hoped that these incentives will put more agricultural produce on the local market—the longer term solution to the food shortages.

Further south, tens of thousands have also fled from Changara district to Zimbabwe. "It was the period between December and February that was most difficult," the district administrator recalled. "Those fleeing would take their goats, and sell them for maize in Zimbabwe."

"Now," he reported, "many are returning. Seventeen thousand have already returned to the Changara District."

The 55-mile (90 km) stretch between Tete and Changara is barren. Many villages appear to be semi-abandoned. The 13 river beds crossed by the main highway are dry.

Bacassa, a village about 30 kilometers from

Mozambique's state marketing agency, Agricom, is encouraging a barter system that allows agricultural products to be traded for consumer goods like these bicycles. */Sam Barnes*

Tete, was attacked by the MNR in April. The burned huts have not been rebuilt.

But food has begun to arrive. The government has organized warehouses in the district capital and set up six distribution centers throughout the district. Some 44 pounds (20 kilos) of corn is being distributed to each family each week.

But much more must arrive if the population is to avert another crisis while they wait for the hoped-for rains in November. "This depends on transport," said the district administrator. "If we get the fuel, we can get the food out of the warehouses and to the villages." ■

ZIMBABWE *continued from page 4*

babwe to escape hunger and obtain medical care. "We knew of the hospital at Marymount before we left home."

The staff at Marymount, with the aid of nongovernmental organizations, have worked hard to meet these needs. According to one staff worker in charge of feeding the refugees, the people are in far better shape now than when they arrived in January.

"In the beginning they would fight for food," the worker said. But now they wait in three orderly lines—one each for men, women and children—for their three daily meals. A previously unthinkable sight is the amount of food left over after each meal, he added. "Six months ago, nothing was left."

Education has also become a priority for the Marymount refugees. Venanchio, who was a teacher in Tete, is giving the children mathematics and literacy classes. He plans to begin adult literacy classes soon. His "classroom" is an open-air space near the mission buildings.

Venanchio recalled the journey from Tete to Marymount. "It was tough walking because we had to carry children and the water. We had nothing to eat for eight days."

"We would begin our journey each day when the sun came up and continue until late in the evening. We ate only leaves we found on trees on the way."

Venanchio explained that most of the Mozambicans at Marymount have relatives in other camps in Zimbabwe's northeastern districts. Many Mozambicans still travel all the way from Tete to Zimbabwe for food, he said.

"Things are better in Zimbabwe," said Bendito, another Mozambican who came from Tete with his two wives and children. The family has settled in a camp of about 200 other refugees in Mukosa, 18 miles from Marymount.

Bendito said that most of the Mozambicans trekked to Zimbabwe because they knew food was available.

"We sent people before coming to find out what the situation was like in Zimbabwe," he said. "When the scouts returned with the news that there was food, most people began their journey to Zimbabwe."

The refugees at Mukosa have begun collecting materials for the construction of houses. Some have also sought work on nearby commercial farms.

"Our one big problem is that we are used to working very hard," Bendito said. "Here we just sit, and the bodies get weak. Mentally it is very tough not to work and just sit all day."

Although the problem of hunger seems to have eased at both Mukosa and Marymount camps, medical staff in the areas say they still have to fight disease and protein deficiency in the refugees. Marymount Mission's hospital staff fear a measles outbreak or another epidemic among the refugees. So they are planning to set up an educational program to promote immunization and disease prevention through improved hygiene and nutrition. Recently, six children died from measles at Mukosa.

Estimates of people who have fled Mozambique to Zimbabwe vary. At the end of February, Zimbabwe officials put the number at around 30,000, while church sources quoted a figure of over 50,000. Sources in Mozambique, however, say about 100,000 have left the Tete province alone (see accompanying story).

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees allocated an initial $1 million to assist up to 60,000 refugees and has given a total of $3.4 million this year.

Other organizations involved in helping the refugees include the World Food Program, the Red Cross, the British High Commission, the World Council of Churches, the Zimbabwe Christian Council, Oxfam, and Christian Care.

Local people have also come to the refugees' aid, remembering the assistance Mozambicans rendered to Zimbabwean nationalists during a protracted liberation war that led to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. Industrial workers have donated clothing, food and other essential items.

At Marymount and Mukosa, the most encouraging and most visible sign of human improvement among the refugees is the hustle and bustle of children at play.

"When these children arrived in the camps they were so listless and ill," recalled a mission youth worker at Mukosa. "Now, after the children have eaten, they are jumping about and making mischief everywhere," she said.

Many Mozambican refugees seem satisfied with the present arrangements. But most remain anxious about what lies ahead. "We can't think about the future," said Bendito. "We have to survive from day to day." ■

BOURKINA FASSO

'LAND OF UPRIGHT PEOPLE'

ABIDJAN [AN] In a weekend-long celebration, Upper Volta became *Bourkina Fasso* amid festivities marking the anniversary of the Aug. 4, 1983 revolution in which Capt. Thomas Sankara came to power.

The name Bourkina Fasso is a combination of two of the country's major languages—More and Dioula—and has been widely translated as "Land of Upright People."

A new national anthem based on a folksong in Fulah, a third language, has been broadcast regularly on the national radio. Also introduced was a new flag with two horizontal strips of green and red with a five-pointed star.

The changes were explained as signifying a clean break with the past and an end to the neocolonialist politics that the country had known since its "nominal independence" from France 24 years ago. The new name has been already in use unofficially at the national offices of the party and revolutionary defense committees.

Ghana's head of state, Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings, was the de-facto guest of honor at the celebrations for what the National Council for the Revolution (CNR) government is calling its first year of independence. Sankara has repeatedly praised the Rawlings government for its help in his return to power and for the political solidarity that it has exhibited since. Ghanaian soldiers took part in some of the weekend military parades in the capital, Ouagadougou.

Other events included musical performances, dances, and political speeches, as well as the announced amnesty of selected politicians from pre-