



Project name:	Zenzo Nkobi Photographic Archive
Date of interview:	April 20, 2011
Location of interview:	Bulawayo
Language/s of interview:	English
Length of interview:	53.09
Name of Interviewer:	Mary Ndlovu (MN) and Zephania Nkomo (ZN)
Name of interviewee/s:	Jack Mpofu (JM)
Name of translator:	
Name of transcriber:	Mary Ndlovu
Notes on access and use:	
Audio file name/s of interview:	

TRANSCRIPTION

Speaker	Dialogue
MN	This is an interview with Jack Mpofu. It's carried out by Mary Ndlovu and Zephaniah Nkomo on behalf of Mafela Trust and South African History Archive. It's being conducted in Bulawayo on the 20 th of April, 2011
	Right Mpofu, can you tell us how you came to join the struggle.
JM	Well I was here to .. then... I worked under Tarmacadam. I worked under Tarmacadam then they happened to have a contract with the Zambians, so we were taken to Zambia, started working there and then whilst they were building their parliament we did put tar around the parliament buildings, then at that time the activities of ZAPU was that it was to wage an armed struggle and then we left, I left



Speaker	Dialogue
	the ...that job and then joined the others who were recruited in Lusaka. And then we were put somewhere near, a certain camp near Lusaka but it was somebody's farm. Then we stayed there for some few days. When the group of the people who trained in Algeria and some of the ANC guys who were supposed to come and cross the river Zambezi, then we sent straight to Morogoro.
MN	So what year was this?
JM	It was 1967.
MN	So that was very early.
JM	1967. And then that's where I I .. started training. I was trained by Mangena, he was ... he was my platoon commander by that time, and with Masengo being a section commander and Gumbo being a section commander. And the camp commander was Nxele
ZN	Albert
JM	Albert Nxele, and the chief of staff ... chief of staff was Ambrose Mutiniri. And then we had also some companies with different commanders. Then we started training there and during that time we were told that you're going to train for nine months. Then the training started and there were subjects like reconnaissance, the small arms and mortars ... and mortars and they were training the topography and we were training tactics and we were training also engineering and ... and other exercises like judo and obstacle crossings.
MN	So everybody did all of these.
JM	Everybody did that. Then we did all these things until nine months and before we could be removed to Zambia where too we were supposed to cross after that training. We could ...
ZN	You were to cross going for operations
JM	Because the aim of the training was to make a man, that he can survive in a very very tough situation. Then that's why we did all these things that a man himself he could be a commander even if he's alone or he could train others even if, if he's alone ... and then he could be also be a politician or something like a
MN	Commissar?
JM	Yes, because there were also..... there was also ... we were also being trained in political science. Especially there were commissars who were to do that and we finished the training, then we came to Zambia. We mixed with the ANC guys there.
MN	So you weren't training with ANC



Speaker	Dialogue
JM	No
MN	But you met them after
JM	No, we were not training together, they trained differently, but we joined each other ... each other ... when we were in the camps in Zambia. Some crossed the river to come to Zimbabwe and others were given some certain tasks, others looking for logistics, others maybe doing this and that, different things. So I was appointed to ... to lead a certain group as a reconnaissance, head of reconnaissance, from east of Livingstone up to next to where the Kariba starts, then we were looking for ..we were looking for the routes where we could cross and then it came There came there was a time where the struggle ...
ZN	So what you say, you were establishing the routes.
JM	<p>Yes, we were establishing the routes where the main forces were going to cross. So at that time Chikerema and George Nyandoro, they broke away from ZAPU, saying that they want ... now they were going to form their own party which was FROLIZI. Then at that time we were staying together in ...in a certain camp in Zambia. Then we were there with Siundika, Edward Ndlovu, Jason, ...Jason Ziyaphapha Moyo, George Nyandoro and Chikerema. We were staying on the same camp trying to to resolve the ...our differences. But Chikerema took his stand that he's no more going to listen to anybody. Then he remained FROLIZI and we remained ZAPU. Then Edward Ndlovu was assigned to go and look for the properties of ZAPU in .. in Lusaka whilst we were still there trying to talk this and that, because Chikerema was now going to ... was trying to sell those properties. Then it came a time that the ... the group of Chikerema went and shot a buffalo somewhere, but we were staying together; then we also shot a kudu to prove that we were also having arms but we were not allowed to have any arms, but we had to show them that we have got arms. We took those arms from the ANC of course ... I don't know where they ... they got their arms from, and then they started leaving the camp and then we also left that camp and established our own. And then that was the problem of Chikerema was solved.</p> <p>And then we continued then staying on our own and being helped by the ANC, supporting us with food and ... and the arms. Then we started going carrying on the reconnaissance and crossing the river, putting on the mines and so on.</p> <p>I remember one day when we crossed with me and Mazinyane and Machimini to go and destroy the railway line at Victoria Falls. Then we went at night carrying a box of explosives with the detonating cord and fuse and so on. We thought it was a small bridge but it was just a culvert; then I said no let us break some stones which</p>



Speaker	Dialogue
	were on the side of that culvert and then put it under that culvert and on the side both, both corners; then we lit the explosives and then we left the area. Then a goods train ... first of all there was a passenger train, we left it move. And then it happened that the goods train followed the passenger train whilst we had already finished our work. It detonated the the the explosives and then the train was was ... was pushed down the ground, maybe the driver died, I don't know; then we left the area. When we left the area we wanted to cross back to Zambia because we had left some of our our colleagues the other side of Zambia
MN	How many of you were in a ... in a group like that?
JM	When we crossed the river we were three.
MN	You were three
JM	But the other side we left I think also three; they they they remained there with a boat so that when we are finished they can row the boat and take us away from the place. But before we reached the the exact point we decided to take a very big stone and throw it on the gorge, then the stone produced a sound as if it was an automatic gun. Then those people ran away.
MN	Your colleagues, who were waiting for you?
JM	They ran away that now maybe the enemy was shooting and they ran away up to Lusaka from Livingstone. One of them went as far as Lusaka and it was Mnyanyi I think. Then we tried to .. how are we going to cross now because we don't have the boat, we don't have anything. Then I decided that no let us take the dry log, two of them and then we tied two of them. I sat on those logs and then I started rowing, rowing those logs so that I can take the boat because it was on the open
MN	You could see the boat.
JM	I could see the boat. Then the current was too powerful when I was right when I was inside the river. Then the logs were taken away by the water and then I .. I swam back to Zambia, back to Rhodesia, Zimbabwe. Then I said, no I failed. Then Mazinyane pulled me when I was about to to touch the banks of of the river then we stayed there the whole day but in the morning, then the enemy started bombing, from the bridge coming towards where we were and you could see even monkeys and baboons running away, fearing the sounds of the bombs. But around four o'clock they dismissed. The men had gone. Those who went to Lusaka then they met Jason Moyo and he told them he wants us alive or dead, so Mnyanyi was given that task – go and bring them dead or alive. Then he came back; then in the evening we saw the ... the signal of a torch so we knew that those people had come, then we gave them also our signal, and they rowed and then that's when they took us to Lusaka, to Livingstone anyway.



Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>But when we were crossing to go and lay those explosives on that railway line we were moving on foot, you know barefooted anyway, because we wanted the enemy not to see exactly that it is not the guerrillas who are moving.. they are barefoot because if we were going to use the boots and other things they could maybe detect.</p> <p>Then we crossed the ... went to Livingstone, spent the whole day there, then went to Lusaka. We were very few in numbers by that time because of Chikerema breaking away from ZAPU, because others went to Britain and others maybe left the struggle and we were very few [inaudible] could be in Livingstone sometimes being somewhere so that we confuse the enemy so that he can think that maybe we are many whilst we were very few. Then there was a time when we wanted to to to train more people and the first group was only, not more than 15 I think, a group that was the group of Zwafa and company. Then I was ... I was on the ... I remained on the reconnaissance. Then there came a time when they said no I must join others to train others as a ... as a person who was once ...who has seen how the enemy is doing his jobs at home. Then I was taken to Tanzania; then we trained. I was ... I joined others who were training with me.</p>
ZN	As instructors
JM	As an instructor now. Then we were ... there was Sam Fakazi was the camp commander and I think Geddi was the commissar and Stanley Gagisa was also instructor and Tshangane was also an instructor, he was chief of staff. Then we continued with the ... the training.
MN	So when you were training, this type of exercise, is this what you start with? [3A-10-16] or ...
JM	No in reality it wasn't the beginning of this, because a person who hasn't trained will start training...I don't know whether it was shortage of guns or what ...he could take some logs, a piece of log which has ... resembles the same weight with the the the real gun so that a man can be used to the weight of a gun, and he must always know that the gun he does not leave it .. to any five metres or so, and then this, it's after a man had been used to handle that log and then you give then guns, so that now he knows exactly that this is the gun and then he's going to use it. These were the exercises, whether you were running or whatever you are doing you are always having the gun.
MN	So you get used to carrying it all the time.
JM	Carrying of a gun, and then you must be used to the weight of the gun.



Speaker	Dialogue
MN	And then what kind of target practice ...how would you ... how would you train them to shoot?
JM	You first of all you start by assembling ... disassembling the gun. You start by disassembling the gun and assembling of the gun [3A-14-20]
MN	Ok before you learn how to shoot it you learn how the whole mechanism.
JM	Then you know how, how many ... how many ammunition it carries in its magazine, the velocity of the gun, all that, you must know that you can shoot at as far as so many k's with the same gun. That, when you finish that, then you know the types of ammunition that gun uses, because there was the one which we call the blank one which you could shoot without having any live bullet, it's only gunpowder which explodes and there's nothing which goes out. And then there's an ... a normal bullet that is just a simple bullet which can kill. Then you've got an armour piercing and incendiary that means there's a bullet which can get into an armour and then and then it will pierce the armour - if anything to be burnt inside it can also burn it
MN	All those different types of ammunition they go with different types of guns, or they can all go in that AK-47?
JM	It's only [inaudible] Normally the Russian guns, most of them they are having of the same caliber, they go to the light machine gun, they go to an AK, they go to the semi- automatic gun, which is this one.
MN	What's this, because this is not an AK is it?
JM	No this is a Simonov. .
MN	Simonov?
JM	Yes, a Siminov, not an AK. This is a Simonov. So all these types of bullets they get they get there
MN	So they can be used on any of those types of guns.
JM	Yes, they can be used on any of those guns. Then after you have finished the .. teaching them about the gun and they know everything about its characteristics then they can take them to ...to the to the range. In the range there was a small a small mountain then you put a ... not really a target but it was made of wood or anything or paper or anything about a hundred meters. It would be the first time for a man to hear the sound of the gun, then ... he will stand as a .. he will be
MN	Did they fire standing up or lying down?
JM	No lying down first, because all those positions they will have to learn. When he lies down then you will stand here and there because you never know what his reaction is going to be. ...then...



Speaker	Dialogue
MN	So you stand over him... so he doesn't run away.
JM	So when they started shooting some of them they get one or two out of five rounds and some get maybe four and then the other one is lost. But as time goes on you find that the man now is now used in firing when on the lying position; then you teach him to shoot on the on the kneeling position and then on the on the standing position, and then if they qualify there then there's no problem. But you don't allow them to stay with the ammunition as ... as they can make an error and kill others. For a time being until he's used, he's really used to the gun. And then when they are used, for instance like when they go for manoeuvre you give them maybe two rounds, two rounds two rounds, you give them five days on .. out of the camp without any food without anything. You say I'm going to eat animals they have plenty of food wherever you are going, animals, anything which is eaten and then they only ... they are only given a bottle of water. Five days, if they fail then if they see an animal they will choose the best among themselves who ... who can shoot that animal because if they give somebody who will miss the animal they will not have food. So that was when they .. it was manoeuvre, that is to make them be aware that they must not rely only that they're going to be given food by anybody but sometimes they might not get food, so they must try by all means to get food. This was part of the exercise of using these these guns. Of course the guns were so many. This one is a small one, but the smallest one is the pistol, then from this one we come to AK which is a ... an automatic rifle. He must get used to it again
MN	So when you say it's automatic and this one, what is this one then.
JM	It's semi automatic
MN	This is also automatic.
JM	Semi-automatic, when you fire it pulls ... it throws away the the cartridge and then loads itself and then [inaudible] but automatic when you press it it ...
MN	It just goes
JM	And then after the AK you get the light machine gun. That one used the belt ... the belt you could put a belt there. It's automatic obviously and then we come to other guns, the mortar, the mortar gun. That's known as .. that one is for bombs .. you put the bomb ... it goes maybe up to three kilometers
MN	But for that one you'd have to have special training in how to, how to
JM	The angles and so on, the distance. All that was there because as, as ... the mortar you've got a certain mechanism where you adjust and you see on the ... on the ... whether it's the glass or what, you could see whether it's correct or not. So that when you're firing the first bomb maybe it will drop here, you correct it to the



Speaker	Dialogue
	right, so many degrees and so on.
ZN	How long does it take for the recruit to learn all the different types of guns that are available
JM	It really takes time, it takes time because we do one by the gun ... one by one, maybe two weeks we are dealing with this one, another two weeks we are dealing with that different gun, other two weeks doing that one, including the explosives themselves.
MN	And everybody learned all the all the weapons. What about pistols...who had a pistol?
JM	No you could ... everybody must know how to handle the pistol
MN	Oh It wasn't for the commanders
ZN	... explosives like grenades and ...
JM	Grenades and mines and the ...
ZN	And how were you teaching those, the handling of grenades?
JM	No, the grenade is just as simple as this gun though it's something which you put the primer and if you pull out the pin you could hold it the whole year without exploding; but if you have pulled the pin ... but if you leave it like this, then it will say "ka" that means then now there's a fire which has lit ... the slowing- burning fuse, which allows you to throw it somewhere. And it is better for you to leave it "ka" then just throw, because if you pull the pin and then you throw it, somebody might pick it up and throw
MN	And throw it back
JM	Yes and it will explode on you
MN	So in a situation like this one, where's there's someone ... an instructor there with a blackboard, what would he be doing, would he be explaining how the gun works there. [3A-23-08]
JM	Yes, he'd be explaining how the gun works; he'd be explaining how the gun works. Or, these people are now having these guns, maybe it can be a political lesson.
MN	Well, actually this copy isn't very good, but it looks like he's drawn something there, it looks like he's drawn a ... some kind of weapon.
JM	Well I don't know whether he's ...ammunition or what, I don't see it properly, but any lesson, even if you are learning now about a grenade. When you have known about a gun you can be carrying a gun, even if it doesn't have any ammunition.



Speaker	Dialogue
MN	Ok
JM	You can be learning anything
MN	So when they are in a class like this they might have weapons, or be armed but they don't have ammunition
JM	No they don't, that weight you must get used to it.
MN	And then, there's this one. That one [3A-7-25]
JM	Oh this one, these are exercises, this is a judo because when we were teaching the people we used to tell them that even if you are dug in the enemy might continue firing until he comes into the trenches then you have got ... he must know how to handle the man, how he can .. how he can take the gun from him. But this is judo, it's nothing else.
MN	OK so using judo you could disarm somebody
JM	You could disarm him, yes.
MN	And then the bayonets, do these guns have the bayonets. There's another photograph it's right here. What would they use the bayonets for then. [3A-07-09]
JM	The bayonet is that when he's .. they are now engaged with the enemy and then if he happens to be near you, you must know that you can use ... even if you've got no ammunition you can use that that bayonet.
MN	Did did that type of fighting take place very often in the front?
JM	No, not at all
MN	Not really
JM	Not really but we were doing it that even if we were now using the regular army because we couldn't abandon the position. When we have taken a certain area then we dig in... that's where they could possibly be using the bayonets.
MN	Oh, to defend a position.
JM	No, if you don't have any ammunition you can use this knife
MN	Oh, as long as the other guy doesn't have any ammunition either.
ZN	In places of carrying out assaults
JM	Yes, even if you are carrying out an assault when you have neutralized the enemy and then more firing, you enter, the assaulting group goes inside and then anybody ...anybody who's still alive you ..then you
MN	You kill them.



Speaker	Dialogue
JM	Yes, using the bayonet.
MN	OK. Then there's this one. Were you involved with this type of ... this type of weapon? [4A-18-21]
JM	Yes, that one it's an anti-aircraft gun, but a very old model .. it was a very old model..it's not ...it's effective of course but ...
MN	So you say this is an old model. What kind of planes could it shoot down?
JM	Any plane, if it meets the plane, but you can't rely on the sights because if you use this type of a gun trying to shoot, the plane will be already ... it will have already passed. So it's not such effective as the modern ones.
MN	The heat seeking
JM	No it's not the heat seeking
MN	No, you'd have to do it by eye
JM	There are some eye sights , something to be used by using one eye
MN	The way they are positioned here ... was this a typical formation or it was just a practice?
JM	Just a practice
MN	And this guy here has got a different type of hat
JM	I don't know this guy this
MN	It's a different
JM	...because most of them could be using these ones
MN	These caps .. but this one has got a flat ... Did you work, did you ever use this type of gun yourself the anti aircraft.
JM	Yes, all of them.
MN	Oh, you worked with all of them . But was everybody trained on this or just special units?
JM	No we trained everybody
MN	Everybody trained in anti-aircraft?
JM	Then you see when you specialized there would be, you would be having this gun, and maybe with a mortar on the side because that would be an artillery group, but that does not mean you must not have the small weapons. You will have to use that big, that artillery, and then you'll always be having this one, this small one



Speaker	Dialogue
ZN	What's the intention?
JM	The intention is that even if the artillery is destroyed you you you use the small arms to protect yourself from the enemy
MN	You don't put all your eggs in one basket
JM	Yah
MN	This one here, this guy seems to be crossing something on a rope [3A-21-01]
JM	You see, you see in human beings there are other people who do not know how to swim, so those who do not know how to swim and we are a few who can swim, we must use a rope. One must swim across with a rope and then tie it on a certain tree, and then on this side tie it on a certain tree, then you can carry all your ammunition and the gun and then hold the rope and then you go across until everybody is out, then you pull the rope.
MN	So it was mostly for crossing rivers.
JM	Yes you see it's for crossing rivers.
MN	Not the Zambezi River though.
JM	No the Zambezi is too wide.
MN	The Zambezi was boats
JM	We used boats, yes
ZN	And there were such obstacles in the country that you were likely ...that you were likely to to encounter
JM	Well, anywhere where you could go you could get so many obstacles because there are there are mountains, there are rivers and there are some minefields in the area and so forth and so on; but when there was a minefield there was the engineers could see that maybe there is a mine here or so when sometimes later there were some mine detectors, and sometimes you could see because the enemy could tie a string of fishing ... fishing line and then put maybe a grenade there or explosives and if you have people who are trained they know if they see that string they know that there's an explosive somewhere.
MN	So how do you train people to to watch out for that string, I mean can you really see that string when you're walking through the bush.
JM	No if you walk during the day you can see it, but if it is at night it's very difficult
MN	So what precautions ...
JM	You could only walk where animals have moved. Normally if the animals have



Speaker	Dialogue
	moved there then you can go. Elephant and so on
MN	You find a cow and drive it in front of you
JM	No not a cow, animals, like elephants and these buffaloes they move in groups. Their tracks where they move you always move there
MN	So you try to follow them
JM	When you are coming to water yes, if you follow that you know that I'm safe, but you cannot use that ...that during day because you can be exposed at any time
MN	And then this one here..[3A-10-21]
JM	Yes, I don't know whether they were ... whether they were teaching others about the mine, it seems there was something here I don't know
ZN	Topography
JM	It's topography or what
ZN	A mine. This is something to do with engineering
MN	Is it? What would they be learning?
JM	Maybe they were learning how to lay a a a mine, maybe on the road or anywhere. You dig and then you set it there, but you don't put the.. pull out the primer
MN	O.K. Because somebody suggested this was map reading or something
JM	I don't know...map reading... yah even even if it is map reading, you have to draw down the sketch, for instance when you want to go the post office you must know your position, and the distance from your position to the post office what obstacles are you going to meet, this and that, so you can draw down there
MN	So you would use these sketches
JM	Yes, you could do that.
MN	But this could also be learning how to plant a mine So this training must have been quite complicated
JM	It was complicated
MN	And then you had political lessons as well. Were the guerrillas taught how to handle the people in the villages?
JM	Yes, this is .. it emanates from that political science because we used to say guerrillas must treat the population as ..like a fish treating the water because when the fish are in the water they rely entirely on the water. When there's no water the fish won't be won't be alive so they must treat the population so that they ..



Speaker	Dialogue
	whatever they get there it will be easy, because the population stays with the enemy, they know where the enemy is, so they will rely on the population and they must also tell the people that they are fighting for them [inaudible] that they are only fighting to win anything for themselves. They got the strength from the people because those are the people who are giving them food.
MN	So mostly they were getting food from the villagers
JM	From the villagers... but don't grab you must ask.
MN	And if the people say no?
JM	Ah they won't say no
MN	They won't say no when there's a gun
JM	They must treat them right
MN	Were you still involved in training when they came to the later period when they were doing conventional warfare?
JM	Yes, I was still there.
MN	You were still there, because some of these later ones where you've got a huge parade like this..I don't think these were being trained as guerrillas like ... in this type of parade were they? Or were they?
JM	Even guerrillas could do that you but when we talk of conventional war, soldiers ... we'll be talking of where all arms by groupings artillery or engineers to use the mines and so on, and the anti-aircraft guns, and the the other big big guns which were involved because they'll be those who concentrated on small arms and then those who concentrated maybe in handling mines, and those who concentrated in using the the anti-aircraft guns and so on and so forth
MN	So they were more specialized
JM	More specialized
MN	With the guerrillas they learned everything?
JM	They they they learned that, those things also
MN	But in the conventional,...when they were getting conventional training they were more specialized on one thing
JM	Yah
ZN	What kinds of weapons were available for that?
JM	Well you can talk of anti-aircraft guns, you can talk of mortars, you can talk of B10, you can talk of



Speaker	Dialogue
MN	What is B10
JM	I don't know the real name but we used to say it's a B10, but it's an anti-tank gun.
MN	Oh ok.
JM	Anti-tank guns and so forth.
MN	What's a bazooka?
JM	Bazooka, it's a small weapon but it's having ... it's having a shell which contains explosives which can penetrate on a wall and destroy the wall.
MN	OK were they used by the guerrillas
JM	Yes, it can easily cut the chain of a of a
ZN	Of a tank
JM	Of a tank, yes you are right; it can even destroy the engine of the car
MN	And then were they were ..this conventional war, were they using, were they trained to use tanks?
JM	Yes tanks were... a group of tanks but at this stage we did not combine the whole, the armoured cars and tanks. We had also some pilots who could use the jets and so on but they were .. we did not we were not yet in a position to use them
MN	You didn't have the planes.
JM	No we didn't have the planes but we had the armoured cars and tanks.
MN	What was the intention? How were they going to be used? Were they going to swim across Kariba?
JM	No if we were to take for instance Victoria Falls, we would just cross on the bridge.
MN	You would have just crossed, fight your way across
JM	Yes
ZN	That was the strategy of the
JM	The other aim was for maybe ... take Wankie like that, and then the Soviet Union the Cubans were ready to help us in in in achieving that
MN	To help how, how were they going to help ..by providing the weapons?
JM	By providing ...even the personnel
MN	Like they did in Angola?
JM	Yah



Speaker	Dialogue
MN	OK And then you got injured yourself, isn't it?
JM	When I got injured I was ... I had left the training because I left the training after I had been training people and then most of them, those people which I had train they could come a pick some of them and they decided to join the headquarters, for instance like P.B. Sibanda, I trained him but he became a commander like ..
MN	P. Sibanda,? The current, the current army commander?
JM	<p>I trained him, Emmanuel and Aneas and so many others. Then I approached the commander, Mangena. I told him that "No I can't just be training people and then they become my boss" and then [inaudible] I was called in the headquarters and then I became the first deputy chief of personnel and training.</p> <p>I think it was about a month or so. Then a group of people from Angola ... they were taken they were taken ... they were commanded by Asaf to go and cross the Zambezi, and then on their way there was another guy who was known as Donkey. He told them that they must be careful because the road is mined but that commander didn't understand; he went on on his own way. Then when he was on a place where there are certain gorges he said "The cars must come nearer to each other" and then they went straight into an ambush on the Zambian side. They had fuel in those vehicles with the people, then they shot the fuel and then they stepped on the mines and then they were destroyed ..so many people were killed, over thirty I think. And then the the fuel was burnt and others were still alive.</p> <p>Then Mangena called me that every staff must go and see what is really happening so that you can bury them. And then we went. On the way then we met Donkey. He told us that you must not move forward because the road is mined but also Mangena didn't understand him allright. He pushed forward with the trucks. Then we left Geddi, Richard Dube on the base; then it was him Sigoge, Tshangani, I and others who went to the scene and then we we picked those who were still alive and then we dug two graves, big ones, then we were only taking out the gun that we could throw them with the ammunition in those pits. I think we buried about thirty there, then we when we finished that I told Mangena that we must not use the same road when we were going back because the Boers were still around, but he did not [inaudible] and went on the road, then he was tired because he was shot sometimes in Lusaka. We rested, from there we moved again and then he needed a second rest. And he phoned the driver to come and pick him and others. But when the driver was coming to the .. to us he was not moving in the centre of the road. One wheel was high out one was in the centre because there was grass there. He didn't hit the mine. Then he turned around after Mangena was there and then the first person who went to the car was Mangena then Tshangani said "No</p>



Speaker	Dialogue
	can you come the other side so that because the commander must sit on the left". He refused, said [inaudible] and then Sigoge and company went inside. I and Donkey refused to get into the car because I knew they were moving on a dust road, the mines were there. They knew...then when he pushed his car on about 50 metres then it struck a mine. Some of them died on the spot and then he he called me and then we deployed the people left of the road and right of the road. Then we had to move and pick those who've got small arms; they took Mangena away and then all these - Tshangane and Sigoges and so on,.I said the dead ones are going to be buried here in the morning, but in the process when I was ... I was picking these people taking those with small arms to carry these people who are wounded, then that's when I was shot. I was shot by the colleagues of ZPRA, my colleagues. I don't know what they panicked about and just started shooting randomly. That's when I was shot. Then I called Donkey that I'm now wounded
MN	They thought you were an enemy
JM	I don't know. Then I told donkey then he took me then ... I wanted to drink some water, then they said "No don't give him some water", then I was just using my hands to touch the grass because there was some dew there. I started having a little bit of water. Otherwise if they started giving me water I could have died and then they took me also; they went with me and in the morning then the helicopters started there but they .. they didn't strike. I said "No leave me there, you are going to collect me there whether I'm dead or alive, you'll check me there when the situation is alright". Then when it was around 8 .. 9 they came there and then took me and that's when I took I took I found Tshangane's stalking on the road. "I said no catch him and bring him.."
MN	Why was he on the road. He was dazed.
JM	No he was confused. And then we took others we went to ... I don't whether it was Choma or what. That's where I slept; they gave me blood. I went to Lusaka ... we were taken by the helicopter to Lusaka. Then I went to the hospital. That's when I called Dabengwa and others to come and see me at the hospital. I was injured
MN	But but Mangena he died on the spot
JM	No not on the spot
MN	He died later
JM	He died later, because I think he had an injury here and somewhere and a broken palm or what. That's where he died.
MN	And that was the end of your story. It was the end of your story
ZN	What would you say about the entire ZPRA cadres that you trained?



Speaker	Dialogue
JM	No well I say for instance when you train somebody, the first thing is the discipline. You must prove that there's discipline
ZN	You remained proud throughout the struggle
JM	Yah, even if he's alone he can maintain the struggle, he can continue fighting. There was nothing ... nothing more important than discipline itself because a person who, who holds a gun and if he's not disciplined he can be a terrible person; he can fire to anybody he wants because he's having power in his hands.
MN	And how did you handle people who you had difficulty with?
JM	There couldn't be anybody to be difficult because you could hammer them; if somebody's indisciplined we thrash him like ..like hell or punish him because there were shelters that if a man doesn't understand you put him in the shelter.
MN	And then you leave him there.
JM	No he's going to be guarded there, so that he cannot do whatever he wants; but that discipline itself could make a man fight, could make a man survive
MN	Did you have any who didn't qualify from the training who you'd say "this one is not good enough, we're not deploying him"
JM	No there's nobody who could be a difficult person but there are people within the groups who could not even fire the weapon properly, and then you tell him that we're going to give you grenades because you you are going to ... you misuse our ammunition. You can't target a standing thing, what about a man who's moving and you can't shoot. But of course there are few within the people.
MN	What did you do with them? .
JM	He'll continue going with others
	He'll go, depend on the others
JM	He'll learn as he goes, because all the weapons the bullets which are being fired. Very few bullets kill people. Most of the bullets will just be on the fired on the air for nothing. They'll be only increasing some sounds of the guns
ZN	[inaudible] enemy's to know where you are
JM	[inaudible] he'll take cover because there's nobody wants to die who fires first is the person who wins.
MN	So once you've given them their training then they go to a staging camp somewhere.
JM	Yah ..The commanders there within them you make commanders who can ...and

