

Issue Date: **February 03, 1973**

African Affairs: Four Dead in Rhodesia, Zambia; Other Developments

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Black guerrillas operating inside Rhodesia near the Mozambique border, where previous attacks had taken place, killed a farmer's wife and wounded her husband January 24. Three more Zambians were killed January 26 when land mines exploded inside that country near the border with Namibia (South-West Africa). [See 1973 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Blacks Face Penalties; Other Developments](#); 1973 [African Affairs: Zambia to Reroute Copper; Other Developments](#)]

The latest guerrilla attack, which occurred 10 miles northeast of Centenary, took the life of Ida Kleynhans, whose husband Christopher was reported to have had a leg amputated. The London Times January 27 said more than 100 white farmers had asked the government to take "immediate action" against a local mission run by German Jesuit priests after the reported discovery nearby of a guerrilla base camp.

Rhodesian security forces announced January 24 that three South African policemen had been slightly injured in the recent explosion of a land mine at an undesignated place. (General Gideon Joubert, South African commissioner of police, said January 28 that six of his men had been wounded during the previous 48 hours when guerrillas attacked a police post. The London Times January 29 located the incident in the Caprivi Strip area of Namibia, citing Joubert's reference to South African territory near the Zambezi river.)

The explosions in Zambia January 26 took place near Kazungula on the Namibia border, killing three persons and injuring eight others, including Brian Reed, a British engineer. Andre Kapuma, a Rhodesian citizen, was charged in a Lusaka court January 20 with helping Rhodesian soldiers plant the land mines which exploded at Chirundu earlier in the month. Kapuma at first pleaded guilty but later changed his plea. [See 1973 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Blacks Face Penalties; Other Developments](#)]

Five Zambians were charged in Lusaka January 26 with plotting to overthrow the government. They included William Chipanga, former mayor of Livingstone (Maramba), and an unidentified member of Parliament who had sat with an opposition party until such organizations were banned recently. The five were said to have received funds from South African authorities to have 34 Zambians trained as guerrillas in Namibia. News accounts did not say whether this was the same group of persons accused of treason the previous week by President Kenneth Kaunda. [See 1973 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Blacks Face Penalties; Other Developments](#)]

In related developments, two Roman Catholic priests in Mozambique were given suspended jail sentences January 27 and fined \$50 for anti-government activities. The Reverend Joaquim Sampaio was said to have charged atrocities by Portuguese troops against guerrillas in Mozambique, and the Reverend Fernando Mendes was convicted of advocating the territory's independence from Portugal. Both had been arrested in January 1972 for refusing to allow the Portuguese flag to be carried into their Lourenco Marques church. [See 1973 [African Affairs: Zambia to Reroute Copper; Other Developments](#); 1971 [African Affairs: Mozambique Expels Priests](#)]

Radio Uganda January 29 said President Idi Amin had placed the country's armed forces on alert to defend Zambia against an attack from Rhodesia.

Zambia Asks U.N. Censure

Zambia requested the U.N. Security Council January 29 to condemn Rhodesia for "grave acts of aggression" and for threats that could lead to a "Vietnam situation" in southern Africa.

Paul Lusaka, the Zambian delegate, repeated his country's charge that South Africa had dispatched 4,000 troops to help the Rhodesian government, saying the "real reason" for the move was to "stem nationalist feeling, which is sweeping through all of southern Africa." [See 1973 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Blacks Face Penalties; Other Developments](#)]

In a January 28 interview in Salisbury, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith dismissed as "a blatant lie" charges that his troops had crossed the Zambian border in an effort to deal with guerrillas. Smith called the accusations "something they have sucked out of the end of their thumbs" which was "in keeping with the behavior we have grown to expect from these people."

Smith defended his failure to inform South Africa and Portugal before closing the Zambian border. To have done so, he said, would have been a "diplomatic blunder" making it hard for South Africa to avoid the charge of having initiated the closure and creating a precedent obliging South Africa and Portugal to consult with Rhodesia on future decisions.

Christopher H. Phillips, a U.S. representative, criticized Rhodesia's closure of its border with Zambia in a Security Council speech January 31. Phillips also declared the U.S. believed economic sanctions against Rhodesia "should be maintained and tightened." [See 1972 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Sanctions Eased; Other Developments](#)]

Tanzania to Take Copper

Tanzanian Transport Minister Job Lusinde said January 23 that Zambian copper would be taken to Dar es Salaam and the sea on the partly-finished Tan-Zam railway, being built with Chinese help. [See 1973 [African Affairs: Rhodesian Blacks Face Penalties; Other Developments](#); 1973 [China: Chinese Expel 3 Zambians](#)]

He said Zambian trucks would bring the metal into southern Tanzania to a railhead at Makambako, just north of Njornbe, where freight cars would take the copper over the 470-mile completed stretch of the line to Dar es Salaam.

Lusinde also revealed that some 70,000 tons of imports destined for Zambia would be brought in monthly through Dar es Salaam and that Tanzania's own imports were being diverted north to Tanga and the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The London Times said the first ships carrying Zambian cargo diverted from Rhodesia had arrived in Dar es Salaam January 23.

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