

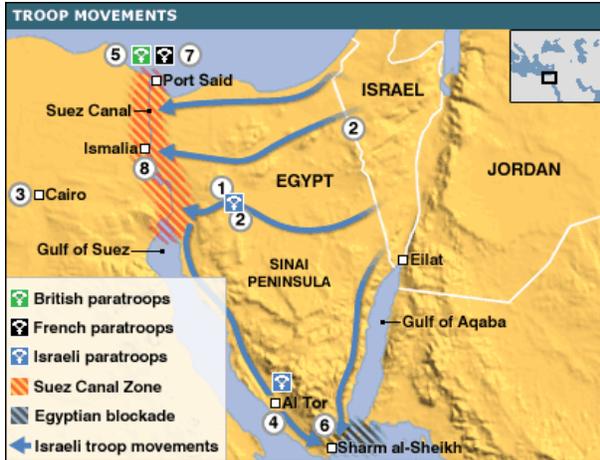
BCHMUN XXX



CRISIS:SUEZ CRISIS

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I. Message from the Chairs

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Model United Nations Crisis Committee on the Suez Crisis. This is a very interesting and complex issue that I cannot wait to have you discuss and try to resolve when we finally begin. I am so happy to finally be hosting an in person conference for the first time in 2 years. I am sure you guys are aswell, I look forward to getting back to what makes Model UN so fun for everyone, and I hope that this committee will be fun for everyone.

I began Model UN in 7th grade in BC Highs middle school program And now as a senior I am in my 6th year in the club. Currently I am a member of our clubs cabinet and an organizer for BCHMUN XXX. I love Model UN because I think it serves as a great way for people to develop speaking and diplomatic skills, being able to solve issues calmly is a much needed skill in today's society. I have attended many conferences in my time in the club and have had many experiences, my favorite was definitely traveling to Virginia to attend a college conference in November of 2019.

This is my second time chairing a committee in MUN, last year I chaired a security council committee on Taliban war crimes, and the year before I had served as a co-chair in BCMUN in the Security Council:Hong Kong committee. Some of my other school activities include tennis and cross country. Also, **if you wish to have your position paper considered for an award please email it to me** [@jj.meli22@students.bchigh.edu](mailto:jj.meli22@students.bchigh.edu) by the start of our committee.

Sincerely, Jake Meli

II. Background

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, after ten years of work financed by the French and Egyptian governments. In 1875, as a result of debt and financial crisis, Egypt was forced to sell its shares in the canal operating company to the British government. The Suez Canal e Served as major strategic location for the British Empire in the first and Second World War and became the most vital canal for oil transportation on the planet. After the end of WW2 Britain began a slow withdrawal from it's positions globally, but strengthened its positions in the Suez. In October 1951, the Egyptian government unilaterally abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the terms of which granted Britain a lease on the Suez base for 20 more years, but Britain refused to withdrawal. Further, President Nasser of Egypt who has been continually allying himself closer with the Soviet Bloc has been promising for radical change to the state of the Canal. This event coincided with the formation of the state of Israel and the ensuing Arab-Israeli

war. Israel's position with the west and the ongoing early phases of the Cold War turned this struggle over the canal into a defining moment for the era.

IV. Current Issue

On 26 July, in a speech in Alexandria, Nasser gave a riposte to Dulles. During his speech he deliberately pronounced the name of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the canal, a code-word for Egyptian forces to seize control of the canal and implement its nationalisation. The nationalisation surprised Britain and its Commonwealth, who's government responded in protest and international condemnation. Since the U.S. government did not support the British protests, the British government decided in favour of military intervention against Egypt to avoid the complete collapse of British prestige in the region. The French Prime Minister Guy Mollet, outraged by Nasser's move, determined that Nasser would not get his way. Planning for an operation between Britain, France, and Israel began, as all three nations had interest in the region. This committee takes place beginning on November 8th, 1957. At this point Franco-British troops have already launched operation Musketeer, securing the canal and nearby ports in paratroopers with low casualties. Israel has also made an offensive into the Sinai with little resistance, with their advance continuing by the day. It will be up to this committee to agree on a solution to bring peace to the region and prevent further escalation.

V. Positions

Delegate Nations

Israel

United Kingdom

France

Egypt

United States

USSR

Canada

Australia

New Zealand

Pakistan

Czechoslovakia

Saudi Arabia

Jordan

Turkey

Iraq

Syria

Brazil

Peru

China

Algeria

Ideology

France, the United Kingdom, and a Israel will approach this committee wanting a restoration of the previous system of canal ownership and a possible gains for Israel in the Sinai. They will have the support of commonwealth nations.

Egypt will look to keep control of the canal and for punishment against the coalition against them, they will likely have the support of the Arab states in the matter.

The United States and the Soviet Union will overall likely want to demonstrate their new positions as the prémiennos superpowers in global affairs while also trying to achieve their own agendas.

Overall, nonaligned nations will look to just try to peacefully resolve the crisis and try to prevent any further bloodshed while also ensuring their economies aren't effected by a war over the canal.