

Remembering



AIM

Samora Machel

BY JOHN S. SAUL

Several hundred people gathered in Trinity/St. Paul's Church in Toronto on Friday, October 24, for a commemorative ceremony to mark the passing of Samora Machel, President of Mozambique. The Tanzanian High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Ferdinand Ruhinda, was a featured speaker and messages of condolence were presented by a wide range of Toronto-based groups. Samora Machel had touched the lives of many Torontonians,

and John Saul, York University Professor and member of the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC) was asked to speak on their behalf. This abbreviated version of his remarks also appeared in the Toronto weekly *NOW*.

We may never know the true circumstances surrounding the air crash which killed Mozambique's president, Samora Machel. Accidents do happen, after all. Yet the fact that so many observers could

immediately suspect the South Africans of having helped to engineer it is itself no accident. For such an act would be perfectly consistent with South Africa's brutal record of aggression, assassination and destabilization. Indeed, Samora Machel's own country has been one of the principle targets of such South African activities.

A man of astonishing energy and intelligence, Machel played the key role in spearheading Mozambique's

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10 year war against the armed might of Portuguese colonialism. Then, with independence in 1975, Machel and his Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) turned to the even more daunting task of launching a popularly-based development effort along socialist lines.

Under the best of circumstances this would have proven a difficult enough task, given the grim inheritance left to Mozambique by Portugal. But even more significant have been the attacks from outside, most importantly South African sponsorship of a counter-revolutionary movement which it has continued to supply and orchestrate right up to the present - and in spite of the peace treaty between the two countries signed at Nkomati in 1984.

Machel and his colleagues did make errors of their own. But they also demonstrated a marked capacity, over the years, for reflection and self-criticism, an ability to rethink many of their premises. Unfortunately, South Africa's unrelenting economic and military assault has allowed Mozambicans little room to learn from errors made and to launch fresh policies.

Of course, such has been Frelimo's continuing legitimacy and Samora Machel's own popularity that the South Africans have never tried very hard to present a real political alternative. Rather, theirs has been a scorched earth policy, one of destroying economic infrastructure and terrorizing villagers, one of creating chaos and check-mating progress. Not the least of Samora Machel's recent achievements was his capacity to fight on - with vigour, enthusiasm, even good humour - against the lengthening odds South Africa imposed upon his country.

I mourn Samora Machel as a friend of 20 years standing, and as a source of personal inspiration and political stimulus for myself and many others, in Mozambique and

abroad. Equally I mourn for his country, bereft now of his leadership and bereft, as well, of so much of the rich promise of its hard-earned liberation. I contrast the high hopes of Independence Day in 1975 with the grim reality I witnessed when I returned to Mozambique last year for the 10th anniversary of that independence.

And I echo the thought that Samora himself shared with me on that last occasion when we spoke together: as long as South Africa's apartheid state straddles the region, club in hand, the promise opened up by the ending of colonialism in Mozambique will never be fully realized. This is one more good reason why Canadians must support whatever needs to be done to bring down South Africa's cancerous system.

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Surely one of the most galling things about the general run of media coverage of Samora Machel's death this past week has been the sudden discovery by the media that he was not in fact the stereotypical tin-pot dictator of some "Soviet backed" "Marxist regime" in Darkest Africa they had often presented him as being. Rather, they now revealed, he was a man of intelligence, humour, energy, "charisma." Yet many of us knew this all along, had they but cared to ask.

I could recount many incidents which reflected Machel's deft sense of humour and his keen intelligence. ... But I can also speak at first hand of the remarkable energy of the man, of his charisma, of the power of his personality. In particular, I remember vividly a conversation in my garden in Dar es Salaam in 1972. A few weeks earlier he had arranged for me to accompany Frelimo guerillas on a visit to the liberated areas of Tete province and now had come to bid me and my family goodbye as we packed to leave Tanzania.

"You have now seen something of our struggle," he said. "But for

most Canadians their knowledge of it is at point zero. You must try to do something about that when you return home."

It was not an order exactly, yet I could literally feel his will galvanizing me into action, communicating to me personally the kind of drive and purpose I have seen him communicate to Mozambicans, singly and in large gatherings, both before and since that day. It was no accident that on my return to Canada I would soon find myself working with others to launch the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portugal's African Colonies, TCLPAC (later to become the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, TCLSAC).

I think it fair to say that TCLPAC was successful in realizing some of the goals Machel wished for us. Certainly, too, the power of his personality - though he never did visit Canada himself - has continued right up to the present to have an impact on Canadians who came in contact with him, either directly or indirectly. For his part, he never forgot the "Toronto front" of Frelimo's struggle, even inviting a TCLPAC delegation instead of the Canadian government (then tied to colonial Portugal through NATO) to represent "the Canadian people" at the independence celebrations in 1975. Small wonder that no one in TCLSAC finds it easy today to think of Samora Machel as being gone.

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I find this difficult myself. But then I find it doubly difficult to conceive of yet another death dogging the heels of the Mozambican revolution. Over the years so many have died unnecessarily, victims of the madness which is white minority rule and racial capitalism in southern Africa. I think of such Mozambicans, but I also think of specific individuals whom I knew well.

I think of my friend, Eduardo Mondlane, Frelimo's first president,

killed by a book bomb during my years in Tanzania. I think of my friend and colleague at the University of Eduardo Mondlane, Ruth First, killed by a letter bomb in her room just down the hall from my own office in Maputo. I think of my dear, dear friend Aquino de Bragança, director of the Centre of African Studies in Maputo, deafened by the bomb that killed Ruth First, now dead himself in the recent crash. And, of course, I think of Samora himself.

Too many have died – though even one would have been too many. We cannot let this madness continue. It is true, of course, that we do not know for certain whether this time South Africa pulled the trigger. But then Machel would not have been in Zambia in the first place were it not to help rally the front-line states of southern Africa against South Africa's latest threats. In any case, so much Mozambican blood is visible on South Africa's hands that the point is almost academic.

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How, finally, to cope with this loss? As I asked myself that question this week I thought of Frelimo's own 1969 eulogy to an earlier fallen president, Eduardo Mondlane. Once again I found it moving and, as an example of how Mozambicans have sought themselves to deal with such setbacks, personally helpful. Since it seems almost eerily to speak of Samora Machel as well, I will repeat it here:

"Thus we commemorate his life and we mourn his death. We knew, as he knew, that this could happen, even if it seemed impossible that all that energy, all that strength and vitality could be crushed. How full of life was his body, how free and at ease his way of moving and doing things, how sure his voice.

"We mourn the death of these physical things which cannot survive as other aspects of him can. We mourn him as a man. And as a man, we know that he was not free of fault or error, or of shortcomings. The Revolution will build better men, but he worked to build the

Revolution. And he fought – as we continue to do – in this hope: that our descendants can be better men than we were ever given the chance to be. But they will carry with them the memory of our leader.

"By his death they will understand that for us the principle 'Independence or Death' was not devoid of meaning. But to it we add that it has been a physical death; it will be another step toward independence. We will make it so. We will be more determined, more stubborn and implacable than we ever were. ... Our enemies must not forget that the guerilla fighter returns to battle with increased rage when he sees a comrade fall."

Surely this is the spirit in which we must come to terms with the loss of Samora Machel. But is it the case that the Mozambican revolution – if it is allowed to survive – really will build a better person than Samora Machel? Perhaps, but it would not be easy to do, even in the best of times. Such was the strength of character of the man we mourn.

PEOPLE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE CRASH

Samora Moisés Machel – *President of The Republic & President of Frelimo*

Luis Maria de Alcântara Santos – *Minister of Transport & Communications*

José Carlos Lobo – *Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs*

Aquino de Bragança – *Director of the Centre of African Studies*

Fernando Honwana – *Special Assistant to the President*

Alberto Cangela de Mendonça – *Chief of Protocol*

Muradali Mamadahusen – *Private Secretary to the President*

João Tomás Navesse – *Deputy Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Ivete Amós – *Secretary to the President*

Oswaldo de Sousa – *English Interpreter to the President*

Bernardino Chiche – *French Interpreter to the President*

Gulamo Khan – *Press Attaché in the President's Office*

Daniel Maquinasse – *Official Photographer*

Parente Manjate – *Staff, President's Office*

Nacir Charamadane – *Staff, President's Office*

Adão Gore Nhoca – *Staff, President's Office*

Eduardo Viegas – *Staff, President's Office*

Albino Falteira – *Staff, President's Office*

Alberto Chauque – *Staff, President's Office*

José Quivanhane – *Staff, President's Office*

Azarias Inguana – *Photographer for the newspaper Noticias*

Fernando Nhaquila – *Flight Engineer*

Orlanda Garrine – *Flight Attendant*

Esmeralda Luisa – *Flight Attendant*

Sofia Arone – *Flight Attendant*

Ilda Carão – *Flight Attendant*

Henriques Bettencourt – *President's physician*

Ulisses La Rosa Mesa – *President's physician*

Iuri Novdran – *Captain of the aircraft*

Igor Kartamychev – *Copilot*

Oleg Kaudrainov – *Flight Engineer*

Anatoli Choulipov – *Flight Engineer*

Cox C. Sikumba – *Ambassador of Zambia in Mozambique*

Tokwalu Batale Okulakamo – *Ambassador of Zaire in Mozambique*