

Noting that armed forces of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are conducting military operations against Egyptian territory,

Noting that traffic through the Suez Canal is now interrupted to the serious prejudice of many nations,

Expressing its grave concern over these developments,

1. *Urges* as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;

2. *Urges* the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines

into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements;

3. *Recommends* that all Member States refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* that, upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to observe and promptly report on the compliance with the present resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, for such further action as they may deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Decides* to remain in emergency session pending compliance with the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/3266

Aide-mémoire dated 2 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[2 November 1956]

The Egyptian Government instructed me to inform you that it accepts the resolution adopted this morning, 2 November 1956, by the special extraordinary session of the General Assembly; on the condition of course that it could not implement the resolution in case attacking armies continue their aggression.

DOCUMENT A/3267

Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 997 (ES-I), para. 5, adopted by the General Assembly on 2 November 1956

[Original text: English]
[3 November 1956]

1. Official information concerning compliance with the resolution has been received as of 11.30 a.m. on 3 November from only two of the parties involved in hostilities in the area, i.e. Egypt and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. An *aide-mémoire* from the Egyptian Mission to the United Nations received on the evening of 2 November (A/3266), states that the Egyptian Government accepts the resolution of the General Assembly "on the condition of course that it could not implement the resolution in case attacking armies continue their aggression".

3. According to word received this morning from the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom continue to "maintain their view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop the hostilities which are now threatening the Suez Canal, to prevent a resumption of those hostilities and to pave the way for a definitive settlement of the Arab-Israel war which threatens the legitimate interests of so many countries. They would most willingly stop military action as soon as the following conditions could be satisfied:

"(a) Both the Egyptian and the Israel Governments agree to accept a United Nations Force to keep the peace;

"(b) The United Nations decides to constitute and maintain such a Force until an Arab-Israel peace

settlement is reached and until satisfactory arrangements have been agreed in regard to the Suez Canal, both agreements to be guaranteed by the United Nations;

"(c) In the meantime, until the United Nations Force is constituted, both combatants agree to accept forthwith limited detachments of Anglo-French troops to be stationed between the combatants."

4. The permanent representatives of France and the United Kingdom have indicated that *aide-mémoire* covering these views of their Governments may be expected to be received in the course of the day. These communications, when received, will be circulated as separate documents.

5. Official communiqués indicate that the air operations over Egyptian territory have continued without interruption. A communication received late this morning from the representative of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Cairo, Colonel Ely, and the other senior United Nations representatives in Egypt, is annexed. I have submitted this communication to the delegation of the United Kingdom. It is circulated to Members with a reservation as regards any clarification of the radio announcement which may be later received.

6. The Gaza strip, including the town of Gaza, has been occupied by Israel military forces. In the Gaza area, at my request, representatives of the United

Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to perform their duties with regard to assistance to the refugees. I have informed the Israel Government, however, that this in no way implies any recognition of a state of affairs in contravention to the Egyptian-Israeli General Armistice Agreement or the provisions of the resolution of the emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

7. Truce Supervision Organization personnel in the area have been instructed to remain at their duty posts.

8. The Government of Israel has announced the capture of the two Red Sea islands of Tiran and Senafir.

ANNEX

Cairo, 3 November 1956

Urgent and immediate for Secretary-General Hammarskjöld. Intense British and French fighter bomber, medium bomber and heavy bomber attacks in Cairo area have until now to the best of our knowledge been directed at military targets such as Almaza and Cairo international airports. However British radio has announced an imminent switch to include communication centres, railway stations and telephone exchanges, many of which are located in densely populated areas. In spite of warning to civilian population to keep clear of these areas, implementation of this policy will result in a terrific loss of life. We urge you to use every means available to you to restrain implementation of this policy.

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PEREZ GUERRERO
GORDON
SQUADRILLI

DOCUMENT A/3268

Letter dated 3 November 1956 from the Alternate Permanent Representative of France, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: French]
[3 November 1956]

I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to communicate to you the following in response to resolution A/3256 adopted by the General Assembly on 2 November 1956 (resolution 997 (ES-I)), during its emergency special session:

"1. The British and French Governments have given careful consideration to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 November. They maintain their view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop the hostilities which are now threatening the Suez Canal, to prevent a resumption of those hostilities and to pave the way for a definite settlement of the Arab-Israel war which threatens the legitimate interests of so many countries.

"2. They would most willingly stop military action as soon as the following conditions could be satisfied:

"(a) Both the Egyptian and Israel Governments agree to accept a United Nations Force to keep the peace.

"(b) The United Nations decides to constitute and maintain such a Force until an Arab-Israel peace settlement is reached and until satisfactory arrangements have been agreed in regard to the Suez Canal, both agreements to be guaranteed by the United Nations.

"(c) In the meantime, until the United Nations Force is constituted, both combatants agree to accept forthwith limited detachments of Anglo-French troops to be stationed between the combatants."

I request you to be so good as to circulate this note immediately to all Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) L. DE GUIRINGAUD
Alternate Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/3269

Letter dated 3 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[3 November 1956]

I have the honour, on instructions from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to communicate the following. This communication is made in response to the resolution A/3256 adopted by the General Assembly on 2 November 1956 (resolution 997 (ES-I)), during its emergency special session.

"1. The British and French Governments have given careful consideration to the resolution passed by the General Assembly on 2 November. They maintain their view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop the hostilities which are now threatening the Suez Canal, to prevent a resumption of those hostilities and to pave the way for a

definitive settlement of the Arab-Israel war which threatens the legitimate interests of so many countries.

"2. They would most willingly stop military action as soon as the following conditions could be satisfied:

"(a) Both the Egyptian and the Israeli Governments agree to accept a United Nations Force to keep the peace;

"(b) The United Nations decides to constitute and maintain such a Force until an Arab-Israel peace settlement is reached and until satisfactory arrangements have been agreed in regard to the Suez Canal,