IN MEMORIAM

EDUARDO CHIVAMBO MONDLANE

1920 - 1969

PRESIDENT, MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT
PRESIDENTE, FRENTE DE LIBERTACAO DE MOCAMBIQUE
RAISI, FRELIMO
ORDER OF SERVICES

at Azania Front Lutheran Church and Kinondoni Cemetery
Dar es Salaam, Thursday 6th February, 1969

2.45 p.m. State Procession from State House to Azania Front Lutheran Church

AT THE CHURCH

3.30 p.m.
Organ Prelude
Opening sentences and Prayer of Invocation

Old Testament lesson: Psalm 23 (read in Swahili)
Prayer (Swahili)
Epistle: Romans 8 (selected verses) (read in Portuguese)
Prayer (Portuguese)
Gospel (selected words of Jesus from John’s gospel)
Meditation
Closing Prayers
The Lord’s Prayer (each worshipper who cares to join using the language most natural to him)
Benediction
Organ Postlude
Procession from Azania Front Lutheran Church to Kinondoni Cemetery

AT THE CEMETERY

Remarks—on behalf of FRELIMO
Remarks—on behalf of the OAU and the Liberation Movements
Service of Committal
Military Salute
The filling of the grave and the placing of floral tributes
MONDLANE - BRINGER OF UNITY

The assassination in Dar es Salaam on Monday of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, 48-year-old President of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, has shocked people throughout the world. In this article DAVID MARTIN who had known him for five years traces his history and achievements and says he should be remembered alongside men like American Civil Rights Leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, as a martyr in the fight for human rights.

But his mother decided he should be educated and so in 1931 he entered a Government school, at Maputo, and two years later transferred to a mission school nearer home. The Catholic Archbishop of Maputo was interested in the young boy and in 1935 arranged for him to go to a school in Lourenco Marques. Next came an opportunity in an agricultural school where he learnt dry land farming and English.

Then he won a scholarship to attend a secondary school in the Northern Transvaal and in 1946 secured Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg on another profe scholarship. But in the following year he caught diphtheria and when he got better he was arrested and interrogated by the Portuguese because of his efforts to organise a Mozambican student association.

The Portuguese believed that the charismatic spirit of black nationalism would be cured at a Portuguese university but quite the reverse proved to be the case.

Although under close surveillance with his room constantly searched, the embryonic spirit of black nationalism was kept alive. In Portugal a "provisional" government was formed and a number of intellectuals destined to become the foremost figures in the wars in Africa against Portugal, including Agostinho Neto who today is President of the Movimento Popular para a Libertacao de Angola (M.P.L.A.), Amilcar Cabral, who now leads Africa's most successful freedom fighter party, the Partido Africano da Independencia de Guinea e Cabo Verde (P.A.I.G.C.) and Marcelino dos Santos, today a member of Frelimo's central committee.

After a year at university in Lisbon he transferred to an American university and finally in 1953 obtained a B.A. from Oberlin College in Ohio. He later obtained a M.A. and a Ph.D. in sociology from Northwestern University and later spent a year at Harvard doing research in role conflict.

The next five years were spent at the United Nations as a research officer and he realised that violence was the only way to liberate Mozambique.

But one of the things he insisted on from the outside world must be unity among the Mozamambic Fronts. In 1961 there were three competitive liberation movements: the Mozambique African National Union (Mango) which was based on the black and was probably the most important, the Uniao Democratica Nacional de Moçambique (UDNM) and the Uniao Nacional Africana de Moçambique Independente (UNAMI).

Dr. Mondlane has been mainly associated with Udemo but in June 1956 he managed to arrange a meeting of the three movements in Dar es Salaam; that he spent too much time there but to my mind facile promises would have been far more harmful to Frelimo's cause.

In the four and a half years after the Mozambique war started, Dr. Mondlane spent a great deal of time visiting countries all over the world pleading the case for Frelimo, trying to persuade nations such as America, Britain and the United Nations to give more rather than moral and economic support.

The new party had a rigorous structure allowing a cohesive central unit to the party and this was what Dr. Mondlane achieved within Frelimo.

His criticism may have complained that he lived in Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam; that he spoke too much time overseas or at cocktail parties and the inescapable fact about the man is that he moulded the three squabbling liberation fronts into a single movement and that he succeeded in launching a liberation war in Mozambique which today occupies some 60,000 Portuguese troops.

Overseas he was Africa's best known freedom fighter at large and he had become a kind of unofficial ambassador for the whole of the cause in Southern Africa.

Clearly following his demand assassination suspicion must fall upon the main groups - the Portuguese police intelligence agency and dissident Mozambicans. Lisbon had a great deal to gain by his death and there are certainly some Mozambicans who would go to any lengths to wrest leadership of the liberation struggle from him.

Dr. Mondlane was in no doubt from the time he entered the liberation struggle that he was a marked man with his life constantly in danger. His wife, Janet, received a threats in Mozambique and President rarely if ever took any precautions to protect himself.

In the last seven years what Dr. Mondlane achieved was to mould a cohesive, focused force out of an ethnically, educationally and ideologically diverse group of ambitious men and to do in the context of the psychological depressions, suspicion and illusions that inevitably accompany the expiry of a way of life.

It was a formidable task but in a slow moving war of attrition, albeit with a certain struggle, an adequate structure and an effective morale, essentially a cohesive central unit was built, and to this end the liberation war in Mozambique today occupies some 60,000 Portuguese troops.
HONOURED GUESTS

President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere

First Vice-President Sheikh Abeid A. Karume

Second Vice-President Rashid M. Kawawa

Ministers and Government officials, United Republic of Tanzania

Officers of the Central Committee and of the Members of FRELIMO

Representatives of the Organization of African Unity and its Liberation Committee

Foreign Ministers and their Representatives of the 14 Nations associated with the East African Community

Representatives of the Liberation Movements of Angola, Bissau, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe

Representatives of the Churches of Tanzania and of the World Council of Churches

Friends and Admirers