of the Sudanese Parliament.

President Addresses 10,000

At 9 A. M. General Naguib left his modest suburban home and drove to Abdin Palace, where a crowd of 10,000 had gathered. Speaking from the balcony, General Naguib told the crowd it had been decided that Egypt should be a parliamentary republic—a decision believed to have been dictated by the group of cavalry officers who had forced the Revolution Command Council to reinstate him.

"We shall immediately begin the formation of an assembly of the people, which would discharge the functions of Parliament provisionally and revise the provisions of the Constitution when they have been formulated," the President said.

"Elections will be held later and representative life will be restored to the country within a maximum limit marked by the end of the transition period [three years from the beginning of the revolution, or July, 1955]."

General Naguib said the decision to establish a provisional parliament had been agreed on in negotiations for resolution of the crisis yesterday, adding "although this was not mentioned to you in the communiqué issued today."

This remark suggested to some observers that the Revolution Command Council, which had issued the communiqué, was not enthusiastic about sharing power with a group of appointed civilians and that General Naguib, by announcing it publicly, was seeking to prevent any reneging on the arrangement.

The President said events of the week had been but a "summer storm" and that unity was imperative to check the "usurper" who would destroy the revolutionary movement and the integrity of Egypt, an obvious allusion to Britain and British forces in the Suez Canal Zone.

Ambition Is Denied

In accepting General Naguib's "resignation" Thursday, Colonel Nasser and his colleagues accused the President of dictatorial ambitions. Concluding his speech today, General Naguib said: "I assure you that my ambition is neither power nor influence. My only aim is to do my duty and sacrifice my life for liberation of my country and the maintenance of its unity with the Sudan."

Following his visit to the Cabinet meeting, where he greeted Colonel Nasser with the words "Congratulations, old friend!" General Naguib and Colonel Nasser drove to two hospitals to visit students wounded in the exchange of shots earlier in the morning.

Then the two men spent an hour conferring with a three-man Sudanese delegation sent from Khartum by the Government to investigate the Egyptian crisis.

General Naguib ended the day with visits to each of the eleven officers of the Revolution Command Council at their homes.

In a final outpouring of unity, another communiqué, signed by General Naguib, Colonel Nasser, all other members of the Council and civilian members of the Cabinet, was issued late in the day. It was addressed to "Sons of the Nile Valley," a phrase that includes the Sudanese.

It condemned opportunists who it said had provoked a student attempt to seize weapons of security forces in the shooting incident at Kasr el Nil bridge and urged Egyptians to end the celebration of General Naguib's return and go back to work. It reaffirmed the objectives of the revolution and the validity of all decrees issued to date.

As a precaution, the Government ordered Cairo's three universities to remain closed for a week.

New Pattern Appearing

Looking beyond today's manifestations of solidarity by members of the regime, observers here were trying to assess the relative positions and prospects of the principal actors in the week's political drama.

On the surface, at least, General Naguib gained nothing and lost the posts of Premier and chairman of the Revolution Command Council to Colonel Nasser. His dispute with the Council arose over his demands for the right to veto its decisions and to appoint and dismiss Ministers. The current settlement makes no mention of such powers for him.

A new pattern of power is evolving, however. It may develop that General Naguib's personal prestige has been so enhanced by demonstrations of public loyalty and that of his erstwhile opponents so reduced by their enforced acquiescence in his return that he may be able to exercise by influence alone the powers he demanded. A threat to resign would probably be sufficient to enforce his will on any major matter.

As for Colonel Nasser, he has been taught the lessons of Frankenstein and Aladdin.

On the eve of the bid for power by his cabal of young officers, all in their early thirties, he had picked General Naguib as a symbolic leader, for his maturity, rank and avuncular appeal. Colonel Nasser was content to sit quietly at the levers of control while General Naguib made himself the most popular man in Egypt. But like Frankenstein, Colonel Nasser found his creation threatening to destroy him, like Aladdin he learned that it was easier to summon a genie than to make him vanish.

Although Colonel Nasser gained the Premiership and nominal as well as actual control of the Revolution Council, his relative power has declined. The plan for a provisional parliament would require the Government and the Revolution Council to submit all proposals to that body for public debate and formulation of recommendations. Although the Council would have the right to overrule the Parliament, it would be required to justify such action publicly.

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