NAGUIB GETS BACK ALL CAIRO POSTS
By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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He Is Reinstated as Premier and Military Junta Head—Cabinet Shifts Voided

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

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 9—Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, recently reinstated as President of Egypt, won back last night the posts of Premier and head of the ruling military junta he surrendered only twelve days ago.

Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the organizer and driving force of the military revolution, who took over those posts when General Naguib's "resignation" was accepted Feb. 25, retired to his nominal role of second man in the Cabinet as Deputy Premier and in the Revolution Command Council as Vice Chairman. All other Cabinet changes that followed an open split in the ranks of the military rulers were annulled.

A communiqué issued just before midnight said "everything will return to its former state."

The changes were proclaimed in the name of "unity," which has been invoked with increasing fervor at each of the successive developments of crisis.

"The Joint Council appeals to the Sons of the Nile Valley (a term that includes the Sudanese who are assiduously courted by Cairo) on this happy occasion to forget the recent incidents and redouble their efforts to face their enemies more powerful and more united so that everyone may gain the fruits of this revolution which with God's help will attain its aims of freedom and glory," the announcement said.

In Egypt the term "enemies"

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usually applies to the British, whose control of the Suez Canal zone is disputed.

The decision was announced by Maj. Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance and Sudan Affairs, at the end of a four-hour meeting of the Joint Council, composed of Cabinet members and the eleven officers of the Supreme Revolution Command Council.

It followed a day full of negotiations between General Naguib and civilian advisers, on the one hand, and Colonel Nasser and the Revolution Council, on the other, over the President's renewed demands for some power as well as the pomp of office.

General Naguib offered his resignation originally because he was reported to be tired of acting as the figurehead of the regime while Colonel Nasser and the young officers around him, all less than 40 years of age, exercised all the real power.

Both sides apparently miscalculated at that time—General Naguib in supposing that Colonel Nasser would not dare depose him and Colonel Nasser and his followers in believing they could do without General Naguib's tremendous personal popularity.

Both sides now have redressed their tactical errors. Only future developments can reveal whether or not there has been any real shift in power.

By capacity and character Colonel Nasser still is rated by most observers as most likely to exercise the predominant influence but probably with more tact and deference toward the President's views.

The latest dizzying shift of events leaves only one major change resulting from the twelve-day upheaval and that, a promise rather than an actuality. This was the decision, reaffirmed by Major Salem last night, to hold elections in June for a constituent assembly to exercise the powers of parliament and consider a draft constitution for Egypt.

Group to Convene July 23

This body, scheduled to convene July 23 on the second anniversary of the military coup that overthrew King Farouk, is expected to assume most of the powers of the Revolution Command Council and mark the beginning of a return to civilian rule.

The decision to create the assembly generally is attributed here to the sponsorship of General Naguib and the forces in the army that brought him back to the Presidency. These forces were said to see in the proposal a force to counter-balance the influence of Colonel Nasser and the Revolution Council.

The council had been studying the advisability of establishing some kind of advisory council of notables by appointment for the last two months. However, the impression is current here that the idea of an elected body found less favor with the council members than with General Naguib and the public, although in public declarations the elections proposal has been praised by all.

Earlier yesterday General Naguib was reported to have been demanding powers even more extensive than those he sought before his resignation.

Rights Sought by Naguib

According to one source, who said he had talked with the President personally, General Naguib sought the right to veto the decisions of both the Revolution Council and the Cabinet, to name the commanders of all military units and to promote and reassign all officers and to cast two votes in the Revolution Council. The double vote would give him a tie-breaking power in the twelve-man council.

Finally, he was reported to have proposed that he should have the power to dissolve the Revolution Council and replace it with a nine-man advisory council in the event that the council came into conflict with the Constituent Assembly after that body had been convened.

It has been suggested that in the period before a permanent constitution and parliament became effective the Revolution Council should act as an upper house, with the power to block measures approved by the Constituent Assembly — the lower house — by refusing approval twice.

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