# **An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Books, Articles and Dissertations Focusing on the NWP since 1983** [Latest Revision: 22nd Aug. 2014]

**General overview and comment:** Since 1983, the amount of new materials (books, articles and dissertations) pertaining to the NWP have been startlingly few. Even academically, the NWP continues to remain at the “Bottom of the Heap.” Excepting for brief overviews, few, if any, books or dissertations look at the whole Province. Arguably less than ten writers have produced all the notable works often starting with a Ph.D. dissertation. For no particular reason that I can discern, **Mwinilunga District** has been the focus of more works than any other region or district of the NWP.

**Pritchett, James Anthony.**

Dr. Pritchett stands in a class by himself. He is not only a superb writer but also has been the only prolific writer on the NWP, starting with his dissertation in 1989/1990. While all his works are well written, three are either “technical” or very serious anthropological studies that follow in the steps of Victor Turner’s many works. Probably of greatest interest to people (esp. in Zambia) interested in the whole NWP should be his book with the outline around it below. Here, he steps out of his academic mode and writes toward a wider reading audience and also takes the story to 2005. The book has **implications for the whole NWP** as well as Mwinilunga. See my separate full page synopsis and critique of this book. The main problem is that the book is out of print and Patrick Sapallo in Lusaka says that he has not yet located it any Lusaka library.

* **Pritchett,** James Anthony.Dissertation: Continuity and Change in an African Society: The Kanongesha Lunda of Mwinilunga, Zambia, 411 pp., Harvard, 1990 (1989). #9021822. ProQuest document ID: #303839508. Cultural Anthropology.
* **Pritchett,** James Anthony. *The Lunda-Ndembu: Style, Change and Social Transformation in South Central Africa*. ISBN-0-299-17150-7 Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 2001, 377 pp.
* **Pritchett**, James Anthony. *Friends for Life, Friends for Death: Cohorts and Consciousness among the Lunda-Ndembu.* ISBN-13: 978081392647 Univ. of Virginia Press, 2007, 280 pp.
* **Pritchett**, James A. Ch. 1: Christian Mission Stations in South-Central Africa, pp. 27-49. in Englund, Harri (ed). *Christianity and Public Culture in Africa.* Ohio Univ. Press, Oxford, Ohio, 2011.

**Published works and dissertations focusing on Mwinilunga besides Pritchett**

* **Fisher,** Monica. *Nswana the Heir: The Life and Times of Charles Fisher, a Surgeon in Central Africa***.** Ndola, Zambia, 1991 [Printed by Mission Press, P.O. Box 71581, Ndola, Zambia]. Note: Monica was the wife of Dr. Charles Fisher, the youngest son of Dr. Walter Fisher, Kalene’s famed doctor. The book was lovingly written as a memorial to Charles after his death. He started his medical career at Kalene but later practiced medicine on the Copperbelt for many decades.
* **Kalusa**, Walima Tuesday. Dissertation: Disease and Remaking the Missionary Medicine in Colonial Northwestern Zambia: A Case Study of Mwinilunga, 1902-1964. The Johns Hopkins University, 2003. #3080694, 249 pp., ProQuest Document ID: 288270659.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. “Language, Medical Auxiliaries, and the Reinterpretation of Missionary Medicine in Colonial Mwinilunga, Zambia, 1922-51.” *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 1, no. 1 (2007).
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Christian Medical Discourse and Praxis on the Imperial Frontier: Explaining the Popularity of Missionary Medicine in Mwinilunga District, Zambia, 1906-1935. In *The Spiritual in the Secular: Missionaries and Knowledge about Africa.*Eds: Patrick Harries and David Maxwell. ISBN-13: 9780802866349, Eerdman, William B. Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, MI, 2012. 355 pp.

**Other published books and articles on the NWP that do not focus on Mwinilunga**

* **Crehan**, Kate.1981. “Mukanashi: An Exploration of some effects of penetration of capital in North-Western Zambia. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 8, no. 1, pp. 82-93. This article narrowly focuses on a remote area of Kasempa.
* **Macola**, G. “The historian who would be chief: A biography of Simon Jilundu Chibanza III, 1899-1974.” *The Journal of African History*, pp.23-43. 2004. Cambridge University Press. Focus: Solwezi and Kasempa.
* **Papstein**, Robert. “From Ethnic Identity to Tribalism: The Upper Zambezi Region of Zambia, 1830-1981.” In *The Creation of Tribalism* by Leroy Vail (Univ. of CA, Berkeley), 1989. Does not focus on just one district but the entire “upper Zambezi” as indicated.
* **Wele**, Patrick: *Kaunda and the Mushala Rebellion*. Multimedia: Lusaka, Zambia, 1987. 179 pp. ISBN: 998230105. Describes and explains the Mushala Rebellion by a small band of men. This rebellion kept the NWP in turmoil for almost two decades from the 1970s and probably hindered economic development since his band operated in the heart of the province and could block major roads.
* **Chipungu**, Samuel (ed). *Guardians in their Time: Experiences of Zambians under Colonial Rule, 1890-1964*. 1992. The Macmillan Press, 1992. None of its chapters focus on the NWP, but several make interesting observations on the province from an African perspective.

**Other useful Ph.D. Dissertations (from my perspective): 1983 – 2014**

**Review of dissertations listed in ProQuest’s Dissertation Abstracts**. Most dissertations tend to be very narrowly focused, either topically or geographically, and this is true for dissertations during these 30 years. In my opinion, only the following dissertations (besides the those already noted) have serious merit for the NWP. Other dissertations have been in theology, presumably by ministers of religion who have served at mission stations. I have taken the liberty of making comments if I feel they might be helpful. To be fair to the authors, I have not read all of these materials, but have seriously looked over reviews and abstracts.

**Rites of Passage (male and female) among the Lunda, Luvale, Chokwe , Luchazi and Mbundu**,
often colorful,have attracted academic attention from the viewpoint of a variety of disciplines. Besides the following, see also Pritchetts’s dissertation and esp. Ch. 4 (pp. 143-50) of his 2001 book. These include:

* **Cameron,** Elisabeth Lynn. Negotiating gender: Initiation arts of “mwadi” and ”mukanda” among the Lunda and Luvale, Kabompo District, North-Western Province, Zambia. 1995, #9541842, 331 pp. Art History.
* **Tsukada**, Kenichi. Luvale perceptions of ‘mukanda’ in discourse and music. #8917245, 1988, 370 pp. Queens’s University Belfast (U.K.) Cultural Anthropology and Music. ProQuest document ID: 303713783. He got deeply involved in the ritual itself, which seemed rather unusual, if not strange for a scholar.

**Other dissertations worth noting: none fully read as of August 2014**

* **Chabatama**, Chewe Mebbiens. Peasant farming, the state and food security in the North-Western Province of Zambia, 1902-1964. University of Toronto, #NQ41122, 361 pp., 1999. Covers the whole NWP and I hope to get a copy of this dissertation for a more careful review. He died several years later.
* **Crehan**, Kate. Production, Reproduction and Gender in North-Western Zambia: A Case Study. 1987 University of Manchester (U.K.) #D-80857, 350 pp. Field: Cultural Anthropology. Pro-Quest Doc ID: 303615520. See also her article noted above.
* **Negi**, Rohit. Copper Capitalism Today: Space, State and Development in North Western Zambia. #3375914, 212 pp. Geography Dept., Ohio State, 2009. ProQuest document ID: 30496868.
* **Silva, Sonia**. Vicarious Selves: Divination Baskets and Angolan Refugees in Zambia. Indiana University, 1999 #9942852, 258 pp.Topics: Cultural Anthropology, Folklore, Art History. ProQuest document ID: 304503746.

# **A Synopsis & Review of James Anthony Pritchett’s Outstanding Book on the NWP of Zambia:** *Friends for Life, Friends for Death: Cohorts and Consciousness among the Lunda-Ndembu.* ISBN-13: 978081392647 Univ. of Virginia Press, 2007, 280 pp.

**James Anthony Pritchett**. See the Bibliography above for a listing of his other works. According to these materials and his biography from a Google search , Dr. Pritchett is currently Professor of Anthropology and Director of the African Studies Center at Michigan State University.

**Friends for …** This is a fairly recent book that people should read who have an interest in the NWP after World War II until 2006. Pritchett intentionally stepped away from his academic jargon and focuses on basic life in one small area of Mwinilunga containing a “cohort” of men centering around Chifunga Village. His stories and vignettes of individuals, both living and dead, are most fascinating. These men became his friends and supporters on his repeated visits to the Mwinilunga over several decades. **Before reading** the brief synopsis and commentary below, please click the following link to Google books. Their paragraph overview is quite good: <http://books.google.com/books/about/Friends_for_Life_Friends_for_Death.html?id=q0Avs0RFRtMC>

**The problem is finding this book in Zambia!** As noted above, this superb book is now out of print. Still, within America and Europe, copies can be obtained through many sellers and large libraries. In Zambia, however, finding a copy to read (according to Patrick Sapallo in Lusaka) has been impossible even at UNZA.

**Implications for the whole NWP.** While it narrowly focuses on self-defined and voluntary friends (*amabwambu*), in Chifunga Village, this book has wider implications for the entire NWP. In my opinion, Part I is less important, although very well written, as his basic material is found in a other works on the district and province. Divided into two chapters, it focuses on the grandparents and parents of the *amabwambu.* Tales of the grandparents (*ankaka)* covers 1906-1924, and stories of the parents (*ataata*) covers 1924-1948.

**Part II spans the modern era from the end of World II to 2006**. No other work covers the events in the NWP that have occurred so adequately. The general implications of what he says about Chifunga applies to many other districts and shows how even the remote NWP has been caught up in wider world events:

* **New Catholic missionary competition provided alternative educational opportunities for the current generation of *amabwambu.*** [Ch. 3. Coming of Age at St. Kizito] The monopoly by the older Brethren mission stations focused on Kalene ended. The same is true elsewhere in the NWP.
* **Wireless radio** **and modern technology and communications transformed this remote area.** [Ch. 4. Harry Franklin’s Saucepan Special]. A most fascinating look at the technology transformation that quickly changes the people’s lives and would apply to the entire NWP.
* **Federation became an unwanted new political complication within Northern Rhodesia** [Ch. 5.] that in 1953 threatened what people saw as a more benevolent colonial regime. Like the rest of the NWP, they feared white settlers’ increased political power and especially their desire for African land.
* **New International political complications** arose after the Congo’s chaotic independence in 1960 [Ch. 6. “Voices from across the Border: The Lunda in the Congo Crisis.”]**.** The Lunda (like many other NWP “tribes”) had been divided between three countries. Tshombi, regarded as Lunda, in southern Congo declared the area, Katanga, separate resulting in a confused and complex respond.
* **New national politics in 1964** presented an even greater challenge both to this district, as well as other NWP districts [Ch. 7. The Emergence of a New Nation-State.] As Zambia’s independence neared in 1964, some people and districts (like parts of Mwinilunga became pro- ANC. This alienated them from the UNIP and the new government. Then, Pritchett describes the booming economy and how it turned sour, equally true elsewhere in the NWP.
* **Zambia’s economic decline (slow but precipitous) in the 1970s into the 1990s** is well described[Ch. 8. Living on the Edge (of the IMF Leash)]. He covers the period up to 2007. The national government found it necessary to more-or-less gave control of the economy over to the IMF. His descriptions of the problems and economic suffering of the people clearly apply to the whole NWP.

Google search: <http://books.google.com/books/about/Friends_for_Life_Friends_for_Death.html?id=q0Avs0RFRtMC>
“Breaking away from traditional ethnographic accounts often limited by theoretical frameworks and rhetorical styles, Friends for Life, Friends for Death: Cohorts and Consciousness among the Lunda-Ndembu offers an insider's view into the day-to-day lives of a self-selected group of male friends within this society in northern Zambia. During his two decades of fieldwork in this region, James Pritchett followed a group of Lunda-Ndembu males, here called Amabwambu (the friends), revealing the importance of the clique both as a principal agent for receiving and interpreting information from and about the world, and as a place where strategies could be hatched, tested, and applied. Viewing friendship, versus kinship, as a critical rather than peripheral element of the Lunda-Ndembu and other groups, the author offers new insights into the ways social structures.”are able to stay viable even in the face of radical change. experience with and orientation to the world through stories heard from their grandfathers and fathers, and the second half representing a compilation of their own direct experience in the world - this book reveals how such groups not only provide companionship and mutual support throughout life but also act as major vehicles for elaborating accounts of their own history, accounts that differ radically from those Western scholars could construct. When the political and economic systems of old are crumbling, when new powers attempt to impose their will, when it is evident that the past provides little insight into the future and the accumulated wisdom of the elders offers few solutions to the problems of the day, it is within these cohorts that new contingencies are processed, consciousnesses fashioned, and strategies deployed. Transporting the reader to a place few have heard of, to examine the lives of people few will ever meet, Friends for Life, Friends for Death is both an accessible and fascinating account of day-to-day life and social construction in contemporary rural Africa.