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MALAWI NEWS

THE VOICE OF THE MALAWI CONGRESS
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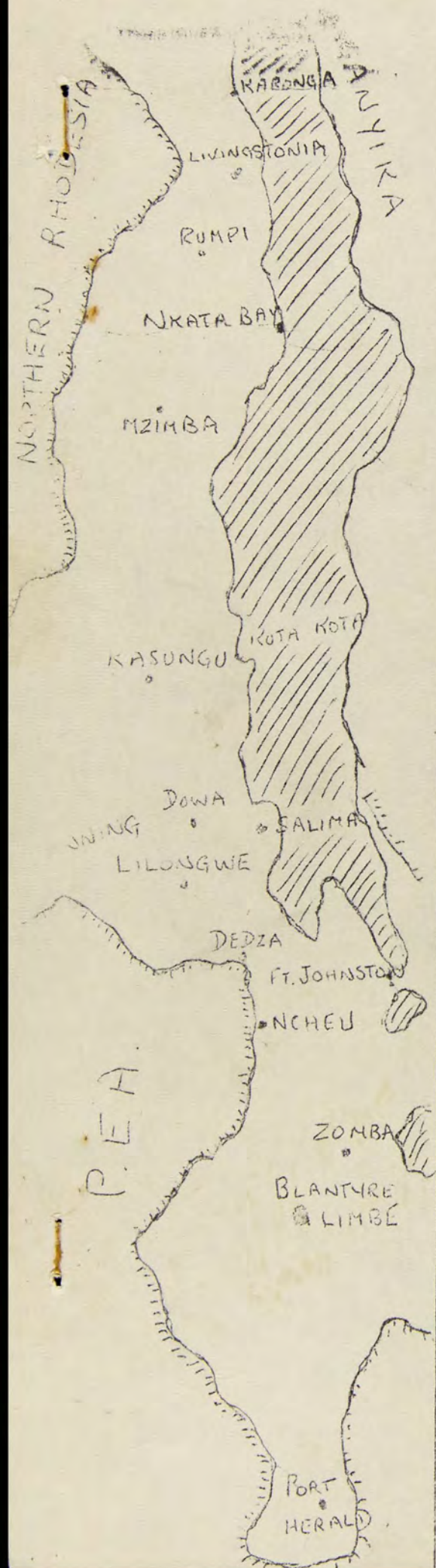
EDITOR - ALEKE K. BANDA

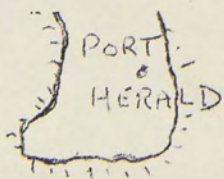
CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	1
LONDON VISIT	4
SELF-GOVERNMENT IN TANGANYIKA	6
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	7

VOL. 2 No.1

2ND JANUARY 1960.





VOL. 2. No 1

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E D I T O R I A L

THE MONCKTON COMMISSION THE WOODEN HORSE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

This issue of Malawi News comes to you in the New Year- 1960. 1960 is a year of destiny. THE AFRICAN MUST WIN. Sir Roy is as determined as ever to sail the African people down the den of WHITE SUPPRESSION. But Sir Roy is also fully aware of the determination of the African People of Malawi to gain their FREEDOM AND MASTERDOM IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

The so-called Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was imposed upon the African people of Nyasaland in 1953, amidst formidable opposition. Since 1953, Africans in Nyasaland have relentlessly opposed the Federation with even much greater force. The Governments of Sir Roy and Sir Robert have tried to use all means they can think of, including persuasion and coercion, but they have failed to force the Malawis. In 1960, Africans are more opposed to Federation than they were in 1953. It is because Sir Roy is aware of this, that he and Mr. Macmillan invented a plan whereby they could lead the Africans into accepting the Federation permanently. This plan is the WOODEN HORSE OF CENTRAL AFRICA, which they disguise as the "Monckton Commission." A brief reference to the Wooden Horse of Troy will serve to illustrate the viciousness of the Wooden Horse of Central Africa.

In Greek mythology, we read that at one time the Greeks were at war with the people of Troy. As we all know the Greeks were a great warring nation at that time, but they could not capture the great city of Troy. Troy was very strongly fortified. They spent several years trying to get into the city but they failed and finally gave up hope of ever winning. In this despair, they decided to withdraw. But one of their wise men hit upon a plan that would enable them to get hold of the people of Troy.

He advised the Greeks to build a large Wooden Horse and place it outside the gates of Troy. Meanwhile the Greeks would go away to hide. This wise man told the Greeks that on seeing this horse, the people of Troy would consider it a blessing from God and would drag it into their walls. The Horse would be filled with soldiers who would come out to attack the city and capture it. The Greeks built this horse and filled it with armed men.

On seeing this, the people of Troy were happy. They believed that this was an offering to their gods. Blessings would fall on Troy and they would never be conquered by the Greeks if they admitted it into their city. Men, women, children and all, competed with each other in trying to touch the horse, from whence came blessings, as they thought.

But some people who were wiser advised the people of Troy not to allow this horse into the city. They pointed out that THERE WAS A TRICK IN THE HORSE. The horse was either designed to enable the Greeks to jump over the wall of the city or it was filled with soldiers. They urged that the horse should not be trusted, but be examined carefully and even thrown away. But stupidity and fate clouded the minds of the people of Troy.

They dragged the horse in and they sang round it and rejoiced. Night came, gates of the city were closed and they all went to bed. They admitted the horse into the city - they had admitted danger along with it.

At night the soldiers in the horse opened the horse and jumped out. Hundreds of them and armed. They opened the gates of the city and signalled to the other Greek soldiers who were hiding. They all came and stormed the city of Troy. Taken by surprise the people of Troy were plundered, killed and captured. That was the DOWNFALL AND END OF TROY.

The People of Malawi have a great deal to learn from this event. The Monckton Commission is a wooden horse - the WOODEN HORSE OF CENTRAL AFRICA. Just as the people of Troy were cheated, the Settlers and the Government are cheating the African people all over the country to go and give evidence to the Monckton Commission which is coming to Central Africa in FEBRUARY this year. They tell people that the question of secession should be taken to the Commission, when in actual fact that is not true. The Commission HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SECESSION OF NYASALAND. The Malawi Congress Party gives the people of Malawi A WARNING. There is DANGER in the Monckton Commission. The people of Malawi should boycott it for the following reasons:-

1. The Commission wants to come and find ways and means of improving the Federation so that the Federation can attain its aims of DOMINION STATUS.
2. The Commission will cut Nyasaland away from the Colonial Office. At the present time the Colonial Office has a say in the legislation of the Protectorate, but once Nyasaland has been stripped from the Colonial Office, Sir Roy and his settlers will be the people to control all our daily lives. To understand what I mean by controlling our lives and livelihoods, you only need to look at what is happening to the African peoples in the Union of South Africa.
3. The Commission is coming to prevent Nyasaland seceding from the Federation. All true people of Malawi know that SECESSION is our ONLY DESTINATION. How can anyone with sense go to the Commission only to help it in its objects of blocking our aims of SECESSION !

The Commission was suggested by Sir Roy and consented to by the British Prime Minister, on the understanding that it would be so composed as to recommend only those things which the Federal Government wants. That is why they chose only STOOGES, AFRICANS, FEDERAL PARTY AND OTHER PRO-FEDERATION WHITES to this Commission.

Sir Roy recently declared that he was going to demand the following things in 1960:-

- a) The abolition of the African Affairs Board. It will be known that this Board is the one that is supposed to safeguard the interests of the African people in the Federal Assembly. In actual fact it is useless.
- b) Dominion Status for the Federation in 1960 and 1961 at the latest.
- c) Destruction of the belief that the Federation can be broken up.
- d) Instead of the African people looking to the Colonial Office, they should look to him in Salisbury.
- e) That the right of the British Government to veto Federal Legislation must be taken away. This means that the Dominion Government will pass any law against the African people and no power on earth will dis-allow it.
- f) The Colonial Laws Validity Act would have to go. This law prevents the Federal Government passing any law that is repugnant to the laws of England.
- g) After the 1960 Constitution Review he does not want any further reviews.

It follows, therefore, that only STOOGES and QUISLINGS will go to give evidence to the Commission.

Furthermore, how can the African people go to see the commission while they are still mourning. They are mourning for their dead brothers, mothers and fathers; they are mourning for their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters in detention. According to African custom no-one goes to help in some one's funeral while one has one's own burial to conduct.

We are glad that OUR KAMUZU and all OUR CHIEFS who have the Welfare of their people at heart are going to boycott the Monckton Commission. We too, MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS of Malawi, SHOULD NOT GO TO SEE THIS COMMISSION.

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PEOPLE OF TROY !!

Malawi News, 2nd January, 1960.

LONDON VISIT : THE DELEGATION
(continued)
By The President.

We are not allowed to hold public political meetings; so I continue to report my visit to London through MALAWI NEWS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY:

Last time I told you of the Memorandum I presented on behalf of Malawi to Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Here is a discussion that took place between me and the Minister at the Colonial Office, London, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1959 at 10.30 a.m. Present were, in addition, an official of the Colonial Office and Mr. P.C. Ndove (Now National Organising Secretary of Malawi Congress Party)

I opened the discussion on the basis of the Memorandum:
(a) The State of Emergency and the release of Dr. Banda and all other detainees; (b) Constitutional reforms in Nyasaland and (c) Federation and the Monckton Commission.

(a) Before any scheme for the solution of constitutional and other Problems in Nyasaland could be seriously considered by Africans, I said, Dr. Banda and other detainees should be released, the ban on political meetings and restrictions on political activities, which are causing difficulties and frustrating the people lifted. The continued detention of hundreds of men and women were causing hardship and disrupting family life.

(b) As to constitutional reforms, I emphasised that the present so-called Interim Constitution was unacceptable and African people and their chiefs had absolutely no confidence in it and in the nominated members of the Legislative and Executive Councils. I reiterated our demand for self-government and independence outside the present unacceptable Federation and rejected the bogey that Nyasaland is not economically viable. The Nyasaland Government should be representative of the people before any major plans could be considered. We demand a majority in both Legco and Exco.

(c) With regard to the Monckton Commission, I underlined the importance of the fact that Africans of Nyasaland were absolutely opposed to Federation and demand, instead, secession from it. No useful purpose, therefore, could be served by setting up a Commission to work within the framework of an unacceptable Federation. The presence of a state of emergency, the presence of pro-federationists on the Commission, and the continued detention of Dr. Banda and other important leaders made it most likely that Africans would boycott. Could I have any definite assurances on these important matters? I asked the Minister. Can confidence be restored after all?

The Colonial Secretary replied that Nyasaland was Problem No. ONE on his table and he and the Nyasaland Governor were most anxious to find an early and acceptable answer to the problem. At present he said he was engaged on Kenya over whose constitutional conference he was presiding in January, 1960. He expressed the hope to come to Nyasaland personally to see things for himself, as soon as he had finished with Kenya and East Africa.

I said then that the matter was one of extreme urgency and no African was prepared to wait all that long. Mr. Macleod said he fully realised the seriousness of the situation and he was constantly thinking of doing something about it.

As for the state of emergency, he said neither he nor the Nyasaland Governor wanted to keep it longer than was necessary for the maintenance of law and order. He added that releases were going on all the time; already two-thirds of those originally detained had been released and certain emergency restrictions relaxed. I interposed that these releases are not real because the people are heavily restricted and have to report twice or four times a month. He went on to say that detention orders were being reviewed from time to time but that the whole matter must be viewed from the point of view of public peace. Individual cases, he suggested should not be discussed. I then said that certain individual cases involved a matter of vital principle. Dr. Banda is our national figure and without him we would find it difficult to go ahead with any plan. His release would create a new atmosphere in which happy relations between government and people may be possible. Another case of importance was the continued detention of 3 women in the Zomba Prison. Africans felt that these were being detained as a matter of revenge or punishment and had nothing to do with the maintenance of law and order.

Mr. Macleod repeated that all these matters were under close attention. As a result of my representations to the Governor, he said that he, the Governor, had promised to see what could be done about the 3 women referred to. He said he would remind the Governor about this. (But the 3 women are still in Zomba Prison today Ed.)

Then a discussion ensued about the Monckton Commission in particular and the Federation in general. Mr. Macleod said that with regard to composition of the Commission Government view was that members should be non-political. People like Dr. Banda and others like him should be in the witness-box and give evidence to it. As for terms of reference, he said negotiations were going on between the Labour Party and the Government in order to reach agreement. He thought terms of reference were wide enough to enable any person to give evidence about any point of view, including secession. Detainees, he said, would be allowed to give evidence without being victimised for saying anything about secession, if they wished.

Malawi News, 2nd January, 1960.

I said most emphatically that there would be no hope for the Commission in Nyasaland unless (a) it were empowered to recommend anything including secession, (b) members of the Commission were acceptable (and not the pro-federation whites whom the Federal Government was certain to appoint), (c) the state of emergency were lifted and Dr. Banda and all other detained leaders released, and (d) constitutional reforms introduced or guaranteed in Nyasaland. Africans would under the existing conditions certainly boycott it. Most repugnant to Africans was the existence of the Interim Constitution.

After this Mr. Macleod promised to study the Memorandum and promised to see me again before I returned to Malawi.

(To be continued)

ORTON E. CHIRWA.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN TANGANYIKA:

1960 is a year of happiness and joy for our brothers and sisters in Tanganyika. Britain announced recently that she is to change the constitution of Tanganyika to allow an African Majority in both the Legislative and Executive Councils. The change will take effect after the forth-coming general election in September, 1960. Of course, it is needless to mention that the first Prime Minister of Tanganyika in its new self-government will be Julius Nyerere.

The people in Tanganyika wanted their self-government and that is why they have obtained it. People may think that Tanganyika has more educated Africans than Nyasaland has. This is not true. Many of our Nyasa brothers are police inspectors, and many occupy important positions in the civil service of that country. Economically, Tanganyika is in no way better than Nyasaland. The only difference is that the wealth of Tanganyika has been exploited more determinedly by people who are interested in the progress of the country and that wealth has been evenly distributed among the different races. The case is the reverse in Nyasaland. Nyasaland has been kept deliberately poor so that an excuse is found for the presence of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and that little wealth that exists is concentrated in a handful of settlers.

There is another advantage that Tanganyika has had over Nyasaland. People in Tanganyika know what they want, they know they want self-government and they have worked very hard towards it. Every man, woman, boy and girl, is a member of TANU (Tanganyika African National Union-) Government servant. In 1957 the Party membership was 150,000; today it is 500,000, and they have nearly 1,000 paid party officers, an office in each chiefdom in the country and 68 district headquarters. TANU IS A MASS MOVEMENT. It is as popular in the villages as it is in the towns.

Malawi, News, 2nd January, 1960.

Some people of Malawi want Self-government by sleeping or sitting. Because of intimidation, people are not willing to come forward as leaders of their people towards the freedom that they want. 1960 is a year of destiny. The time for Nyasaland to choose has come. It is either Nyasaland goes the South African way and we all, perish or it goes the Tanganyika way and we all survive and rejoice. Going the South African way is very easy. You only need to take it easy, drink, sleep, go to parties and cinemas, while Sir Roy takes Nyasaland.

If we want to go the Tanganyika way, we have got to work hard. Everyone of us. Men, women, boys and girls; civil servant or not. We have to sacrifice our all for the sake of Nyasaland Self-government. If we sleep, our Kamuzu and all our brothers who are detained will never return to freedom and if we do not get self-government this year, we shall never get it again.

FORWARD TO FREEDOM:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Compatriots,

The decision to publish the MALAWI NEWS is an excellent one; the implementing of it is a source of hope that the rays of truth will dispel confusion, the target of the so-called "African Newspapers." I have greatly enjoyed reading the first issue of the bulletin and I have sent the few copies you sent me to our friends in Britain and America.

The Publication of MALAWI NEWS brings back into Nyasaland politics the spirit of 'Nyasa'- the organ of the Nyasaland Students' Association. That is as it should be for those who thrive on our divisions must have their hopes shattered by the publication of the truth in the MALAWI NEWS.

I send my hearty welcome to this commendable venture and shall certainly be contributing a letter from London so that our people should know that things are moving.

Let me end by saying that STRUGGLE is the meaning of life; success or failure is with time but struggle must be our joy. We must therefore not waste our time over the valleys we have crossed but rather the hilltops we have to conquer.

In unity and solidarity, Your servant and son,

M.W. Kanyama Chiume. 200 Gower St.
London.N.W.1

ZA MLEMBI

MONCKTON COMMISSION:
CINYENGO MU CENTRAL AFRICA.

Msimbo uno wa MALAWI ukudza pa caka catsopano - 1960. Caka cino ndicaka cacikulu. Anthu adziko la MALAWI ayenera kupeza ufulu caka cino. Bambo Roy Welensky alimbikitsa nkhondo yawo ija yoti ife anthu a dziko lino atipsyinje pansu. Komabe iye azindikira koposa kuti eni dziko la MALAWI afunitsitsa kupeza UFULU wao ndi kuti akhale odzilamulira m'dziko lao.

Citaganya anacita kuwakanizira anthu kuti abvomere pa caka ca 1953. Monga mudziwa kuti pali monga panali kukana kweni-kweni ciyambire 1953 ija, anthu a mu Nyasaland akana koposa kuti akhale mu Citaganya. Maboma a Bambo Roy ndi Bambo Robert ayesa-yesa ici ndi ici, kunyengerera anthu nthawi zina kuwaumiliza kuti alole citaganya koma alepheratu. Caka cino 1960 anthu akumenya Citaganya koposa mmene anali kucitira mu caka ca 1953. Cifukwa ca ici, Bambo Roy ndi Bambo Macmillan atulukila kanzeru kakuti awakolere anthu kuti agwidwe ndi msampha wa Citaganya camuyaya.

Ka nzeru kawoka ndi MONCKTON COMMISSION. Kodi munamva za kanzeru kena konga ngati komweka kaja anthu aci Greek anacita? Naka- Kale kale, a Greek anacita nkhondo ndi anthu amu mzinda wa a Troy. Iwo anali amphamvu koma anawalephera anthu a ku Troy. Zaka zambiri zinatha a Greek asanacite kanthu kali konse cifukwa anthu a ku Troy anamanga andiwe yani. Ali pafupi kuti abwerere kwao cifukwa cakukhumudwa, panatuluka m'Greek m'modzi amene ana tulukira njira yoti agonjetsere anthu aku Troy. Iye anawauza a Greek kuti aseme ci Hachi cacikulu ndikuciika kunja kwa mzinda wobvuta uja. Pona ici anthu a Troy adzayesa mphatso yocokera kwa Mulungu. Ndipo iwo adzacikokera mu mzinda wao uja. Munthu wa nzeru uja adalinga kuti cihachi co cidzakhala citadzadza ndi anthu. Kaamba ka nzeru ija, a Greek adasema cihachi cija naciika panja pa citseko colowa mu m'mzinda wa Troy.

Monga wa nzeru uja analinga anthu a Troy anakondwa kwambiri pona cihachi cosema cija. Ena anaganiza kuti ici cinali madalitso ocokera kwa Mulungu. Koma ena amene anali anzeru anawauza anthu kuti "Cenjerani ndi cihachici pali ndale pamenepa." Iwowa ananena kuti cihachi cija ciyenera kuyang'anidwa mwa cidwi kapena kucitaya. Koma pepani tsoka ndi kulodzedwa kunawa gwera anthu aku Troy. Ana citenga cihachi cija, kucibvinila gule ndi camba, nacilowetsa mu mzinda. Pocilowetsa mu mzinda iwo anadzitengera tsoka. Pakati pausiku asilikali aja anali mu cihachi anatulukira, naitana anzao amene anabisala. Mwadzidzi mzinda wa Troy unatengedwa, ndipo anthu anatha ngati cipere.

Anthu a Malawi angaphunzire zazikulu pa mbiri ija ya mzinda wa Troy. Monckton Commission ndi Cihachi cosema. Monga momwe anthu a ku Troy ananyengedwera, anthu a ku Central Africa ali kunyengedwa ndi Boma ndi atsamunda kuti akapeleke umboni ku Monckton Commission. Akunena kuti nkhani ija yoti tituluke mu CITAGANYA tikainene uko. Koma izo sizili conco. Commission sadzamva za kutuluka kwa Malawi mu Citaganya. Bungwe la MALAWI CONGRESS lili kucenjeza anthu kuti asapite ku Monckton Commission zifukwa zace ndiizi:-

(a) Commission ikubwera kuti IDZAKONZE SIKUCOTSA citaganya. Itacikonza conco afuna kuti kudzilamulira kupite kwa Boma la Citaganya polandila DOMINION STATUS.

(b) Pakali pano, Colonial Office imathandiza pa malamulo a Nyasaland. Koma pambuyo pa Commission, ulamuliro wa Nyasaland udzakhala wocokela kwa Bambo Roy ndi atsamunda. Tangoonani zimene ziri kucitika ku South Africa lero.

(c) Commission kuti tinene zoonza ikubwera kuti iletse Nyasaland kucoka ku Citaganya. Kodi alipo wanzeru woti nkupita kuti akatseke njira yathu yotulukila mu Citaganya? Kupulumuka kwathu kuli pakucoka mu Citaganya basi.

(d) Anayambitsa nkhani ya Commission ndi Bambo Roy ndipo Boma la Angelezi linabvomereza. Anagwilizana kuti Commission idzakhale ndi anthu oti adzanene zomwe Boma la Citaganya lifuna. Ici ndi cifukwa cace anasankha anthu akuda omwe agwirizana ndi Boma a Zungu a U.F.P.

(e) Posacedwapa Bambo Roy wanena kuti pa 1960 pano adzacita izi:-

1. Ka bungwe ka African Affairs Board kadzacotsedwa. Kumbukirani kuti kabungwe aka ndiye kaja ankati kamayanganira zomwe zingatha ndize anthu.

2. Dominion Status kudzilamulira kwa Citaganya pa cokha kulandiridwa caka cino kapena caka camawa.

3. Iye afuna kuti anthu asamakhulupilire kuti kapena asa maganizire kuti Citaganya cingasweke.

4. M'mala moti citetezo caanthu cikhale cocokera ku London, Bambo Roy afuna kuti tidziyang'ana kwa iye ku Salisbury.

5. Kutu Boma laku mangalande lidzitsutsa malamulo oipa a citaganya, iye afuna kuti ici cithelery. Ici cisonyeza kuti Boma la Citaganya panthawi imeneyo kapena lingadzathe kuika malamulo ophsyinja anthu koma palibe aliyense padziko la pansu amene angathe kucotsalamulo loipalo.

- (d) Lamulo lija loti maboma akuno ndi ena amucitetezo ca Angelezi sangathe kuika lamulo lotsutsana ndi malamulo a ku Mangalande, Bambo Roy afuna kuti licokeletu.
- (e) Pakapita caka cino, Bambo Roy safuna kuti adzayang'ane patsogolo pano, mmene boma la Citaganya likuyendera.

Posakaika, amene ati apite kukapeleka umboni ku Commission ndi egulitsa anza. Cinanso, kodi anthufe tingapite bwanji ku Commission pamene ife tiri pamaliro? Abale anamwalira; ena ali mu ndende. Pa mwambo wathu sitingakaike maliro aeni pamene tiri kulira athu conci.

Tiri okondwa kuti Kamuzu wathu ndi Mafumu athu onse amene amaganizira ndikutumikira anthu ao, iwo onse sapita ku Monckton Commission. Ifenso, akulu ndi ana, azimai ndi azibambo a Malawi sitidzapita kukapeleka umboni ku Commission.

Kumbukilani za zimene zinaonekera anthu aja aku mzinda wa TROY.

ULENDO WAKU LONDON:

Sitili woyenera kusonkhana pa nkhani ya ndale za dziko, conco ndipitiriza uthenga wa ulendo wanga wa ku London, kudziwitsa Bungwe lonse kucokera mu MALAWI NEWS.

AMENE NDINAKOMANA NAO:
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY:

Nthawi yapitayo ndidakudziwitsani za Memorandum imene ndi napereka kwa Mr. Macleod yoimira anthu a Malawi. Tsopano ndikuku dziwitsani za nkhani imene inakambidwa mu Colonial Office pa tsiku lacityatu pa 18th November, 1959 nthawi ya 10.30.a.m. Amene analipo pa nkhanayi ndi Mr. Macleod oimira Colonial Office (m'dera la Nyasaland) Mr. P.C. Ndove, (amene tsopano ali National Organising Secretary) ndi ine.

Nkhani ya Memorandum yachulidwa pamwambayo inali yotere:-

- (a) Ulamuliro wa mphamvu ndi kumasula Dr. Banda ndi onse osungidwa m'ndende,
- (b) Constitutional reforms za Nyasaland
- (c) Federation ndi Monckton Commission.

Malawi News, 2nd January, 1960.

(a) Ndinanena kuti kanthu kali konse kasanaganiziridwe momvana ndi anthu akuda pa ndime ya mtsogola ya dziko ndi zinthu zina zobvuta, Dr. Banda ndi anthu onse osungidwa m'ndende ayenera kumasulidwa. Cipsyinjoko ca misonkhano ya ndale za dziko ndizocitika zace, zikutipatsa ife mabvuto anthu a Malawi. Mabanja a anthu osungidwa M'ndende akuona mazunzo ambiri.

(b) Pa nkhanu ya Constitutional reforms, ndinanena motsimikiza kuti Interim Constitution imene iripo tsopano siinabvomerezedwe ndi anthu, ndipo anthu alibe cikhulupiliro mu anthu amene asankhani kukhala mu Legislative ndi Executive Councils. Colinga cacikulu cam'tsogolo ca dzikoli cisanaganiziridwe, kunali koyenera kuti Nyasaland Government ikhale ndi anthu oimira a Malawi mokwanira koterokuti tifuna anthu akuda oculuka mu Legislative ndi Executive Councils.

Pankhani ya Monckton Commission ndidanena kuti anthu aku Nyasaland adakana Citaganya mwantu wa garu, ndipo afuna kucokamo, conco palibe phindū lingapezeke pakubvomereza Commission imene ilora za Mgwirizano pamene Ulamuliro wa Mphamvu ulipobe, ndiponso pamene oimira Citaganya ali mugulu lomwelo la Commission'yi. Ndime yoyamba iyenera kufuna ndi kukhazikitsa cikhulupiliro mwa anthu akuda.

Colonial Secretary poyankha adanena kuti dziko la Nyasaland lili ndi ndale yopambanitsa (Problem No.1) pa gome lace, ndipo iye ndi Bwana Mkubwa wa Nyasaland ali ndi nkhwawa yaikulu pofuna kupeza yankho ya ndaleyo. Pa nthawi inoyi, Colonial Secretary adapitiliza kuti ali otanganidwa ndi nkhanu zaku m'nawa (East Africa) kumene iye adzatsogolera pa Kenya Constitutional Conference mu January, 1960. Ndipo iye anatsimikiza kuti zitatha zimenezo, angadzapeze nthawi yofuna kulondoloza nkhanu ya Nyasaland, kapenanso ngati danga litapezeka akhoza kudzayendera cigawo capakati ca Africa maka maka dziko la Malawi (Nyasaland) Atandiyankha motero ndinamuuza kuti nkhanuyi ndiyofunika mwacangu, popeza anthu a Malawi siali oyembekezera kudikira kwa nthawi yaitali. Colonial Secretary adayankha kuti anali ozindikira za citsimikizo ca nkhanuyi, ndipo analonjeza kuganiza paizi mowirikiza.

Pa nkhanu ya Ulamuliro wa Mphamvu, Mr. Mclead ananena kuti, iye ngakhale Bwana Mkwubwa wa Nyasaland sanafune kupitiriza izi kwa nthawi yaitali m'malo mokhazikitsa mtendere ndikusunga malamulo m'dziko. Adapitiliza kunena kuti magawo awiri a anthu atatu (two thirds) osungidwa m'ndende, anamasulidwa kale, ndipo zo tsatila zaulamuliro wa mphamvu zinacepetsedwa.

Ulamuliro wosungila anthu m'ndende unali kuganiziridwa nthawi ndi nthawi. Tiyenera kuganizira za mtendere wa anthu onse pa muntu wa nkhanuyi, sikuganizira munthu m'modzi payenkha.

Pobvomereza mauwa, ine ndidati, inde, izi zingatero, kome ena aiwowa (anthu osungidwao) angakhale mitu yothandiza kulondoloza nkhani yonseyi. Dr. Banda ali ngati cits ca MTSALA (NATIONAL FIGURE) amene kumasulidwa kwace kungakhazikitse mtendere pakati pa mitundu m'dzikomo, ndiponso kugwilizanita anthu ndi Monckton Commission. Ndinamudziwitsanso Mr. Macleod kuti pali azimai atatu-Mrs. Chibambo ndi azimai ena amene ayenera kumasulidwa popeza ife tiganizira kuti azimai asungidwa cifukwa afuna kuwalanga, koma sikuti analakwa.

Mr. Macleod anayankha kuti zonsezi zinali kuganiziridwa, ndipo phindu la Memorandum'yi ndiyo kuti Bwana Mkubwa wa Nyasaland ana lonjeza kale kufuna kupeza cocitika kwa azimai atatuwo osungidwa m'ndende ku Zomba.

Tsopano tinalankhula za nkhani ya Citaganya ndi Monckton Commission. Mr. Macleod anatidziwitsa za kaumbidwe ka Monckton Commission'yo ndikunena kuti Boma linaganiza kuti anthu a Commission'yi ayenera kukhala anthu amene alibe mbali m'ndale za dziko; ndipo anthu ozindikira ngati Dr. Banda pamodzi ndi iye amene (Dr. Banda) afunika kukhala zimboni popereka zoona zofunikazo. Pa nkhanayi za cikumbutso, ciyanjano cinali kufunika pakati pa Labour Party ndi Boma. Pa nkhani ya cikumbutsoyi anatsimikiza ndithu kuti panali zambiri zonedwa maka maka pofuna kuonjezera zocoka m'citsakano ca m'gwirizano (secession) Adatsimikizanso kuti anthu osungidwa akhoza kupereka umboni wa zodandaula, ndipo kumasulidwa kwao sikudzasinjiliridwa kapena kuimila pazonena zawo.

Kucokera pa mau amenewa, ndidanena motsimikiza kuti palibe mphoto imene Commission'yi idzapeza mu Nyasaland ngati Ulamuliro wa Mphamvu ndi kusunga anthu zipitirirabe. Monenetsa ndida mudziwitsa kuti anthu akuda adzanyanyala Commission'yi ndipo ndi dayetsetsa kuti iye aganize zoti, iye (Mr. Macleod) Boma La Nyasaland, Dr. Banda ndi ena osungidwao pamodzi ndi Malawi Congress Party angather kufika pa mfundo imene adakamasulidwabe, ndinso mwa ambiri amene adasungidwa kale, mwa iwo ena amasulidwa. Malamulo ena oletsetsa acotsedea. Ndipo ine ndinawonjezapo pakati pankhanayi ndinanenapo kuti omasulidwao alingatibe akaidi mudziko lao cifukwa comapereka sawaca ku Boma kawiri kapena kanai pa mwezi. Ndipo Iye anankabe nati lamulo losungulira anthuli likusinkhidwabe malinga ndi mtendere wa padziko. Milandu ya munthu m'modzi iye anati isakambidwe. Ndipo ine ndinamuuza kuti milandu yambiri yoteroyo ndi yofunika kwambiri. Dr. BANDA ndiye mtsoholeri wathu yekha ndi thupi lathu ndipo popanda iye ife tiri ngati akufa, cifukwa tingapeze mabvuto pofuna kunka m'tsogolo ndi ciri conse. Kumasulidwa kwace kudzakhala ngati kutembenuza dziko ndi kukhala la tsopano, ndiponso, ndinso cibale pakati pa boma ndi anthu cingakhalepo. Mlandu wina unalabvulikanso cifukwa ca azimai atatu amene ali mundende ku Zomba. Eni dziko la Nyasaland awonapo kuti Boma langowasunga cifukwa cankhanza cabe koma osati kulera mtendere.

Macleod anabwerezanso nanena kuti zonsezi ziri nkati mwa cilingalilo, nanenaponso nati iye ndiye ati akaonane ndi Robert Armitage pokambilana ndinso kuti adzamukumbutsa za azimai atatuwa. (Mpaka lero azimaiwa alibe mundende ku Zomba.)

Titatha izo, ndinayikumbutsanso nkhanu ya mbugwe la cinjoka ca Monckton Commission ija ndi zina zonse za Citaganya. Macleod natipo kapangidwe ka bungweli kanali kotu anthu ace asakhale andale za dziko. Anthu onga ngati Msogoleri wathu Dr. KAMUZU BANDA ndi ena onga ngati ife tiyenera kupeleka umboni kwa iwo. Ponenapo nkhanu ya Labour Party ndi Boma, ananenapo kuti kukambirana kotu agwirizane kudakankabe m'tsogolo. Iye anaganiza kuti njira zonse zakambidwazo zinali zokwanila kulola munthu ali yense kupeleka umboni pa ciri conse kaya zotuluka kucokera mkati mwa pinyolo ya citaganya, Za osongundwawo, ananenapo kuti angathe kupeleka umboni popanda kumwedwa magazi cifukwa conena conena zocithawa ndi kucipha citaganya ngati atafuna.

Ndinati motsimikiza palibe ganizo angakhale lotu pa bungwelo mu Nyasaland mpaka (a) atapatsidwa yo mtulutsila Nyasaland Kucoka mu citaganya ndi zina zoterozo, (b) Anthu abugwelo akhale o bvomerezedwa (osati amkonda citaganyawo amene boma linakhulupilira ku wasankha) (c) Malamulo a zindikira kutaca athetsedwe, ndi Dr. Banda ndi atsogoleri athu onse amasulidwe, ndi (d) Ka konzedwe ka Malamulo katabwerezedwa ndi ku tsimikizadwa ndi ife ana a Malawi. Eni dziko sakuona ndi zimene zikucitikazi. Ayeneradi kulikana bungwe la Cinjoka Columaco. Conyansira enidziko ndi Ulamuliro umene lipowu.

Pambuyo pa ici Macleod anabvomereza kukaciwerenganso cikalataco mwa tsatane- tsatane, ndi kuonana nayenso kawiri ndisanabwerere ku Malawi kuno.

ORTON E. CHIRWA
(Tizapitirirabe)

Kuti nyuzi yathu ya Malawi ikhale yayikulu ndiyokondweretsa, taganiza kuti cinjanja ndi cizungu zizilembedwa mupepa limodzi. Ndiye mu Nyuzi ya Malawi yaleroyi talemba cizungu ndi cinyanja pamodzi. Ndiye cifukwa caici mtengo wacenso tayenera kuonjezapo.

Tipepesanso kwa awerengi athu amene anatilembera makalata awo amene sitinathe kusindikiza munyuzi yaleroyi. Makalatawo asungidwa ndipo adzalembedwa mu nyuzi imene idzatuluka masiku akubwelawa.

KUDZILAMULIRA KU TANGANYIKA:

Caka ca 1960 ndi caka ca cimwemwe ndi kusangalala kwa abale ndi alongo ku Tanganyika. Boma la Angolezi linanena posacedwapa kuti lisintha malamulo aulamuliro mu Tanganyika kutero kuti padzakhala anthu kuposa mitundu ina yonse mu nyumba ya malamulo ndi Executive Council. Kusintha koyamba caka cino kwatha cisankho (General Elections) cidzakhala mu September. Ndicodziwikilatu kuti mkulu wa Boma woyamba adzakhala Bambo Julius Nyerere.

Anthu a mu Tanganyika anafuna kudzilamulira conco iwo lero apata kudzilamuliraku. Ena angaganize kuti Tanganyika ali ndi ophunzira ambiri koposa ife kuno. Siconco ai ambiri acibale ali mu nchito zapamwamba mu Tanganyika. Nazacuma sikuti dzikolo silicita kuposa ife. Kusiyanana kokha naku. Anthu anzathu dziko ilo molimbika ndi cuma capita kwa onse bwino lomwe. Kuno zinthu yayendera mwina. Mwa dala Nyasaland wasiyidwa wosauka kuti aonerepo cifukwa cakuti Citaganya cikhalepo. Nditindalama timene tiripo tagawika mwa atsamunda basi.

Cinanso capezetsa Tanganyika mwayi ndi ici kuposa Nyasaland. Anthu uko akudziwa cimene afuna akudziwa kuti afuna kudzilamulira ndipo agwira nchito kuti apate ici. Onse amene akulu ndi ana, amuna ndi akazi wa boma kapena ai ali a bungwe lija lochedwa Tanu: Caka ca 1957 ciwerengero ca Tanu cinali 150,000 - lero alipo 500,000. Ogwira nchito mu bungwe amene alipidwa alipo 1,000. Mu ufumu uli onse muli ofesi ya bungwe. Tanu ndi bungwe la dziko lonse. Bungweli latenga malo m'indizi ndi matauni momwe.

Ena kuno afuna kudzilamulira atangogona. Cifukwa cakuopsyedwa anthu akuopa kutsogolera anthu ao kuti apate ufulu wao. Caka cino 1960 ndicacikulu. Nthawi yoti tisankhe yafika. Nyasaland apita njira ya Tanganyika. Akatero zikhala bwino. Koma ngati nyasaland apita njira ya S.Africa, ndipo tonse titha. Cifukwa Nyasaland akapita njira ya Tanganyika tonse tidzakhala ndi moyo ndi wokondwa. Ncosabvuta kuti tipite njira ya S.Africa. Ngati mufuna gonani, ledzelani, pitani ku maphwando ndikunena pamene Bambo Roy akutenga dziko lathu la Nyasaland.

Ngati tifuna kuti tikhale ngati Tanganyika, tiyenera kugwira nchito kwambiri. Tonse! - Ana, akulu, akazi, amuna, aboma kapena ai - Tonse tiyenera kudzipereka cifukwa ca kudzilamulira. Ngati tigona abale athu amene ali mu ndende, Kamuzu ndi onse sadzatuluka ndikukhala afulu. Ngati sitilandila ufulu caka cino sitidzalandilanso.

PATSOGOLO

LIMBIKANI KUNKA KU UFULU.