



Language

Alport, Baron Charles Ja, [The Sudden Assignment](#) [1], London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1965, pp. 255

Alport was appointed High Commissioner to the Federation from 1961-63, and gives an official British perspective on these contentious years.

Apawo Phiri, Isabel, [President Frederick Chiluba and Zambia: Evangelicals and Democracy in a "Christian Nation"](#) [2], In Ranger, Terence O., [Evangelical Christians and Democracy in Africa](#) [3] Oxford, Oxford University Press, , 2008, pp. 304, pp. 93-130

Bartkowski, Maciej J., [Recovering Nonviolent History: Civil Resistance in Liberation Struggles](#) [4], ed. [Bartkowski, Maciej J.](#) [5], Boulder, CO, Lynne Rienner, 2013, pp. 436

Ambitious volume in historical and geographical range (from 1765 to current struggles, and in every continent). Individual chapters feature in relevant sections of this bibliography.

Bratton, Michael, [Economic Crisis and Political Realignment in Zambia](#) [6], In Widner, Jennifer A., [Economic Change and Political Liberalization in Sub-Saharan Africa](#) [7] Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, , 1994, pp. 320, pp. 101-128

Colson, Elizabeth, [The Social Consequences of Resettlement: The Impact of the Kariba Resettlement Upon the Gwembo Tonga](#) [8], Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1971, pp. 288

The mass displacement caused by the Kariba Dam was a central issue for the pro-independence movement, despite the problems of organising resistance in the affected areas. Pioneer study of what is now called 'development-induced displacement'.

Dulani, Boniface, [Democracy Movements as Bulwarks against Presidential Usurpation of Power: Lessons from the Third-Term Bids in Malawi, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia](#) [9], Stichproben, no. 20, 2011, pp. 115-139

Gifford, Paul, [African Christianity: Its Public Role](#) [10], London, C. Hurst, 1998, pp. 368

Christian Churches have been important in quite a few African movements. This book analyses different churches – Catholic, Protestant (mainstream), Evangelical, Pentecostal and Independent – and their beliefs, and also assesses their role in the emerging of civil society. Case studies of four countries: Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and Cameroon.

Hall, Richard, [Zambia 1890-1964: The Colonial Period](#) [11], London, Longman, 1976, pp. 202

Chapter 3, 'Colonialism and the roots of African nationalism' covers early copperbelt strikes; chapter 4 'Federation – genesis and exodus', includes extensive information on developing resistance to the colour bar, to the building of the Kariba dam and eviction of local farmers, and to the Federation itself. Chapter 5 'The creation of Zambia' examines final stages of resistance and political developments. His earlier book, *Zambia*, Pall Mall Press, 1965, pp. 375, also covered the evolving struggle in chapters 5-7.

Joseph, Richard, [Conflict and Democracy in Africa](#) [12], ed. [Joseph, Richard](#) [13], Boulder CO, Lynne Rienner, 1999, pp. 527



Wide-ranging collection of comparative essays on democratic transitions, the state and economic and social factors. Considers developments since the early 1990s and degrees of democracy achieved (in Benin and Zambia), continuing obstacles to democracy and 'second elections'.

Kaunda, Kenneth, [Zambia Shall Be Free](#) [14], London, Heinemann, 1962, pp. 202

Macpherson, Fergus, [Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia: The Times and the Man](#) [15], Lusaka, Oxford University Press, 1974, pp. 478

Makasa, Kapasa, [Zambia's March to Political Freedom](#) [16], 2nd edition, Nairobi, Heinemann, 1985, pp. 199

(Originally published as *March to Political Freedom*, 1981).

Personal account by an activist prominent in the independence struggle of political events from the 1940s to 1963.

Momba, Jotham C. ; Gadsden, Fay, [Zambia: Nonviolent Strategies Against Colonialism, 1900s–1960s](#) [17], In Bartkowski, [Recovering Nonviolent History: Civil Resistance in Liberation Struggles](#) [4] ([A. 1.b. Strategic Theory, Dynamics, Methods and Movements](#) [18]), Boulder CO, Lynne Rienner, pp. 71-88

Mwangilwa, Goodwin B., [Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula: A Biography of the Old Lion of Zambia](#) [19], Lusaka, Multimedia Publications, 1982, pp. 157

Nkumbula was the first major exponent from the 1940s of African resistance to white dominance and federation, and led the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress. But in the late 1950s he moved towards gradual reform policies and stood for a seat in the 1959 elections, whilst Kapepwe and Kaunda opted for further resistance and founded their own separate party.

Rakner, Lise, [Trade Unions in Processes of Democratization: A Study of Party Labour Relations in Zambia](#) [20], Bergen, Norway, Christian Michelsen Institute, CMI Report, 1992, pp. 6

Examines role of labour in the transition to multi-party democracy in 1991, and concludes that the trade union movement has remained autonomous from the state (despite efforts to incorporate it) and that this is the key reason why the unions led the transition.

Rotberg, Robert I, [The Rise of Nationalism in Central Africa: The Making of Malawi and Zambia: 1873-1964](#) [21], Cambridge MA, Harvard University Press, 1967, pp. 360

Chapter 8 'Discovering their voice: the formation of national political movements' (pp. 179-213) goes up to 1948; chapter 10 'The Federal dream and African reality' (pp. 253-302) charts growing resistance from 1953; and chapter 11 traces 'The triumph of nationalism' (pp. 303-16). Gives some detail on protests and indexes 'non-violent resistance'. Includes detailed bibliography.

Wood, J.R.T., [The Welensky Papers: A History of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#) [22], Durban, Graham Publishing, 1983, pp. 1329

Account based on Welensky's perspective, stressing top level negotiations and relations with successive British colonial secretaries.

**Links**

- [1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1965/sudden-assignment>
- [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2008/president-frederick-chiluba-and-zambia-evangelicals-and-democracy-christian-nation>
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- [21] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1967/rise-nationalism-central-africa-making-malawi-and-zambia-1873-1964>
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