

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Scenario	re presentation of diplomatic credentials 2pp. w/attachments	6-14-73	B Conf, A
1A	report	Biography	n-d-	B

FILE GROUP TITLE

WJCF SUBJECT FILES CO

BOX NUMBER

50

FOLDER TITLE

[EX] CO 92 Malawi, Republic of 1/1/73-

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
- B. National security classified information.
- C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.
- D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.

- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
- F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

EXECUTIVE
GIN
C092

2-7-73

①

encl
9R
2/14/73
Tide
LF/5C
Reg. #
0299
First Day
Cover
Gift Unit
23/12/73



P.O. Box 30200, Chichiri
Blantyre 3
Malawi

With the Compliments
of the
Minister of Transport and
Communications

PHILATELIC BUREAU
CHICHIRI, BLANTYRE 3

- 7 FEB 1973

NO COVERING LETTER

✓
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT ATTACHED



March 1, 1973
Department of State

EXECUTIVE
PP10-2/FG2-35
C092

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 465

PAGE 01 STATE 037940

13
ORIGIN AF-18

INFO OCT-01 ADP-00 CPR-02 NSC-10 PA-03 RSC-01 SS-14

USIA-12 PRS-01 /062 R

DRAFTED BY DRAFTED BY TEXT RECD FROM WHITE HOUSE
3/1/73

APPROVED BY AF/E:WBCOOTE
AF:MR:MILLIGAN
S/S:MR. BARNES

073267

R 012115Z MAR 73
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE

UNCLAS STATE 037940

E.O. 11652: N/A

1. PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT
NIXON TO PRESIDENT H. KAMUZU BANDA: BEGIN QUOTE

ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I WANT TO EXPRESS OUR
DEEPEST APPRECIATION FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE ON THE
DEATH OF PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON. HIS SUDDEN
PASSING WAS A SAD MOMENT FOR ALL MY FELLOW CITIZENS
WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN ENRICHED BY HIS VISION.

LYNDON JOHNSON WAS A DYNAMIC LEADER, A MAN OF GREAT
ABILITY AND UNSHAKEABLE COURAGE. EVEN AS WE MOURN HIS
DEATH, WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR HIS LIFE, AND IT IS INDEED
COMFORTING TO THE JOHNSON FAMILY, TO MY COUNTRY, AND TO
ME TO KNOW THAT YOU WERE THINKING OF US AT THAT TIME.

WITH BEST WISHES, SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON.
END QUOTE.

2. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF PRESIDENT BANDA'S MESSAGE
CABLED DIRECTLY TO WHITE HOUSE: QUOTE. I HAVE LEARNED



Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 STATE 037940

WITH DEEPEST REGRET AND SORROW OF THE UNTIMELY DEATH
LAST NIGHT OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
MR. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. MY GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI JOIN ME IN CONVEYING TO YOU
MR. PRESIDENT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES AND TO THE BEREAVED FAMILY OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY
AND CONDOLENCES. MAY GOD REST HIS SOUL IN PEACE. END
QUOTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE BUT HAS NO
OBJECTION IF RECIPIENT WISHES TO DO SO. PLEASE INFORM
DEPARTMENT IF RELEASED. RUSH

ET
BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

C092

Previously filed

4-9-73

Date

Name

Mbaya, Amb Robert Bernard

Organization

Amb for Malawi

Same

New File Symbol

6-14-73

Date

Final Action

Presentation of Diplomatic
Credentials

CG

5/1/73

EXECUTIVE

GI2
CO92

9



P.O. Box 30200, Chichiri

Blantyre 3

Malawi

1 MAY 1973

mw

With the Compliments
of the
Minister of Transport and
Communications
MALAWI POST OFFICE
PHILATELIC BUREAU
CHICHIRI, BLANTYRE 3
MALAWI

0092

May 10, 1973

Dear Mr. President:

I have submitted to the Congress of the United States my fourth annual review of American foreign policy. In it I have described the major developments in our policies during the past year and over the course of my first term. I have also set out the issues and opportunities which I believe lie ahead. As this document reflects my personal thoughts on international affairs, I wanted you to have a copy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

His Excellency
Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
President of the Republic of Malawi
Blantyre

RN:NSC:KJ:RLE:(Cleared by Dave Gergen):lmr

P-568

70

May 21, 1973

EXEC
GI3

CO 92

Dear Mr. President:

The Apollo lunar landing program conducted by the United States has been brought to a successful conclusion. Men from the planet Earth have reached the first milestone in space. But as we stretch for the stars, we know that we stand also upon the shoulders of many men of many nations here on our own planet. In the deepest sense our exploration of the moon was truly an international effort.

It is for this reason that, on behalf of the people of the United States I present this flag, which was carried to the moon, to the people of the Republic of Malawi, and this fragment of the moon obtained during the final lunar mission of the Apollo program.

If people of many nations can act together to achieve the dreams of humanity in space, then surely we can act together to accomplish humanity's dream of peace here on earth. It was in this spirit that the United States of America went to the moon, and it is in this spirit that we look forward to sharing what we have done and what we have learned with all mankind.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

His Excellency
Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
President of the Republic of Malawi
Blantyre

RN:NSC:DG:ki
P-573
70

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

C.F.

0092

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION OF
DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

Thursday - June 14, 1973

1:30 P.M.

The Residence

From: Tom Hart

The following Ambassadors will arrive at the Diplomatic Entrance at three-minute intervals starting at 1:30 P.M.:

Yaha H. Geghman	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	(Wife)
Yadu Nath Khanal	KINGDOM OF NEPAL	(Wife-Daughter-Son)
Triloki Nath Kaul	REPUBLIC OF INDIA	(Alone)
Robert Bernard Mbaya	REPUBLIC OF MALAWI	(Wife)
Faisal bin Ali al-Bu-Sa'id	SULTANATE OF OMAN	(Bachelor)
Um Sim	KHMER REPUBLIC	(Son-Daughter-Wife)
Abdullah Salah	HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN	(Wife-Daughter)

The usual Diplomatic Credentials Ceremony will be followed:

The arriving Ambassador will be escorted into the Green Room where he will sign the guest book. Upon an exchange of signals between the Military Aide who will be with you in the Red Room, and the Protocol Officer who will be in the Green Room with the Ambassador, you and the Ambassador enter the Blue Room simultaneously and exchange documents in front of the doors leading to the hallway. Members of the Ambassador's family, where appropriate, will then be asked to join you and the Ambassador for a group photograph.

Credentials filed - Overseeing Attachment 972

2. Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials
Thursday - June 14, 1973

You then escort the Ambassador through the Red Room and out to the Grand Hall where the Protocol Officer will escort him out the North Portico. The procedure for the exchange will then repeat itself six more times.

Press Plan:

There will be Press photo coverage of the Credentials Presentations.

- Notes:
1. Ceremonial troops along north and south driveways.
 2. Herald Trumpets sound as each Ambassador arrives.
 3. No interpreters are required.

Special Note:

Dr. Kissinger's office has informed us that Ambassador Kaul from India is carrying a personal letter to you from Prime Minister Gandhi--the counterpart to the personal letter you sent to her via Ambassador Moynihan. He plans to hand it to you at the credentials ceremony.

Ambassador Kaul will be seeing Mrs. Gandhi on Sunday, June 17, in the course of her visit to Canada, and Dr. Kissinger's office believes it would be desirable for him to be able to convey a word in acknowledgment of the letter. They recommend you ask the Ambassador to convey to Mrs. Gandhi your thanks and your belief that the measured effort to improve our relations is going well and you will make every effort on our side to see that it continues.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2074

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: June 7, 1973

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger

VIA: David Parker

MEETING:

Presentation of Credentials for:

- 1- Ambassador-designate Yahya H. Geghman of the Yemen Arab Republic
- 2- Ambassador-designate Yadu Nath Khanal of the Kingdom of Nepal
- 3- Ambassador-designate Triloki Nath Kaul of the Republic of India
- 4- Ambassador-designate Robert Bernard Mbaya of the Republic of Malawi
- 5- Ambassador-designate Faisal bin Ali al-Bu-Sa'id of the Sultanate of Oman
- 6- Ambassador-designate Um Sim of the Khmer Republic
- 7- Ambassador-designate Abdullah Salah of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

DATE:

Tuesday, June 12 4-12 P. M.
12:30

PURPOSE:

Standard Procedure

SPEECH MATERIAL:

Protocol will provide biographical information.

PRESS COVERAGE:

Photo opportunity for each Ambassador and family.

STAFF:

State Department Area Assistant Secretary, Protocol Officer, and Interpreter for Oman Ambassador.

RECOMMEND:

Henry A. Kissinger, Acting Chief of Protocol Smoak

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION:

None.

BACKGROUND:

The above Ambassadors-designate are ready to be received by the President.

PRESS FOLLOW-UP:

Usual press coverage.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2074

May 29, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID PARKER

FROM: Jeanne W. Dwyer
SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials

We have just been advised by Protocol that Ambassador-designate Robert Bernard Mbaya of the Republic of Malawi is expected to be ready and should be added to the list. His arrival, however, will change the present order of ambassadors as follows:

Yemen
Nepal
India
Malawi
Oman
Khmer
Jordan

Would you please let me know when you are able to confirm June 11 for the ceremony. As my office indicated, the King of Jordan is anxious to have his ambassador received before the arrival of Secretary Brezhnev, and we would like to have a ceremony scheduled before too long.

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1973
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2074

May 29, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID PARKER

FROM: Jeanne W. D. *JWD*
SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials

We have just been advised by Protocol that Ambassador-designate Robert Bernard Mbaya of the Republic of Malawi is expected to be ready and should be added to the list. His arrival, however, will change the present order of ambassadors as follows:

Yemen
Nepal
India
Malawi
Oman
Khmer
Jordan

Would you please let me know when you are able to confirm June 11 for the ceremony. As my office indicated, the King of Jordan is anxious to have his ambassador received before the arrival of Secretary Brezhnev, and we would like to have a ceremony scheduled before too long.

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1973
CENTRAL FILES

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

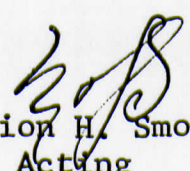
June 12, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. THOMAS HART
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presentation of Credentials to the President by Appointed Ambassadors of the Yemen Arab Republic, the Kingdom of Nepal, the Republic of India, the Republic of Malawi, the Sultanate of Oman, the Khmer Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The President has agreed to receive credentials from seven newly Appointed Ambassadors, beginning 12:30 p.m., Thursday, June 14, 1973.

Official credential documents are attached.


Marion H. Smoak
Acting

Attachments:

Credential documents.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Robert Bernard MBAYA (Em-BY-Ah)

Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Malawi

Ambassador Mbaya, married with five children, is forty years old. He studied sociology, history and geography at the University of Ghana from 1962 to 1966 and received a diploma in public administration from the University of Malawi's Institute of Public Administration in 1967. Ambassador Mbaya held increasingly responsible positions in the Ministries of Development and Planning, Economic Affairs, Works and Supplies, Information and Tourism, and Agriculture and Natural Resources from 1967 to 1972. Prior to his secondment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his assignment to the United Nations in September 1972, he held the position of Permanent Secretary (ranking civil servant) in the Ministries of Natural Resources, and Transport and Communications. Ambassador Mbaya was assigned as Deputy Permanent United Nations Representative in September 1972 and has been acting Chief of Mission there since November 1972. Although contacts between Ambassador Mbaya and the staffs at our Embassy in Blantyre and at our Mission to the United Nations have been limited, he has been described as articulate and friendly.

Points Ambassador Mbaya May Raise:

- Extend greetings from President Banda
- Express appreciation for past help and hope for additional future U.S. assistance to Malawi
- Indicate satisfaction over excellent Malawi-U.S. relations

Points the President Might Raise:

- Welcome Ambassador and Mrs. Mbaya to the United States
- Express gratitude for Malawi's friendship
- Note that President Banda's belief that talk rather than violence is the preferable way to resolve disputes parallels your policy.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 4.4 million (1971 est.)

Capital: Zomba

Malawi is located in southeastern Africa and encompasses 45,747 square miles (about the size of Pennsylvania), of which approximately 20 percent is covered by Lake Malawi (Nyasa). It is bordered by Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique.

Part of the Great Rift Valley traverses Malawi from north to south. In this deep trough lies Lake Malawi, the third largest lake in Africa. From the south end of the lake issues the Shire River, which joins the Zambezi River 250 miles further south in Mozambique. East and west of the Rift Valley the land rises to form high plateaus, generally between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above sea level. In the north the Nyika Uplands rise as high as 8,500 feet; south of the lake lies the Shire Highlands with an elevation of 2,000-3,500 feet rising to Mts. Zomba (7,000 feet) and Mulanje (10,000 feet). In the extreme south the elevation is only 200-300 feet above sea level.

Rainfall divides the year into a May-October dry season and a November-April wet season. During the wet season, the climate along Lake Malawi's shore can be quite humid. Elsewhere, however, the climate varies with the altitude. In the highlands it is equable and healthful, and at altitudes above 3,000 feet extreme heat is unusual. In the Shire River Valley the temperature can reach 115° F. in October and November.

Malawi's flag consists of three horizontal stripes—black, red, and green—with half of a red sun in the center of the top (black) stripe.

THE PEOPLE

Malawi has an estimated population of 4.4 million, with an annual growth rate of between 2.5 and 3 percent. Average population density is 108 people per square mile, although in some parts of the heavily-populated southern region density may exceed 300 persons per square mile. Zomba, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants, while nearby Blantyre (the major commercial and transportation center and site of some government offices) has approximately 170,000 inhabitants. Lilongwe, a city of 40,000 in the central region, has been designated the future capital. Several ministries of the Government are scheduled to move to Lilongwe in 1972.

The Chewas constitute 90 percent of the population of the central region, while the Nyanja is the major tribe in the south. Other important

tribes include the Lomwe, the Yao, the Sena, and the Tumbuka—the latter being the predominant tribe in the north.

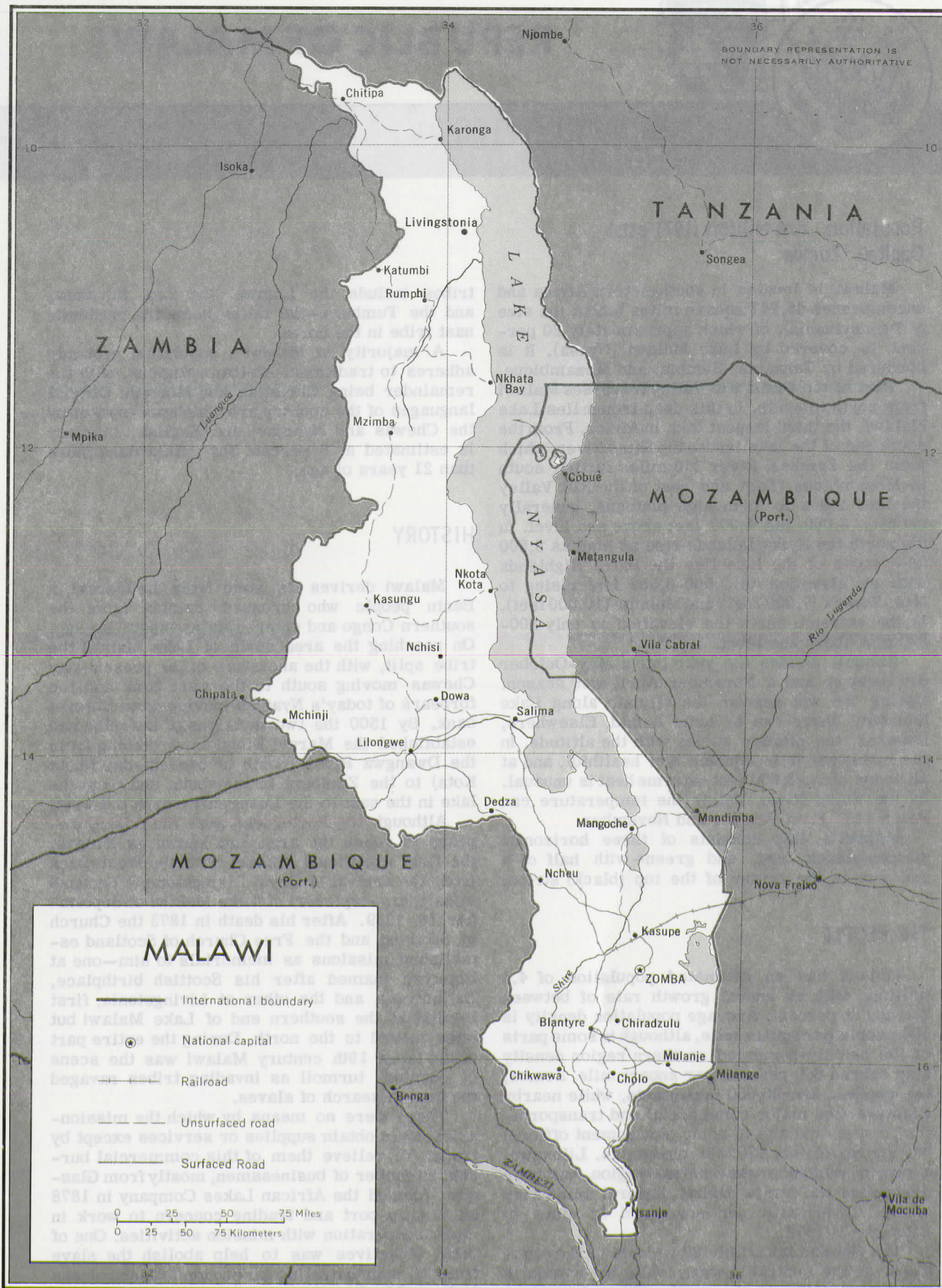
A majority of Malawi's population probably adheres to traditional African religions, with the remainder being Christian and Moslem. Official languages of the country are Chichewa (spoken by the Chewas and Nyanjas) and English. Literacy is estimated at 6 percent for Malawians more than 21 years of age.

HISTORY

Malawi derives its name from the Maravi, a Bantu people who crossed Zambia from the southern Congo and entered Malawi centuries ago. On reaching the area north of Lake Malawi the tribe split, with the ancestors of the present-day Chewas moving south to the west bank and the forbears of today's Nyanjas moving down the east bank. By 1500 the two divisions of the tribe had established the Maravi Kingdom stretching from the Dwangwa River (north of present-day Nkota Kota) to the Zambezi in the south, and from the lake in the east to the Luangwa River in the west.

Although the Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach the area now known as Malawi, the first significant contact with the West dates from the arrival of David Livingstone (a Scottish missionary-explorer) at Lake Malawi on September 16, 1859. After his death in 1873 the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland established missions as memorials to him—one at Blantyre (named after his Scottish birthplace, Ballantrae), and the other at Livingstonia, first located at the southern end of Lake Malawi but later moved to the north. During the entire part of the latter 19th century Malawi was the scene of constant turmoil as invading tribes ravaged the land in search of slaves.

There were no means by which the missionaries could obtain supplies or services except by trade. To relieve them of this commercial burden, a number of businessmen, mostly from Glasgow, formed the African Lakes Company in 1878 as a transport and trading concern to work in close cooperation with mission activities. One of their objectives was to help abolish the slave trade by demonstrating its economic unsoundness in face of legitimate commerce.



These pioneers were followed by other European missionaries, traders, hunters, and coffee planters. In 1883 a consul of the British Government was accredited to "the Kings and Chiefs of Central Africa." In 1891 the British established the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Beginning in 1953 Nyasaland was joined with Northern and Southern Rhodesia to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. By the late 1950's pressures were being exerted within Nyasaland for independence. This movement was spurred by the arrival in July 1958 of Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, who in his long absence from Malawi had resided in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Ghana. Dr. Banda assumed leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress (shortly thereafter renamed the Malawi Congress Party). On April 15, 1961, a year after a constitutional conference took place at London, elections for a new Legislative Council were held in the protectorate. Under the leadership of Dr. Banda, the Malawi Congress Party won an overwhelming victory and later gained an important role in the new Executive Council as well. Within a year of this election, the Malawi Congress Party ruled Nyasaland in all but name. In a second constitutional conference held at London in November 1962, the British Government agreed that Nyasaland would become self-governing the following year.

After a series of implementing administrative amendments to the existing constitution, Dr. Banda became Prime Minister on February 1, 1963. Certain powers were retained by the British in the fields of finance, security, and justice. A new constitution came into effect in May, along with a governmental structure based on the British ministerial system and providing for virtually complete internal self-government. On December 31, 1963, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved, and on July 6, 1964, Nyasaland became fully independent as Malawi and as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Exactly 2 years later, following adoption of a new Constitution, Malawi became a Republic with Dr. Banda as its first President.

Shortly after independence a group of younger cabinet ministers challenged Dr. Banda's leadership and, failing in their efforts to secure changes in certain of his policies, left the country. Since that time there have been no serious threats to the Government of President Banda.

GOVERNMENT & POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Government of Malawi is a greatly modified version of the British system. Under the 1966 Constitution, the President is to be selected by the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) officials and tribal chiefs every 5 years. However, this requirement has been waived in the case of Dr. Banda, who was acclaimed President for life in 1970 by a unanimous resolution of the MCP convention. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, executive powers would be exer-

cised by a three-man presidential commission until a successor had been chosen by an electoral college, comprised largely of MCP officials, and approved by the electorate. Malawi has no vice president. The Cabinet, whose members are either drawn from or become members of the Parliament, is appointed by the President.

Malawi's unicameral National Assembly (usually referred to as Parliament) is composed of 60 elected members and 15 other members who are appointed by the President; they serve 5-year terms. In the past, President Banda has named representatives of Malawi's small European and Asian minorities and also several women to fill these nominated seats.

Malawi has essentially two judicial systems: the Magisterial Courts, headed by a three-member Supreme Court, and the Traditional Courts, created in 1970 and based largely on the local courts system introduced by the British before independence. Unlike officials of the earlier local courts, however, a majority of the members of the Traditional Courts are chiefs and they have jurisdiction to hear any class of criminal case, including homicide. There are no appeals allowed from courts in the traditional system to courts in the magisterial line.

Local government is carried out in 24 Districts and three Subdistricts which are administered, respectively, by District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners. These officials are appointed by the Central Government.

Malawi has only one authorized political party, the Malawi Congress Party. The most recent National Assembly elections were held in April 1971.

ECONOMY

With the exception of one known bauxite deposit, Malawi lacks significant mineral resources. The economy is almost entirely agricultural, with 90 percent of the population engaged in farming. Four cash crops—tobacco, tea, peanuts, cotton—constitute nearly all exports. Recently Malawi began to export sugar and has also introduced a number of light industries.

Gross national product (GNP) in 1969 amounted to U.S. \$272 million, while per capita income was about \$63. From 1965 through 1970 the annual GNP growth rate averaged 4.7 percent. Exports in 1970 amounted to \$59.1 million, while imports totaled \$85.8 million and included manufactured goods, machinery, transportation equipment, construction materials, and pharmaceuticals. Major trading partners are the United Kingdom, South Africa, Rhodesia, and Zambia. In 1970 Malawian exports to the United States totaled \$1.9 million while \$5 million worth of U.S. goods were imported.

Since independence Malawi's budgetary deficits have been covered by grants and loans from the United Kingdom. In 1971, however, it was decided that this type of assistance would end by

1973. Malawi's balance-of-payments deficit in 1969 amounted to \$32 million while official reserves were \$21 million.

In addition to the United Kingdom, which remains the largest source of assistance to Malawi, aid donors include Denmark, the International Development Association (IDA) of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), South Africa, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1970 the African Development Bank granted its first loan to Malawi, a \$3 million credit to finance a hydroelectric scheme.

National development planning in Malawi is the responsibility of the office of the President, and Dr. Banda personally heads the National Development Committee. Malawi has a 3-year development plan which is revised every year in light of domestic requirements and changing revenue prospects. At the same time, Malawi is working on a 10-year program which will provide guidelines under which the 3-year plans will continue to operate. The 1970-73 plan projects an investment expenditure of \$99 million, of which about 84 percent is to be obtained from external sources. Sectors receiving highest priority for development funds are transportation (\$26.6 million), agriculture (\$21.2 million), and education (\$11.2 million).

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Under President Banda Malawi's foreign policy orientation has been pro-Western. It maintains diplomatic relations with principal countries of the West but eschews contact with Communist nations. It is a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Commonwealth of Nations, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Unlike most other African countries Malawi does not believe that policies of isolation, embargo, or violence will be successful in promoting racial equality in southern Africa. Malawi, therefore, maintains full diplomatic relations with South Africa and Portugal. In 1971 President Banda paid official visits to South Africa and Mozambique, the first leader of an independent black African state to visit either country in that capacity.

U. S. -MALAWI RELATIONS

The United States enjoys cordial relations with Malawi. From 1964 through 1970 the United States has given approximately \$18 million in development funds, concentrated on projects in education, transportation, and public health. Additionally, it has a modest Peace Corps program which supplies skilled volunteers to fill specific jobs designated by the Malawi Government. A

small U.S. Information Service (USIS) library is maintained in Malawi, and the United States supports an exchange program under which almost 60 Malawians have visited the United States since 1949. President Banda has visited the United States several times, most recently in 1967.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President; Minister of External Affairs; Justice; Works and Supplies; Agriculture and Natural Resources—Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
Minister of Finance; Information and Tourism—Aleke Banda
Minister of Trade and Industry—John Msonthi
Minister of Transport and Communications—John Gwengwe
Minister of Education; Health and Community Development—M. M. Lungu
Attorney General; Secretary to the President and Cabinet—Bryan Roberts
Ministers of State, Office of the President—Albert Muwalo and Albert Chiwanda
Ambassador to the U.S. and U.N.—Nyemba Wales Mbekeani

Malawi maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—William C. Burdett
Counselor—John A. Buche
Political-Economic Officer—Herman J. Rossi III
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Eddie Deerfield
Director, Peace Corps—George S. Zabokrtsky

The U.S. Embassy in Malawi is located at Nyrho House, Victoria Avenue, Blantyre.

READING LIST

Debenham, Frank. The Way to Ilala: David Livingstone's Pilgrimage. New York: Longmans, Green, 1955.
Oliver, Roland. Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa. London: Chatto and Windus, 1957.
Pike, J. G. Malawi: A Political and Economic History. New York: Praeger, 1968.
Ransford, Oliver. Livingstone's Lake. London: Murray, 1966.
Rotberg, Robert I. The Rise of Nationalism in Central Africa. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965.
Shepperson, George, and Price, Thomas. Independent African: John Chilembwe and the Origins, Setting, and Significance of the Nyasaland Native Uprising of 1915. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7790, Revised November 1971

Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
ROBERT BERNARD MBAYA
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to present to Your Excellency
the letter of Recall of my predecessor in office,
former Ambassador Nyemba Wales Mbekeani and the Letter
of Credence by which my President, His Excellency
Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, accredits me as Ambassador
for the Republic of Malawi to Your Excellency's great
country, the United States of America.

Permit me, Your Excellency, to convey to you personally and to the people of the United States the most cordial and fraternal greetings from my President and the people of Malawi. It is my pleasure and privilege and indeed a great honour to be appointed Malawi Ambassador to this great country and I wish to state that I attach great importance to this Mission. I will always endeavor to strengthen and cement further the good relations that already exist between our two countries. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency's government for all the assistance given to my country.

Mr. President, the government and people of Malawi have followed with keen interest the positive steps Your Excellency has taken to promote peace and understanding in the world and we wish you every success in this direction. In pursuit of the desire for people of all races to live together in peace and harmony,

Malawi has always advocated a policy of dialogue and contact because we believe that people of different views can understand each other better in this way and be able to appreciate and tolerate each other's differing views.

In conclusion, please allow me, Your Excellency, to express my country's good wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness and the well-being and prosperity of the government and the people of the United States of America.

B.B.
BDC
H

C.F.
CO92

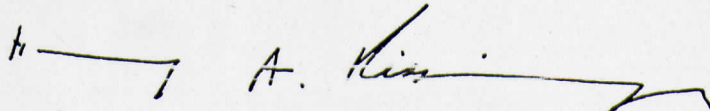
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President concurs with your opinion and has requested that you inform the Government of Malawi that the appointment of Mr. Robert Bernard Mbaya as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malawi to the United States would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.


Henry A. Kissinger

RECEIVED
APR 10 1973
CENTRAL FILES

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1973

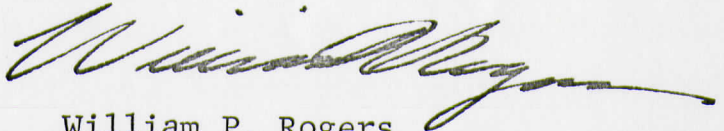
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Mr. President:

The Government of the Republic of Malawi has inquired whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Robert Bernard Mbaya as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malawi to the United States. A biography of Mr. Mbaya is enclosed. A thorough review of United States Government records reveals no grounds for objection.

I believe this appointment would be satisfactory. If you concur, I shall be pleased to inform the Government of the Republic of Malawi.

Respectfully,



William P. Rogers

Enclosure:
Biography.

The President,
The White House.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS--DECLAS Dec. 31, 1979

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 1A ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET (GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

A sanitized copy substituted for an original item which contains information restricted under the Privacy Act.

EP

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

June 14, 1973

EXECUTIVE

C092

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

FROM:

Tom Hart

SUBJECT:

*Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials -
Amb Robert Bernard Mbayo - Malawi*

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

CF Reversing Attachment 972

B31

2

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 4/9/73

EXECUTIVE
CO92
FG11

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Sec. of State

FROM:

Mr. Kissinger

SUBJECT:

Amb. Robert Bernard Mbaye

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE



Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 396

PAGE 01 STATE 133925

63

ORIGIN AF-18

INFO OCT-01 ADP-00 CPR-02 NSC-10 PA-03 RSC-01 SS-15

USIA-12 PRS-01 /063 R

DRAFTED BY AF/E:TJBURKE:KM

7/9/73 X28851

APPROVED BY AF/E:HRMELONE

AF

S/S-S:RBRAZEAL

036711

R 092213Z JUL 73
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE

UNCLAS STATE 133925

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: PDEV, US, MI

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF BANDA JULY 4 MESSAGE

1. PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO DR. BANDA FROM
PRESIDENT NIXON QTE I SPEAK FOR ALL AMERICANS IN EX-
PRESSING DEEP APPRECIATION FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE OF
CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE UNQTE.

2. FYI: FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM DR. BANDA TO PRESIDENT
NIXON WAS DELIVERED TO DEPARTMENT JULY 3 QTE ON THE OCCASION
OF THE NATIONAL DAY OF YOUR COUNTRY I AM PLEASED TO EXTEND
TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, ON MY OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF MY
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF MALAWI, OUR SINCEREST FELICITATIONS
AND BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND THE PROGRESS
AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
UNQTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN RELEASE TEXTS BUT HAS NO

UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED

CENTRAL FILES



EXECUTIVE

ME3-3/C092 7314792

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

C092
FG11

4512

13

August 10, 1973

Memorandum for: NSC Secretariat
The White House

Subject: Thank you Letter from President
* Banda of Malawi

H. Kamuzi

We have attached a letter addressed to the Secretary and received from the Embassy of Malawi conveying President Banda's thanks to President Nixon for his congratulatory message on Malawi's seventh anniversary of independence.

No reply is necessary.

R. Schenker
Secretariat Staff

Attachment:

Letter from Ambassador Mbaya.

CAI
CO 92

8/15/73
UNCLASSIFIED

SS0866

29
PAGE 01 STATE 161433

44

ORIGIN AF-18

INFO OCT-01 ADP-00 CPR-02 NSC-10 PA-03 RSC-01 SS-15

USIA-15 PRS-01 (SSR) R

DRAFTED BY AF/E:TJBURKE:CRJ

9/10/73X 28851

APPROVED BY S/S - SAMUEL R GAMMON

AF/E:WBCOOTE

AF: AMBASSADOR WITMAN

WHITE HOUSE - MR. HORAN

034294

R 151456Z AUG 73
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE

UNCLAS STATE 161433

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: PDEV, MI, US

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PRESIDENT BANDA'S MESSAGE OF
CONDOLENCE CONCERNING BOSTON AIR CRASH

1. PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BANDA.
QUOTE DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE OF CON-
DOLENCE FOLLOWING THE TRAGIC LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY THE
RECENT AIR CRASH AT BOSTON'S LOGAN AIRPORT WAS DEEPLY
APPRECIATED. MAY I TAKE THIS OCCASION TO EXTEND TO YOU
MY PERSONAL BEST WISHES. SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON END
QUOTE.

2. FOLLOWING TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT WHITE
HOUSE AUGUST 1. QUOTE I HAVE LEARNT WITH DEEP REGRET OF
THE AIR PLANE DISASTER AT LOGAN AIRPORT IN BOSTON YESTER-
DAY IN WHICH ABOUT EIGHTY PEOPLE DIED STOP PLEASE ACCEPT
MR. PRESIDENT OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCES AND
THROUGH YOU TO THE RELATIVES AND FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO
HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES STOP OUR PRAYERS GO TO THE LONE
SURVIVORS IN HOSPITAL COMMA MAY THE ALMIGHTY KEEP HIM STOP

60-T
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

S/S # 7314897
NSC # 73 04406

PAGE 02 STATE 161433

SIGNED H. KAMUZU BANDA LIFE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MALAWI STOP EXTERNAL BLANTYRE. END QUOTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN RELEASE TEXT OF MESSAGES BUT
HAS NO OBJECTION IF GOM WISHES TO DO SO. ROGERS

UNCLASSIFIED

ms

11/7/73

EXECUTIVE

①

GI 2

CO 92

9R ^{ence}

malawi

Free
MW

11-19-73
ack. unnecessary



P.O. Box 30200, Chichiri
Blantyre 3
Malawi

*With the Compliments
of the
Minister of Transport and
Communications*

PHILATELIC BUREAU
CHICHIRI, BLANTYRE 3

- 7 NOV 1973

EXECUTIVE

GEZ

CO92

CO152

9R

2/27/74

Free

Unack'd.

MW

*With the Compliments
of the
Minister of Transport and
Communications*

PHILATELIC BUREAU
CHICHIRI, BLANTYRE 3

20 FEB 1974



Checked by Gift Unit

P.O. Box 30200, Chichiri

Blantyre 3

Malawi

3/8/74



Department of State

TELEGRAM

APRIL 6, 1974

M-RL 62

UNCLASSIFIED 3014

EXECUTIVE

PAGE 01 STATE 069991

ME3-3/CO92

10
ORIGIN AF-18

CA1

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 SS-20 NSC-07 CPR-02 PA-04 RSC-01

CO92

USIA-15 PRS-01 /069 R

DRAFTED BY AF/E:TJBURKE:JR
APPROVED BY AF/E:WBCOOTE
AF - AMB. ROOT
S/S :SRGAMMON
WHITE HOUSE - MR. HORAN

115069

R 060024Z APR 74
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE
INFO AMEMBASSY GABORONE

UNCLAS STATE 069991

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: PDEV

H. KAMUZA

SUBJECT: CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BANDA

1. EMBASSY REQUESTED TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM
PRESIDENT NIXON TO PRESIDENT BANDA.

2. QUOTE - DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: PLEASE ACCEPT MY
PERSONAL CONDOLENCES AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE UPON THE TRAGIC LOSS OF 77 CITIZENS OF MALAWI IN
THE RECENT AIR CRASH AT FRANCISTOWN IN BOTSWANA. YOU
AND THE SURVIVING FAMILIES HAVE OUR PRAYERS.
SINCERELY, RICHARD M. NIXON. END QUOTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN RELEASE TEXT OF MESSAGE
BUT HAS NO OBJECTION IF GOM WISHES DO SO. RUSH

RECEIVED
JUN 11974
CENTRAL FILES

UNCLASSIFIED

gab



April 11, 1974

Department of State

EXECUTIVE

PP10-2

DI 2

CO 92

JF

(2)

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 4241

PAGE 01 BLANTY 00480 111334Z

46

ACTION AF-18

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CPR-02 NSC-07 PA-04 RSC-01 SS-20

USIA-15 PRS-01 DRC-01 /070 W

044624

R 111232Z APR 74
FM AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6963

UNCLAS BLANTYRE 0480

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OGEN, MI

SUBJECT: CONDOLENCE MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BANDA

GOM MINISTRY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS INFORMED EMBASSY APRIL 11 THAT PRESIDENT BANDA HAS DISPATCHED BY SEPARATE MEANS FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT NIXON RE RECENT TORNADO DISASTERS IN NORTHERN US: QTE I HAVE LEARNT WITH PROFOUND SORROW THE LOSS OF LIFE AND THE EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY WHICH HAVE RESULTED FROM THE WORST TORNADO TO HIT THE UNITED STATES IN OVER FORTY-NINE YEARS. MY GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE JOIN ME IN SENDING TO YOU PERSONALLY, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE BEREAVED AND HOMELESS FAMILIES OUR HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES FOR THIS DISASTER. H. KAMUZU BANDA LIFE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI. END QTE. FARBER

APR 13 1974

CENTRAL FILES

UNCLASSIFIED

EXECUTIVE

CAI
C092

1
2
3
4 WN1 105 VIA RCA

5
6 1974 APR 24 AM 10 16
7 S LILONGWEMALAWI 1340 APRIL 23 1974

8 THE PRESIDENT

9
10 THE WHITE HOUSE

11
12 EA 104 EYE HAVE BEEN DISTRESSED TO HEAR OF THE TRAGEDY WITH
13
14 OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS ON BOARD IN WHICH NO SURVIVORS ARE EXPECTED
15
16 STOP ACCEPT MR PRESIDENT MY OWN GRIEF AND THAT OF MY GOVERNMENT
17
18 AND PEOPLE TO YOU PERSONALLY AND TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE
19
20 OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LET US ALL PRAY THAT THE LORD
21
22 WILL GIVE EXTRA STRENGTH AND COURAGE TO THE RELATIVES OF

23
24
25
26
RECEIVED
APR 25 1974
CENTRAL FILES

1
2
3
4 OF THE DECEASED

5 H KAMUZU BANDA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
6
7
8 EXTERNAL LILONGWE EXT555
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NSC #1675
EXECUTIVE
CAI
C092

To: Executive Secretary
Department of State

Date: April 26, 1974

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☒ Draft reply for:
- _____ President's signature.
- _____ Undersigned's signature.
- _____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- _____ Direct reply.
- ☒ Furnish information copy.
- _____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- _____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- _____ For your information.
- _____ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Suspense date: May 3, 1974

Description:

Letter: ☒ Telegram: _____ Other: _____

To: President Nixon

From: Malawi President H. Kamuzu Banda

Date: April 23, 1974

Subject: Re recent 707 Pan American air crash

By direction of the President:

W. Booth
for JEANNE W. DAVIS

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1974
CENTRAL FILE



7/2/74
Department of State

Central Files
②+
TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 5765

PAGE 01 STATE 143510

ME 3-3/C092

40

ORIGIN SS-20

C092

INFO OCT-01 AF-10 ISO-00 SSC-01 CPR-02 NSC-07 PA-04 RSC-00

USIA-15 PRS-01 /062 R

DRAFTED BY TEXT REC'D FROM WHITE HOUSE

APPROVED BY S/S:SRGAMMON

AF/E - MR. BURKE

AF - JJBLAKE

S/S-3(C) - MRS. DENHAM

WHITE HOUSE - MR. MORAN

S/CPRIJAGULGAULT

S/CPRIHDAVIS

DESIRED DISTRIBUTION

PA

116747

R 022341Z JUL 74
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 143510

E.O. 116521 N/A

TAGS: PDEV, MI, US

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

H. KAMUZU

1. PLEASE DELIVER FOLLOWING TO PRESIDENT X BANDA ON OR BEFORE JULY 6. QTE: DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: THE EMERGENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT NATION OF MALAWI WAS A WELCOME EVENT A DECADE AGO. NOW ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR NATION'S INDEPENDENCE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ONCE AGAIN SALUTE THE PEOPLE OF MALAWI AND SEND THEIR GREETINGS AND WARM WISHES FOR THE FUTURE HAPPINESS OF YOUR NATION. I AM PLEASED TO CONVEY TO YOUR EXCELLENCY AND TO THE PEOPLE OF MALAWI THESE WARM CONGRATULATIONS, TOGETHER WITH MY OWN PERSONAL GOOD WISHES. SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON. ENQTE.

RECEIVED

JUL 5 1974

CENTRAL FILES

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



EXECUTIVE
H023-1 Central Files +
C092
Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 0917

PAGE 01 STATE 145091

44

ORIG N A7-18

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CPR-02 NSC-07 PA-04 RSC-01 SS-20

USIA-15 PRS-01 /069 R

08520

DRAFTED BY: AF/E:JTBURKE

APPROVED BY: AF/E:WBCOOTE

AF-JJBLAKE

S/39ANICHOLSON

019975

R 051458Z JUL 74

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY BLANTYRE

UNCLAS STATE 145091

E.O. 11652 N/A

TAGS: PDEV, MI, US

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT BANDA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY
CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT NIXON

1. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BANDA. QUOTE: THE ONE HUNDRED AND NIETY-EIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE AS A NATION IS ENRICHED BY YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS, A MESSAGE FOR WHICH I, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THANK YOU. TICHARD M. NIXON UNQUOTE

2. THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE CONTAINED IN DIPLOMATIC NOTE, WAS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT JULY 2.

QUOTE: AS YOU CELEBRATE YOUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DAY I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN EXTENDING TO YOUR EXCELLENCY OUR SINCEREST FELICITATIONS AND BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL WELLBEING AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF YOUR GREAT NATION STOP MY GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE ALSO JOIN ME IN WISHING CONTINUED SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STOP. H. KAMUZU BANDA. UNQUOTE

JUL 18 1974

UNCLASSIFIED