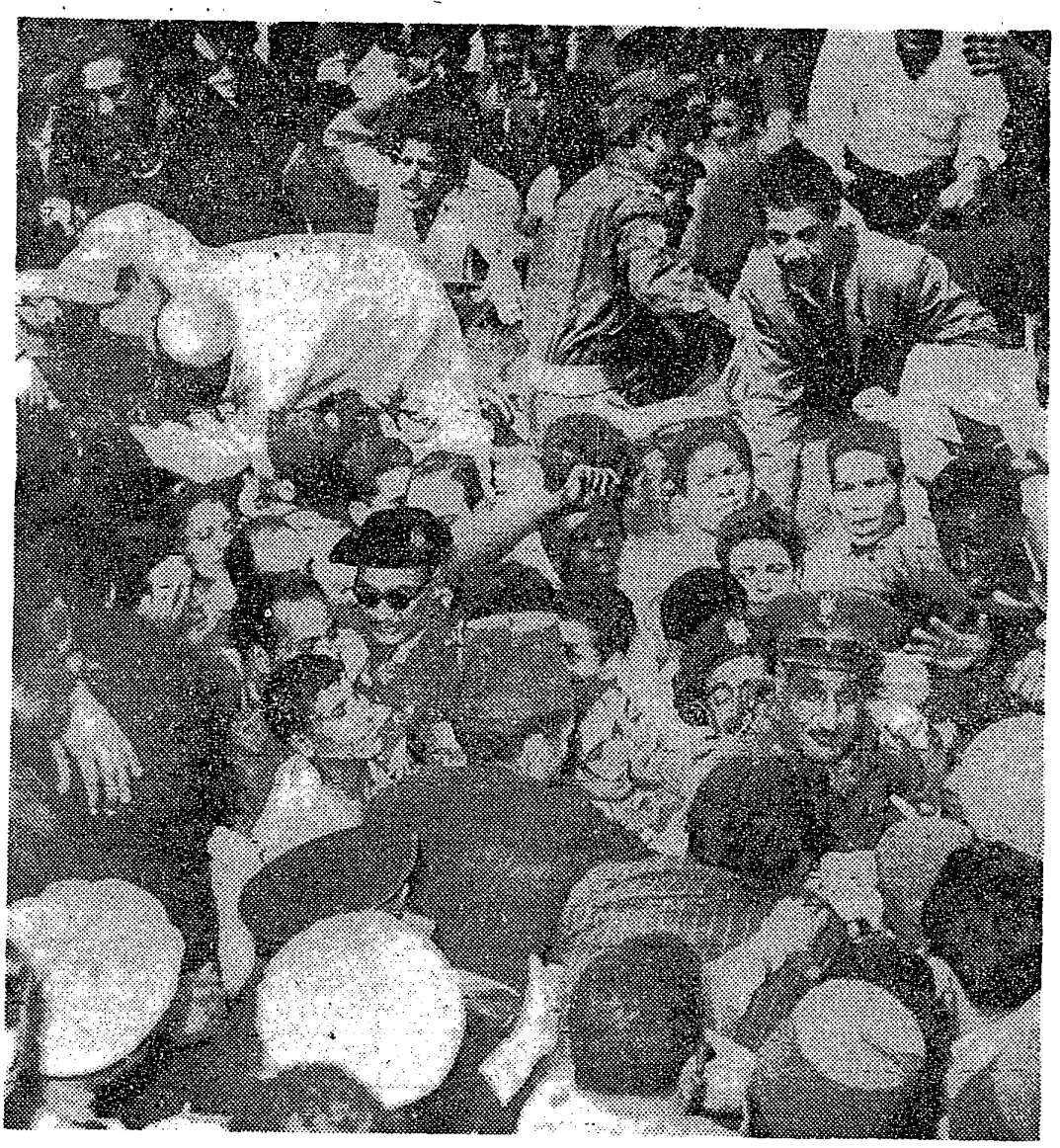
CAIRO COMPROMISE INDICATED IN TALKS BY NAGUIB AND FOE
By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Associated Press Radiophoto

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION: Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, right foreground, Vice Premier of Egypt, being mobbed by supporters as he arrived at Premier's office in Cairo yesterday. Maj. Salah Salem, National Guidance Minister, wears beret and sunglasses, at left center. Man in white cloak, upper left, attempted to kiss Maj. Gen. A. H. Amer, Army chief.

CAIRO COMPROMISE INDICATED IN TALKS BY NAGUIB AND FOE

Mild Demonstrations Mark 4th Day of Egyptian Crisis Over Retaining Military Rule

TRANSIT STRIKE PERSISTS

Nasser Aide Says 'Revolution Will Continue' — Future of Election Plan in Doubt

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

CAIRO, March 28—A new compromise between advocates of military and civilian rule in Egypt appeared to be in the making here tonight.

The fourth day of the current political crisis was marked by almost continuous mild demonstrations by groups of 300 to 400 partisans of the ruling military junta, by a continued strike of bus and street car operators that threatened to spread to all transport and other industry, and by an increasing atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension.

President Mohammed Naguib and Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Vice Premier, the principal antagonists, and their supporters conferred for nine hours but announced no decisions.

Meanwhile, Maj. Salah Salem, spokesman for the Nasser faction, who addressed crowds demonstrating in favor of continued rule by the Revolution Command Council, announced: "The revolution will continue!"

This impromptu statement was the closest approach to an official indication of the direction the talks were taking. It left in doubt the fate of the plan to elect a constituent assembly to replace the military junta, as well as the fate of General Naguib, who sponsored the proposal.

Public Opinion Builds Up

All the evidence indicated, however, that Colonel Nasser and a majority of the ten other members of the junta who support him would revoke their decision to surrender all authority to such an assembly and dissolve the Revolution Command Council. It was clear from the beginning that the Nasser faction had hoped that the announcement of this plan last Thursday would provoke public and Army reaction against it.

Today public opposition to abdication of the military leaders built up in a series of generally orderly demonstrations that opponents of the regime branded as inspired rather than spontaneous. The same charge was made concerning the strike of Cairo transport workers. Al Misri, organ of the Wafd, former majority party, published an allegation that the strike was begun in support of wage and hour demands and had been distorted by the regime to appear to be a protest against the decision to permit political parties to resume normal activities.

Strikers and demonstrators milled outside the offices of Al Misri, shouting slogans hostile to the Wafd and its leader, Mustafa el Nahas, and his wife, who recently was convicted of corrupt abuse of political influence.

The crowds also shouted demands that the junta pursue its aim of evicting British forces from the Suez Canal zone. Major Salem responded in one of his statements that the plan to return to parliamentary life in mid-

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CAIRO TALKS POINT TO A COMPROMISE

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summer was "an imperialist trick" and that the leaders had decided to prevent any elections until the British forces had been evacuated.

Major Salem also told the demonstrators that decisions on the projected restoration of constitutional life were under review. This followed a separate meeting of the Revolution Command Council without President Naguib, its nominal head. Major Salem assured the crowd it could trust the leaders not to turn the country over to "reactionary hands that despoiled it in the past."

The council had been forced by pressure within the Army to reconsider its announced decisions freeing the political parties and promising direct elections, he added. Representatives of all branches of service met yesterday and, according to Major Salem, agreed they would take any measures necessary to prevent former corrupt political elements from again gaining control.

Members of the junta sought to create the impression that their support in the Army and the country was overwhelming. However, there were indications that General Naguib still had substantial bargaining power to throw behind his plan to speed the return to civilian rule. Two of these were the length of today's meeting and the fact that no decisions were announced but were promised for tomorrow after a further conference.

Colonel Nasser and his colleagues clearly were out of sympathy with the plan to restore parliamentary life abruptly. If they were completely confident of public and army backing, it was doubtful they would require such long discussion before revoking the decision.

Major Salem's statements to the crowd apparently committed the regime to some changes in its plans for the constituent assembly and a renewal of party life. There was a possibility that the military leaders might revert to the original plan, favored by Colonel Nasser, to establish a sort of advisory council made up of prominent respected civilians to give its opinion to the Revolution Command Council on important state questions.

General Naguib began the day with conferences with leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood who were released from internment two days ago. The organization, a fanatical religious group responsible for several political assassinations, was dissolved by the regime in January. The leaders were reported to bear resentment against both the Naguib and Nasser factions and to be resisting attempts of both to woo support in the present crisis.

The President and his bodyguard arrived at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers at noon to find none of the other faction there for a meeting scheduled at that time. With the crowd in the street demonstrating in favor of Colonel Nasser, General Naguib entered by the back door surrounded by officers of his suite with pistols drawn.

When Colonel Nasser and other members of the council arrived an hour later, the crowd surged into the Presidency compound behind their cars and invaded the lobby before being stopped by armed guards.

Naguib Sees Krishna Menon

Before the conference began, General Naguib spent half an hour with V. K. Krishna Menon, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations. He then saw Colonel Nasser and Maj. Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, armed forces chief, who had declared a state of emergency within the Army to keep troops in their barracks and prevent direct Army interference. Subsequently they joined other members of the junta and civilian ministers.

Four times the conference was interrupted while Colonel Nasser and Major Salem mounted the balcony to give reassurance to the demonstrators and ask them to maintain order.

The only notable absentee from the conference was Maj. Khalid Mohieddine, the junta member instrumental in the restoration of General Naguib to power in the February crisis. He was reported to be in Alexandria, where elements of the garrison were said to be still loyal to General Naguib.

Later, the President and Colonel Nasser drove to Al Tahira Palace for a fifteen-minute conference with King Saud of Saudi Arabia, who is scheduled to leave tomorrow after an eight-day state visit. Early this morning King Saud essayed the role of peacemaker in the dispute.

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