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REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S NOTE VERBALE
OF 18 DECEMBER 1970 TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 290 (1970)

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. In his note of 23 April 1971 (S/10180), the Secretary-General reproduced the substantive parts of replies received as of that date to his note verbale of 18 December 1970, transmitting the text of Security Council resolution 290 (1970) to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. It will be recalled that resolution 290 (1970) was adopted by the Security Council at its 1563rd meeting on 8 December 1970, in connexion with the item entitled "Complaint by Guinea".
2. As of 10 September 1971, the Secretary-General has received eight additional replies to his note verbale of 18 December 1970, the substantive parts of which are reproduced hereafter.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

/Original: English/
3 September 1971

The relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with other States are based on the respect of their sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany is particularly anxious to co-operate with the countries of the third world and to assist them in their economic development. It thereby wishes to contribute towards their economic progress and to strengthen their political independence.

In November 1958, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was among the first to recognize the Republic of Guinea, whose independence had been proclaimed on 2 October of that year. In July 1959, the Embassy of the Federal Republic in Conakry was opened. On the basis of an agreement concerning economic and technical co-operation concluded as early as March of that year, harmonious and fruitful relations developed between the two countries.

On 29 January 1971, diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Guinea were broken off. The German nationals, most of whom had been working in Guinea within the framework of development aid, were ordered to leave the country, severe accusations being levelled against them. Two Germans were imprisoned, one of whom perished in a Guinean goal under circumstances unclarified. The other, Herr Adolf Marx, is still being detained. Without any regular trial, he was given a life sentence of hard labour. To this very day he has been refused any of the consular protection provided for in the Vienna Convention of 24 April 1963 concerning consular relations.

The Federal Government states in this connexion:

The accusations levelled against the Federal Republic of Germany and against German nationals to the effect that they had been a party to the invasion of Guinea of 22 November 1970 are entirely unfounded. The detailed report of December 1970 on the enquiry conducted by the special commission of the United Nations Security Council makes no mention whatsoever of the alleged participation of the Federal Republic of Germany in that invasion.

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More recently, the Guinean Government has added new charges to the old ones, accusing the Federal Republic of being a party to alleged plans for a second invasion of Guinea and of making available agents to this end. The Federal Government strongly rejects these charges as utterly untenable. It welcomes the decision of the Security Council to send a delegation to Guinea to examine whether, and if so, from what quarters an attack on Guinea is being prepared.

The Federal Government hopes that the entirely untenable and partly fantastic accusations Guinea has levelled in this connexion against the Federal Government in past months will now cease once and for all.

The Federal Government which has always considered the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States as one of the pillars of its foreign policy, emphatically condemns any interference by individual German nationals with the internal affairs of other States. This applies in particular to participation of Germans in armed conflicts in other countries.

In this connexion the Federal Government points out again that under paragraph 1 of article 26 of the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany it is unconstitutional for Germans to commit acts, both at home and abroad, tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and that paragraph (h) of article 109 of the penal code makes the recruitment of German nationals for foreign military service a punishable offence.

The Federal Republic of Germany has invariably respected and supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Guinea, and will continue to do so. In early December 1970, the Federal Government, in a statement addressed to the Organisation for African Unity and to the Guinean Government and referring to the invasion of Guinea, explicitly condemned any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

The Federal Government, in order to help decontaminate the atmosphere, is prepared to receive and examine any material on the purported participation of German nationals in actions allegedly being planned against the Republic of Guinea. Such material could be transmitted to the Federal Government by the Government of the Republic of Guinea either directly or via the United Nations.

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It is the determined policy of the Federal Republic of Germany not to send weapons into areas of tension and to prevent any such arms deliveries. Therefore, the Federal Republic has at all times taken particular pains to ensure that defence matériel delivered to Portugal strictly within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation remains exclusively in the area of the Alliance.

The German Government has repeatedly and emphatically advocated the right of peoples to self-determination and condemned any attack on the integrity and sovereignty of States. It will continue to work for general recognition of those principles within the framework of the established norms of international law and to the best of its ability.

FINLAND

/Original: English/
27 April 1971

The view of the Finnish Government with regard to Portugal's policies in Africa has been expressed in the statements made by the Permanent Representative of Finland in the Security Council during the Council's deliberations of this matter in 1969 and 1970. In the General Assembly, it was expressed, inter alia, in a statement on the matter made by the Permanent Representative of Sweden on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden on 14 December 1970.

With reference to operative paragraph 6 of the resolution in question, concerning military assistance to Portugal, the Permanent Mission of Finland wishes to reaffirm that the Government of Finland has not authorized exports of arms or military equipment of any kind to Portugal in the past and has no intention of doing so in the future.

GREECE

/Original: French/
18 May 1971

Greece has always opposed any threats or use of force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State and has consistently supported the action taken by the United Nations to safeguard the inalienable rights of the peoples of the African countries with which it maintains close and friendly relations.

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The Greek Government wishes it to be known that the arms export regulations in force in Greece are consistent with the resolutions of the Security Council.

INDIA

/Original: English/
7 May 1971

Indian moral and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea was through a message of full sympathy and support from the President of India to the President of Guinea, Indian participation in the informal Afro-Asian Working Group which assisted in the preparation of the draft on the basis of which the resolution under reference was adopted, and through the supply of medicines to the Government of Guinea for the victims of the Portuguese attack.

India has no relations with and provides no assistance to Portugal. On the contrary India has fully supported all action taken by the United Nations against that country's violation of the Charter in the Territories which continue to be under its domination.

NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/
14 June 1971

The Permanent Representative has been instructed to confirm to the Secretary-General that New Zealand provides no military or material assistance to the Government of Portugal, nor does it collaborate with the armed forces of the Government of Portugal.

NORWAY

/Original: English/
23 April 1971

The opinion of the Government of Norway in this matter was expressed in a statement that the Permanent Representative of Sweden made on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden before the General Assembly on 14 December 1970 during the debate concerning the territories under Portuguese administration.

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The statement contained the following passages:

"We stand firmly behind the resolution of the Security Council and join our voices to that of the Council in its strong condemnation of the Portuguese Government and its solemn warning to that Government. We therefore welcome the decision of the Council to remain actively seized of the matter. This latest action of the Portuguese Government illustrates only too clearly the grave dangers inherent in the course it is presently following. It is high time for the Portuguese Government to do some rethinking and to realize that a colonial policy which leads to conflict and tension with independent sovereign states is tantamount to courting disaster. Our previous appeals to the Portuguese Government to change its present course have assumed an increased urgency on account of recent events."

With reference to operative paragraph 6 of resolution 290 (1970), the Permanent Mission of Norway wishes to confirm that, according to a policy of long standing, arms and military equipment are not exported from Norway to Portugal.

The Permanent Mission of Norway wishes further to confirm that the Government of Norway will continue to work for a solution of the problem presented by the Portuguese colonial policy in Africa on the basis of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/
29 July 1971

The Ukrainian SSR has repeatedly declared its unfailing support for the struggle waged by the peoples of Africa against the aggression and crimes of the colonialists.

At the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR decisively condemned the act of aggression of the Portuguese colonialists against the Republic of Guinea, as well as other criminal acts of the colonialists and their supporters. Our delegation stated that Portugal would never have dared to take such a provocative step if it had not had the support of the forces of imperialism, which arm it in the struggle against the national liberation movement. The Portuguese mercenaries who encroached on the sovereignty of the Republic of Guinea used weapons from the NATO arsenal.

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The Ukrainian SSR considers it essential that all States should strictly carry out the decisions of the United Nations aimed at the quickest possible elimination of colonialist and racist régimes and the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Taking this position of principle, the Ukrainian SSR is fully implementing the measures to be undertaken by States in accordance with Security Council resolution 290 (1970) and also supports Security Council resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971, which condemns the Portuguese acts of aggression against Senegal and demands that the Government of Portugal should stop immediately any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory, and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Senegal.

The repeated violations by the Portuguese colonialists of the sovereignty of independent African States show that, so long as even one colonialist régime continues to exist on the African continent and until all the troops and military bases of the colonialists have been withdrawn from this region, the peaceful and independent development of African States will be in jeopardy. The Ukrainian SSR decisively condemns the acts of aggression by the Portuguese colonialists against the Republic of Guinea, Senegal and other African States and affirms its solidarity with the just struggle of the African peoples for freedom and progress and for the complete elimination of the criminal system of colonialist and racist oppression.

YUGOSLAVIA

/Original: English/
24 May 1971

The people and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia most energetically condemned the aggression by foreign forces against the sovereign, independent and non-aligned Republic of Guinea and extended full support to the people of Guinea in the defence of the freedom and achievements of their revolution.

In statements given at the time of the invasion, the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, the Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of

Yugoslavia, and the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, expressed full solidarity with the people of Guinea and their struggle for safeguarding the independence.

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemned the armed invasion of Guinea - which was aimed at preventing the people of Guinea from deciding independently the course of their internal, social and economic development - as a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the fundamental norms of international conduct.

The armed attack and invasion of Guinea, inspired by the Portuguese colonialists, serve as an additional proof of the danger which the remnants of colonialism constitute for the independent development of Africa. The attempts of the colonial and racist régimes to use force and to resort to armed interventions for the purpose of preserving their strongholds in Africa, are transforming this continent into a crisis area and, in turn, seriously threatening the peace in the world.

This makes imperative the need for undertaking resolute international action aimed at the total liquidation of colonialism and racism on the African continent, and for accentuating the struggle against all forces which through the policy of force are undermining independence in the hope of retaining the inequitable relations and, thereby, preventing the emancipation of the people.

In the struggle for full emancipation and final liberation of the peoples of Africa, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as in the past, will continue to extend support and assistance to all the liberation and progressive forces in Africa. In consistence with such a policy and in pursuance of Security Council resolution 290 (1970), the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia gave material assistance to the Republic of Guinea in medical supplies, food, clothing and foot-wear, it likewise provided medical treatment in Yugoslavia for a number of casualties, the victims of the aggression.

Immediately after the armed attack some Yugoslav enterprises, in addition to this assistance, also shipped food and medical supplies to the families of the victims of the foreign armed intervention in Guinea.

With a view to alleviating the consequences of the criminal attack by foreign forces against the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Guinea, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to extend, within the limits of its possibilities, its assistance to the Government of the Republic of Guinea.
