EGYPT'S EX-CHIEFS LOSE THEIR RIGHTS
By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to The New York Times.
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Order Bars Pre-Revolutionary Leaders From Office for 10 Years—40 to 50 Affected

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 15—Political leaders of Egypt between 1942 and 1952 were deprived today of all political rights for the next ten years.

The military Revolution Command Council announced that any member of the Wafd, Liberal Constitutional or Saadist parties who held ministerial rank in the decade prior to the seizure of power by the army in July, 1952, was to be a political outlaw until 1964.

Maj. Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, said the action was aimed at those principally responsible for corruption in political life and for failure to resist tyranny, presumably that of former King Farouk, now in exile.

Those covered by this political bill of attainder would be barred from holding office, from the exercise of ordinary political rights and from membership in the directing councils of organizations and unions, Major Salem said.

Experienced Men Out

Since the members of the three parties named formed most of the personnel of Cabinets in the specified period, the order meant that most of the experienced leadership of the nation would be denied the right to participate in the advisory council to be formed soon or in a regular Parliament when and if the present regime surrenders its power.

The action completes the rout of the old-line political forces begun last month in successful political maneuvers by Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Deputy Premier and real ruler of Egypt. Colonel Nasser had made a show of yielding to pressure by Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, President and Premier, and his civilian advisers for the return to a parliamentary regime.

This drew the politicians out of the storm cellars they had entered at the beginning of the revolution and encouraged them to make extravagant demands on the revolutionary leaders. Colonel Nasser then succeeded in rousing the labor unions against the return of the old political parties and with the appearance of the popular mandate revoked the earlier decision.

Victorious, Colonel Nasser and his associates announced plans to issue decrees "to protect the revolution against its enemies." Casting the politicians into oblivion for a decade apparently was the first of these.

Major Salem said decisions concerning the press could be expected late today. It was expected that the junta would dis-

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solve the press syndicate now dominated by publishers hostile to the military leaders and take punitive action against those who receive so-called secret funds of pre-revolutionary governments.

The decree was announced early this morning after successive meetings of the eleven-man Revolution Command Council, of the Cabinet and of these two bodies jointly. It was estimated that between forty and fifty men would be affected by the ban.

If the decree were to be literally and universally applied, it would disqualify Dr. Ahmed Hussein, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Abdel Razek el Sanhoury, President of the State Council, a judicial body.

Dr. Hussein was a member of the Wafd and Minister of Social Affairs in the Wafdist Cabinet in 1950, but resigned from the party and the Cabinet in the following year in a basic disagreement over policy. Major Salem in response to questions said however, that Dr. Hussein would not be affected by the decree. There was no information available as to the fate of Dr. el Sanhoury, Saadist Minister of Education in 1948-49.

The provision that former major party ministers were to be barred from holding office in unions and professional organizations appeared to be aimed directly at Mohammed Salah el-Din, former Wafdest Foreign Minister. During the political storms at the end of last month, the lawyers' syndicate in which Mr. Salah el-Din plays an important role, passed resolutions hostile to the military junta.

Colonel Nasser attacked Mr. Salah el-Din yesterday for his part in this action and the semi-official newspaper Al Gomhouria has begun a campaign against the syndicate suggesting that it may be the next target for punitive action by the regime.

With today's action against the politicians and the expected moves to curtail the power of the press syndicate Colonel Nasser moved toward liquidation of his principal civilian enemies. There has been no indication as yet as to what action if any he plans to take with respect to General Naguib, the man who served as the rallying point for the Opposition.

General Naguib has been resting at home following a physical collapse March 29 at the climax of the political struggle. Although Colonel Nasser was clearly victorious, General Naguib is still nominally President, Premier and chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

Colonel Nasser is apparently content, as he has been since the start of the revolution, to exercise power without formal title to it. A recent visitor to General Naguib, however, said the President, who is ill, planned to relinquish the Premiership as soon as he was able to leave his home and engage in normal activity.

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