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

CAIRO, March 1—Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib owes his reinstatement as President of Egypt to agitation begun by eight Communist army officers, according to a statement made tonight by a spokesman for the ruling military junta that deposed General Naguib Thursday and recalled him Saturday.

This was the clear implication of a declaration issued to explain the puzzling series of events that have severely shaken the power and prestige of the military regime and led to a mounting demand for a return of civilian parliamentary government. Both the timing of the statement—with General Naguib out of the country on a visit to the Sudan—and its wording strengthened the conviction of observers here that the President and the eleven-man Revolution Command Council were still deeply divided, despite a surface agreement.

The spokesman said that eight Communist cavalry officers last Friday evening "exploited the sympathy for General Naguib, which they had created among brother cavalry officers, to demand that the Revolution Command Council recall General Naguib to the Presidency of the Republic so that the Communists—working through a so-called united front which also includes the Moslem Brotherhood and the Socialist party—could create disorders" with a view to destruction of the Revolution Command Council. The Moslem Brotherhood is an outlawed fanatical religious group.

The eight officers willl be court-martialed, the spokesman said. He added that the move would be "unaffected by General Naguib's promise on Sunday that no one would be punished for the events centering around his resignation last week."

A purge of the so-called united front began yesterday and was continuing, the spokesman said. There were two majors, three captains and three lieutenants in the plot, he asserted, adding that the most severe punishment would be administered to them "and to all of like mind and purpose."

The first reaction of observers was one of bewilderment. If the return of the popular General Naguib to the Presidency was in itself a good thing, as all statements issued yesterday in the interests of harmony asserted, why, it was asked, did it require Communist-inspired agitation to bring it about?

Questions Are Asked

Thus far there has been no denial of published reports that Maj. Khalid Moheiddine and Lieut. Col. el Shaffei, both members of the Command Council, had participated in the non-violent coup that led to General Naguib's return.

Does this mean, observers asked, that these two officers were Communist dupes or willing fellow travelers?

These unanswered questions and the increasing public agitation for the return to civilian parliamentary government strengthened the impression here that further far-reaching political developments were imminent.

The situation now hinges on the success or failure of efforts by Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who succeeded General Naguib as Premier, to repair the damage done to the unity and prestige of the Revolution Council by its unsuccessful attempt to shelve General Naguib.

This task has been complicated by today's events in the Sudan, where pro and anti-Egyptian forces engaged in bloody riots. Egyptian efforts have been directed toward persuading the Sudanese to choose union with Egypt once the current Anglo-Egyptian condominium is ended. The junta is bound to get some of the blame for the lack of success of Egypt's policy in the Sudan.

Three of thirteen Cairo University students shot by security foces in a clash with demonstrators yesterday near the Kasr el Nil bridge in downtown Cairo died of their wounds today.

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