

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/10971  
19 July 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1973 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's attention the attached schedule of frontier acts of aggression committed by minority régimes in southern Africa against my country, Zambia, during the period 9 January-14 June 1973.

The state of tension in our part of the world is becoming ever more generalized and intensified in character as a result of greater cohesion among the white minority régimes and their wanton use of the most abominable and ruthless tactics. The attached list bears irrefutable testimony to these characteristics, the existence of which has already been confirmed by the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973).

I should be grateful if this letter and its attachment could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. J. F. LUSAKA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Zambia  
to the United Nations

Schedule of border incidents from 9 January-14 June 1973

- On 9 January 1973, just before the closure of the border, the rebel Rhodesian forces crossed the border at Kazungula in the western province of Zambia. They fired shots to scare away peaceful villagers, hence compelling them to run into hiding. Left alone, the rebel forces planted land mines before retreating to the British colony.
2. On the same date, 9 January, rebel Rhodesian forces crossed the border at Chirundu in the southern province of Zambia and, as at Kazungula, planted land mines before retreating to the British colony.
  3. On 11 January, the land mines that the rebel forces had planted at Kazungula on 9 January exploded, killing one man and critically injuring a woman.
  4. On the same date, 11 January, land mines planted by the rebel forces at Chirundu exploded, killing a 14-year-old girl.
  5. On 12 January, a Zambian army patrol team went to the scene of the death of the girl at Chirundu. One soldier was killed and four others were seriously injured, again as a result of the explosion of land mines planted by enemy Rhodesian forces.
  6. On 13 January, enemy forces crossed the border at Chirundu and opened fire on innocent Zambian villagers on the border in order to scare them away so that the rebel forces could plant land mines. Before they could do that, a Zambian army patrol team returned fire compelling the rebel forces to retreat.
  7. On 18 January, enemy Rhodesian forces fired shots and flares into Zambia's territorial waters on the Zambezi River and took fish away from defenceless fishermen by force.
  8. On 19 January, the enemy forces again attempted to cross into Zambia in order to lay more land mines. However, a Zambian patrol team scared them away by firing shots into the air.
  9. On 26 January, three Zambian civilians were killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of land mines planted by enemy forces on Zambia's border with the rebel colony.
  10. On 25 February, a vehicle was blown up by a land-mine explosion in the Chirundu area in southern Zambia, killing two civilians and injuring two others who later died in hospital. The land mine had been planted by enemy Rhodesian forces.
  11. On 2 March, one man was injured as a result of the explosion of a land mine planted by Rhodesian soldiers in the Chirundu area, southern Zambia.
  12. On the same date, 2 March, three Zambian government vehicles, including two military vehicles, were blown up by a land-mine explosion in the same area. There were no casualties.

13. On 28 March, enemy South African soldiers stationed in the Caprivi Strip fired shots across the border at Katimamulilo in southern Zambia. They also fired a volley of light parachutes, which fell some 20 yards from a house at Katimamulilo. No casualties were reported.
14. On 3 April, South African forces again shot at Katimamulilo customs officers' houses and the Katimamulilo Upper Primary School. There were no casualties.
15. On 4 April, an enemy Rhodesian boat carrying six white soldiers violated Zambian waters at Mpuka-Feira on the border with the rebel colony.
16. On 7 April, Rhodesian soldiers fired at the Zambian immigration post at Kazungula. There were no casualties.
17. On 11 April, a Portuguese Beaver plane with soldiers aboard violated Zambian air space at Mpuka-Feira on the Zambia-Rhodesia border.
18. On 12 April, armed Angolan soldiers entered Zambia at Kafweko on the Zambia-Angola border. Immediately upon entry, they went to Kabangu and Mbwechi villages in the Mwinilunga District, north-western Zambia, and kidnapped 13 Zambian nationals and 22 Angolan nationals. The victims are still missing.
19. On 20 May, a vehicle carrying 30 passengers was blown up by a land mine which had been planted by Angolan soldiers along the Sinjembela/Kaunga Mashii road in the Senanga District (western Zambia), killing 2 persons, critically injuring 7 and slightly injuring 13 others.
20. On the same date, 20 May, a Zambian government vehicle carrying six tsetse-control employees was blown up in the same area by a land mine planted by Angolan soldiers. Three men were killed and three others critically injured.
21. On 21 May, a Rhodesian helicopter violated Zambian air space at Malilonsolo Game Camp. The soldiers aboard the aircraft fired shots at the camp, but there were no casualties and no damage to property.
22. On 23 May, South African jet fighter planes fired shots at the Zambia Police Mobile Unit Camp at Mwandi in the Sesheke District near the Caprivi Strip. There were no casualties.
23. On 24 May, South African aircraft attacked a ZECCO (construction) camp in the same area. No damage was caused, although three grenades were dropped on the camp.
24. On 29 May, Rhodesian soldiers fired shots at the Chirundu Police Station (western Zambia) but did not cause any damage to property or loss of human life.
25. On 3 June, three live land mines planted by South African soldiers were detected some 5 miles from Imusho Village in the Sesheke District near the border with Angola.

26. On 6 June, another live land mine planted by South African soldiers at the Imusho/Sinjembela road junction in the same area was detected near Ngwezi Government School.
27. On the same date, 6 June, in the same area, South African soldiers were seen crossing Kwando River into Zambia on an apparent mission to plant more land mines.
28. On 11 June, a South African helicopter violated Zambian air space and landed in the bush near the Sinjembela/Sioma road in the same area. A Zambian police vehicle drove to the scene, but the enemy helicopter immediately took off. This violation was repeated the following day, although the helicopter did not land on that occasion.
29. On 12 June, a South African helicopter flew over a paramilitary camp at Sinjembela in the same area and landed some three miles from the camp. As the Zambian paramilitary patrol team approached, the helicopter took off and landed some miles away.
30. On the same date, 12 June, two live land mines were detected on the Sioma road in the same Zambia/Angola border area. They had been planted by South African soldiers.
31. On 14 June, a vehicle carrying two Zambian police officers was blown up by land mines planted by South African soldiers. One officer was killed instantly, and the other officer died the following day.

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