PRISONERS OF RHODESIA

AFRICAN HISTORIES AND MODERNITIES

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PRISONERS OF RHODESIA

Inmates and Detainees in the Struggle for
Zimbabwean Liberation, 1960–1980

Munyaradzi B. Munochiveyi

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PRISONERS OF RHODESIA

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*For my late Mum, Amai Sarah Munochiveyi, a strong-willed
woman who refused to be bowed.*

*And for my dear family, my wife Rumbidzai Cindy
Munochiveyi, our three sons Tino, Anesu, and Takunda,
and our special daughter Sarah, all who have
graciously filled a void in my life.*

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GLOSSARY

Rhodesia	“Rhodesia” was Zimbabwe’s colonial name from 1890 to 1979, in recognition of Cecil Rhodes, who engineered British settlers’ occupation of the country. After the end of settler colonial rule in 1980, the country’s name became Zimbabwe, in recognition of one of the country’s pre-colonial empires, Dzimbahwe.
Township(s)	Urban spaces where the majority of Africans stayed
Salisbury	Rhodesia’s capital city (now Harare)
Bulawayo	The second largest city in Rhodesia (and Zimbabwe)
Umtali	The third largest city in Rhodesia (now Mutare)

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES:

Youth League	An African political organization in the late 1950s
SR-ANC	Southern Rhodesia African National Congress (African political party), formed 1959
NDP	National Democratic Party (African political party), formed 1960
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People’s Union (African political party), formed 1963
ZANU	Zimbabwe People’s African National Union (African political party), formed 1964
ZANLA	Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (armed guerrilla wing of ZANU), 1970s
ZIPRA	Zimbabwe People’s Revolutionary Army (armed guerrilla wing of ZAPU), 1970s
RF	Rhodesia Front (An exclusively white supremacist Rhodesian political party led by Ian Douglas Smith that invoked and led the U.D.I.), 1962 and 1979
LOMA	Law and Order Maintenance Act (1960, amended 1963)

UDI	Acronym for the white minority Rhodesian government after its premier, Ian Douglas Smith, declared what he called “Unilateral Declaration of Independence” on the November 11, 1965, which meant declaring independence from imperial Britain.
Rhodesian Security Forces	Collective name for Rhodesian police, paramilitary crack units, and soldiers fighting against African nationalists and guerrillas. These forces included the Rhodesia British South Africa Police (BSAP), police crack units such as the Special Branch, the Criminal Intelligence Department (CID), and counterinsurgency military units such as the Selous Scouts.
Major Prisons	Salisbury Prison, Gwelo Prison, Chikurubi Maximum Prison, Khami Maximum Prison, Goromonzi Prison
Major Detention Centers	Gonakudzingwa, Sikombela, Wha Wha