

efforts towards achieving the purpose of the above-mentioned resolution of the Assembly.

No discussion of this item took place during the first part of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, which recessed on 18 February 1965. In the special circumstances pre-

vailing during the first part of the session, the Assembly's President noted on 18 February 1965, that, with regard to certain agenda items proposed by Member States, the sponsors might wish to propose them for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session, if the nineteenth session was unable to consider them.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—19TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1330.

A/5765. Letter of 30 October 1964 from El Salvador,

Nicaragua and Philippines proposing item entitled: "Question of Tibet" for inclusion in agenda.  
A/5884. Note by President of General Assembly on status of agenda of 19th session.

#### COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO GOA

In an official note, dated 22 September 1964, transmitted to the President of the Security Council, Portugal drew attention to reports in the world press of the deplorable situation of Goa under Indian military occupation and the growing difficulties of its inhabitants. Living conditions in the territory had seriously deteriorated, the note stated, and new explosions during the night of 19-20 June 1964 indicated that the people were in a state of revolt and carrying out acts of protest. The note charged that Indian representatives had intensified the religious persecution of Catholics and other Christians, introduced racial segregation and castes, suppressed all civic liberties, stifled the expression of any purely Goan sentiments, paralyzed trade and generally plunged Goa into misery and thrust upon it the feudal and reactionary régime of the Union of India. In flagrant breach of the written agreements signed by India, the Indian occupying authorities had also begun to persecute Portuguese citizens and violate their freedom of movement. Portugal

was registering its protest before world public opinion and calling on the Brazilian Government to present its protest at New Delhi and request that these measures be countermanded. In view of the reign of terror in Goa, Portugal was transmitting its note to the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In a letter of reply to the President of the Security Council, dated 12 October 1964, India stated that the charges made in the Portuguese letter were too ridiculous to merit comment. The world would judge Portugal, the letter said, not by its simulated sympathy for the African-Asian peoples but by its savage repression of the people of Angola, Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies, and by the persistent and wilful violation by Portugal of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and specific United Nations resolutions on the right of colonial peoples to freedom and self-determination.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/6007. Letter of 22 September 1964 from Portugal.

S/6009. Letter of 12 October 1964 from India.

### CHAPTER IX

#### THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The situation in Cyprus and the establishment and presence of the United Nations Force on the island were among the major events with

which the United Nations was concerned in 1964.

A relative calm prevailed in Cyprus after