

upon all states to respect Kuwait's independence) was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. and U.A.R. resolution (which called for immediate withdrawal of British forces from Kuwait) failed to secure sufficient support for its adoption.

Subsequently, the Arab League accepted Kuwait's application for membership to the League despite opposition from Iraq. The League also decided that a military force composed of troops from its members should replace the British troops in Kuwait.

Kuwait was again discussed in the Security Council on November 30 when the U.A.R. introduced a resolution recommending the admission of Kuwait to the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. vetoed the resolution on the grounds that Iraq's claim to Kuwait was valid and that Kuwait was completely dependent on Britain as witnessed by the predominance of British and U.S. oil monopolies in the territory. Because of the Soviet veto, the question of Kuwait's admission to the United Nations was not brought before the General Assembly.

Goa

Early in December 1961 tension increased sharply along the borders of Goa, Damao and Diu, the enclaves which made up Portuguese India. India accused Portugal of provoking unrest in border areas, conducting a military buildup, instituting repressive measures against people of Indian origin and refusing all offers to negotiate a settlement of differences. For her part, Portugal made a declaration of peaceful intentions, denied India's charges and claimed India was threatening the sovereign rights of Portugal under the United Nations Charter.

The President of the Security Council received letters from the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, on December 8 and 11 and from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13. Acting Secretary-General U Thant on December 14 appealed urgently to the Portuguese and Indian Prime Ministers to ensure that the increasingly serious situation did not deteriorate further and threaten peace. Replying on December 16, Prime Minister Nehru stated that "the only solution conforming to the principles and purposes of the Charter, resolutions of the United Nations and the irreversible course of history is for Portugal to leave its colonies in India. . .". India, he added "cannot tolerate this state of affairs indefinitely". On December 17, Indian military forces entered the three Portuguese enclaves.

The Security Council met on December 18 to consider Portugal's request that Indian "aggression" be stopped, a cease fire ordered and the invading forces of the Indian Union withdrawn from Goa, Damao and Diu. The Soviet Union, finding the Portuguese request objectionable, opposed adoption of the agenda but was defeated in this move by a vote of 7 to 2 (Ceylon, U.S.S.R.)