

Project name:	Zenzo Nkobi Photographic Archive
Date of interview:	12/11/2010
Location of interview:	Bulawayo
Language/s of interview:	English
Length of interview:	50:10
Name of Interviewer:	Mary Ndlovu (MN) and Zephaniah Nkomo (ZN)
Name of interviewee/s:	Thadeus Parks Ndlovu (PN)
Name of translator:	
Name of transcriber:	Mary Ndlovu
Notes on access and use:	
Audio file name/s of interview:	

#### TRANSCRIPTION

Speaker	Dialogue
MN	<p>This is an interview with Thadeus Parks Ndlovu who was agreed to be interviewed as part of the Zenzo Nkobi Photographic Archive Project. The interview is being conducted by Mary Ndlovu and Zephaniah Nkomo on behalf of Mafela Trust and SAHA. It is being conducted on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2010 at Bulawayo</p> <p>Parks, can you tell us a little about yourself, how you came to join ZAPU and what role you played in the struggle?</p>
PN	<p>I am Thadeus Parks Ndlovu from Brunapeg area, that is Mangwe ... now called Mangwe, it was Plumtree Reserve before. I went to school up to standard six in Brunapeg area; after that I went to Jo'burg. I worked as a waiter somewhere there, combining with my schooling up to Standard 8, that is the Bantu Education of South Africa. Being there I met a friend of mine whom I used to give him some food as a waiter. Little did I know that this chap was a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe, since he was a white man .... he invited me to his house, I went there. That chap was a single man. When I arrived at his , his home, he produced some material of Marx, Karl Marx and Lenin. And I didn't understand, I tried to read, I read for more than three weeks. After that he introduced me "Did you ever hear of someone called Mandela?...I said "Ay, a bit, since I was young by that time" He said "No man, where do you come from?" I said "Rhodesia". He said " Ah .. do you know Nkomo?" I said "Yes, Nkomo is in Gonakudzingwa". He said "How much do you get here as a pay here?" I told him. "So how many kilometres do you walk a day, serving people?" I tried to calculate, I said "Maybe more than five kilometres a day". He said, "Oh, there is another way of combating this". I said "How?" He said "No, there are friends of mine who, whom</p>

Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>I can send you to". I said "Where?" He said "Go to Francistown. In Francistown you look for Mr Matanda - he was the MP for Francistown. He will show you people, the ANC people and the ZAPU people". Then I told two friends of mine, "Guys let's go and join the struggle" they said "What struggle?" I said "No there is something ... we must liberate ourselves" after I got a little bit of information from ... from that friend of mine. Then I said "No, before I go there, let me go home first". I went home. Having arrived home ... I was using pseudo-papers.... that is South African papers. They said "No you won't sleep" ...my father said "You won't sleep here before you go and have a stamp, the immigration stamp", since I had just border jumped...I went to the police station. At the police station I found policemen talking about ZPRA and ZANLA. They said "Hey, somebody has died in the Zambezi. In the Zambezi there is ZPRA. I recalled what I had been told by Mr .. his name was .. it was a German name like [inaudible] .... then I went back to Jo'burg. It was 1974, October. I told my friends "Now I've got the information, let's go".</p> <p>On the 8<sup>th</sup> of November we had a party, the elders organised a party, a farewell party. They gave us some ... we got some little bit of some money, then boarded the train to Francistown. Then in Francistown we met Matanda, Matanda took us to somebody. That somebody was a PAC man. I had to ask him "Can we see ZAPU people?" He said "No ZAPU, ANC, ah they are already they disbanded because there is no ZAPU and ANC. What I have now, since you say you come from Rhodesia, I can give you to other guys, a ZANLA guy." "Why do you say ZANLA guy? We want to go to .. to ZAPU". But we didn't differentiate between ZAPU and ZANLA and what about their operations. Then we went and saw ... we met that guy, that is the ZANLA man. The ZANLA man also told us the same story. Then he had to take us to a police station where we had to write our names and so on. At the police station we met somebody who knew our fathers, the three of us. He said "Why did you ... why do you go under the ticket of ZANU?" We said "No, these chaps told us that there's no, there's no ZAPU". He said "Anyway it's none of my business"...Then they took us to a police station. We slept there. During the night we decided, I decided that I myself that, I'm no more going to Zambia since they said you're going to join ZANU. I took it from a tribal point of view because I did not go further in schooling because I was denied by the Shona people. I had got a place that side of Harare that is Makumbe Mission. Those people used to call me "Ndebele, Ndebele, Ndebele" until we fought and I was expelled from that school. Then I went to Jo'burg. Then I said "No. Since these people did something like this I'm not going to be with the Shona people"..... we nearly fought amongst ourselves. Then there was someone who was sleeping just next to us. He said "No I'm a ZAPU man; there are ZAPU people here. I will show you tomorrow. The time in the morning we met that ZAPU man. That man said "It's your own baby. Why did you decide to join ZANU? Didn't you know there is ZAPU?" We said "Matanda told us there is no more ZAPU here. And the PAC man has told us the same as the ZANU man". He said "No problem". In the morning 8 o'clock we went to a police station What a big fight erupted there. When we reached there we met that ZANU man. We asked him "Why did you tell us these lies?" Then we started to fight with him. Policemen were called, paramilitary people, because there was no army at that time, it was paramilitary; they came, defused the situation. Then there was a talk between us and that man. We said "No we are reverting back to our position...that is ZAPU." In the morning we were called again from</p>

Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>the police station where we were camped. “There is somebody who wants to see you at Tati at 10”. We went there. We found a lot of para- people, armed people. What’s happening? After some few minutes came the President, it was Sir Seretse Khama himself. He said “Ah you guys, you have made a very big thing because we have been looking for this thing to happen.....people have been stolen by Matanda giving our people to” ... because Seretse Khama was supporting ZAPU.....so people were being stolen by ZANU through Matanda because Matanda was Kalanga people ... when Kalanga people from the nearby when they see Matanda they deferred to him since he was also Kalanga ..... then he had to give people to ZANU. Ah, that chap thanked us like anything. Then he said “No, tomorrow I’ll arrange a plane, you must go to Zambia”. They gave us some pictures. One of the pictures was of JZ, so we had to use that one.</p> <p>Next morning we boarded a plane to, to Zambia. In Zambia we met Masuku at the airport. It was very serious work for us to board a car. We said “No we cannot get into this because we were nearly stolen last time. How can we...we want to see this JZ, or else the police must escort us.” Then the police took us to ... to Zimbabwe House where we found JZ. It was around quarter to one. It was for lunch. We looked at the pictures and we said, “No this is the man, this is the right person”.</p> <p>Few few, few ... months being there this détente, this détente thing came again. I was still a recruit, joining ZPRA now. Everybody’s going to be housed together, that is ZANLA, ZPRA, what what have you. We went to a place called Mboroma where we stayed for some ... over a year together with ZANLA, ZPRA, what have you.</p> <p>There was a fight again. ZANLA went their own way. And we remained there. End of ‘75 came the OAU people, that was Mbita.. who was asking... ”identify yourself”. We, we identified ourselves as ANC Zimbabwe, after we got a tip from the commissar that we mustn’t say ZAPU.....if you say you are ZAPU you are going to be deported, if you say ZANU you’ll be deported, if you say FROLIZI you’ll be deported, since there were three parties. You see we kept to the word ANC-Zimbabwe. Then soldiers came “Identify yourself. Who are you?” ZAPU Zimbabwe stand this side, ZANU this side, FLORIZI<sup>1</sup> this side. After some hours came a convoy of trucks. Took all the ZANLAs, deported them to Mozambique. All the FROLIZI people to Mozambique and we remained.... After remaining news came, that no there is something that is going to be formed...that is ZIPA a joint military thing. We ... we said we are Zimbabwean, we are ZAPU we are ANC-Zimbabwe. We had to remain in Zambia to get training. We started our training it was 1976. About to finish came another man by the name Edward Ndlovu, Mbahwa. He said “Hey, gentlemen, since you are to be finished you are to be deployed you are the cornerstone, and the key to the survival of ZAPU, because now the imperialists have devised another method, that is the creation of ZIPA, ZIPA which means no leadership. Leaders must be military men. It’s what happened in Mozambique where there’s Samora Machel is now the president” ....we said “Ho, is that so” Yes it was like that. He said “Now they have discovered your camp. The OAU has discovered your camp so I’m putting, I’m giving you orders as Edward, Mbahwa, you know me?” We said “Yes”. “I’m giving</p>

<sup>1</sup> FROLIZI, but often referred to as “FLORIZI”. This interviewee interchanged

Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>orders...the survival of ZAPU is in your hands. They say tomorrow you will be going for another further ... for training. If you reach there you must tell them you have never been trained". Where are we going to? Tanzania. Tanzania.</p> <p>We were 800 by then. We were to be integrated with the ZANLA so that we get the first training . There the ZANLA they were about five thousand, so we were 800. In Mgagao camp it was Mgagao ...in Mgagao camp we found the Chinese, the Tanzanians, the ZANLA instructors, plus our instructors, I think ours were about 60, then, over 50. They said "There's no integration, these are very few; they must get into the sections". That is a military way of talking if you want to integrate. No, we refused. We said "No, we will remain as a unit". Days days passed; they starved us like anything. They were the ones - since the camp was theirs - they were the ones who had access to the kitchen, cooking what have you. The sad part of it, that was my experience I experienced...at one stage for three days I was given two seeds of beans plus a piece of old [hair?] and a lot of soup; no food for three days but giving two two two seeds of beans. Ha, after some days the war started. When I left Jo'burg I had three, we were three ... two brothers. When the situation became tense and the [inaudible] broke off the first brother whom I came with to Zambia was chopped by .. they used a panga; he was chopped like anything. The third one whom I went with was shot by the Chinese. Out of the three, I am the only survivor from the Brunapeg area. We were three...one was killed by the ZANLA, using chops, one was shot. From there we went to Morogoro, Morogoro.</p> <p>After training I came home, back home, operated Hurungwe, Sanyati, Gokwe. After Gokwe they called me back. Around 70 ... .. it was ... when was JD killed, it was 77." When I went back to Zambia, people there they identified me, they said "Ah since you seem to be a little bit clever can you go and represent us ... there is a funeral, one of our commanders who was chief of operations has died...JD". "JD has passed away?" They said "Yes. Can you go?" We were about five we went to the funeral... then after that we came back. Some few days I was called back again to Lusaka, given another mission for further training, that is... I went to Somalia. From Somalia I came home. I came to Lusaka, Lusaka, home until 1980. Well I was injured during that period, that is ....'78 on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August I was injured...then it was that. From there, 1980, there was this assembly point there.....[inaudible]</p> <p>1978 on the 6<sup>th</sup> of August, all the combatants on the southern front ... I was the regional commissar in that area ...</p>
MN	Which is the southern front?
PN	<p>Southern front means this part of southern Matabeleland, Matabeleland, it was called southern front. We divided this country into two regions. There was northern region, that is Harare going that side, southern front was this other side . So I was one of the regional commissars, that is a regional commander as well .....</p> <p>All the combatants, because they were running short of ammunition, they assembled ... called us as commanders, "Commanders, we want ammunition". They were engaging with</p>

Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>two enemies ... I don't know whether it's safe for me to say, but since it's not going to the ZBC there is no way I can hide ... We were fighting the system that is the whiteman, of your colour, that is the system, not the whiteman, the Rhodesians, and the ZANLAs. Sorry ... So they said " No, we want ammunition. Since we are fighting the Rhodesian Front plus ZANLA, ammunition ran out". They said " We want ammunition". We went back to Botswana where we used to get our supplies. Coming back on the 6<sup>th</sup>, no the 7<sup>th</sup>, the 8<sup>th</sup>, carrying those supplies to put where we wanted to put them. We made a contact; it was around half past four on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August. Ah we fought, we fought, we fought ... After some time I thought, now I'm failing to handle the gun, why? I said "Hey, comrades I've been hit". I tried to skirmish but I saw something which was unusual to me ... those were intestines, after having been hit by, I think it was a bomb ... a rocket, something like that. Then my intestines came out. I had to push them back in again. Can I show you something? But now it's old since ..[ shows his scar] When you breathe, if you have got a hole somewhere in your ..., when you breathe all the .. you see...the intestines ... It was a very big thing by now, then I said to my comrades, "Comrades, I'm no more now ...I don't think I will proceed. What you can do now, take out the shoes". They took out the shoes. I gave them my gun. I remained with a grenade. I said, "if you hear the bang of the grenade you must know that I am dead, but I won't surrender, as we were told not to surrender, but if you don't hear anything, you must come back and try and look for me". Ah luckily they assaulted that area, the Boers, they assaulted that area ... I don't know how they by-passed me. It was a lucky thing ... very very lucky I survived that. I went to sleep somewhere. In the morning somebody ... a villager took me to another village. When I went there there was this home-brewed beer. There were a lot of people there. It was Kezi where I was injured, it was St Joseph's, Kezi. That is under Matopo. So the villager took me to another kraal where there was a beer brewed. I found a lot of people there. They took me to a house. They tried to make me some porridge. As they were busy doing some porridge, the Boers came. "We are after a blood, there is a bloodstains which we are following here. There is a spoor which we are following. Did you see these terrorists?" Another old woman said "No, people, don't panic I'll talk to them". She went outside and confronted that somebody who was asking said ... "Ah ..." ... there was a stretch of a hill which can stretch about more than 500 metres. She said "Oh you are looking for that one. Just just now he passed, went there". So while they focussed on that they made porridge, seeing them passing, climbing, looking, calling for helicopters, all sorts of bombardeers circled that area. Then the headman took his new bicycle, gave it to another young boy "Take this man" ...and then I went ...back to Botswana that is Phikwe, I went to a hospital there.</p> <p>Ah I stayed, they operated me. Luckily I was operated by a doctor who was a comrade also, an ANC doctor, a girl doctor, operated me nicely. Being there, then came to Phikwe about three coloureds, two blacks. They said "Ah comrade, we heard of your injury; so we've been sent by Mr Nkomo to come and tell you you must go to Lusaka so that you go to the Soviet Union for treatment or GDR". I said "Oh, have you heard of the contact?" They said "Yes, so on Wednesday we'll be coming here". It was a Sunday. There I'd proposed to a girl, a nurse girl, we were now lovers, a day girl, and a night girl again, I had two friends there, not doing anything Sisi, you see the backbone everything was flat you know, just to play with women like to play, boys like to play play. I don't know whether it</p>

Speaker	Dialogue
	<p>was a blessing in disguise. These chaps when they came, they met that girl. She was very attractive by then that girl, they proposed her. Then she came “That chap wants me” I said “Agree”. Then they agreed, arranged for a night. During the night the conversation started ... they told her “We are from Zimbabwe, we are Rhodesians, we want to take him, we are going to take him to Rhodesia.” I was lucky by proposing that girl. Then the girl came to me “Hey, do you know those people who say they are from Nkomo?” I said “I don’t know them since we are many”. She said “They are Rhodesians”. So they had to summon the security. The security came . On Wednesday they came with all type of food, chicken what what. After eating they said “no, no, today we are going”. As they started ... ah we had deployed already in beds.....they were captured ... they were arrested. I don’t know what happened with them with the Botswanans. ....That is how I survived.</p> <p>Came back ... around ‘79 they started the talks, then came a word from that side “Ah, be prepared, there are some talks at Lancaster.” So as a commissar I had to explain “No, you see, comrades, this type of war it’s a mass thing; it needs somebody to think. Since now they are talking maybe there can be some outbreak or some break-through or whatever so we must be prepared for anything”. So after some time .. we heard that they have agreed. Then came ...there will be assembly points. I had to start again telling people ..They said “Hey what are assembly points?”..... “We are going for elections”, then we were given our point; we were given to Brunapeg, my home area, that’s where we had our first assembly point. I did not stay more than four days. Then came Dumiso [Dabengwa] who saw me “Oh you are here, commissar”. “Yes ” “We are looking for commissars to go and work, so I’m going with you” I said “No I’m sick” .... “I’ll see. If you can’t be operated here we’ll send you back” .....he took me with a few guys to Bulawayo. We came to Bulawayo....we were given to the party, that is ZAPU now, the chairman by then was Abel Siwela. I was given to Siwela. We came, we discussed with Siwela, he said, “No I’m the chairman I’m taking this one”. I don’t know what he saw in me. I went to Siwela, I stayed with Siwela as his son ...talking about ZAPU, talking about ZAPU, telling me. I said, “No I’ve read in these books Frederick Engels, Karl Marx, Lenin, they say if you agree to these things you’re not in a position of strength, don’t ever think you’re going to win leadership. Those are the theses of, what ..Karl Marx, and what. Now you’ll be making a mistake if you agree to enter into this”. I was telling them .. “Madala”, they said “we’ve got a lot of support”. But I said “Yes even if you have a lot of support, there will be a lot of rigging here. You must be prepared for a surprise”.</p>
MN	So even when you began the campaigning you were suspicious that it wasn’t going to be fair
PN	According to how I read the books I knew there were no fair and free elections. He said “Why”. I said, “No there are a lot of things involved in election things. One, we don’t have I.D.s. People don’t have I.D.s here. I don’t know whether the register is in order. We just talked about those things before that ... then they came ... a little bit ... it was some few months ... then they came, we heard that they will contest as the Patriotic Front. Ah some days they said “No Nkomo is coming”. People were ferried from here all over the country. They went to Harare to go and receive Mr Nkomo. Ah there were a lot of people

Speaker	Dialogue
	... you couldn't count, it was just like that. Then Nkomo came "We are going to the elections as Patriotic Front". Two ... three days we heard somebody saying "Ah you are going it alone". Nkomo was surprised also. "Mugabe has changed". I don't know the advisors there who advised him because Nkomo they took it as a tribal now I mean those divide and rule ones their source of ruling the country. I think they advised him, since they are Shona people, Shona people will support you, they are a number, but in ZAPU since they were talking tribalism I was wondering because ZAPU wasn't a tribal party. On the head there, there was Nkomo, deputized by Shona people, deputized by Shona people ... See this one, see this picture. [1E-09-21] This one I think is Madzimbamuto. You know this one, Madzimbamuto this one, this one is Chinamano. So it was Nkomo, the President, Vice President was Chinamano - a Shona guy, Secretary was Msika - a Shona guy, Chairman was Madzimbambuto <sup>2</sup> - a Shona guy; Nziramasanga, Publicity - a Shona guy; Jirira, Treasurer - a Shona guy; Organising Secretary, Willie Musarurwa - a Shona guy ... you see, the chain. After Nyandoros, there were plenty there, I think somewhere on the line, there was only one, that is Boyson Mguni was there, then the deputy organiser was Vote Moyo. We are not talking of those who were outside.[ that is, those in exile]
MN	So were you involved in the campaign in Harare at all?
PN	Yes, very very much ...
MN	You were campaigning in Harare.
PN	We went all over, we were all over. We had our headquarters here in Bulawayo which was being headed by the former MP of where there was a Federation, a Federation MP by the name Micah Bhebhe. He was the one who was heading that..with regional offices in Harare. So I was attached to this, and we used to move all over the country.
MN	And was this a common sight to see a bus like this. What was this bus doing now? [1G-01-06]
PN	This bus was ferrying people from Hurungwe to go and meet Mr Joshua Nkomo in Harare. There was a rally, it was organised in Harare. Then these buses were hired to go and ferry people. This one was from Hurungwe.
MN	O.K. How do you know it was Hurungwe?
PN	Ah no, I can recognise it because I know that type of a bus which was from .... Since I was involved in the campaign I know the scenario, the situation there.
MN	And people were not afraid to advertise themselves as being ZAPU .. I can see ...[1A-38-05]
PN	No they were not afraid because the situation was like a victor's situation you see, if everywhere we have already conquered the whites. The most focus was on Smith, until late when the results came out it's when things turned otherwise. These people were from Hurungwe
ZN	Were these campaigns free?

<sup>2</sup> This is incorrect; the chairman was Samuel Munodawafa

Speaker	Dialogue
PN	Partially free. Why do I say so. Because in other areas especially Mashonaland, after the announcement of assembly points we on the part of ZPRA, since we were led by somebody, an intelligent leader, a peacemaker, a healer, a liberator, that is Joshua Nkomo, he gave orders. If you are given an order by Nkomo no one would object to it. We went to the assembly points. ZANU knowing that they don't have anything on the ground, they had to put structures, that is army structures, ZANLA structures. ZANLA did not go to the assembly points. They did put mujibas and most of these senior ZANLA people remained in the... in the bush.
MN	So you are saying in some areas that ZANLA people were influencing the outcome. Were they stopping you from campaigning? .
PN	Straightaway.
MN	So they didn't allow you to go there as ZAPU
PN	Yes, yes in other areas ... that side of Chirundu and so on. I was with the Vice President that was no ... the General Secretary Msika. We were turned back by the ZANLA people. We saw ... so we had to report. It was a ... period and Lord Soames couldn't do anything by then
MN	But in Harare itself, in the towns you were able to campaign
PN	In the towns we were able to campaign freely
MN	OK Like one of the photographs shows Zengeza, [inaudible]and people were, these people .... can you explain what the regalia is? [1G-02-20]
PN	This one is from...you see this picture, Luveve picture, the young girls where refugees used to come, they were housed ...
MN	Can you just describe what they are wearing
ZN	No this is not Luveve
PN	Not Luveve?
MN	The interesting thing is what they are prepared to wear [1A-38-05]
PN	The campaign materials?
MN	Yes, can you just describe them
PN	Our campaign materials, the pictures, were showing ZPRA ... now we are using a ZPRA logo ... you see a soldier carrying a baby, two hoes. Now there is peace. We are assuming that now there is peace. People can have children, people can go and plough, assuming that we were going to win. This was our sign ... people were happier ...
MN	I notice it is saying "Vote PF". It doesn't say "Vote ZAPU". It simply says "Vote PF". Can you explain that ... you mentioned it already but ...
PN	Yes, after ... when they were negotiating there, they were negotiating as Patriotic Front, they were negotiating as what ... Patriotic Front, but when they came for elections, somebody took his Front somewhere, and somebody took his Front somewhere. All they were saying Front, Patriotic Front.. ZANU PF, ZAPU PF, so here since we are the original

No, this



Speaker	Dialogue
	party, we are the authentic party, we took this as a PF. There is somewhere where the ZAPU is somewhere, maybe on the back, it's how they put it.
ZN	Probably you can tell us about the violence that took place in this campaign throughout the period that ...
PN	The violence ... it wasn't that serious one where you can claim that somebody has been killed or what. It was violence called non-violence. You see .. where you can be intimidated and you are not sure whether you're going to come back. That is what you call non-violence called violence
MN	Which areas did you operate, did you campaign in, you yourself?
PN	In the south myself I went that is Mat North, Mat South, Midlands, Harare, Mashonaland West, Midlands.
MN	In which areas did you find the strongest support for ZAPU?
PN	All over there was ZAPU, only that because ZAPU had structures ... ZAPU was a party which had structures. Having structures, it was easy for us to communicate even if we failed as campaigners to get into the area, people were knowing that we were for what ... for ZAPU. Only they feared what ... these people who had guns, they would rob old people you know where there is the barrel of the gun there is that aiming thing. They would say it is a telescopic thing ... "You see that thing that is peering there..." "Yes" you say "Yes"... "It is going to see you in the box who you are voting for". That is what ... intimidation. That's why most of the people, even in Mashonaland they voted for ZANU because they were intimidated by ZANLA who remained in the bush.
MN	And these ... there's two photographs here showing rallies which look like they are in Bulawayo. Did you attend some of these rallies? [1D-40-03] [1D-13-14]
PN	Yes, I did attend this one.
MN	How many people do you think were attending?
PN	It was a very big rally. It was countless. This was at White City. It was countless. People were coming from all over the country. Even if they knew that Nkomo had come to Harare they would come again from Harare coming this way. So it was ... by then it was free to move, it wasn't like these days, people were free to move, because the focus was focussed on the whiteman
ZN	So you think ZAPU had a lot of support?
PN	All over the country there was support.
ZN	Where did you miss then?
PN	We missed because they used tribalism and intimidation which was perpetrated by the ZANLA who were operating outside the stipulated norms. [inaudible] assembly points.
MN	This photograph here is in a rural area. [1A-45-01] This has been identified as Filabusi, somewhere there. And we were wondering how you could collect so many people like that in a small rural settlement.

Speaker	Dialogue
PN	Filabusi is in Insiza. Here I think this is ...it was a voting day again ... now people are sitting down, after being exhausted.
MN	Are you saying people would walk?
PN	Yes, twenty kilometres they would walk even twenty kilometres ... because they liked their party. Even we ... the party would provide ... party members would provide transport, those who had transport and they would use even scotch carts, bicycles to go in those areas
ZN	What does the 1980 elections remind you of, the most significant thing you can think of?
PN	People were so disappointed.
MN	When they got the report
PN	When they got the report that Mugabe has won, because of knowing how they are structured, they couldn't believe why they lost. But those who had some radios ... Margaret Thatcher had said "Don't think the one you are thinking is going to win will win ... we'll give it to somebody whom we see he can rule nicely" ... those were the words of the British people.
MN	So you yourself, were you not surprised when you saw this result in these papers? [1G-04-05]
PN	No no, the results ... after the intimidation I saw, I was geared for anything to come. And it came as my prediction. I had predicted that otherwise we are going to lose by this margin again. Because of the experience I have got after reading the ... some materials and knowing how tricky somebody will be, mischieving ... Because it was a matter of interest here. Having discovered that ZAPU has got a programme, ZANU has got no programme ... the same masters will use those things. That's why they put ZANU because it has no structures, start that structure itself from scratch, destroying the structures of ZAPU.
ZN	The outcome of the 1980 elections ... what good or what bad did it bring to the entire Zimbabwe population?
PN	The good thing about that was only that they allowed the change of name, not colour, so those who were fighting whites can see now we are still fighting whites up to now .. but as ZAPU ... people in ZAPU we haven't finished our mission because you can see, the system's still the same.
MN	What were you telling people, when you were campaigning during the election, what were you telling people why they should vote for ZAPU? Since you were competing now with ZANU and with UANC?
PN	The unfortunate part of it... we as ZAPU, we knew that we have got structures all over. I think it came again as a complacency part of it because we did not have a ... If you want to fight somebody you must have his principles, policies and so on, so that you can combat him but since ZANU has got nothing... we we had everything, all the materials were in place; we were fighting for this ... freedom of expression, association, what you can name ... whatever freedoms you can think of, it's what we were fighting for. It's what we were telling people, whereas ...
MN	What do you think those people wanted from Independence?







