

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE-STORY OF Lt. COLONEL
GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, PRIME MINISTER OF THE
REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

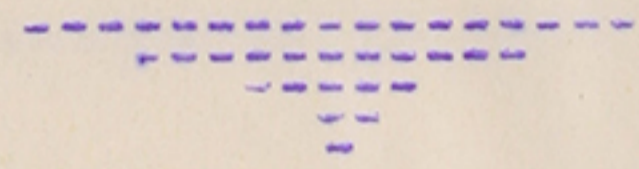
- Born on January 15th. 1918, at Beni Mer, Assiut Province (Upper Egypt), in a worthy middle-class family. Sent by his father to school in Cairo, where he was touched by the beauty of the City. Continuously corresponding with his parents, and honestly expressing his variety of feelings. Grieved by the death of his much beloved mother towards the end of 1926, he became more inclined to loneliness and contemplation. His father and three brothers came to live with him in Cairo in 1934.
- Finished his secondary education with distinction at Nahda El Masria Secondary School, Cairo. Had a liking for the study of laws as well as the biographies of famous men in history.
- Enrolled in the Military Academy towards the beginning of 1937. Number of cadets which had never exceeded 90, has by then begun to rise after the conclusion of 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.
- Joined a military detachment, among whose members he was known for his dignity, self-esteem and inclination to serious life - traits which continued to mark him till he ended his studies.
- Known since his early life for his liberal views and repugnance of foreign occupation. Estimated by his colleagues for his confidence both in himself and the future. Liked and respected by them for his strong and fascinating personality, he was the chosen leader of students throughout his years of study. Other traits which qualified him for leadership are modesty, self-esteem, taciturnity, resolution in following up his convictions, adherence to judicial means and abstension from taking any measure before submitting it to careful and minute study. His book entitled "The Philosophy of the Revolution" serves well as a portrayal of his own character.
- Having finished his studies at the Military Academy, he immediately joined the third Battalion of Musketeers, was transferred to Mankabad (Assiut) where he met Anwar el Sadat, Zakareya Mohieddine (both are now members of the Revolution Command Council) and Ahmed Anwar (Chief of the Military Police).

He exchanged views with them.

- In 1939 transferred to Alexandria, where he came to know Abdel Hakim Amer (member of the Revolution Command Council), who had graduated one year after him.
- Transferred in 1942 to a camp between Alamein and Alexandria, wherefrom he could observe the state of tension prevalent in Egypt, as well as the interaction between different political political forces.
- Joined the second Infantry Battalion as a second Lt. Digusted with the topsy-turvey state of affairs in the Army, he made a request to be transferred to the Sudan.
- Re-joined even in the Sudan by Abdel Hakim Amer, and together they served at Gebel el Awlia. Both were immensely happy, despite their loneliness. Stronger bonds of friendship were weaved between them by their affinity of thought as to the destiny of Egypt, their resolute determination to deliver her from the abyss of corruption. Having plenty of time to spare for reading, they studied a lot during their two years in the Sudan, to prepare themselves for entrance to the Staff Academy.
- Transferred to the Military Academy in 1942, and enrolled in the Staff Academy. Graduated with distinction. Meanwhile he had met there his present colleagues - a god-send opportunity for the organisation of their formation. They had been studying at the Academy the tactics whereby Cairo and its enterances could be defended against hostile attacks of the Infantry and Parachtists - the very tactics applied afterwards in the Army Revolution. Through the Cadets of the Academy who belonged to all the forces, the formation was brought in connection with all the sections of the Armed Forces.
- Married, begot two daughters, Hoda and Mona, followed up by two sons, Khalid and Abdel Hamid.
- Though the only support of his family, he resigned from the Army before Egypt joined the Palestine War, to serve as a volunteer. His resignation however, was not accepted.
- In the Palestine War he was in a position to witness many scandals and tragedies which helped his revolt against the rulers of Egypt to take shape, his main grievance being the Army's lack of ammunition and other requirements, and Farouk's orders to the forces to capture Magdal despite complete absence of weapons.

- Many aspects of his heroic character revealed during the War in Palestine, and recognised by everyone who happened to be there. He fought in the front line of his attacking forces, was shot just above the heart, sent to Gaza hospital to have a convalescence period of one month. After a few days, however, he fled to Palestine to join the Faluga Battle. Twice got the Fouad Military star with its clasp.
- Met the rest of his fellow-members of the Revolution Command Council in Palestine. They took to one another thanks to their affinity of thought and intimate friendship and full trust was soon established among them.
The members were selected by him one by one after careful study, and the formation of free officers was organised. They lay down their plans, and useful information was smuggled to them by their loyal military and civil friends in the Army, the Palace and The Ministries.

Finally they seized power on the eve of July 23rd. 1952, to deliver Egypt from a reign of corruption and tyranny, and to lead the nation to a life of dignity, self-confidence, justice, stability and progress. This handful of young officers managed thereby to secure for Egypt a marked place in the concert of civilised nations.



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