Nasser Supplants Naguib As Premier in Cairo Shift
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CAIRO, Sunday, April 18—For the second time within two months Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, dominant figure in Egypt's revolutionary regime, early today replaced Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib as Premier. General Naguib retained the purely ceremonial office of President.

The move had been foreseen here since Colonel Nasser, backed by the army and urban workers, late in March routed General Naguib and the civilian politicians who sought to end the army rule and hold parliamentary elections. In assuming the Premiership Colonel Nasser merely takes formal title to the power he has exercised in fact ever since he led the army coup on July 23, 1952.

The announcement, made early this morning, marked a new chapter in the rivalry between the two men that first broke into the open on Feb. 25 when it was announced that General Naguib had been removed from all his offices — President, Premier and chairman of the Revolution Command Council, with Colonel Nasser assuming the Premiership.

The dizzying series of events since that date left observers wary about predicting that this was the last chapter, although the political horizon appeared to contain no immediate challenge to Colonel Nasser's mastery.

Scene Changes Swiftly

The split in the army ranks brought General Naguib back to the Presidency on Feb. 27. His personal popularity and the support of the civilian politicians forced a temporarily disorganized junta to restore him to his other offices March 9.

In the succeeding two weeks he and his civilian advisers sought to maintain the initiative by constant pressure on Colonel Nasser and a majority of the junta for a quick changeover to civilian rule.

Colonel Nasser, on March 25, appeared to yield with an announcement that the junta dissolve itself in midsummer and permit the political parties to resume activities.

Strikes and demonstrations against this decision, covertly encouraged by the military leadership, were built up during the next few days. The old-line politicians and extremist supporters overplayed their hands and Colonel Nasser was enabled to regain control. General Naguib collapsed from physical exhaustion and re-emerged from convalescence at home for the first time yesterday to meet with Colonel Nasser, apparently to sanction a full Cabinet reshuffle.

"According to a decision taken by the Revolution Command Council, Mohammed Naguib, President of the Republic, has asked Lieutenant Colonel Nasser to form a new Cabinet," said the announcement issued early today following a meeting of the ten-man Revolution Command Council.

The statement then gave a full list of the new Cabinet, including the names of six new ministers

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NASSER BECOMES PREMIER OF EGYPT

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to replace those whose resignations were announced last night.

Two more members of the Revolution Command Council took Cabinet posts, to bring the total to eight. They are Group Captain Hassan Ibrahim, who becomes Minister of State for Affairs of the Republic—a new post—and Lieut. Col. Hussein el Shaffei, who assumes the post of Minister of War.

Only two members of the military junta—Lieut. Col. Anwar el Sadat and Maj. Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer—now are outside the Cabinet and General Amer holds the important post of Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

Major Khalid Mohieddine, dissident Leftist member of the junta, is in Europe, nominally on a mission for the National Production Council but actually in semi-exile for his leadership of the anti-Nasser movement in the army.

The Cabinet was reconstituted as follows:

Premier—Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, formerly Deputy Premier.

Foreign Affairs—Mahmoud Fawzi, incumbent.

Interior—Lieut. Col. Zachariah Mohieddine, incumbent.

National Guidance and Sudan Affairs—Major Salah Salem, incumbent.

Communications—Wing Comdr. Gamal Salem, incumbent.

State—Fathy Radwan, incumbent.

Justice—Ahmed Hosny, incumbent.

Wakfs (Moslem religious endowments) — Sheikh Hassan el Bakhoury, incumbent.

Public Health—Noureddin Tarraf, incumbent.

Agriculture—Dr. Abdel Razak, Sidky, incumbent.

Municipalities—Wing Comdr. Abdul Latif Boghdadi, former War Minister, replacing William Selim Hanna, resigned.

State for Republican Affairs—Group Captain Ibrahim.

War—Lieut. Col. el Shaffei.

Social Affairs—Major Kameleddine Hussein, incumbent.

Education—Dr. Mohammed Awad Mohammed, replacing Dr. Abbas Ammar, resigned.

Finance—Abdel Hamid el Cherif, replacing Dr. Abdul Gelil el Emary, resigned.

Commerce—Hassan Marei, replacing Hassan Boghdady, resigned.

Supply—Guindi Abdel Malek.

Public Works—Dr. Ahmed Hsarabasy, incumbent.

The appointments to the three new posts were Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kayssouni, Deputy Minister of Finance, Colonel Abdul Fattah Hassan, Deputy Minister of State for Sudan Affairs, and Sayed Mohammed Abu Nousseir, Deputy Minister of Commerce.

[In forming his new Cabinet, The United Press said, Colonel Nasser weeded out ministers who had supported General Naguib or had wavered between support of the two big rivals. The move was seen as part of Colonel Nasser's campaign to "safeguard the revolution" against any possible new attempt by General Naguib's force to stage a counter-revolution in their aim to return the country to civilian rule.]

It was reported that the purge of political figures who held Cabinet posts between 1942 and 1952 would be extended to include men who were not connected with the three principal parties hit in the first announcement three days ago.

The Cairo newspapers said that the former independent Premiers Aly Maher and Hussein Sirry and former ministers who belonged to the minor Nationalist and Kutla parties would be deprived of their political rights for ten years, like their colleagues of the Wafd, Saadist and Liberal Constitutionalist parties.

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