which was controlled by Renamo. She described a grim life of forced labor and insufficient food, saying she would be whipped if Renamo members thought she had not carried enough water or firewood.

"They took all our clothes so we only wore sacks. When we grew food, they took it all so we had none," she said. Her husband was taken to fight with Renamo and her 14-year-old daughter was taken "to be a girlfriend," she said sadly. "We could not continue there so we ran away into the bush," she said.

Hers is just one of the thousands of such stories of Mozambicans uprooted by the bitter war. According to UN figures, there are 1.1 million such displaced Mozambicans, refugees in their own country. Another 700,000 Mozambicans have taken refuge in neighboring countries. Tiny Malawi has nearly 500,000, with Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland, and South Africa sharing the rest.

Alfondega is living in a camp of about 4,500 people who have all fled from her rural Cheringoma district. Many of the refugees arrived naked and suffering from severe malnutrition. They have been clothed in donations from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Western Europe, and North America, resulting in an incongruous mix of frilly party dresses, somber woolen winter coats, and flamboyant disco shirts.

Alfondega's children play with sticks with a group of other youngsters, some of whom show signs of malnutrition. "All these people have histories," said Cheringoma district administrator Everisto Tomo, who also fled the area to the new camp. "The government has provided us with emergency food and now with seeds. Each family has a *machamba* (a small garden plot). This year we are building a school for 300 children and we hope to eventually get a health clinic," said the enthusiastic Tomo.

The sandy soil at Dondo is not very good for the maize, cassava, and beans that families grow. But Alfondega said she is happy to be able to till the land in peace. The people of her camp have organized their own militia to guard against any rebel attacks. Within a radius of 20 miles, there are several such camps of displaced people. Each camp is attempting to become self-sufficient, but it is easy to see the vast amounts of government and international assistance needed to keep these displaced people from the brink of famine.

Deeper into central Mozambique is Maromeu, on the banks of the Zambezi River. Maromeu's huge 18,000-hectare sugar plantation and refinery used to produce nearly half of Mozambique's total sugar output until it was sabotaged by Renamo in January 1986. The fields were systematically burned and it will take three years of cultivation to return them to cane production. The large turbines at the refining factory were blown up.

Renamo targets such large-scale economic projects for sabotage. The giant Cahora Bassa dam and hydroelectric plant is operating at less than one percent of its capacity because Renamo has blown up some 500 power pylons. The Moatize coal mining complex used to produce all the coal Mozambique needed as well providing significant exports. Renamo sabotage has essentially closed down the mine, which employed a workforce of 2,500.

Renamo has also methodically destroyed Mozambique's social infrastructure. According to Prakash Ratilal, coordinator of Mozambique National Energy Committee, 1,800 schools have been destroyed by Renamo and hundreds of teachers killed, causing more than 300,000 children to do without school. Similarly, 720 health centers

Alexander Joe

Mozambicans in Quelimane line up to purchase newly available clothes: "The Program for Economic Rehabilitation completely overhauled the country's price, wage, tax, and credit system"

"While the IMF economic restructuring program has breathed new life into Mozambican cities, the ongoing war makes it questionable whether this economic success can be maintained."