TEXT OF RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND APPROVED BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON NOVEMBER 4TH, 1956

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members;

Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, and that the general principle of these rights and freedoms is affirmed for all peoples in the Charter of the United Nations;

Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedoms and independence;

Deploiring the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights;

Noting, moreover, the declaration by the Soviet Government of October 30, 1946, of its avowed policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states;

Noting the communication of November 1, 1956, of the Government of Hungary to the Secretary General regarding demands made by that Government to the Government of the USSR for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting further the communication of November 2, 1956, from the Government of Hungary to the Secretary General asking the Security Council to instruct the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to start the negotiations immediately on withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people;

Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of November 4, 1956:

1. Calls upon the Government of the USSR to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the people of Hungary, and from any forms of intervention, in particular armed intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary;

2. Calls upon the USSR to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;

3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to a Government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being;

4. Requests the Secretary General to investigate this situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe directly through representatives named by him the situation in Hungary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment and as soon as possible suggest methods to bring to an end the existing situation.
5. Calls upon the Government of Hungary and the Government of the USSR to permit observers designated by the Secretary General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings to the Secretary General;

6. Calls upon all members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary General and his representatives, in the execution of its functions;

7. Requests the Secretary General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies, and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

8. Requests all members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people.

(End Text)
The Soviet Union calls upon the United Nations resolutely to stop the armed aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt and actively to support the Arab peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

"As regards the Soviet Union, she is prepared, in accordance with a UN decision, to take a real part with her armed forces in the liquidation of this aggression.

"The course of Soviet Foreign Policy is in complete accord with the vital interests of the Soviet people and has the ardent sympathy of millions of ordinary people throughout the world. It is also shared by the Governments of many states of Europe and Asia, who are carrying on the struggle for peace throughout the world.

"Nevertheless, the enemies of Socialism, the enemies of the peaceful coexistence and friendship of the peoples, are continuing their actions to undermine the friendly relations of the peoples of the Soviet Union with the peoples of other countries, to wreck the lofty aims of peaceful coexistence on the basis of complete sovereignty and equality.

"The armed aggression of Britain, France and Israel against the independent State of Egypt, as well as the actions of the counter-revolutionary forces in Hungary aimed at the liquidation of the popular democratic régime and the restoration of Fascism in that country, are a confirmation to this.

"The patriots of Peoples Hungary, together with the Soviet Army units summoned to the aid of the revolutionary workers and Peasant Government, has resolutely put an end to reaction and Fascism in Hungary."
POLITICAL DIVISION
NATO

7th November, 1956

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS AS OF 2.30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th

MIDDLE EAST

There is a blackout of news. A French spokesman in Paris stated that so far as he knew, all fighting in Egypt had stopped, that Anglo-French forces had advanced at least as far as Ismailia and possibly beyond. In Cyprus, a British Army spokesman said that the situation was "very fluid". Cairo has broadcast news of the cease-fire but told the people of Port Said that if the British and French advanced one inch the people are free to shoot back and to start fighting again.

Mr. Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, stated in a speech that Israel would not allow any foreign force to enter territory occupied by Israeli forces. This applied to the Sinai Peninsula. As far as Israel was concerned the armistice agreement and the armistice line were dead. (Israel had previously announced that the islands seized by Israel in the Gulf of Akaba have "become part of Israel".)

Divers of the Royal Navy have begun work on clearing obstructions near the entrance to the Suez Canal. The desirability of this was referred to in the UK message to the UN on a cease-fire, the text of which has been distributed to the Council.

UNITED NATIONS

The Assembly is meeting this afternoon on the Middle East question and the Secretary General is expected to make a report. A resolution has been submitted by India and Pakistan supported by 17 Afro-Asian countries. This calls on Israel to observe the 1949 armistice and to withdraw her forces in line with it; it asks the British and French to withdraw their forces from Egypt and asks the Secretary General of the UN to report back on observance of this resolution in 24 hours.

10 countries have now offered to furnish forces for the Middle East police force of the UN.

India has made a conditional offer of forces.

MOSCOW

At the celebrations of the Revolution Anniversary, Marshal Zhukov made a speech, of which a partial text is distributed separately.

With the exception of Iceland and Denmark, none of the NATO countries were represented at the celebrations.

HUNGARY

There are confused reports but no very firm news whether the sporadic fighting continues. The Government-controlled radio cancelled the customary public holidays on the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.