



# UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session

## THE SUEZ CRISIS OF 1956



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## NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Esteemed Delegates of the General Assembly,

The Executive Board takes great pleasure in welcoming you to this historic simulation of the United Nations General Assembly at the 2017 edition of the Hindustan Young Leaders Conference. The agenda for discussion at this Emergency Special Session would be the 1956 Suez Crisis, also known as the Tripartite Aggression, which took place at the same time as the Soviet invasion of Hungary, largely overshadowing it in the process.

The General Assembly can take action on maintaining international peace and security if the United Nations Security Council is unable, usually due to disagreement among the permanent members, to exercise its primary responsibility. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours of the request. The "Uniting for Peace" resolution, adopted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 1950, empowered the Assembly to convene in an emergency special session in order to recommend collective measures – including the use of armed force – in the event of a breach of the peace or act of aggression.

The crises at hand had a massive geopolitical impact, the political remnants of which can still be undeniably witnessed. The Suez Crisis and the Soviet Invasion of Hungary, both of which happened simultaneously on the periphery of one another, were both treated with equal importance by the United Nations with both having their own Emergency Special Sessions (the very first two of the kind). Despite the Suez Crisis grabbing more of the international spotlight, both issues were indubitably interlaced by policy decisions that determined their impact on the positions of the superpowers we have/had.

The attack on Egypt as a response to their Suez blockade, was looked at as a major threat to international peace as it was the first major instance of western foray into the Middle-East since the World Wars. With the sovereignty of Egypt breached and the lives of thousands of citizens and soldiers at stake, diplomacy is the last piece of string holding everything in place. Starving this issue of immediate attention comes with risk of plunging the world back into an era of marauding colonialism, complemented by rampant Western capitalism, rendering any and all diplomatic pressure obsolete. Hence, stopping the aggressors right in their tracks is contingent on a successful outcome at this conference.

During this simulation of the General Assembly, you will go back in time to the November of 1956 and into the minds of the political and military representatives/strategists of that time to try and use diplomacy as your primary weapon to dismantle an invasion before it escalates to the point of no return. If you fail, you let two diminished former colonial superpowers regain control of a territory deemed most crucial to world trade thus potentially making them the puppeteers of newly born economies across the world.

The Executive Board urges the participants to fill in the shoes of the countries allotted to them and act in accordance to their capabilities to ensure a speedy resolution of the crisis. Delegates, while engaging in discussions & debate, are also expected to exhibit behaviour and conduct exemplifying that of a career diplomat whilst not limited to these aspects alone. Delegates are also expected to have acquired the expertise on their countries' modus operandi when faced with conflict and more importantly knowledge of their foreign policies and position on the current situation. A good and wholesome simulation calls for the delegates to undertake a detailed study of the existing conflict and act in accordance to secure their countries' interests with respect to the same. Last but certainly not the least, this document merely accounts all the events that transpired in the lead-up to the crisis we are faced with and it most certainly does not encompass all details with regard to the same but has been issued to serve as a foundation to your research about the conflict and the committee.

All the very best. May the odds be forever in your favor!

The Executive Board

*Chairperson: Sai Anand*

*Director: Eassa Salim*

# SECTION 'A'

## THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Established in 1945, the General Assembly (GA) occupies a principal position as the foremost deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations (UN). Comprising all 193 Members of the United Nations, it provides a common forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter.

Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues — such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions — require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

Non-Member States, entities and organizations are, based on relevance and necessity, occasionally offered a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly, as the primary discussion body, in itself is not a committee, but a collection of six committees spread across matters of different domains. The six committees that make up the General Assembly are:

- Disarmament and International Security Committee (**First Committee**)
- Economic and Financial Committee (**Second Committee**)
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (**Third Committee**)
- Special Political and Decolonization Committee (**Fourth Committee**)
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (**Fifth Committee**)
- Legal Committee (**Sixth Committee**)

Despite the presence of these six separate committees, matters may call for the presence of the entire body under one roof in a session that maybe plenary or special in nature. Plenary sessions of the General Assembly are a commonplace as the United Nations frequently engages its members in dialogue over the global issues present at that time. However, special sessions of the General Assembly are rare and are called upon by issues volatile in nature, needing immediate attention. Ideally, protocol states that these special sessions, in order to be invoked require certain measures to be carried out, as provisioned in the Charter of the United Nations.

[www.un.org/en/ga/about/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/index.shtml)

## SECTION 'B'

### THE EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION (ESS)

The Emergency Special Session is an unscheduled meeting of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to make urgent recommendations on a particular issue.

The resolution 377A (V), "Uniting for Peace", adopted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1950 in the UNGA, states that in any case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of peace or an act of aggression, if the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), because of a lack of unanimity amongst its five permanent members, fails to act as required in its exercising its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately and may issue any recommendations it deems necessary to aid in the restoration of international peace and security. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly can be convened in an "Emergency Special Session", for the stated purpose, within twenty-four hours. Such an emergency special session shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any nine members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations requesting the Secretary General for its convocation.

These emergency special sessions are typically rare, supported by the fact that there have been only ten such sessions in the history of the United Nations. Most emergency special sessions run for a single "meeting" or gathering that spans a number of days. The Tenth ESS, is the only emergency special session to be resumed more than once (the Seventh ESS was resumed once), meaning that the Session has spanned across a number of "meetings" and may have, as a result, had different individuals representing the same state within the session.

Essentially, the ESS can be convened on matters pertaining to the Chapters Six & Seven of the Charter and when convened, it can act with the same authority as the Security Council and execute decisions in exercising UN's primary responsibility of maintaining international peace & security, as long as it achieves the required substantive majority. In very loose terms, the ESS is what the General Assembly would be if it was the Security Council. Therefore, one can say that the ESS accounts for a larger representation of views and decisions when exercising its role in resolving conflicts, thereby reducing the chances of an international political backlash. The ESS also necessarily renders the veto privilege of the permanent members of the Security Council redundant as a draft resolution garnering two-thirds majority in the ESS will always pass and is binding on its Members on matters pertaining to the Chapter VII of the Charter. It is also worth knowing that the draft resolution of "Uniting for Peace" Resolution 377A (V), which created the provision for the UNGA-ESS, was itself voted against by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a permanent member of the UNSC then.

[\(http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/377\(V\)\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/377(V))

# SECTION 'C'

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



**1869** – The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean through the Red Sea, is opened after a decade of work financed by the French government and the Egyptian Kingdom. The canal operations are handled by the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal, an Egyptian-chartered organisation but owned mostly by French private investors.

**1882** – British forces invade and occupy Egypt taking de facto control of the country and seizing the financing & operations of the Suez Canal.

**1904** – The Convention of Constantinople, signed in 1888, declaring the canal a neutral zone under British protection permitting international shipping to pass freely though the canal in both times of war and peace, comes into effect.

**1914** – As the First World War erupts, Britain and France close Suez Canal to non-Allied shipping.

**1915** – An attempt by German & Ottoman forces to storm the canal is foiled and Britain commits over 100,000 troops to the defence of Egypt for the rest of the war.

**1922** – Egypt is granted independence and declared a sovereign state by Britain. Sultan Faud appoints himself King of Egypt. Britain is angered over Egyptian claims to sovereignty over Sudan.

**1936** – King Faud dies and his son Farouk becomes new King of Egypt. The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is signed between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Egypt requiring the withdrawal of all British forces from Egyptian territory while allowing them to maintain a garrison of 10,000 men in the Suez Canal Zone for its protection. The treaty also provisions the Egyptian army with supplies and assistance from the UK in its defence in the case of a war.

**1939-1945** – As the Second World War rages on, the canal witnesses the largest activity in its entire history with over 1.2 million oil barrels shipped everyday through to Western Europe by tankers from the Middle-East.

**1945** – Egyptian Kingdom demands complete British withdrawal and the cession of Sudan.

**1948** – The state of Israel is established in the Islam-dominated Middle-East amidst huge uproar from the surrounding sovereign states leading to the first Arab-Israeli War. Egyptian Kingdom orders an authorization procedure to be undertaken on all cargo passing through the Suez Canal to and from Israel.

**1950** – United States, Britain and France jointly issue the Tripartite Declaration guaranteeing territorial status quo determined by existing Arab-Israeli armistice agreements while outlining the parties' commitment to peace and stability in the Middle-East and their opposition to the use or threat of force. The agreement also limited the extent to which the Arabs and the Israelis could engage in an arms race.

**October 1951** – The Egyptian Kingdom repeals the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 demanding that Britain withdraw all its forces from the Suez Canal and relinquish the control of the canal operations to the Egyptian government, resulting in violent hostilities towards the British troops that refused to withdraw. Egypt also vows to take control of Sudan as British warships packed with troops start arriving at Port Said.

**January 1952** – British attempts to disarm an auxiliary police force barracks in Ismailia results in the death of 41 Egyptians leading to anti-Western riots in Cairo resulting in heavy damage to property and deaths of several foreigners, including but not limited to 11 British citizens. Egypt is placed under martial law in response to the wide-spread riots.

**23 July 1952** – Catalysed by the anti-Western riots, a military coup staged by the Egyptian nationalist 'Free Officers Movement', led by Muhammed Neguib and General Gamal Abdul Nasser, overthrows King Farouk and establishes an Egyptian Republic. Neguib is elected President of the Republic.

**March 1953** – The United States National Security Council issues a directive calling Egypt the "key" to the Near East advising Washington to develop Egypt as a point of strength in their bid to curb any potential Soviet occupation of the Middle East. Britain promises to offer Sudan independence within 3 years after a new treaty signed between Britain and Egypt.

**April 1954** – President Neguib postpones plans to hold parliamentary elections and is subsequently challenged by General Nasser and removed from Presidency.

**October 1954** – Britain & Egypt conclude yet another agreement requiring complete withdrawal of all British troops from the Suez Canal zone within 20 months whilst offering them the right to return anytime in the next seven years. The Suez Canal Company was not due to revert to the Egyptian government until 16 November 1968 under the terms of this new agreement. Meanwhile, an attempt to assassinate General Nasser is thwarted amidst domestic unrest.

**November 1954** – General Nasser assumes full political and military control of Egypt.

**February 1955** – The Middle East Treaty Organisation, known popularly as the Baghdad Pact, is formed by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey & the United Kingdom. France starts shipping large quantities of weapons to Israel following a visit from the Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Defence, Shimon Peres.

**April 1955** – General Nasser meets the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Marshal Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia at the Bandung Conference. Following a second visit from Peres, France

agrees to completely disregard the Tripartite Declaration and supply even more weapons to Israel. Egypt announces plans to sell cotton to Communist China led by Premier Zhou Enlai (also known as People's Republic of China).

**September 1955** – General Nasser holds secret talks with the Soviet Union and successfully secures the purchase of a huge consignment of Soviet arms via Czechoslovakia, with whom he signs an arms deal, thus increasing Soviet influence in the area whilst shocking the West and undermining the British presence in oil-rich canal region. Soviet Union unveils its new low-cost, versatile Sukhoi Su-7 supersonic fighter aircraft, claiming it to possess low-level radar avoidance capabilities and to be more agile than the existing MiG class fighters and Ilyushin class bombers.

**December 1955** – United States & Britain pledge \$70 million in total towards the construction of the Aswan dam over Nile in Egypt hoping to reduce the Soviet influence and improve their deteriorating relations with Egypt. Britain and Egypt sign an agreement again granting Sudan independence.

**January 1956** – American President Dwight Eisenhower sends his close friend Robert B. Anderson as a secret envoy to Egypt to convince General Nasser to sign a peace treaty with Israel in exchange for large quantities of American aid. Nasser declines to the deal posing several territorial demands for Egypt and the Palestinian refugees while refusing the Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion's invitation to engage in direct talks.

**February 1956** – A second round of diplomatic talks between Anderson and General Nasser fail as Nasser remains uninterested in peace talks while demanding unconditional military and economic aid from the United States.

**March 1956** – French Premier Guy Mollet compares General Nasser to Hitler in a speech made during his visit to London, accusing Nasser of plotting to rule the entire Middle-East by perpetrating an Islamic rebellion, supported by the Soviets, against the Western presence in the region.

**16 May 1956** – General Nasser officially recognizes the People's Republic of China angering the West even more.

**13 June 1956** – British forces begin withdraw from the Suez Canal zone, ending 72 years of occupation.

**23 June 1956** – General Nasser is elected President of Egypt.

**19 July 1956** – United States, a sponsor of Republic of China (also known as Taiwan), withdraws all financial aid for the Aswan dam project.

**26 July 1956** – President Nasser announces the implementation of the Nationalisation Law freezing all assets of the Suez Canal Company stating all stockholders would be paid the price of their shares according to the day's closing price on the Paris Stock Exchange. Egypt also closes the canal and the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping whilst also blockading the Gulf of Aqaba contravening the Convention of Constantinople in the process.

**28 July 1956** – Britain freezes Egyptian assets in retaliation.

**30 July 1956** – British Prime Minister Anthony Eden imposes an arms embargo on Egypt.

**August 1956** – Angered and facing serious economic & military implications by the actions of President Nasser in nationalizing the Suez Canal, leaders of Britain, France and Israel contemplate direct military intervention. American President Eisenhower suggests to hold a

conference of all maritime nations that use the canal. The 8 surviving signatories of the Convention of Constantinople and 16 of the canal's users are invited to the conference out of which all but Egypt and Greece accept the invitation. Fifteen of the invited nations agree on the American-British-French position of international operation of the canal. The majority bloc decides to forward its proposal of international operation of the canal to the United Nations Security Council for resolution. Soviet Union announces intentions to send troops to defend Egypt in the case of an attack.

**September 1956** – Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies leading an international committee of five nations chosen to negotiate with President Nasser issues him with a communique outlining the need for established principles for the future use of the canal such that it continues to be an international waterway, operated free of politics or national discrimination. Menzies also calls for a convention to recognize Egyptian sovereignty of the canal while establishing an international body to operate the canal. President Nasser dismisses the committee's proposals calling them a derogation and mockery of the Egyptian sovereignty. Soviet ship-pilots arrive to help Egypt run the canal.

**Early-October 1956** - The United States proposes an association of canal users that would set rules for its operation, to which fourteen nations agree. Upon official launch of the Suez Canal Users Association (SCUA) British Prime Minister Anthony Eden announces that a violation of the association's rules would result in military force. American President Eisenhower stays determined to avoid war. Anglo-French proposal for the control of the Suez Canal is vetoed by the Soviet Union during a UN session. The British government concludes a secret military pact called the Protocol of Sèvres with France & Israel that is aimed at regaining control of the Suez Canal. Codenamed Operated Musketeer, Israel is to attack the Egyptian Army near the canal as a pretext for military intervention by Britain and France. The Israeli attack would be seen as retaliation for the state-sponsored cross-border raids from the Sinai Peninsula by the fedayeen.

**23 October 1956** – Students of the Technical University of Budapest take to the streets of Budapest staging peaceful demonstrations and protests against the communist puppet rule in Hungary. The protest soon swells in number to 200000 and the mood changes to one of anger as the protesters start marching towards the Radio Budapest building tearing down a Stalin statue in the process. The protesters signal their intent to broadcast their demands which include independence and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary but are denied access to the building by the notorious communist-controlled secret police wing AVH who open fire to disperse the crowds.

**24 October 1956** – Erno Gero, leader of the ruling Hungarian Working People's Party, condemns the anti-communist protests in Budapest and requests the arrival of Soviet tanks shortly before fleeing to the Soviet Union. Battles rage on in the streets of Budapest between student protestors and the AVH while popular reformist Imre Nagy returns as the Prime Minister of Hungary. Soviet tanks begin arriving at the scenes of protest in Budapest and Martial Law is proclaimed.

**25 October 1956** - Soviet tanks and troops open fire on unarmed Hungarian protesters and demonstrators outside the parliament building in Budapest and hundreds are killed. There are calls for a general strike and symbols of the Soviet occupation like the red star are destroyed. Janos Kadar, previously imprisoned for opposition to Stalinism, becomes Prime Minister Imre Nagy's deputy, and also the leader of the communist party and Hungary's foreign minister.

**28 October 1956** – An Israeli Gloster Meteor NF.13 fighter jet intercepts and destroys an Egyptian Ilyushin Il-14 military transport aircraft carrying high-ranking members of the Egyptian General Staff en route from Syria to Egypt as a part of Operation Tarnegol. Meanwhile, a new government is sworn in under Imre Nagy's leadership in Hungary replacing the Communist rule. Nagy begins negotiations with the Soviets. Nagy broadcasts a speech on national radio promising reforms, further stating that the Soviet troops will be withdrawn and the AVH disbanded and a return to the traditional Hungarian flag. Nikita Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Union, orders the Soviet tanks to retreat back to the borders.

**29 October 1956** – Israeli Air Force Mustangs launch a series of attacks on Egyptian positions all over the Sinai Peninsula. Operation Kadash begins as an Israeli paratrooper battalion is air-dropped into the Sinai Peninsula as four Israeli P-51 Mustang fighter aircrafts use their wings and propellers to cut all overhead telephone lines in Sinai, severely disrupting Egyptian command and control. French aircrafts begin to drop weapon supplies to the Israeli paratroopers landing in Sinai. Conveniently for the Soviet Union, events in Egypt divert the world's attention away from Hungary.

**30 October 1956** – Egyptian Air Force flies attack missions using its Soviet-made MiG-15 fighter jets carrying out airstrikes against advancing Israeli ground troops. Britain and France veto Soviet Union's demand for Israel-Egypt cease-fire while issuing an ultimatum to Egypt & Israel to withdraw from the canal zone.

**31 October 1956** – Israeli infantry companies, a mortar battery and AMX-13 tanks invade and attack Egyptian positions at Jebel Heitan. Egyptian Navy retaliates by using its ex-British Hunt class destroyer Ibrahim el Awal to begin bombarding the Israeli city of Haifa. British light cruiser HMS Newfoundland engages Egyptian frigate Domiat, defeating it in a gun battle, which is then shortly sunk afterwards by escorting British destroyer HMS Diana upon rescuing all survivors. Ibrahim el Awal surrenders upon taking damage to its turbo generator and being incapacitated. Britain and France initiate Operation Musketeer by using their Air Forces & Navy to bomb the peninsula. President Nasser responds by closing Suez Canal to all shipping and sinking all 40 ships present in the canal. In Budapest, Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy announces the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. Nagy declares Hungary's neutrality as Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev is heckled by Chinese communist revolutionary Mao Zedong for being weak.

**1 November 1956** – Israeli and French aircraft launch napalm attacks on Egyptian troops at Umm Qataf. Israeli Defence Forces attack Egyptian defences outside Gaza City. French & British carrier-based fighter and bomber jets de Havilland Sea Venoms, Chance-Vought Corsairs and Hawker Sea Hawks begin large-scale daytime strikes on Egypt while delivering heavy counter-fire to the Egyptian Air Force fighter jets encountered. Egyptian Air Force is nearly wiped with over 200 aircrafts destroyed. Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy appeals to the United Nations to help defend Hungary's neutral status. Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev announces that the Soviet Air Forces now boasts an immediate response division containing a massive fleet of the new Sukhoi Su-7 supersonic fighter aircraft units reported to be 360 in number.

**2 November 1956** – Israeli tanks joined by infantry break into Gaza City by killing or capturing over 3500 Egyptian National Guard troops eliminating all Egyptian opposition in the Gaza City area by noon. UN Assembly finally approves a cease-fire plan for Suez as Canadian Minister for External Affairs Lester Pearson proposes a United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to secure peace in Egypt. The United States maintains an anxious outlook negotiating for peace with pressure mounting over the uprising against the Socialist rule in Hungary and a looming

presidential election. Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev orders Soviet tanks and troops to go back into Budapest in Hungary and seize control stating that he received letters from Hungarian Communist leaders asking for his help. Soviet troops close in large masses across the Hungarian borders. Kadar, a Moscow loyalist, leaves the Nagy government in disgust and establishes a rival government in East Hungary along the Soviet Union border supported by the Soviet tanks. Radar on the British naval ships stationed in the Mediterranean pick up the movement of a large fleet of reported Soviet aircrafts heading towards Egyptian airspace.

**3 November 1956** – Israeli Defence Forces successfully capture the Gaza, Arish and Mitla Pass regions of Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula. Corsair fighter jets from French Air Force Battalion 14.F & 15.F attack the aerodrome at Cairo. The 2nd Colonial Parachute Regiment of the French military, an airborne infantry division consisting of 500 soldiers, attacks and successfully captures the Western entry points into Egypt along the Algerian border after being airdropped into the region. With support from the French forces already present in Algeria, the regiment also manages to capture important bridges in the Nile delta region, disrupting Egyptian transportation of supplies into the area. Soviet troops in the meanwhile surround Budapest taking control of the airport and close Hungary's borders.

**4 November 1956** – Large Israeli Forces engage in numerous skirmishes with the smaller Egyptian military groups outside the city of Sharm el-Sheikh situated on the Southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula. Israeli Navy ships approach Sharm el-Sheikh from the South as they mount an attack on the city's port. In Hungary, Operation Whirlwind is initiated by Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev as nearly 60,000 ground troops and more than a thousand Soviet tanks roll past the borders into Budapest at dawn to restore order and act with immense brutality, firing at will, killing wounded people, children and even dragging around their bodies through the streets of the city as a warning to the others who were still protesting. Thousands of Hungarian citizens are killed in a single day as Moscow announces nation-wide on the radio that a counter-revolution has been crushed and that Soviet-rule has been re-established in Hungary under Kadar. Nearly 200,000 Hungarians flee the country to the west. Despite the Soviet announcements of a victory, heavy fighting is still reported to be undergoing for key instalments throughout the country. In the middle-east, Soviet Union launches a wave of aerial attacks on the British and French forces present in the Suez Canal region, in a show of military support to Nasser-led Egypt. Over 70 Soviet Sukhoi Su-2 fighter-class supersonic aircrafts belonging to the Soviet Air Forces intercept a fleet of British P.1072 Sea Hawks and French F4U Corsairs returning after carrying out strikes in the Sinai region and engage them in air-to-air combat nearly wiping them out with only 6 Corsairs making it back to the French base in Cyprus. A fleet of 10 Ilyushin Il-16 bombers also strategically bomb the Sinai region and the coastal seas to the North resulting in the death of 600 British paratroopers of the 3rd Battalion of the British Parachute Regiment. The biggest news however is perhaps American envoy Robert Anderson being reported dead after a bomb hits the British Embassy in Cairo, where he was held in custody, protected by Nasser's forces under diplomatic immunity. British warships HMS Ocean and HMS Theseus stationed in the Mediterranean suffer significant amounts of damage upon being hit by missiles suspected to have been deployed by Soviet bombers. British Prime Minister Anthony Eden expresses grave concerns over the Soviet military capabilities following the attacks and admits to have underestimated support to Egypt from its allies. American President Eisenhower warns the Soviet Union of serious backlash over the death of his close-friend and envoy Anderson. British intelligence reports claim that Egyptian President Nasser had sent ambassadors to Moscow to meet with Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev and possibly negotiate Egypt's accession to the Warsaw Pact on limited terms in return for military support.

# SECTION 'D'

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