

Document No.	Title	Page
A/3299	Letter dated 5 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, addressed to the Secretary-General.....	19
A/3301	Letter dated 5 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Israel, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	19
A/3302 and Add.1 through 16	Second and final report of the Secretary-General on the plan for an emergency international United Nations Force requested in resolution 998 (ES-I), adopted by the General Assembly on 4 November 1956.....	19
A/3303	Letter dated 6 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia, addressed to the Secretary-General.....	26
A/3304	Letter dated 6 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	26
A/3305	Letter dated 6 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	27
A/3306	Letter dated 6 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, addressed to the Secretary-General.....	27
A/3307	Letter dated 6 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of France, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	28
A/3308	Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Sweden: draft resolution.....	28
A/3309	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen: draft resolution .....	29
A/3310	<i>Aide-mémoire</i> dated 5 November 1956 from the Secretary-General, addressed to the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	29
A/3312	Cablegram dated 7 November 1956 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, addressed to the Secretary-General.....	30
A/3313	Letter dated 7 November 1956 from the Secretary-General, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.....	30
A/3314	Letter dated 7 November 1956 from the Secretary-General, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	31
A/3317	Confirmation of the appointment of Major-General E. L. M. Burns as Chief of the United Nations Command for the emergency international Force.....	31
A/3320	Letter dated 8 November 1956 from the Permanent Representative of Israel, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	32
A/3329	United States of America: draft resolution.....	32
Action taken by the General Assembly .....		32
Other documents pertaining to agenda item 5 .....		35

## DOCUMENT A/3213

**Summoning of the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly  
Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[1 November 1956]

The Security Council, at its 751st meeting on 31 October 1956,<sup>1</sup> adopted the following resolution (S/3721):

*"The Security Council,*

*"Considering that a grave situation has been created by action undertaken against Egypt,*

*"Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 749th and 750th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,*

*"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly as provided in the General Assembly's resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, in order to make appropriate recommendations."*

Accordingly, the Secretary-General, acting under the provisions of rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, has, by telegram dated 31 October 1956, summoned the first emergency special session of the Assembly to meet on Thursday, 1 November 1956, at 5 p.m. in the General Assembly Hall, Headquarters, New York.

DOCUMENT A/3256<sup>2</sup>

**United States of America: draft resolution**

[Original text: English]  
[1 November 1956]

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting the disregard on many occasions by parties*

*to the Israel-Arab armistice agreements of 1949 of the terms of such agreements, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel,*

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eleventh Year.*

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently became resolution 997 (ES-I).

*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