

with 2 abstentions (Liberia, United Arab Republic). During the course of its three meetings on December 18, the Council heard statements by Dr. Vasco Viera Garin of Portugal, Mr. C. S. Jha for India, and members of the Council.

Shortly after midnight, December 19, the Council failed to adopt two draft resolutions. The first draft resolution, sponsored by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic, would have rejected the Portuguese complaint, called on Portugal to cease hostile activities and expressed the view that Portugal's claim to the enclaves in India constituted a threat to peace and to the unity of India. It was defeated by a vote of 4 in favour (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic) to 7 against (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States). The second draft resolution presented by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States would have called for the withdrawal of Indian forces and urged India and Portugal to negotiate their differences in accordance with the principles of the Charter. The vote was 7 in favour (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States) to 4 against (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic). The negative vote of the U.S.S.R. defeated the draft resolution. Mr. Adlai Stevenson (United States) declared after the voting that the Security Council's failure to act on Goa was "the first act in a drama" which could end with the death of the United Nations. He recalled the fate of the League of Nations when it failed to resist aggression.

In his statement of December 18, 1961, Prime Minister Diefenbaker expressed Canada's grave disappointment and anxiety that there had been a resort to force over Goa. At the same time he declared his belief that this was a situation in which "the United Nations could and should play a helpful role".

Korea

During the fifteenth session, the debate on the annual Korean item did not take place until the resumed session (March-April 1961) and discussion did not advance beyond the procedural stage. A draft resolution similar in terms to previous resolutions was submitted on April 10, 1961, but was not debated. On April 21 the First Committee decided to adjourn consideration of the Korean item until the sixteenth session.

The main issue dealt with was the procedural one of which Korean representatives should be invited to attend debates. A resolution was adopted inviting representatives of both South and North Korea to attend the debate, without right of vote, with the proviso for North Korea that it should "first unequivocally accept the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question". This resolution was adopted by the First Committee by a vote of 59 in