can National Union (KANU), by a special delegates conference. The leader of KANU also serves as president of the nation.

KANU's special ballot is scheduled for October 6, but the outcome now seems certain.

Interim president Moi, who has served 12 years as vice president and 21 years in parliament, is expected to be more accessible than Kenyatta and will certainly have a closer relationship with parliament. After guiding government business through that body for so many years, he knows the personalities and capabilities of every member.

The 54-year-old Moi, from a small ethnic group, the Kalenjin, has pledged to continue all the major policies begun by President Kenyatta, who died last month. Moi has seen success so far in rallying key segments of the population behind him, but he inherits along with the presidency a bevy of serious social and economic problems left unsolved by the Kenyatta regime.

MOZAMBIQUE *continued from page 6*

sure of that border, and the termination of a special agreement with South Africa under which part of Mozambican miners' wages was remitted to Mozambique in gold calculated at the fixed price. Mozambique had been able to resell the gold at open market prices some five times higher, and the loss of this income is telling.

Other factors include unusually high flooding on the Zambezi river, the lack of adequate transport networks to get distant crops to market, the continuing shortage of technicians and capable managers, and mistakes made by inexperienced personnel.

The FRELIMO central committee reiterated that its priorities include the promotion of agriculture as the base of the economy, the establishment of communal villages as a key strategy for rural development, and the improvement of marketing networks with safeguards against sabotage.

Joaquim de Carvalho, former Minister of Agriculture, was expelled from the central committee in August because of his refusal to promote the development of communal villages. The resolution dealing with his case specified that he lacked confidence that the people would participate in the development process and that he continued with elitist attitudes and styles of action which he had learned in his youth. It further criticized his "vain, undisciplined, individualistic" lifestyle and labeled his treatment of women as "decadent" and inappropriate for a central committee member.

The Carvalho expulsion was one of five disciplinary actions taken. At self-critique sessions, the work and life-style of each comittee member were examined with the standard that each should be "most responsible, . . . the living example of the Party's values, . . . incorruptible."

Politics and ideological debate set the framework for all policy discussions at the meeting. Other issues debated included the need to have a total break with Western cultural models, the role of the private and state sectors in distribution, Mozambique's role in international politics, rational distribution of housing, and the need for salary structures to conform to the nation's political priorities.

ZAMBIA *continued from page 4*

The UNIP convention adopted "KK—No Change" as its slogan this year, but some changes might be in order if the electorate is to be satisfied. Given the slow pace of copper exports through Tanzania, soaring inflation, a recent corruption scandal and two new wildcat strikes, plus the growing possibility of attacks by Rhodesia's security forces, Kaunda's administration could stand some tightening up in the eyes of many Zambians.

Perhaps most serious of the domestic problems is the current strike by some 8300 railway workers, who are pressing for higher wages. Union officials initially denied that walkout was related to the upcoming elections or anything political, but rank and file employees have angrily stormed out of meetings when union officials and government representatives have implored them to return to their posts for the sake of the country.

The government's attention is now divided between economic troubles such as these and the military problem of defending the southern border against Rhodesian raids. Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has pledged to avenge the lives of the 48 civilians killed in the downing of an Air Rhodesia plane two weeks ago. ZAPU, the guerrilla organization which claimed responsibility, has its rear bases in Zambia, and government officials expect the reprisal to come soon.

ETHIOPIA *continued from page 2*

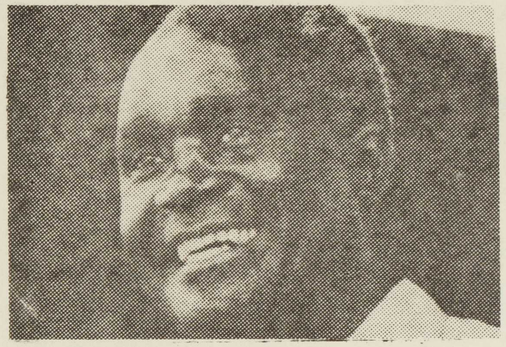
given the go-ahead for a full military involvement on the part of its forces in Eritrea, preferring a negotiated settlement to a continuation of the war.

The Soviets, too, are hesitant to see Ethiopia bogged down in the Eritrean campaign, especially since Iraq and other Moscow allies in the mid-east have backed the Eritrean movement in the interests of Arab solidarity. Both Cuba and the Soviet Union are said to be dismayed at Ethiopia's recent rejection of an EPLF offer of peace negotiations.

SOUTH AFRICA *continued from page 2*

the face of black demands and international criticism.

One group of Afrikaans business and academic leaders opened discussions on this topic last month with a selection of politically-active blacks. The participants include the head of the powerful secret Afrikaans society known as the Broederbond, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Rand Afrikaans University.



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. */Africa*

Another participant in those sessions, Soweto physician Ntatho Motlana, has now been banned for one month. The action, a kind of house arrest, prohibits him from attending gatherings of more than one other person.

His banning came just hours before an address he was scheduled to make at a Johannesburg university, but there are indications it was aimed primarily at postponing further black/white dialogue sessions until the National Party completes its current round of provincial congresses.

At those meetings, many delegates have been critical of recent changes in the country, which include integration of a limited number of theaters and beaches. This apparent backlash has strengthened the hand of hard-liners in the party leadership.

During the Crossroads incident, which the police termed "a crime-preventive raid," three people were reported killed. Two died from police bullets, while the third—a baby cradled on its mother's back—fell off and was trampled by the crowd fleeing the police assault.

Several hundred squatters and a small group of white supporters were arrested as the police checked the passes of the African residents, most of whom are in the area without government permission.