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MALAWI
- General

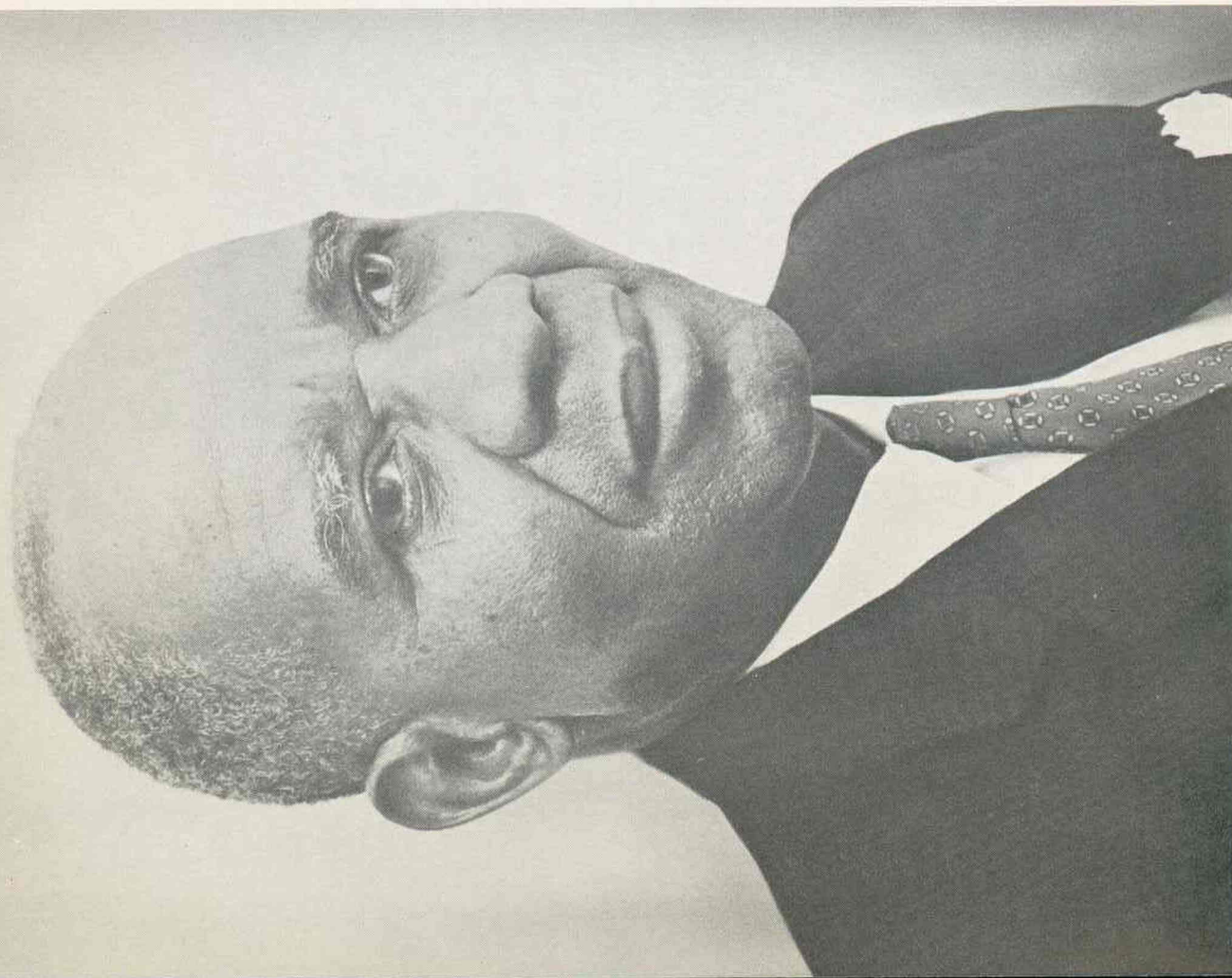
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REPUBLIC OF
MALAWI
July 4-7 1966
SOUVENIR PROGRAMME
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*His Excellency
the President
of Malawi
Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda*

Message from His Excellency



A GREAT MOMENT . . .

Joy will be felt by many men and women in this land that at last the nation of Malawi is now a Republic. This is our greatest moment in the history of the nation and today, the 6th of July, 1966, will long be remembered by all those taking part in our Celebrations.

During our rejoicing let us remember all those who made our Republic possible.

The people have taken the opportunity of exerting their right to choose their own form of democracy and the eyes of the world will be upon you to see how you exercise this right. I have frequently emphasised that our watchwords must be Unity/Discipline/Obedience. These watchwords must be the rallying call of the new Republic.

Enjoy yourselves during the days of the Celebrations and be ready to make the greatest exertions in the great tasks that lie ahead. Our task will not be easy.

H. KAMUZU BANDA
President of Malawi

MALAWI

Republican Celebrations
4th July to 7th July, 1966

MINISTERS

Finance



John Z. U. Tembo

Born 1932. Educated Blantyre Secondary School; Roma University, Basutoland, B.A., P.C.E. Taught at Dedza and Kongwe Secondary Schools. Elected to Legislative Council for Dedza in 1961. Parliamentary Secretary for Finance, 1962. Elected M.P. for Dedza North in 1964. Took over portfolio of Finance on Independence Day and added Trade and Industry, Development and Planning later the same year until 1965.

Transport and Communications



John D. Msonthi

Born 1928. Educated Zomba Secondary School; St. Xavier's College, Bombay. B.A. (Hons.), B.Ed. Taught at Zomba Secondary School. Detained during State of Emergency. Elected to Legislative Council for Nkhota-Kota 1961. Minister of Trade and Industry in 1962. Elected to Parliament for Ntchisi in 1964. He was Minister of Transport and Communications, and Education during 1964 and 1965.

Local Government



Richard B. Chidzanja

Born 1921. Educated at Ntchenje. Taught for one year then went to Southern Rhodesia. On return home, Member of Lilongwe Urban Committee, 1956. Arrested during Emergency. Chairman, Central Region M.C.P. since 1960. Elected to Legislative Council for Lilongwe South in 1961. Parliamentary Secretary for Trade and Industry, 1963. M.P. for Lilongwe Town in 1964. Minister of Local Government (formerly Home Affairs) since 1964.

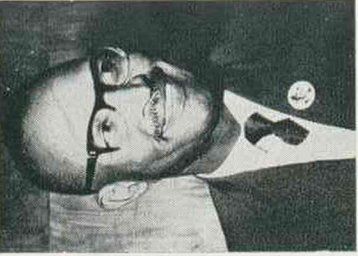
Natural Resources



Gomile W. Kumtumanji

Born 1923. Educated in Zomba. During World War II, he served in the K.A.R. in East Africa. After short Government service, he went to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Kumtumanji was detained during Emergency. Chairman, Southern Region M.C.P., Member for Zomba East in 1964. Parliamentary Secretary for Natural Resources, 1963. Minister of Health, 1964. Minister for Natural Resources since 1965.

Health



Qabaniso Y. Chibambo

Born 1917. Educated at Livingstonia; matriculated by correspondence course. In 1953, while in Government service he was arrested and sentenced to 15 months for Congress activities, then restricted to Nsanje (Port Herald). Detained on Emergency Day. Released as one of "camp finalists" in 1960. Chairman, Northern Region M.C.P. since 1960. Returned Member for Mzimba North in 1961 and again in 1964. Parliamentary Secretary for Works and Housing in 1963, Minister of Works, 1964-65.

Education



Alec M. Nyasulu

Born 1920. Mr. Nyasulu was educated in Mzimba then joined the Teachers' Training College at Livingstonia. He served in the K.A.R. in India and East Africa during World War II. Demobilised and joined Government as an inspector of schools. Returned member for Mzimba South in 1961 and in 1964. First African Speaker of National Assembly, August 1963. Minister of Natural Resources, 1964. Minister of Health, 1965.

State



**Albert A.
Muwalo**

Born 1927. Educated at Blantyre Secondary School. Began as teacher at Gowa Mission, then resigned to join the Medical Training School. Mr. Muwalo obtained a Certificate of Laboratory Technology in 1954 and was medical assistant for 13 years. He was detained during state of Emergency. Administrative Secretary of the M.C.P. since 1963. Returned Member for Ncheu South in 1964. Minister of Information from 1964 to 1965.

Community and Social Development



**Gwanda
Chakuamba**

Born 1935. Educated at Zomba Secondary School and Solusi Missionary College in Bulawayo where he matriculated. Back home, he was organising secretary for Nsanje (Port Herald) and Chikwawa branches of the Nyasaland African Congress. Arrested during Emergency. Elected to Legislative Council for Lower River in 1961 and returned for Nsanje North in 1964. Minister of Community and Social Development since 1964.

Labour



**Alfred B. J.
Chiwanda**

Born 1933, Mr. Chiwanda was educated at the Henry Henderson Institute in Blantyre and Malamulo Mission. He then took up a trades course and obtained a Certificate of Carpentry. Practised his trade at home and in Southern Rhodesia. Appointed to Blantyre District Council in 1962, becoming chairman in 1963. Returned as Member for Mwanza-Neno in 1964. Minister of Labour since 1964.

Development and Planning



**Aleke
Banda**

Born 1939. Educated United Missionary School and Inyati School, Rhodesia. At 15, Que Que branch secretary of N.A.C. Secretary, S.R. African Students' Union. Detained and deported home during Emergency there in 1959. Founder member and M.C.P.'s first Secretary General. Managing editor, *Malawi News*, 1959-66. Director General, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, 1964-66. Director, Reserve Bank of Malawi, 1965-66. M.C.P.'s Secretary General and Chairman, Malawi Young Pioneers. Appointed Minister of Development and Planning (Information, Works) 1966.

Trade and Industry



**Jermy T.
Kumbweza**

Born 1925. Educated at the William Murray Institute at Mkhoma. He worked in South Africa from 1948 to 1950. When he came home he read privately and qualified as an Accountant Book-keeper. He was accountant-manager of N.A.-R.T.A. in Central and Northern Provinces in 1960. Returned as Member for Lilongwe South in 1964. Parliamentary Secretary for Works in 1965. He is M.C.P.'s vice-treasurer of the Central Region.

3rd JULY, 1966

Sunday, 3rd July, will be observed throughout Malawi as a day of Preparation, when special services will be held in all churches.

MONDAY

4th JULY

CURTAIN RAISER FOOTBALL MATCH

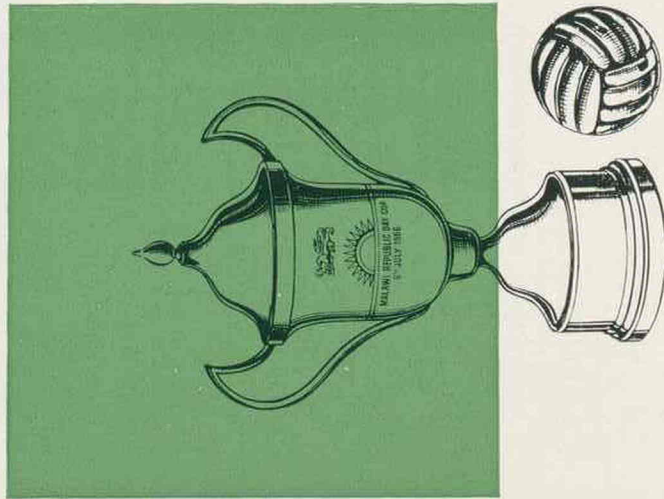
3.30 p.m.

Zomba Gymkhana Club

7.30 p.m.

PRESS RECEPTION

Shire Highlands Hotel



TUESDAY

10.00 a.m.

5th JULY

**OPENING OF THE
NKULA FALLS HYDRO-
ELECTRIC SCHEME**

Nkula Falls

The Scheme will be officially opened by the President Designate and H.E. The Governor-General will be present. There will be speeches by the President Designate, His Excellency The Governor-General, the Hon. J. Z. U. Tembo, M.P., and the Chairman of E.S.C.O.M.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Arrival and Departure

Chileka Airport

3.30 p.m.

CIVIC RECEPTION

Ryalls Hotel

7.30 p.m.

**EVE OF REPUBLIC
SERVICE**

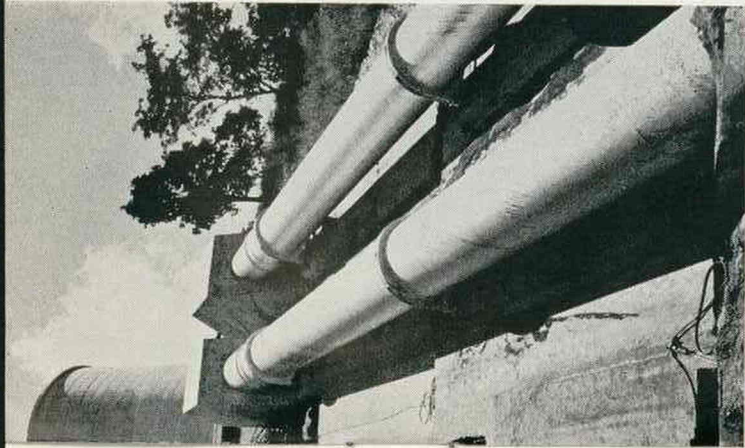
Kwacha National Culture Centre

11.00 p.m.

**FIREWORKS SALVO AND
21-GUN SALUTE**

*Hill adjacent to the Kwacha
National Culture Centre*

Midnight



WEDNESDAY 6th JULY

9.00 a.m.

OPENING OF THE MALAWI EXHIBITION by H.E. the President *at University of Malawi*



EVENTS AT THE CENTRAL STADIUM

10.00 a.m.

Traditional Dancing

12.30 p.m.

Arrival of the President Designate

Youth Rally

1.30 p.m.

Traditional Dancing continues

2.30 p.m.

Swearing-in Ceremony

3.00 p.m.

Presentation of Colours
to the 1st Battalion, Malawi Rifles (K.A.R.)

Speech by the President

International Football

Fireworks

Departure of the President

9.00 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT WILL BROADCAST
TO THE NATION

JULY (Public Holiday)

EXHIBITION
President
ity of Malawi

DIUM

9.00 p.m.

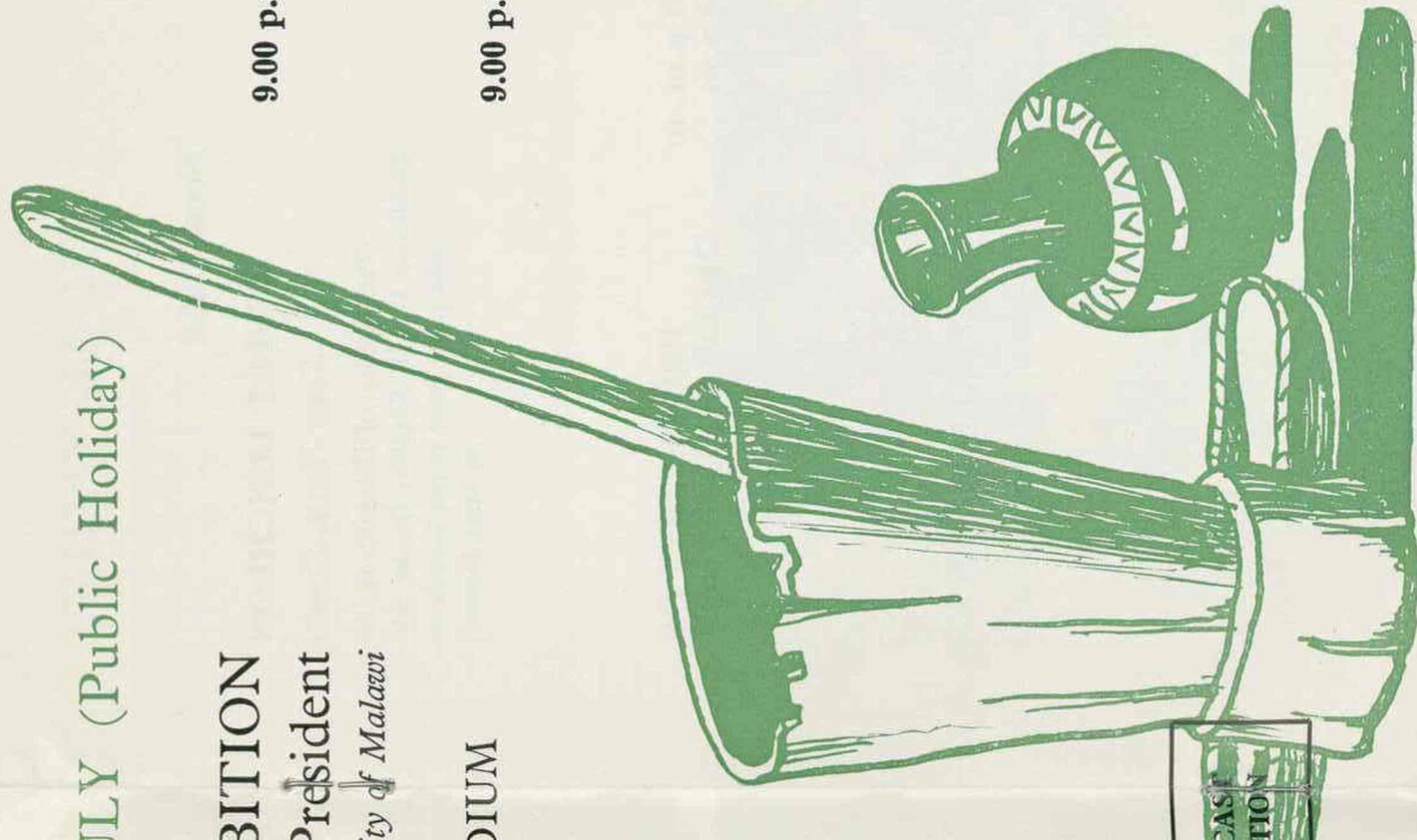
9.00 p.m.

STATE BANQUET

Ryalls Hotel

SUPPER DANCE

Flamingo Night Club



THURSDAY 7th JULY (Public Holiday)

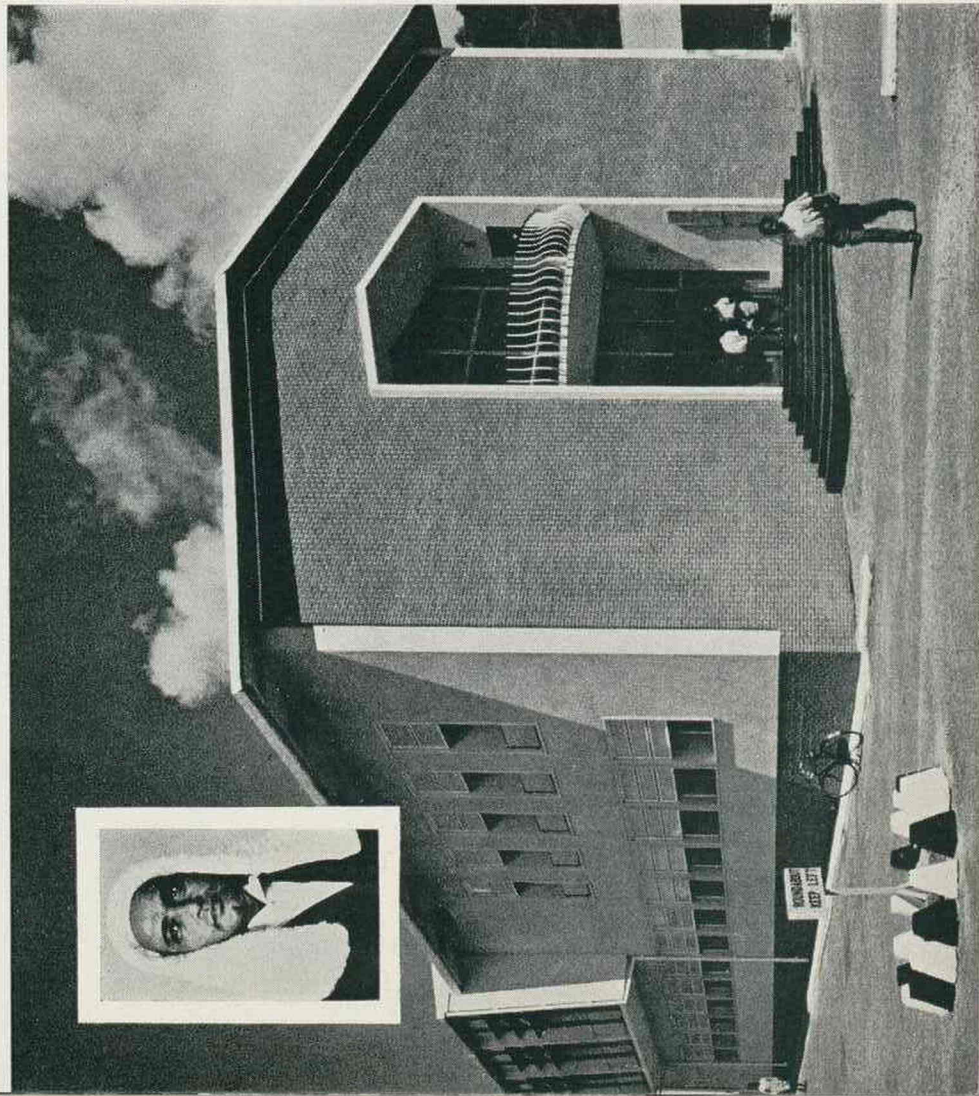
9.55 a.m.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament Building, Zomba

The presentation of the new Speakers
Chair by the United Kingdom Delegation
from the House of Commons will
open the Ceremony

Mr. Speaker. The Hon. I. K. Surtee, M.P.



Noon

BUFFET LUNCHEON

State House, Zomba

(Presentation of Delegates to His
Excellency Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, will
take place prior to the Luncheon
at State House.)

2.30 p.m. to
3.35 p.m.

PROCESSION OF DECORATED FLOATS

Main streets of Blantyre/Limbe

3.45 p.m.
and
5.25 p.m.

FOOTBALL FESTIVAL

Central Stadium Blantyre

9.00 p.m.

REPUBLIC BALL

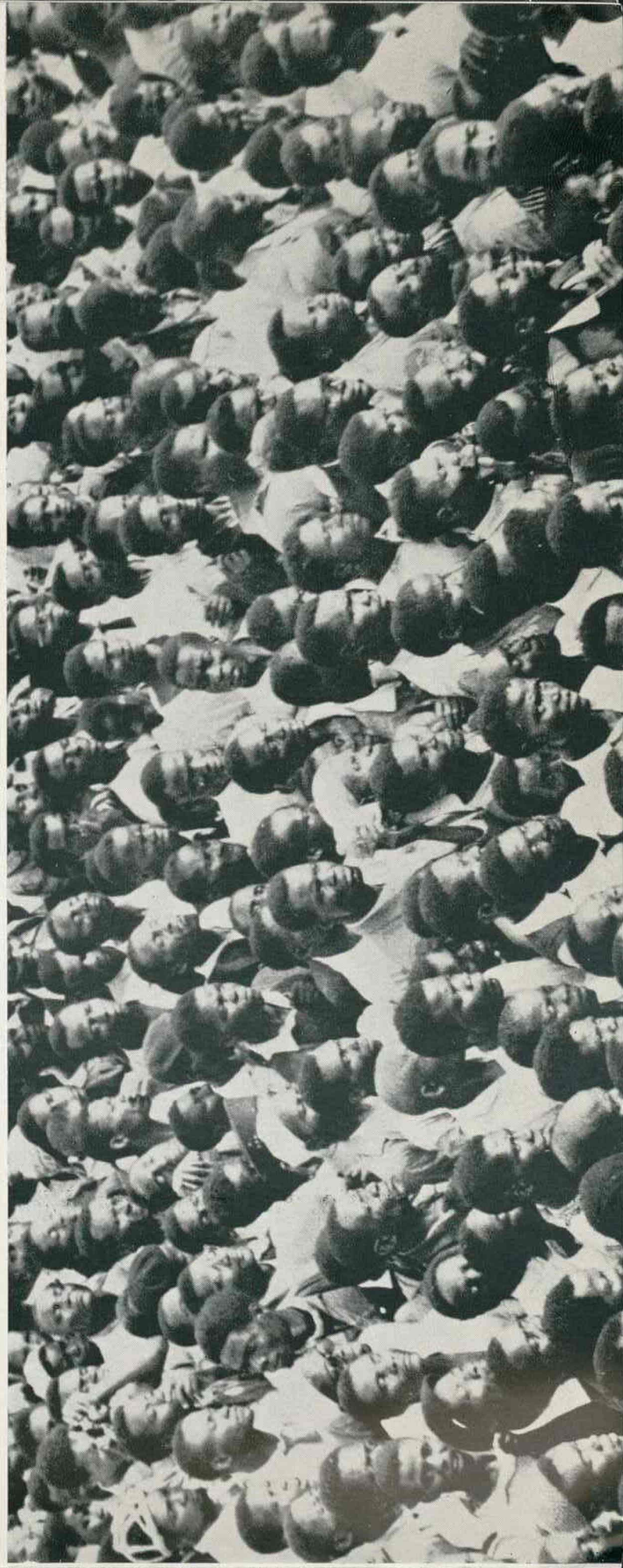
St. Andrew's High School

FRIDAY 8th JULY

9.00 a.m.

PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. H. KAMUZU BANDA,
PRESIDENT OF MALAWI

Conference Room, Ministry of Transport and Communications



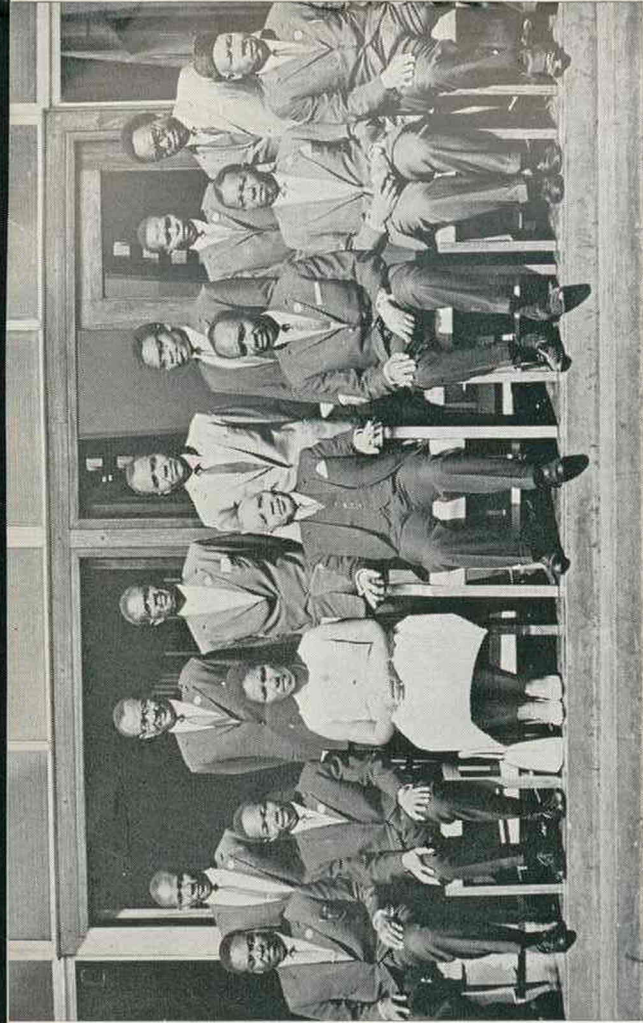
The Malawi Congress Party

● . . . safeguarding the hard won freedom and independence of the people of Malawi;

. . . giving assistance to and working in co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Malawi in the economic, social and other developments in the country;

. . . and working with other nationalist democratic movements in Africa with a view to promoting Pan-Africanism and to achieving African Unity.

—Aims of MCP



M.C.P.'s CENTRAL EXECUTIVE

Seated, left to right: Mr. R. B. Chidzanja, Mr. Aleke Banda, Mrs. J. M. Mlamba, The President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, Mr. A. A. Muwalo, Mr. S. B. Somanje, and Mr. L. W. Lubani. Standing, left to right: Mr. J. D. Msonthi, Mr. M. Q. Y. Chibambo, Mr. S. W. Kamwendo, Mr. A. M. Nyasulu, Mr. A. B. J. Chiwanda, Mr. J. Z. U. Tembo, and Mr. G. W. Kumtumanji.

A nation-wide Nyasaland African Congress (NAC) was founded only in 1943 and recognised by the then Protectorate Government in 1946.

But as long as 1896, when discontent against colonialism became evident, names like Elliot Kamwana, Charles Domingo and Nyambo became associated with nationalism.

The Reverend John Chilembwe was the first nationalist to express his hatred of colonialism in more positive form and the first revolt against the settlers was crushed in the Southern Province of Nyasaland in 1915. The seeds of nationalism were then sown but it was not until 1944 that the Nyasaland African Congress began to show its effectiveness.

Gathering more members through the years, with the imposition of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953, the NAC commenced a campaign of opposition to the government which culminated in the return of Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, who

was destined to become the first President of the Republic of Malawi.

In 1959, when the country was in a state of emergency and the NAC was banned, Dr. Banda was arrested with many Congress leaders and detained until 1960. During his imprisonment the NAC was reformed and renamed the Malawi Congress Party. As leader of the MCP delegation to the Federal Review Conference in 1961, Dr Banda declared that Nyasaland would secede from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the first ever elections held in the country in 1961, the MCP won an overwhelming victory and took the road to complete independence. To-day, eight years after Dr. Banda's return, the Party take on new responsibilities guiding the people of Malawi to a prosperous future as a Republic.

The watchwords—**Unity—Loyalty—Obedience—Discipline** will give the Malawi Congress Party its strength.

Biography of the President of Malawi

His Excellency Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda

The President of Malawi, His Excellency Dr. Kamuzu Banda, was born in the Kasungu District of Malawi in 1906. He was educated at the Church of Scotland Mission School, Kasungu, but was denied better education in his own country and so at the age of 13 he travelled over 1,000 miles to South Africa.

On his way he stopped at Hartley, near Salisbury, where he worked in an African Hospital as an orderly and was appalled by the conditions that he found there.

Later he continued his journey to South Africa where he worked for eight years as an interpreter in a compound on the Rand goldfields. He studied at night schools and read extensively in his spare time.

After working on the mines in Johannesburg, the President decided to travel to the United States and saved sufficient money from his wages for the fare.

In America he studied at the Wilberforce Academy, Ohio, took the Degree of Philosophy at the University of Chicago and, remembering his experience in Hartley, decided to study medicine.

He later qualified as a doctor at Meharry Medical College, in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1937.

He then travelled to Britain, took his L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. at Edinburgh and, whilst in that city, was also made an Elder of the Church of Scotland. During the war years of 1939-45, the President practised medicine in Liverpool and North Shields.

From 1945 to 1953 Dr. Banda practised in London where he met Jomo Kenyatta and other political leaders who were concerned with the struggle of Africans for self-determination. He corresponded with African leaders in Nyasaland and was the inspiration of the Nyasaland African Congress founded there. It was during this period that he was active in London in the fight against the imposition of Federation.

When the Federation was set up in 1953 the President left England for Ghana and set up a practice in Kumasi. In 1958 the

President returned to Nyasaland to take over the leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress and toured the whole country from Karonga to Nsanje demanding self-government and the end of Federation.

In March, 1959, following the declaration of a State of Emergency, he was arrested and detained with nearly 1,500 of his followers.

He was released on the 1st April, 1960, during the visit to Nyasaland of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, and he subsequently attended the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London in July and August of the same year as leader of the delegation of the Malawi Congress Party. He played the major and decisive role in the successful negotiation of an agreement for further constitutional advances in Nyasaland.

During the general election which followed, the Malawi Congress Party swept to power with an overwhelming victory; all the opponents of Dr. Banda's Party on the Lower Roll, from which came 20 of the 28 elected members, lost their deposits.

In September, 1961, the President took his seat for the first time as Member of the Legislative Council, Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, and Leader of the Majority Party.

On 1st February, 1963, he became Nyasaland's first Prime Minister—and the first African Prime Minister in Central and Southern Africa—when the country achieved full internal self-government.

After the General Election of 1964, the Malawi Congress Party was led to an unprecedented victory by Dr. Banda. Fifty of the fifty seats were gained by the Party and on 6th July, 1964, Nyasaland became independent Malawi.

Two years after, on 6th July, 1966, Malawi becomes a Republic within the Commonwealth and under the leadership of its President, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, is certain to enhance its status throughout the world.

THE MUSEUM OF MALAWI

The Museum of Malawi, formerly housed in the old Mandala Boarding House, has now moved to the fine modern building at Chichiri, Blantyre, which was officially opened by the Prime Minister, the Honourable Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, on June 29, 1966.

This new building, comprising an entrance foyer, main exhibition hall, store rooms, workshops, and offices was put up with the help of a generous grant from the Beit Trust. It stands in three acres of ground, laid out with grass and shrubs, together with a pit for live reptiles.

The Museum houses a general collection relating to the history and natural history of Malawi. Of particular interest are tanks containing several species of colourful fish from the Lakes, items

relating to the history of the Malawi Rifles (formerly K.A.R.), archaeological finds from various parts of the country, examples of some of Malawi's varied bird life, and traditional crafts.

It is hoped that visitors will gain a general idea of Malawi, its people and traditions, and that specialists in subjects like archaeology, ornithology, ethnography, and allied subjects will find something to capture their particular interest. Special attention will be paid to visiting parties from schools and other educational institutions.

Plans for the future include public lectures, expansion of the natural science side of the Museum, and the building up of study collections in various fields for the benefit of students.

