

Union abstained, which regretted the delay in fully implementing an effective cease-fire and in withdrawing armed personnel, and called upon both sides to instruct their armed personnel to co-operate with the United Nations. The resolution also demanded the prompt and unconditional execution of the proposal for a meeting of Indian and Pakistani representatives with a representative of the Secretary-General, and urged that the plan for withdrawals should contain a time-limit for implementation. This was a reference to an earlier proposal of the Secretary-General which both sides had accepted in principle but which was not implemented because India was unable to accept the representative then designated by the Secretary-General. However, following the Council's resolution of November 5, the Secretary-General reported on November 25 that, after helpful discussions with both parties, he had selected Brigadier-General Julio Marambio of Chile to meet with representatives of India and Pakistan. General Marambio proceeded to the subcontinent for talks on withdrawals and was pursuing his efforts to find a basis for agreement on this question as the year ended.

In December, the Secretary-General reported that, while some degree of quiet had been established along the cease-fire line, incidents continued and tension between the parties persisted at numerous points. After being informed by India and Pakistan that they would like the United Nations Observer Mission to continue, the Secretary-General extended the life of UNIPOM for a further three months from December 22 under the provisions of a General Assembly resolution which allows him to expend up to \$2 million annually for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The continuance of the expanded UNMOGIP was financed by normal budgetary arrangements in the revised estimates of the United Nations for the financial years 1965 and 1966.

Portuguese Territories in Africa

In November, at the request of the African states, the Security Council considered the question of the situation in Portuguese territories in Africa. African representatives told the Council that the reforms which Portugal claimed to have introduced in its territories had not met the basic aspirations of the African population. They also described the situation in the territories as a threat to international peace and security and asserted that it was aggravated by the supply of weapons and other military materials by NATO countries to Portugal.

In reply, the Portuguese representative said that, while educational facilities in these territories might not be sufficient or perfect, they were better