not much could be gained from prolonged discussion at that stage and that if there were no objections he would close the meeting, leaving the matter on the agenda in case further discussion should prove necessary. There was no objection.

**COMPLAINT BY PORTUGAL (GOA)**

**INITIAL PROCEEDINGS**

By letter\(^{454}\) dated 18 December 1961, the permanent representative of Portugal informed the President of the Security Council that the Government of India had followed up its build-up of armed forces and provocation—some of which had been mentioned in his letters to the President of the Council, dated 8, 14, and 16 December 1961—with a full-scale unprovoked armed attack on the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, comprising the Portuguese State of India. The aggression now committed was a flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of Portugal and of the Charter of the United Nations. Consequently, the Government of Portugal requested the President of the Council to convene the Security Council immediately to put an end to India’s act of aggression, to order an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal forthwith of all the invading Indian forces from the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. In the meantime and until the Security Council had taken the above-mentioned measures, Portugal had no alternative but to defend itself against aggression.

At the 987th meeting on 18 December 1961, the Security Council decided by 7 votes in favour to 2 against, with 2 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda.\(^{455}\)

The Security Council considered the question at its 987th and 988th meetings on 18 December 1961. The representatives of Portugal and India were invited to take part in the discussion.\(^{456}\)

**Decisions of 18 December 1961 (988th meeting):**

(i) Rejection of the joint draft resolution submitted by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic;
(ii) Rejection of the joint draft resolution submitted by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

At the 988th meeting on 18 December 1961, the representative of the United States introduced a joint draft resolution\(^{457}\), co-sponsored by France, Turkey and the United Kingdom, whereby the Security Council would: (1) call for an immediate cessation of hostilities; (2) call upon the Government of India to withdraw its forces immediately to positions prevailing before 17 December 1961; (3) urge the parties to work out a permanent solution of their differences by peaceful means in accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter; and (4) request the Secretary-General to provide such assistance as might be appropriate.

At the same meeting, the representative of Ceylon introduced a joint draft resolution\(^{458}\), co-sponsored by Liberia and the United Arab Republic, according to which the Security Council would: (1) decide to reject the Portuguese complaint of aggression against India; and (2) call upon Portugal to terminate hostile actions and to co-operate with India in the liquidation of her possessions in India.

At the same meeting, the joint draft resolution submitted by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic was rejected; there were 4 votes in favour and 7 against.\(^{459}\)

The joint draft resolution submitted by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States failed of adoption. There were 7 votes in favour and 4 against (one of the negative votes being that of a permanent member).\(^{460}\)

The question remained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

**THE INDIA–PAKISTAN QUESTION**

**Decision of 1 February 1962 (990th meeting): Statement by the President**

By letter\(^{461}\) dated 11 January 1962, the representative of Pakistan requested a meeting of the Security