NAGUIB IS DEPOSED AS COUP PLOTTER BY EGYPT'S JUNTA
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President Accused of Role in Attempt of Terrorists to Assassinate Premier

By KENNETT LOVE
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Nov. 14 — Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was quietly relieved today of the Presidency of Egypt by the ruling military junta.

Cairo was uneasy when the news was broadcast at 1 P. M. but it was orderly under the watchful gunners of tanks and armored cars that rumbled into the city from near-by desert garrisons at midmorning and took up positions at strategic intersections. The tanks had withdrawn by late afternoon.

The relief of General Naguib actually came as no surprise because for the last few days he had been under a well-publicized cloud of virtual treason charges raised by allegations he was linked with the Moslem Brotherhood, the terrorist organization that attempted to assassinate Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Premier, Oct. 26.

General Naguib's withdrawal from the political scene does not affect the seat of governing power in Egypt, which is the Revolution Command Council headed by Colonel Nasser. It was Colonel Nasser who organized the bloodless seizure of power by a group of young officers July 23, 1952, and forced the abdication and exile of King Farouk three days later.

Ends Struggle for Power

Today's action has apparently put a conclusive end to a simmering struggle for power between Colonel Nasser and General Naguib that broke into the open Feb. 25 when the junta announced General Naguib had resigned as President and Premier. General Naguib was restored to the Presidency two days later after armed demonstrations in the city by military factions, but he was reduced to a complete figurehead within six weeks as Colonel Nasser regained authority and took the Premiership April 18.

The junta's action against the President reduces its number to ten. The removal of the President is regarded in foreign diplomatic and business circles as an important step toward final political stabilization. It came in the middle of a junta campaign to crush the once dreaded Moslem Brotherhood, a fanatical religious organization that has taken the lives of two Premiers since World War II and has several times terrorized Egypt with waves of bombings and murders. Although considerably weakened, the Brotherhood has been the only effective opposition to the junta.

Maj. Amin Shakr, chief aide to Colonel Nasser, said the Revolution Council made two decisions

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Associated Press Radiophoto

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT DEPOSED: Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, center foreground, as he was escorted yesterday from Abdin Palace in Cairo by officers representing country's governing Revolution Command Council. The council is headed by Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser.

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this morning: relieve General Naguib of all political offices, and leave the Presidency vacant.

These decisions were approved by the Cabinet, which comprises all nine junta members and eight civilians, Major Shakr said.

The final decision to relieve General Naguib, whose immense popularity made such a move risky, was taken as a result of information obtained from two key members of the Moslem Brotherhood arrested last night, Major Shakr stated. He added:

"A number of witnesses in the People's Court [the panel of three junta officers trying the Moslem Brothers accused in the attempt on Premier Nasser] said General Naguib was fully informed of the plot that Ikhwan al Muslimin [the Moslem Brotherhood] planned to stage.

"A secret terrorist organization within Ikhwan planned to assassinate Colonel Nasser and all other members of the Revolution Command Council except General Naguib and kill the Free Officers [the army organization that backed the coup two years ago] and cause disturbances throughout the country.

"General Naguib was to be appointed Premier in order to appease public opinion. The witnesses said they were informed General Naguib had maintained contact with Ikhwan through Ibrahim el-Tayeb and Youssef Talat, who were also links between the secret terrorist organization and Hassan el-Hodeiby, Supreme Guide of Ikhwan. General Naguib was in collusion with the plotters.

Nasser to Act as State Head

"Tayeb and Talat both were arrested last night. Under interrogation they gave conclusive evidence of General Naguib's role and confirmed previous testimony linking him with the plot."

Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance and official Government spokesman, said General Naguib would not be tried.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi said Colonel Nasser probably would fulfill the ceremonial functions of the Chief of State, such as accepting diplomatic credentials.

Colonel Nasser himself, who had chosen General Naguib as a fatherly symbol of his revolution, was silent after the meeting.

A junta member of the People's Court said the Moslem Brotherhood defendants alleged General Naguib had tried to recover power through support of dissident groups, maintaining contact not only with Ikhwan but also with the Communists and cavalry corps. The cavalry corps supported General Naguib against Colonel Nasser last spring and a number of cavalry officers were convicted of having conspired to overthrow the junta April 28.

General Naguib was in his office in Republican Palace, the former Abdin Palace of King Farouk, while his fate was decided at the junta meeting that lasted from 9 o'clock till noon. At 11 o'clock he was told by telephone that Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Defense Minister and Commander in Chief, and Squadron Leader Hassan Ibrahim, Minister of State for Republican Affairs, would call on him at noon.

Naguib Held Outside Cairo

The deposed President, who once commanded the tumultuous adulation of the Egyptian people and might do so again if permitted, left the palace at 12:45 P. M., making a visible effort to control his emotions.

An escort of military police cars accompanied General Naguib as he was driven away. Major Salem said he would remain at Marg palace, thirty miles northeast of Cairo. The palace was expropriated from Mme. Zeinab Nahas, wife of Mustafa Nahas, once powerful chieftain of the Wafd party.

The day was not entirely without violence. At 7 A. M. the thump of hand grenades and the rattle of gunfire rolled across the Nile from the slum district of Shoubra as police fought Moslem Brotherhood members at a district branch headquarters. The Interior Ministry reported one policeman and one civilian killed and three policemen, three intelligence officers and seven civilians injured before the branch office was seized and its occupants arrested.

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