

detonator, two bricks of TNT, each weighing 200 grams, and a 23-metre length of fuse.

The bricks of TNT were linked to one another in a series in such a way that the altimeter would close the electrical circuit at a prearranged height, and the electrical circuit would set off the electrical detonator, which was inserted in the brick. That brick when detonated, would set off the ordinary detonator which was attached to it, and that, again, would ignite the length of fuse, and the ignited length of fuse would set off the second brick.

It should be noted that the whole chain of explosions was intended to take place simultaneously by reason of the high detonation-wave of the length of fuse.

The suitcase consigned from London contained the following: a sabotage device, placed among the personal belongings packed in the suitcase, consisting of three sabotage-bricks (ROX), each weighing 3 kilograms, an electrical detonator, and an electrical delaying device operated by a 9-volt battery.

The bricks were linked one to the other with an electrical detonator, inserted in each one. The operating device was constructed in this manner: the elec-

trical delaying device was designed, after a prearranged time, to set off the electrical detonator, and that would directly set off the explosives. ROX is explosive material of radiating force, equal, approximately, to a speed of detonation of 9,000 metres a second; that speed is almost one and a half as great again as the speed of detonation of ordinary TNT.

The Government of Israel has reason to believe that further acts of sabotage and of systematic aerial piracy, which have almost led to a total disruption of civil aviation in the recent past, and cost many innocent lives, are contemplated.

In making its notification, the Government of Israel urges the Organization to take whatever further steps it may deem necessary to prevent the recrudescence of acts of violence against international civil aviation that jeopardize the safety of persons and property, gravely affect the operation of the international air services, and that undermine public confidence in the safety of civil aviation.

(Signed) David EPHRAI  
Representative of Israel to the  
International Civil Aviation  
Organization

DOCUMENT S/10364

289088

Letter dated 7 October 1971 from the representatives of Algeria, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]  
[8 October 1971]

On behalf of our respective Governments we have the honour to support the request for the urgent convening of the Security Council made by the Republic of Zambia in its letter dated 6 October 1971 [S/10352], following a series of serious incidents and violations of its sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity by the forces of the fascist Government of South Africa, culminating in the latest incident of 5 October 1971.

This latest armed incursion by the South African military authorities not only constitutes a serious threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia but is also a threat to the peace and security of the region.

It confirms the contention of independent African States that no distinction can be made between arms purportedly restricted to internal repression and others meant for offensive purposes.

It is also pertinent to note that this aggression resulted from incidents which took place in the area bordering Zambia and the international territory of Namibia where South Africa illegally maintains its military and police forces to thwart the legitimate struggle of the Namibians for their independence. This aggression therefore underlines the fact that South Africa's continued presence in Namibia is a threat to international peace and security; and that it is incumbent on the Security Council, more than ever before, to take immediate steps to end this illegal occupation

of Namibia and the consequent violation of the territorial integrity of a Member State of the United Nations.

We believe that it is essential for the Security Council to deal decisively with this problem to avert a further deterioration of the matter.

We request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the Security Council.

Signed by the representatives of the following States  
Members of the United Nations:

Algeria	Guinea	Republic of
Barbados	Guyana	the Congo
Botswana	India	Rwanda
Burundi	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Cameroon	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Kenya	Somalia
Chad	Liberia	Sudan
Congo	Libyan Arab	Syrian Arab
(Democratic Republic of)	Republic	Republic
Dahomey	Madagascar	Togo
Egypt	Malaysia	Trinidad and
Ethiopia	Mali	Tobago
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritania	Tunisia
Gabon	Mauritius	Uganda
Gambia	Morocco	United Republic
Ghana	Niger	of Tanzania
	Nigeria	Upper Volta
	Pakistan	Yugoslavia
	People's	Zambia