

FROM MOHAMED NAQUIB COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE
EGYPTIAN ARMED FORCES

The roots of corruption and deterioration spread in all the
country's' appurtenances to an alarming degree.

Egypt's reputation in the interior as well as abroad was greatly
affected, peace among the people was disturbed, constitution in the late
period was nothing more than a printed valueless piece of paper.

Thanks to God, and by the help and cooperation of the nation we
succeeded in uprooting that corruption and in getting rid of the traitors
whose dirty souls played in the Palestine campaign and the victims of
these traitors are never to forget,

We have no wish whatever but the good and the prosperity and
of the country, the security of the constitution and the foreigners in
Egypt, We want everyone to feel safe and secure; and we pray the people
to respect peace, and be united until we achieve our sacred aim.

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July, 23rd, 1952.
The Day of Freedom

Wednesday July 23rd, 1952 was an eternal day in the history of Modern Egypt.

Mohamed Naguib the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian forces is the hero of the events, which aimed at cleaning the country from bribery and corruption, and discharging the traitors from their functions.

The Commander-in-chief held a council with his assistants, the same hour was fixed, at which began the movement. Some of the armed forces were assigned to occupy the important streets of Cairo and to guard all the foreign establishments, banks and embassies.

No disturbances broke out and no a drop of blood was shed. A coup d'etat that amazed the world and was received in the country with great joy and enthusiasm from the Egyptians and the foreigners alike.

On July 26th, 1952 tanks besieged Ras el Tin palace the official residence, and Hourtash palace the private residence of the ex-King Farouk in Alexandria, and Minia and Kouba palaces in Cairo were besieged as well.

Mohamed Naguib, the Commander-in-chief went to Alexandria to confer with H.E. Ali Maher about the abdication of the king according to the nations' definite decision.

At 6 p.m. King Farouk sailed from Alexandria on the Mahrousa after abdicating his throne to his son and heir, the 7 months old King Ahmed Fouad II.

On July 27th the Commander-in-chief visited Ras el Tin royal guards' head quarters. He shook hands with the officers and soldiers and distributed money among the sick.

The Egyptian army then marched in parade in the streets of Alexandria.