

EAP942: Preserving Nyasaland African Congress historical records

Mr Clement Mweso, National Archives of Malawi
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Archival partner: National Archives of Malawi

This pilot project surveyed Nyasaland African Congress records in selected districts in Malawi in order to assess the state of records, their storage conditions, and to determine the extent as well as their preservation needs. The project created this survey of holdings and digitised a small sample of these records.

Further Information

You can contact the EAP team at endangeredarchives@bl.uk

ENDANGERED ARCHIVES PROGRAMME

EAP 942 PRESERVING NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY REPORT

ALEKE KADONAPHANI BANDA

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Aleke Kadonaphani Banda was born in 1939, was educated in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) and at the age of 14 in 1953, he ascended to the position of district secretary for Nyasaland African Congress in Que-Que, Zimbabwe. He returned to Malawi to join the Nyasaland African Congress and actively participated in the struggle for independence. When the Nyasaland African Congress was outlawed in 1959 due to the state of emergency, he was among a few congress politicians who were not in detention and he together with Kanyama Chiume and Orton Chirwa formed the Malawi Congress Party on 30th September 1959 to replace the now Banned Nyasaland African Congress. He served the MCP as its publicity secretary, secretary general and when other congress leaders were released from detention he became very close to Kamuzu Banda. In July 1960, he was part of the delegation to the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference in London, where the country's first constitution was drafted. In December of that same year, he was secretary of the MCP delegation to the Constitutional Conference at Marlborough House. This culminated into self-government for Nyasaland and secession of Nyasaland from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He served as Minister of Finance, Agriculture, Information and Tourism, Trade and Industry, Works and Supplies, Economic Planning, among others during the reign of Dr. Kamuzu Banda. In 1972 he chaired the annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held at Kwacha Conference Centre; between 1963 and 1973, He also served as League of Malawi Youth and Commander of the Malawi Young Pioneers before he was unceremoniously dismissed from cabinet and MCP positions in March 1973 because of an article that appeared in a Zambian newspaper linking him to Kamuzu's possible heir. He was detained, from January 1980, for 12-and-a-half years without trial at Mpyupyu and Mikuyu prisons. He was part of the UDF pressure group during transition to Multi- Party politics and became United Democratic Front's first vice-president in 1993. After the general elections in May 1994, He was appointed Minister of Finance under the UDF regime and served in various ministerial posts from 1994 until 2003 when he resigned from the party on May 18, 2003 to join the People's Progressive Movement (PPM). He was elected President of PPM on January 9, 2004 and was elected Member of Parliament for Nkhatabay south during general elections in 2004. He was diagnosed with lymphatic leukaemia cancer in 2006, He voluntarily retired from politics in 2009 and concentrated his efforts on raising awareness on cancer. He died in 2010, after suffering a stroke, at Morningside Medi-Clinic in Johannesburg, South Africa.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

- 1. Editorial papers published in Malawi News**
- 2. Correspondences**
- 3. Circulars and Minutes of Meetings**
- 4. Miscellaneous**

EDITORIAL PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MALAWI NEWS

1. Aleke Banda, 'The Monckton Commission: The Wooden Horse of Central Africa' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 1 2nd January, 1960.
2. Aleke Banda, 'Mr Mcmillan Where has thou left Dr. Banda?' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 2 16th January, 1960.
3. Aleke Banda, 'Mr Manoah Chirwa gone to sell Nyasaland' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 2 16th January, 1960.
4. Aleke Banda, 'Look Back Mac' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 3 30th January, 1960.
5. Aleke Banda, 'So what Mr Manoah Chirwa?' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 3 30th January, 1960.
6. Aleke Banda, 'Beware of government propaganda' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 3 30th January, 1960.
7. Aleke Banda, 'Dr Banda is Key' Editorial, Malawi News vol. 2, No. 4 16th February, 1960.
8. Aleke Banda, 'We want Dr Banda, Armitage Can go' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 4 16th February, 1960.
9. Aleke Banda, 'Welcome Macleod But' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 5 5th March, 1960.
10. Aleke Banda, 'The Asian convention and Africans' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 5 5th March, 1960.
11. Aleke Banda, 'Independence Now' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 6 26th March, 1960.
12. Aleke Banda, 'Dr Banda, MacLeod's Problem number one' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 6 26th March, 1960.
13. Aleke Banda, 'Even Ufiti boycotted Monckton Commission' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 7 9th April, 1960.
14. Aleke Banda, 'After Dr Banda, What Next' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 7 9th April, 1960.
15. Aleke Banda, 'Constitutional Conference in London' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 7 9th April, 1960.
16. Aleke Banda, 'Africa Belongs to Africans' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 8 23rd April, 1960.
17. Aleke Banda, 'Panic among White Settlers' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 8 23rd April, 1960.
18. Aleke Banda, 'Churches Quo Vadis in Africa' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 8 23rd April, 1960.

19. Aleke Banda, 'Banda, A visionary welcome home' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 9, 7 May, 1960.
20. Aleke Banda, 'A look at the trade union movement' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 9, 7 May, 1960.
21. Aleke Banda, 'Release Chipembere, Chisiza's and others' Malawi News vol. 2, No. 9, 7 May, 1960.
22. Aleke Banda, 'Secession and self-government Now' Malawi News vol. 2, No.10, 21 May, 1960.
23. Aleke Banda, 'Continued Detention indefensible' Malawi News vol. 2, No.10, 21 May, 1960.
24. Aleke Banda, 'Africa the Awakening' Malawi News vol. 2, No.11, 4th June, 1960.
25. Aleke Banda, 'Beer Halls must be boycotted' Malawi News vol. 2, No.11, 4th June, 1960.
26. Aleke Banda, 'Another look at the trade union movement' Malawi News vol. 2, No.11, 4th June, 1960.
27. Aleke Banda, 'When all fail-Intimidation' Malawi News vol. 2, No.12, 14th July, 1960.
28. Aleke Banda, 'Cheers to Northern Province coffee growers' Malawi News vol. 2, No.12, 14th July, 1960.
29. Aleke Banda, 'Remember to boycott beer halls' Malawi News vol. 2, No.12, 14th July, 1960.
30. Aleke Banda, 'The London Constitutional talks on Nyasaland' Malawi News vol. 2, No.13, 29th July, 1960.
31. Aleke Banda, 'Divide et Impera' Malawi News vol. 2, No.13, 29th July, 1960.
32. Aleke Banda, 'Malawi Asian/Alliance' Malawi News vol. 2, No.13, 29th July, 1960.
33. Aleke Banda, 'Kamuzu's triumphant return from the UK' Malawi News vol. 2, No.14, 20th August, 1960.
34. Aleke Banda, 'Intimidation' Malawi News vol. 2, No.14, 20th August, 1960.
35. Aleke Banda, 'Corrupt civil service in Nyasaland' Malawi News vol. 2, No.15, 4th September, 1960.
36. Aleke Banda, 'An open letter about Detainees' Malawi News vol. 2, No.16, 10th September, 1960.
37. Aleke Banda, 'We can Join our Brothers in Kanjedza' Malawi News vol. 2, No.15, 4th September, 1960.
38. Aleke Banda, 'Beware of Police and European Provocation' Malawi News vol. 2, No.16, 10th September, 1960.
39. Aleke Banda, 'Disgusting and deplorable Port Herald Incident' Malawi News vol. 2, No.17, 17th September, 1960.
40. Aleke Banda, 'Asians should dissociate themselves from Antao' Malawi News vol. 2, No.17, 17th September, 1960.

41. Aleke Banda, 'Nkhotakota Conference on the verge of Elections' Malawi News vol. 2, No.18, 24th September, 1960.
42. Aleke Banda, 'Kamuzu's Four hour speech' Malawi News vol. 2, No.20, 15th October, 1960.
43. Aleke Banda, 'Archbishop in Nyasaland Politics' Malawi News vol. 22, No.20, October, 1960.
44. Aleke Banda, 'UFP tactics by Katsonga' Malawi News vol. 2, No.23, 5th November, 1960.
45. Aleke Banda, 'Same old dish and same old cook' Malawi News vol. 2, No.24, 12th November, 1960.
46. Aleke Banda, 'Something about opposition parties' Malawi News vol. 2, No.26, 26th November, 1960.
47. Aleke Banda, 'Settlers wishful thinking' Malawi News vol. 2, No.31, 31st December, 1960.
48. Aleke Banda, 'Undue delay of elections becoming dangerous' Malawi News vol. 2, No.31, 31st December, 1960.
49. Aleke Banda, 'Sir Roy's federal government expels Sholto Douglas' Malawi News vol. 2, No.31, 31st December, 1960.
50. Aleke Banda, 'Civil Servants have nothing to fear' Malawi News vol. 2, No.32, 7th January, 1961.
51. Aleke Banda, '1960 is gone, 1961 should see us free or never' Malawi News vol. 2, No.32, 7th January, 1961.
52. Aleke Banda, 'Zik on respect for human dignity' Malawi News vol. 2, No.32, 7th January, 1961.
53. Aleke Banda, 'Nyasaland government and our elections' Malawi News vol. 2, No.34, 21st January, 1961.
54. Aleke Banda, 'Sad and unfortunate story' Malawi News vol. 2, No.35, 20th January, 1961.

CORRESPONDENCES

1. Dr H.K Banda (several folders)
2. Masauko chipembere
3. Kanyama Chiume
4. Nationalists in Ghana
5. Nationalists In Kenya
6. Nationalists in Tanzania
7. Colonial government officials (1959-1963, several folders)
8. Nationalists in Northern Rhodesia
9. Nationalists in Southern Rhodesia
10. MYP (several folders)
11. Correspondences with MCP branches (several folders)
12. Yatuta and Dunduzu Chisiza
13. Gwanda Chakuamba

14. John Tembo
15. Orton Chirwa
16. Kwame Nkrumah
17. Julius Nyerere
18. Raila Odinga
19. Kenneth Kaunda
20. John Msonthi
21. Harry Bwanausi
22. Secretary General (MCP) correspondences (4 folders)
23. General correspondences 1959-1962
24. Correspondences 1962-1963
25. Bakili Muluzi
26. Correspondences pertaining to tragic death of Dunduzu Chisiza (1962)

CIRCULARS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS

1. Minutes of the emergency conference of MCP held on 14th August 1960
2. Malawi Congress Party. The Constitution of the Malawi Congress Party.1960
3. MCP circular No 28/1960
4. MCP circular No 29/1960
5. MCP circular No 30/1960
6. Proceedings of the London Constitutional conference on Nyasaland 1960
7. MCP circular No 41/1960
8. MCP circular no 42/1960
9. Memo to secretary of state for colonies (several Series)
10. Governor frees all detainees: control orders are revoked. *Press release no. 384/60*
11. Dr. Banda condemns intimidation and violence. *Press release no. 386/60*
12. Released detainees 'fit and well. *Press release no. 387/60*
13. Dr. Banda to be sworn-in as Premier on February 1. *Press release no. 69/63.*
14. Malawi Congress Party Manifesto, general election, 1961.
15. Report of the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference held in London in November, 1962.
16. Minutes of the 1st Annual delegate conference of MCP held at Nkhotakota 21-25 September 1960.
17. Memorandum by MCP to prime minister
18. MCP administration and general policy 1961-1964

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Aleke Banda and Family photos (Several albums)
2. Aleke Banda Political education (folder)
3. Aleke Banda appointment as minister (Folder)
4. History of Malawi (Folder)
5. Aleke Banda (Chairman of constitution drafting committee 1965)

6. Visit of Aleke Banda to RSA
7. European interests in Malawi (folder)
8. Presidents visit to Ghana and Kenya
9. Aleke Banda, Federation is it dead or alive?

MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Malawi Congress Party (MCP) was the successor to the Nyasaland African Congress (NAC) party, which was banned in 1959. The MCP was founded in 1959 by Orton Chirwa, Nyasaland's first African barrister soon after his release from Gwelo Prison, and other NAC leaders including Aleke Banda in agreement with Dr H K Banda who remained in prison. The purpose for establishing MCP was to continue with mobilisation of Masses against federation and continue with the nationalist fight for independence. Orton Chirwa became the first MCP president, and later was succeeded by Hastings Kamuzu Banda, after he was released from Gwelo Prison. Banda continued to hold the Presidency until his death in 1997. In the 1961 Nyasaland elections, the MCP won all the seats in the legislature and later led Nyasaland to independence as Malawi in 1964. When Malawi became a republic in 1966, the MCP was formally declared to be the only legal party. For the next 27 years, the government and the MCP were effectively one. All adult citizens were required to be party members. They had to carry "party cards" in their wallets at all times. The MCP lost its monopoly on power in a 1993 referendum, and was roundly defeated in the country's first free multi-party elections the next year.

MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY REGIONAL OFFICE SOUTH

Summary of Records

Box Number	Name of File	Opening date	Closing Date
Box 1	General correspondence	1961	1963
	Republic anniversary celebrations	1966	1967
	Committee on school fees		
	National celebrations council	1966	1977
	Memo to regional minister		
	District commissioner correspondence		
	Memo from administrative secretary		
	Memo to regional minister		
Box 2	Name of File	Opening date	Closing date
	Land disputes	1961	1967
	Proceedings of MCP annual convention	1969	
	Correspondences and reports		

	Proceedings of MCP convention	1970	
	Regional and district elections Thyolo		
Box 3	Name of File	Opening date	Closing date
	Advisory committee on prerogative of mercy		
	Complaints chief and village headmen-Thyolo		
	Town and district council elections		
	Minutes of meeting of National celebration council	1971	
	Requests for registration of religious bodies		
	Memorandum to the minister		
Box 4	File Name	Opening date	Closing date
	General correspondences	1962	1967
	Treasury circulars and letters	1967	1970
	Confidential file of minister of state	1969	1972
	General correspondences	1965	1969
	District reports Mchinji, Balaka, Dwangwa		
	Land matters, complaints and disputes mulanje district	1972	1990
	General correspondences	1968	1972
Box 5	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	General correspondence	1964	1967
	MCP annual convention	1966	
	Thyolo district office	1967	1972
	MCP campaign meetings	1974	1980
	Memorandum to the minister	1970	1982
	District council elections	1976	
Box 6	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Geeneral correspondences	1974	1980
	Regional conferences and resolutions	1975	1990
	Nyasaland African congress	1956	1959
	MCP chikwawa district reports		
	Mcp Mangochi district reports		
	Memo to the regional chairman	1969	1978
	Garden disputes report	1970	1990
Box 7	File Name	Opening date	Closing Date
	MCP regional conferences		
	General correspondences	1978	1984
	Church matters	1970	
	General Correspondence		
	Correspondences confidential	1971	
	MCP regional conference		
Box 8	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Mulanje District reports		
	Independence celebrations		
	MCP minutes of meetings	1970	
	Minutes of meeting between cabinet	1970	1979

	and MCp Nec		
	Memo refugees from Mocambique	1971	1981
	Confidential programmes	1962	1970
	Correspondences	1961	1966
Box 9	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Minutes of meetings of MCP NEC	1960	1964
	Memo to minister	1973	1980
	Correspondences	1971	1983
	Information general	1961	1969
	Land disputes Thyolo	1970	
	MCP chiradzulu district reports		
Box 10	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Southern region general reports	1963	1974
	Nsanje district reports		
	General elections	1976	
	Memo to the minister		
	MCP annual convention	1970	
	District committee meeting	1973	1981
	Abuse of party money reports		
Box 11	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Letters from Districts		
	District conferences and resolutions		
	Meetings for region		
	Confidential reports and correspondences		
	Memo to administrative secretary MCP		
	Minutes of meetings		
	Memo to regional chairman		
	Southern region disputes	1963	1969
Box 12	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Davison Moyenda		
	F. Brula		
	R. Ndasauka		
	Fumulani Banda		
	D. Muletso		
	J. Kachoka		
	K. Binelo		
	Lilian Nowa		
Box 13	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Enia Kadewere		
	Julio Kasengwa		
	Linda Banda		
	ES Nthonyiwa		
	D. Moses		
	Peze Divason		
	Faison Dzimphonje		
	Dave Chikapindu		
Box 14	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	S Bello		

	Miss Nkwezalamba			
	N. Khuluwa			
	S. Mukhito			
	Msakayaye			
	P. Mposa			
	Patrick Laiden			
	S. Kaopyezele			
	F. Mendulo			
Box 15	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date	
	Chidakwani			
	E. Asidi			
	M. Kamowa			
	PN Lesho			
	M. Mposa			
	Yohane Hiwa Banda			
	Byton Ntukunya			
	Saimon Banda			
	Master saopa Mahaya			
	Loyd Moyo			
	Victor elias Masasa			
Box 16	File Name	ACCOUNts	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Cheque listings		1964	1965
	Receipts for central chichiri offices			
	Payment vouchers		1967	1971
	Invoices		1969	1972
	Accounts			
	Purchase invoices		1973	1976
Box 17	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date	
	Payment vouchers	1972	1973	
	Payment vouchers	1973	1974	
	Staff pay vouchers	1975	1979	
	Staff pay vouchers	1979	1983	
	Staff pay vouchers	1984	1989	
Box 18	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date	
	Office sundry payments			
	Supplier invoices	1962	1972	
	Payment vouchers			
	Payment vouchers			
	Payment vouchers			

MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY REGIONAL OFFICE NORTH

Summary of Records

Box Number	Name of File	Opening date	Closing Date
Box 1	Assorted correspondences	1965	1972
	Nyasaland African Congress	1945	1957

	Government Circulars	1967	1967
	Memorandum to HE	1966	1967
	Memo to regional minister	1969	1973
	Correspondences to OPC	1973	1977
	MCP district elections Mzimba	1984	1990
	MCP regional General elections	1975	1987
Box 2	Name of File	Opening date	Closing date
	Minutes of meetings	1960	1967
	MCP district reports Northern region	1967	1974
	The success of one party state	1976	1976
	MCP convention resolutions	1965	1972
	Regional and district elections	1971	1971
	Minutes of meetings	1969	1973
Box 3	Name of File	Opening date	Closing date
	State president Tours of the North	1966	1979
	Correspondences	1962	1963
	Administration and policy	1961	1965
	Various issues	1963	1965
	Reports by Treasurer general	1966	1967
	Memorandum to the minister	1967	1971
Box 4	File Name	Opening date	Closing date
	MCP regional activities	1964	1970
	National celebrations regional committee	1966	1979
	Regional committee meetings	1967	1972
	General correspondences	1965	1969
	Malawi young pioneers	1967	1974
	District reports	1970	1976
	General correspondences	1968	1972
Box 5	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Memo to regional Chairman	1970	1978
	MCP campaign meetings	1971	1982
	MCP Mzimba District reports	1967	1972
	MCP Rumphi district reports	1974	1980
	Memorandum to the minister	1970	1982
	Northern region general reports	1966	1973
Box 6	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	General elections	1971	1976
	MCP convention resolutions	1965	1975
	MCP convention resolutions	1975	1980
	Miscellaneous	1970	1981
	Requests for registration of religious bodies and associations	1969	1976
	General correspondences	1969	1978
	District reports Karonga	1970	1990

Box 7	File Name	Opening date	Closing Date
	MEMO to President	1966	1967
	General correspondences	1965	1972
	Government circulars	1967	1975
	Correspondence to OPC	1973	1977
	District Reports Nkhata-Bay	1971	1983
	Minutes of meetings	1973	1979
Box 8	File Name	Opening Date	Closing Date
	Minutes of Meetings	1989	1993
	Independence celebrations		
	MCP minutes of meetings	1970	
	MCP district and regional elections North	1970	1979
	MCP parliamentary and general elections Chitipa district	1990	1990
	MCP Area elections Northern region	1980	1991
	MCP District elections Nkhata Bay	1980	1990

LEVI ZILIRO MUMBA

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

Levi Ziliro Mumba was born in 1884 of mixed Ngoni and Senga origin and he grew up near Ekwendeni in the old Mombera district (now Mzimba) in northern Malawi. He received his early education at the local school run by the Scottish Livingstonia Mission and had by 1902 reached the highest class then available for general education of Africans at the Overton institution. On completing his standard six examinations in October 1903, Mumba gained brief employment in the office of Livingstonia missionary, Dr. Robert Laws. In 1904 he enrolled for a commercial class and became first entrant for the class. He was banished from Livingstonia mission in 1911 because he took a second wife. He went and lived in Karonga where he worked at a government hospital. In 1912 while in Karonga together with Simon Mhango, who had recently returned from south Africa with the knowledge of newly formed African National Congress, decided to create non-tribal organisation called the North Nyasa Native association to provide a forum for the discussion of African aspirations and grievances in that district. Levi Mumba was elected secretary of the new association. In this capacity he immediately commenced inviting friends who had also been educated at Overton institution and who now lived in the adjoining Northern Province districts of Mombera and West Nyasa to form similar local associations. The response was favourable with the West Nyasa Native association being started in 1914. The outbreak of First World War brought Native association activity to a Halt. During the years of the War Mumba served with the Red Cross in Southern Tanzania. In 1920 he began communicating with Africans from the southern province towns of Zomba and Blantyre with little success. In 1923, he was transferred by the government to Zomba to work as a store keeper in the public works department and was brought closer with the local African intelligentsia. From Zomba he spearheaded

the formation of various native associations throughout the country. In 1924 Mumba expressed the hope that the associations could "assume national importance by amalgamation under a central body. That year, he established a Representative Committee of the Northern Provinces Associations at Zomba the capital of Nyasaland in the southern province. Mumba and James Frederick Sangala in Blantyre became the leaders of the Native Association movement in the 1930s. During this period, the white colonists of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) were pushing for unification, and wanted to include Nyasaland in the union, seeing Nyasaland as a useful source of labour that might otherwise be drawn to South Africa. Nyasa's resisted this move since they regarded the Rhodesia's as "White Man" territory, and preferred the trusteeship arrangement in Nyasaland under which they had greater rights. As early as 1935, the Blantyre Native Association led by Sangala called a meeting of leaders in the area where they were invited to sign a petition opposing amalgamation. When the colonial administration asked the chiefs for views on unification in 1938, the formal statement in reply was in fact composed by Mumba.

These associations tried to advance the social, economic and political interests of the indigenous population. They also spearheaded collaboration between Malawians of all ethnicities and religions in fighting for general improvement in the welfare of the natives.

The native associations were dominated by educated Africans who were working in the colonial civil service. In 1944 the various native associations merged to form the Nyasaland African congress (NAC) thereby establishing the first political party in the history of Malawi. This merge was triggered by desire of the Africans to have a unified voice when dealing with the colonial government. The elite educated Africans were not only lobbying for their interests but 'attempted from an early stage to relate their concerns to the grievances experienced by other Africans

The Nyasaland African Congress was the first organization that attempted to work at a national level. At the inaugural meeting of the Congress held in Blantyre in October 1944, Mumba was elected President-General. James Sangala, the other main mover in creating the Congress, had recently been transferred to Dedza in the Central province and was unable to attend, but was elected to the central committee. As with most members of the Congress, Mumba was privileged to come from a respected family and to have mission education. The leaders of the Congress included pastors and teachers such as Mumba from the earlier Associations, but tended to now also include civil servants, clerks and businessmen. Soon after being elected, in January 1945 Mumba died. He was succeeded by Charles Matinga.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Correspondence
2. Minutes
3. Diaries
4. History of Nyasaland African congress
5. Accounts

6. Biography
7. Miscellaneous

Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA (1898- 1997)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda was the leader of Malawi 1961 to 1994. Dr Banda is believed to have been born on 14 May 1898 and died on 25 November 1997(no record of his birth has been found). He moved to South Africa in his teens to work as a labourer. From there he went to the U.S. to attend school, graduating high school from Wilberforce Academy in Ohio in 1925. He briefly attended Indiana University, followed by the University of Chicago. He studied medicine and became a doctor, working in Britain and Ghana before becoming active in politics and returning to Malawi. He was imprisoned in Gwelo Prison by the colonial government.

Following his release from prison in 1960, he was involved in negotiations that would bring about independence for Nyasaland. In 1961, his party MCP won the general elections; Banda became Minister of Land, Natural Resources and Local Government. In 1963 he was formally appointed prime minister of Nyasaland and, a year later, led the country to independence as Malawi. He consolidated power and later declared Malawi a one party state under the Malawi Congress Party (MCP). In 1970 the MCP made him the party's President for Life and this was confirmed by the legislature in 1971. This was to be beginning of an authoritarian government which lasted until 1993 when Banda's one-party state was dismantled by a referendum, and a special assembly stripped him of his title of President for Life. He was defeated by Bakili Muluzi in a democratic election in 1994. He died in 1997.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

Speeches

Correspondences

SPEECHES

1. The road to Independence-text of a speech at Chileka airport by the prime minister Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda on 20th October 1963
2. The meaning of Independence- text of speech by Prime minister Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda on 3rd November 1963
3. Speech by the prime Minister, Dr. Banda, on the occasion of the swearing in of prime minister and ministers, on 1st February, 1963
4. Speech by the prime Minister, Dr. Banda, on the occasion of unveiling the corner stone of the polytechnic institute at chichiri, on Wednesday, 20th February, 1963.
5. Speech by prime minister, Dr. Banda, No compromise or political truce with South Africa, at Zomba on Sunday 7th July, 1963.
6. What is communism? Speech by Dr Banda in 1964

7. Address to the National Assembly by Prime minister Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda 1964
8. Speech by prime minister, Dr. H Banda, at fort Johnstone on Saturday 6th June 1964
9. Speech by prime minister, Dr. H Banda, at Colby community centre, on Sunday 24th May 1964
10. Speech by prime minister at the opening of the Liwonde Barrage- 1965
11. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda at Lilongwe airport on 15 august 1965
12. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda at Nkhata-Bay airport on 15 august 1965
13. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda at Magomero in chiradzulu 1965
14. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda, on the change of date for a general party conference for a constitution for this country to become a republic.
15. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda, at Chileka Airport before leaving for republic of Malagasy on Monday September 13, 1965
16. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda, at Chileka airport, on his arrival from the Republic of Malagasy 1965
17. Speech by the prime minister Dr. Banda, at the central stadium, to welcome members of the Malawi Brotherhood society recently released from detention in Tanzania, 1965
18. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at the republican constitutional conference at Lilongwe on Wednesday, October 13, 1965
19. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, on the second day of the republican constitutional conference at Lilongwe on Thursday, October 14, 1965
20. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at a mass rally in Lilongwe, on the last day of the four-day Malawi congress party annual convention, on Sunday October 17, 1965.
21. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at mass rally at Zomba community hall on Sunday November, 7, 1965.
22. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, on the unilateral declaration of independence of Rhodesia, on Sunday, 14 November, 1965
23. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at Zomba central hospital when he inspected German gift of hospital equipment, on Wednesday, December 1, 1965
24. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at his official residence in Zomba, addressing a crowd that had visited him, January 1966.
25. Malawi independence celebrations 4th -7th July principal speeches
26. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, On martyrs day Thursday, 3rd March, 1966.
27. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. Banda, at Domasi on may 10, 1968.

28. Speech by the President Designate, Dr. H. Banda, at the press conference at Chileka on his return from central region on 7th June 1966.
29. Speech by the President Designate, Dr. H. Banda, at the opening of Nzeru radio company on June 10, 1966.
30. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Kaporo, Karonga July 27, 1966
31. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Bandawe, July 31, 1966
32. Speeches by President Dr. H. Banda, at the opening and closing of Political education conference, at Soche Hill, April, 1966.
33. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at the opening and closing of Malawi Congress party convention, October 12-16, 1966.
34. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Chitipa, July 25th 1966.
35. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Chiradzulu, on 15th October, 1966.
36. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Chileka on his return from the Northern Region, August 2, 1966.
37. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Mzuzu, 30th July 1966.
38. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Nchalo sugar estate, Chikwawa, July 9th 1966.
39. Speech by prime minister, Dr. H. Banda, on the anniversary of his release from Gwelo prison, 1st April, 1966.
40. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at Nasawa Training Base for Malawi Young pioneers, 8th March, 1967.
41. Speech by President Dr. H. Banda, at the opening of new Blantyre Post office, 21st February, 1966.
42. Prime Ministers speech to the Nation, 18th February, 1965
43. Speech by the prime minister, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, at MCP headquarters on 3rd April to commemorate the 5th anniversary of his release from Gwelo prison on 1 April, 1960.
44. Speech by the prime minister at Chileka airport, 1965
45. Speech by the President, Dr. H. Banda, at the opening of Malawi Congress Party Convention, 10th September, 1967
46. Speech by President, Dr. H. Banda, on his departure for Nairobi, 26th September, 1967
47. Speech by President, Dr. H. Banda, on his return from Nairobi, 30th September, 1967
48. Collection of speeches made by President Banda on his visit to Britain and United States 29th May- 14th June, 1967
49. Speeches by president, Dr. H. Banda, during visit to the Republic of China, August 1967.
50. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, at Nairobi agricultural show on September 27, 1967.
51. Speech by President, Dr. H. Banda, on the eve of Mothers day, 16th October, 1967.
52. Speech by president, Dr. Banda. At the opening of Moyale Barracks at Mzuzu, 5th December, 1967

53. Speech by president, Dr. Banda. At Chileka airport on his return from central and Northern region tour, on December 7th 1967
54. Speech by President, Dr. Banda, at the opening of Malawi Congress party convention, Mzuzu, 10-18 September, 1967.
55. Speech by prime minister, Dr. H. Banda, addressed to chiefs at Lilongwe, 20th December, 1964
56. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, at the opening of Malawi Congress party convention, at Kwacha International conference centre, 12-16th October, 1966
57. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, at the Closing of Malawi Congress party convention, at Kwacha International conference centre, 12-16th October, 1966
58. Speech by President, Dr. Banda, at the new capital site of the country, Lilongwe, 31 October, 1966
59. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, at the opening of Development House, Blantyre, 25th November, 1966.
60. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, on martyrs day, 3rd March, 1967.
61. Speech by president, Dr. H. Banda, on the failure of rebels propaganda campaign, March 23, 1967.
62. Speech by president, Dr. Banda, at Malindi Fort Johnstone, 30th April, 1967.
63. Speeches By President, Dr H. Banda, during his visit abroad from 27th May to 21st June, 1968

CORRESPONDENCES

Nyasaland African congress 1950-1958

Federal Government, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Report of Dr. Banda's arrival. July 8, 1958.

Petition Against Central African Federation. 19 January 1953. All treaties attached to Chiefs Petition.

Nyasaland African congress papers general 1948-1957

Correspondence between Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda and Rev HM Phiri 1934-1971 (multiple series of correspondences)

Nyasaland African Congress/Malawi Congress Party 1955-1964

Nyasaland African Congress Newsletter; full text of a speech by Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, President of the Nyasaland African Congress at African people's conference, held in Accra Ghana between 5th -12th December, 1958

Notebooks that account for History of Nyasaland African Congress

Petition to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II against federation made by chiefs and citizenry of Nyasaland. January, 1953

JAMES FREDERICK SANGALA (1900- 1974)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

James Frederick Sangala was born of Nyanja Parents, from Ntentha Village, about ten Miles from the Domasi Church of Scotland, on 18th December 1900. He was educated at Blantyre mission where he passed the standard VI examination. In 1923 December he became a teacher, first at Domasi and later at a village school at Kasanga nearby. In 1931 he passed the government entrance examinations and in May of the following year was transferred to the district commissioners' office, Blantyre. He was later transferred to the medical department as a typist. In July 1942, he entered the Judicial department.

From 1945 he became a strong politician when he joined the Nyasaland African Congress. On 24th January 1954 he was elected as president general of the Nyasaland African Congress. Mr Sangala held a public office as member of the Malawi Public Service commission from 1965 to 1972. He was also Vice Chairman of the electricity supply commission of Malawi. He died on 2nd October, 1974.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Unpublished works
2. Correspondences
3. Minutes
4. Diaries
5. Miscellaneous

JAMES RALPH NTHINDA CHINYAMA (1894-1970)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

James Ralph Nthinda Chinyama was born at Dombwe about 1894 or 1895. Chinyama first went to school at Dzunje (B.I.M) in 1900. From there he went to Domasi mission school of the Church of Scotland and later at Blantyre Mission. After completion of studies at Blantyre mission he taught at Henry Henderson Institute up to 1917. During his life chinyama assumed different public roles and worked in many fields. He was president of the African farmers association in Lilongwe; African member of the Tobacco board; African member of the natural resources board central province; Member of the central province provincial council. Chinyama was very important politician in Malawi in 1950's and 1960's. He was elected president General of the Nyasaland African congress in 1950 and served in this capacity until 1954. He was elected to the legislative council in 1956. In the last days of federation he lost congress confidence when he joined the United Federal Party and served as a member of the federal parliament from 1962 to 1963. On 10th January 1970 he was appointed member of the electoral commission of Malawi by President Dr. H Banda of which he became its chairman until he died at Nkhoma Hospital on Monday July 27th 1970.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Correspondences
2. Accounts

3. Diaries
4. Minutes
5. Newspaper Cuttings
6. Speeches
7. Miscellaneous

CORRESPONDENCE

Electoral commission; 1970 January 6-May 21

Nyasaland African Congress; 1951 August 28- 1952 December 28

JRN Chinyama; 20 October 1942- 13 February 1970

Circulars ; March 1958- 8 December 1963

ACCOUNTS

4 July 1957- 6 June 1970

DIARIES

1947

1950-1951

1953

1955- 1963

1965-1970

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS

1960- 1966

MINUTES

Minutes, Agenda and Notes : 18 August 1951- 9 April 1965

SPEECHES

Speeches, reports and programmes

MISCELLANEOUS

Nyasaland Constitutional Conference

Commonwealth parliamentary Association

Other papers 28 August 1951-5 July 1966.

KANYAMA CHIUME (1929- 2007)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Kanyama Chiume was born on 22nd November 1929 in Nkhata-Bay, Nyasaland. He described his given name, Kanyama, as meaning “another piece of meat for you,” a wry joke by parents who had grown wearily accustomed to death in their family. Chiume’s younger brother died at two months, and Chiume’s own mother died the following day, aged 37. After her funeral in 1938, Chiume went to live with his uncle in Morogoro Region, Tanganyika (now Tanzania). He later attended middle school in Dar es Salaam in the mid-1940s at Dar es Salaam Central School along Kichwele Street (now Uhuru Primary School), at a time when this coastal city was a hotbed of African nationalist political activity. He later went on to Tabora Upper School along with, among others, Oscar Kambona (later first Minister of Home Affairs, Defense and Foreign Affairs of Tanganyika), banker Amon Nsekela and trade unionist Brown Ngwilulupi. In his last year at Tabora, he became Secretary of the Debating Society, polishing rhetorical skills which would later be much admired when he entered politics in Nyasaland. At Tabora Upper School he reportedly invited Julius Nyerere, an alumnus and teacher from a neighboring St. Mary’s Secondary School, to debate his colleague Andrew Tibandebage, on political hot topics of the day against the wishes of white colonial teachers and administrators. According to Chiume’s autobiography titled "Kanyama Chiume", they were so successful in this debate that the school threatened him with expulsion. On weekends, he would attend secret political meetings at Nyerere’s house. Nyerere would later become the first leader of independent Tanzania.

In 1949, Chiume went to Makerere College in Kampala, Uganda, the premier university in East Africa, and in 1951 he was admitted into Makerere College’s Medicine School. He later changed his major to Education, after discovering that he “could not stand human dissection. He was president of the Makerere College Political Society, while Mwai Kibaki was a committee member. Chiume was also chairperson of the Makerere College Education Society. Chiume and other students formed a Nyasaland Students Association at Makerere, an association that helped the Nyasaland African Congress by doing research, and by also linking up with fellow Nyasa’s at Fort Hare College, where Henry Masauko Chipembere, a lifelong friend and political colleague of Chiume’s, went for his own university education.

After graduating from college Chiume taught at Alliance Secondary School in Dodoma, Tanganyika. He resigned after the white headmaster insinuated that the presence of a pre-adolescent girl in Chiume’s house might create immoral temptations. Chiume was extremely offended by the remark, which further gave him resolve to fight for the dignity of Africans. He then went to study law, on a scholarship, at Ramjas College in Delhi, India. Upon being approached by the Nyasaland African Congress to stand in the country’s first general election in 1956, Chiume accepted, and decided not to further pursue his interest in law.

In 1955, Nyasaland adopted a new Constitution designed to give more representation to Africans, and in the elections which followed, Chiume became one of first five African representatives in the Legislative Council (along with Henry Masauko Chipembere, Kwenje, Chinyama and Chijozi). He and Chipembere electrified the native population with their vigorous speeches and combative questions in the legislature, which had until then been a somewhat sedate body. Along with Chipembere and Dunduzu Chisiza, Chiume became a driving force in organizing popular support in the mid to late 1950s for independence of Nyasaland and campaigned nationwide against the colonial Central Africa Federation. He was one of the central figures who selflessly persuaded Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda to return to Nyasaland from Ghana in order to lead the country to independence. He was given a senior post in the Congress (Publicity Secretary and head of foreign affairs) at the Nkhata Bay conference in August 1958 when it adopted Dr. Banda as its leader.

In March 1959, Chiume avoided arrest while he was in London during "Operation Sunrise" when the local colonial government rounded up and interned members of the Nyasaland African Congress during the state of emergency. From London, he spearheaded the international campaign against the state of emergency, and traveled all over Africa, and as far as United States at the invitation of American Committee on Africa (ACOA). In New York, he held meetings with notable individuals, among them, the former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, the 1950 Nobel Peace laureate (the first person of color to ever win the Nobel Peace Prize), in order to interest the United Nations on the predicament of the people of Nyasaland as well as to raise financial support for fellow leaders languishing in prison. That year, alongside Nyerere of Tanganyika and Nkomo of Southern Rhodesia, he addressed the first rally organized by the Anti-Apartheid movement in London.

In July 1960, he joined Dr. Banda, Orton Chirwa, Aleke Banda and other prominent Africans at the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London. It was here that British Government decided that Nyasaland (Malawi) should become self-governing by early 1963, and that Banda, should become Prime Minister. In 1961, Chiume was elected MP for Rumphu and was made Minister of Education. In 1962, Social Development was added to his existing portfolio. The following year, he was briefly made Minister of Information and Independence Celebrations, a capacity that saw him oversee the selection of new national symbols such as the flag and the national anthem. He also deputized the Health portfolio for the prime minister for three months while Banda was away on a personal trip. He went on to become Foreign Minister in the first government formed after Malawi's official independence in July 1964.

Chiume was a key leader in the 1964 Malawi Cabinet Crisis. He was labelled the leader of the crisis and an enemy of Banda after displeasing Banda with a speech in Cairo during a conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) where he reaffirmed Nyasaland's support to other African liberation movements. On behalf of his colleagues in the cabinet, he penned the strongly worded letter to the Prime Minister highlighting the fundamental differences that existed between them -

namely, Dr. Banda's support for the Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique; his friendly relations with the Apartheid regime of South Africa; his tacit support for settlerism in Southern Africa; and his proposal to adopt Detention Without Trial without consulting his cabinet. Chiume was subsequently fired from the cabinet, driven out of the (now renamed) Malawi Congress Party (MCP) and went into exile in Tanzania from 1964 to 1994.

In 1975 he formed an exile political movement called Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), which infiltrated Malawi with anti-Banda propaganda demanding democracy and change, a cause that earned him the notorious title of "Public Enemy Number One". He returned to Malawi in 1994 after internal and international pressure on Dr. Banda. After his return, Chiume joined the Common Electoral Group, a united front of opposition parties against MCP in the first multi-party elections. He later briefly served as Chairman of Malawi National Library Service and the Malawi Book Service. He soon retired from active politics in 1996 with a sense of accomplishment in bringing down Dr. Banda's dictatorship and witnessing a new era of multi-party democracy. He moved from Blantyre to Nkhata Bay where he settled in his retirement.

Due to health reasons, Chiume eventually moved to New York in 2002 to live with his family before his death on November 21, 2007. The remains of the veteran politician arrived back in Lilongwe, Malawi on November 29, 2007 and buried two days later in a State funeral accompanied with full military honors. President of Malawi, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika was there to welcome the one time leading nationalist and former senior member of the Nyasaland African Congress (NAC). In his eulogy delivered at the funeral ceremony that was broadcasted live on TV and radio, Dr. Mutharika said, "Today is a sad day for Malawi because we have lost a true son of the soil. Indeed he was a brave man who called a spade a spade, and this is one aspect that earned him a great name." He went on to declare Kanyama a national hero, and assured his place in the national honor roll

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Correspondences
2. Minutes
3. Newspaper articles
4. Diaries
5. Speeches
6. Miscellaneous.

REV. CHARLES CHIDONGO CHINULA (1885-1970)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Rev Charles Chinula was Born on 25th December, 1885 at Nthimba Village near Kasitu River, son of Gonthako Chinula and Mpingwa Nyanjikho both of Mzimba district. He first went to school in 1896 at Mount Hora, in 1902 Chinula was taken to

Livingstonia to continue his studies by Rev. James Henderson where he Qualified as a teacher in 1907 at the top of a class of 11 students. Rev Chinula was well Known in tribal and National Politics. He was a founder member and first secretary of the Mombera Native Association at Ezondweni in 1920. In 1944 he was elected member of the executive committee of the Nyasaland African Congress at Blantyre and became Vice president of the party in 1945 when Matinga became president after the death of its first president, Levi Ziliro Mumba. Chinula always supported the Congress cause even during his old age when he played an advisory role to spirited young men against the federation. He died at His home Sazu in Mzimba district on 4th Novemeber, 1970.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Correspondences
2. Correspondences (outgoing)
3. Minutes
4. Note Books
5. Publications
6. Miscellaneous

CORRESPONDENCES

Nyasaland African Congress 1947-1958 (Folders 1-6)

Variuos incoming correspondences 1928-1970 (folders 1-4)

Various outgoing correspondences 1949-1966 (folders 1-18)

MINUTES

African Pretectorate council : 1946 -1953

African Provincial Council- Northern Province 1955-1958

PUBLICATIONS

Lord Haileys African survey; by Lord Haileys and others

The Zambesian Past-Studies in central African History, ed. By Eric stokes and Richman Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS

General papers 1922-1968

JOHN ZENUS UNGAPAKE TEMBO (1932-)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

John Zenus Ungapake Tembo was born on 14 September, 1932 in Dedza district. His father, Zenus Ungapake Tembo, was a minister of the Church of Central African Presbyterian (CCAP). He attended several primary schools before graduating to

Blantyre Secondary School. He later went to study at the University of Roma (also known as Pius XII College) in Lesotho, graduating in 1958 with a Bachelor of Arts in political philosophy. He had a brief stint as a teacher at Dedza Secondary School and later taught for two years at Robert Blake Secondary School in the central region district of Dowa in 1958. Beginning in the 1960s he was an important politician in Malawi, and he was a key figure in the regime of Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda (1964–1994). In 1960, two years after Dr. Banda's arrival in the country from Ghana to lead the independence struggle from the British colonial rule, Tembo was invited to take up a parliamentary seat in Dedza South constituency, a seat he has occupied up to May 2014. Tembo was elected to the legislative assembly of Nyasaland in 1961, three years before the country gained its independence and became the Republic of Malawi. He was the second Minister of Finance in Malawi after independence, succeeding Henry Phillips in a post for which the intended candidate had been Dunduzu Chisiza; (Chisiza died in 1962 in a car crash). John Tembo was the only cabinet member not to resign in the notorious Cabinet Crisis of 1964. He held various portfolios in government since then until 1994 when MCP lost power and his last portfolio was Minister of State. He became the leader of opposition in parliament from 1999 to 2014 when he retired from active politics.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS

1. Correspondences
2. Correspondences
3. Diaries
4. Minutes
5. Newspaper Cuttings
6. Speeches
7. Miscellaneous