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TRANSCRIPTION

Speaker	Dialogue
MN	This is an interview with Grace Noko, who has 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 SAHA and the Mafela Trust. This interview is being conducted on November 17 th at Bulawayo.
MN	So Grace, you're going to tell us about the Women's Brigade of ... of ZPRA and maybe before we look at the pictures you could tell us a little bit about yourself, how you got to be in the Women's Brigade, why you went to join the war and what role you played.
GN	Thank you. My name is Grace Noko, my pseudonym used to be Grace Mchachi; born in Gwanda in the area called Halisupi. It's just about some, less than twenty kilometers from Botswana. So we can easily cross, or we used to cross easily to go to Botswana. So during the struggle as I grew up, we could see people coming from either Bulawayo here or some other areas. They were using that area to cross, going to the struggle through Botswana. So as I was young I didn't know what was really happening but the elders they used to tell us of the...[inaudible] they would see people crossing by the road there four-five, two-three, then they'd say "You see, people are going, people are going .. things are bad now ... the situation here is no longer good, so those people are going to the struggle." So one day I remember my uncle... he called us. I think we grew up when we were about three ..three-four girls of about the same age, fourteen, fifteen, so he said "Why are you seated here, can you see those people there, they are crossing, they are going to the struggle.. so what do you think about other children?" So later on in the

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	<p>evening ... we used to have the church choir .. when we gathered we just decided "Some people are going, can't we join them?" So we influenced each other, but out of the group I ... I came out with another lady - she's in Beitbridge now - and two guys; then we decided that we are leaving tonight, so we just took our time; at around 7 o'clock in the evening we just decided to cross. We went to Botswana through my aunt who is in Botswana ... those ... my relatives who are staying in Botswana, we went there. So when we reached there it was nearly early in the morning around 2, 3 a.m. and they said "You are here" - "Yes we are" - "Where are you going? what are you doing here?" We just decided that if we tell them the truth they might refuse us to go to the struggle ... Then we said as a church choir we said "No, there's going to be a church activity which is going to take place here, so we were sent ahead to go and do the preparation ahead of the group which is coming". And my aunt said "No you are lying; I know you are lying". Then we said "No no no that's the truth that we can tell you about", whilst we were trying to gather the information how people do register so that the transport can be sent for us to be transported from Gubajangu –this is a place in Botswana – Gubajangu to Bobonong from Bobonong to Phikwe.</p> <p>So we gathered information; we went there, we went to put our names down. We waited I think about two days since we were staying with relatives, two days before we got the transport to Bobonong, and the car came, we were picked up, we went to Bobonong, and in Bobonong we were picked up again to Phikwe. So at Phikwe we were handed over to the Botswana police. It was my first time to see what was called a prison or a cell in prison, so we were taken there, we were shown a cell, "This is where you are going to sleep". We slept there. The following day the order came to say "No, these people ... those people should be taken to Phikwe prison", so in Phikwe prison there since ... I think we were now about six ... we were eight... whilst we were in Gubajangu we met my cousin and my uncle who were coming from South Africa. They were working in South Africa so they came, they came via Botswana; they wanted to come home. Then we just told them that "No you cannot go home, things are not o.k. there". And in the morning two of my cousins ...as I said that we grew up while we were four girls ...my .. two of my cousins they followed. Cause in the morning they were asked "Where is the other girl?" and they couldn't say it. Now ... now they were given a task, to say "Now you have to tell the truth. Where is she?" They told them that she's gone ... some other people said "<i>Lina lisalele</i>".. [you, you have remained] So they followed us, they found us there in Gubajangu so when we were taken to Phikwe we were now four girls and four men. We were taken to Phikwe prison, Phikwe prison... the girls were taken to the women departments or compartments and the boys they went to to join the other boys there. I think we took about ... we spent about two weeks before we were out of the prison, but now it was only the women, they came to pick us, four of us. We were taken to Francistown at a place which is called Blue Town. There was a house there which was housing the ... the ZAPU people so we were there, four of us. We stayed there for about two months, three months. and we were joined by another group of ladies from Beitbridge There were about five, so we were nine</p>

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	<p>and the other one out of the five who joined, she had a little boy two years old, three years.</p> <p>So we stayed in Blue Town for six months cause we went there in July and we were taken to Nampundwe in December ... it was six months. So when we were taken to Zambia, Nampundwe camp, the lady with the little one, she had to remain. This lady I'm talking about she's the one that was encouraging us, "But as girls or ladies I know that when you get there they will say, they will send you to schools, they won't allow you to to be trained but <i>Lingavumi</i> [trans: don't agree]. We want women soldiers in Zimbabwe when you come back to Zimbabwe, so <i>Lingavumi</i>. And eventually the plane came; it was my first time to board a plane or even to see a plane because I grew up in a remote area. So we were taken to Zambia, Nampundwe camp. The camp ... we arrived at night I can't remember what time it was ... but as we were eight girls, there were no permanent structures there in the exception of the Zambian soldiers who were staying at that camp. So they were asked to accommodate us as girls or ladies, just the eight of us, then the rest of the people because when we boarded the plane we were now together, women and men... So when we got there in Nampundwe men were given their own places but with us, as we were only eight, the Zambians were asked to give us a place where we can stay. So Nampundwe was a transit camp. I can't remember how long we stayed in Nampundwe before we were taken for a training at Mwembeshi camp.</p> <p>So in Mwembeshi there we were transported at night because we couldn't move during the day. Some zillies .. we used to call them zillies, those lorries where we were transported ... they came, we were taken to Mwembeshi. In Mwebeshi there it was a bushy area though they used to say it was some few kilometers from Zambezi, well I didn't go as far as Zambezi. It was a bushy area but there was a river there which was flowing nearly every day, so we could be waked up early in the morning every day "Go and bath, go and bath". So we started with some exercises then from there we go bathing, after bathing we come back, we come in we are ... we could go to the kitchen and have our food; after food we could go for the classes being taught - combat, some exercises, some lessons ...well what do you call this ... commissariat department. We used to be taught that, yes.</p>
ZN	Was this training good for girls, this military training?
GN	Well, at first it was not good. But it all depends ..do you really need to be what you want to be. If you really want to be a solider you have to .. so we ... at first it was not nice but at the end we liked it.
MN	Were you together with men, or you were separate?
GN	Yes, we were together
MN	And you had to do everything the men did?
GN	Everything with them; we could only separate the rooms where we sleep .. we would go there as the eight ladies, but when we are going for training ...

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MN	Oh there were only eight of you still
GN	At the moment, at that particular time we were only eight. One two three four five six seven eight
MN	So you were in a platoon or a company with men
GN	A section. Same platoon with men, but we had our own section, section A yeah. So we trained there for two ... a month or two months and the supreme commander Dumiso Dabengwa came, he was sent by Dr. Nkomo to say "No, ask those ladies if they could come back to be sent to school", and at the same time there was a time when they were saying the ZPRA and ZANLA would now have to train together. It was for a new formation which was called ZIPA whereby all the training camps were supposed to stop doing training so that we could be taken together, the ZPRA, the ZANLA, and they train as ZIPA. So when Dabengwa came we told him that "No we can't go back, we want to be trained as soldiers" and eventually we were taken together with others ... we went to Tanzania, Iringa place at a camp which was called Mgagao camp. At that Mgagao camp we trained for about a month or so, then we had clashes between ZPRA and ZANLA.
MN	Did ZANLA have women in there as well?
GN	No they didn't they didn't, it was only the eight of us in that camp. Ah ... then we had a clash, clashes with the ZANLA so they started. When we were training at that Mgagao camp we were using sticks because we had not gone so far that we were ... could now know how to use a gun and you know the guns by then they were not yet transported to Tanzania so that they can be distributed to the companies.
MN	In Mwembeshi were you training with guns?
GN	In Mwembeshi, yes we had.
MN	So you already had had some experience with guns, but in Tanzania there were no guns.
GN	No, that was a new formation, yes, a ZIPA formation which was bringing the ZPRA and ZANLA together, so we could not go with the ZPRA guns. We were supposed to be given the guns there; but before we were issued with those guns there were some few Chinese or Koreans who used to be in that camp; those are the ones who had guns, but with us we were training using the sticks, just to know how to fight an enemy, charging, doing some exercises, how you carry your gun and so forth, so we were using some sticks. Anyway what I wanted to come up with was.. so there was a clash between us and ZANLA, but with us ladies we all managed to come up ... to come out because we could hear them shouting that <i>vasikana musahuraye bata</i> because we had some young men, younger than us ladies they were also calling <i>vakomana vadiki musahuraye .. bata</i> so it was ladies and the young men, <i>musahuraye</i> "don't kill, but capture" then we managed to to come out of that fire. And what I can remember is that during those trainings we were being taught that if you hear the sound of a bullet that means that bullet did not hit you, so

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	if you hear “kwii” you know that you take a cover, that bullet had gone ... so we ran out until we reached a place where the instructors could wait for everyone; then they had to assemble us and we were taken to the Iringa police station. From Iringa police station we were taken to Morogoro. That’s where I trained as a group of 800.
MN	This is still with ZANLA or its now...
GN	It was now ZPRA because with that clash or the fighting between the ZPRAs and the ZANLAs, the ZANLAs remained at the Mgagao camp but it was the ZPRA who who came or went out when we went to Iringa; from Iringa we were taken to Morogoro camp.
ZN	So you were saying the formation of ZIPA did not hold
GN	No
ZN	Because just there ...
GN	I think from that time it just broke. From that time I think it didn’t work. So I trained at Morogoro. After training at Morogoro I was sent back to Zambia to become one of the instructors, since there were now more ladies coming for the struggle. So we went back, it was me and another lady Funzaf, so we were taken to Mwembeshi and at Mwembeshi there I think we found about 20 to 25 ladies. They also trained together with men. It was the second group for ladies, so we trained that group, then there were many ladies now coming in. When there were many ladies coming in, you know since that training was almost about to finish, those who were coming after the Mwembeshi group they were being now taken to Victory Camp. Victory Camp now became a transit camp for the Women Brigade. As many as women were coming in they were no longer taken to Nampundwe they now ... the party or the leaders decided to separate the transit camp that men should go to Nampundwe camp and ladies should go to Victory Camp. So ...
MN	So this was when the Women’s Brigade was really formed
GN	Yes
MN	When was that
GN	That was in 1997
ZN	1977
GN	1977, that was 1977
MN	O.K.
ZN	At that time you were saying you were at Mwembeshi...
GN	Yes, but we finished training at Mwembeshi. So the women from that brigade we were taken to join other women at Victory Camp.
MN	O.K. So this, this photograph here which shows the women on parade .. this, would this be at Victory Camp [3A-13-29]
GN	Yes, this is at Victory Camp

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MN	And what would be happening here?
GN	Oh well, as I said earlier on that Victory Camp was a transit camp for the Women Brigade that when our chief operations, the chief of staff or chief of operations, Ambrose Mutinhiri came to address the Women Brigade, since there was not much training that was being done at victory Camp. As a transit camp there was a camp where the Women Brigade should be taken from Victory to the really camp where they were going to do the whole training as soldiers. So as you can see him there, he was addressing the Women Brigade or women, telling them that they were going to be evacuated from this Victory Camp to a camp where they are going to do their training.
MN	O.K. So so these women here, were they already trained, or they were waiting to be trained?
GN	They had some initial training, initial training, because what happened is after receiving the group of people, we could not just sit in the camp saying that this is Victory Camp. You know people should be told some few tactics so that when the enemy approaches they would know what to do.
MN	O.K. so it would be sort of defensive. So so was there always some Women's Brigade people at Victory Camp then, there were always some that were passing through?
GN	No, that was the first gathering, but all those who came, they used to come through Victory
MN	Oh OK
GN	Yes, it was a transit camp for the Women's Brigade. All who were coming they were coming to Victory so that they can be . . . it was not everyone who could go for training.
MN	OK. So when the Women's Brigade was formed now, how large did it get to be and what tasks or responsibilities were . . . were planned for these women?
GN	OK. As I said that after Mwembeshi, it was me and this other lady and the group which had finished from Mwembeshi, we were all taken to Victory Camp and from that picture you saw there, when the brigade was now being formed, we had about 200 ladies who were now at the Victory Camp which used to be as a transit camp for the Women's Brigade. So since we now had the trained personnel among women . . . and there were also some trained personnel from the ZPRA men together with some Zambians. The Victory Camp, it also housed all women who came from different places, young girls, others came from the school, so the responsibilities here as the Women's Brigade, it was also now on the security side, helping men and the Zambians to to to to teach our people, the ladies, the . . . how they should behave in that camp, and also teaching those who were supposed to go for the training the slight or light training like how to handle guns, stripping the guns and also some . . .doing some exercises in the morning.
MN	So this was done in Victory Camp

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GN	In Victory Camp, before we moved to the main camp which was Mkushi
MN	O.K. ... So these girls that we see here, they would have been some of those who were undertaking this kind of programme in Victory Camp [3A-13-02].
GN	Yes these were the people who were supposed to go for training now and as I can see this picture. I think it was during lunch hour, you see them, they are in combats that separates ... you can look at that picture there there are some girls there who are not in uniform so which means they ... the selection has now been done for those who will be going to Mkushi for a training and it was lunch hour now, so they were coming from some exercises.
MN	O.K. do do you recognize these girls? Can you tell us anything about what happened to them?
GN	O.K. fine. This one, this is Belinda Moyo, Belinda Moyo. After training she ended up at Mkushi. She ended up being one of the commanders, company commanders. This is I can't remember the name now.
MN	It's OK.
GN	I know here, but I forgot the name. And this one was Tendai from Beitbridge. This one was from Mberengwa. Belinda was from Plumtree, this one was from Mberengwa, Tendai was from Beitbridge. Yah, Mahlamvana, Thembile, Mahlamvana something like that. I've forgotten.
MN	And they all went to Mkushi.
GN	They all went to Mkushi.
MN	And then there's others here, did all of these eventually go to Mkushi? [3A-14-03]
GN	Yes, they did, they did.
MN	O.K. but there were others who did stay around Victory Camp with those responsibilities?
GN	Yes, as I said it that, there were some selections, because it was not everyone who was at Victory Camp who could go for training.
MN	What kind of training were they going for in Mkushi?
GN	Military training. They were doing everything ... the training that we used to do whilst we were doing it with the other comrades, male comrades, they were doing the same thing.
MN	What was the intention then, was the intention that they would someday go to the front, or they would be remaining in Zambia to be on defensive duty or what was the intention of giving them full military training?
GN	The idea was if the struggle intensifies, eventually they were going to go to the front, but that one I think it is a point I can leave for the elders or the commanders, whether it was going to be sooner or when, but eventually it was said that if the struggle intensified everyone was going to was going to go. But at that particular

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	time I think the party had that women should be trained ... they were going to be given some other duties to perform, like the ZPRAs were going to have some offices... there were some offices - the ladies would be working there making it a point to see that things are being passed from the front to the offices.
MN	O.K. so some of them would have administrative duties of that sort.
GN	Come again ...
MN	You were saying they'd be taking things from the front to the offices.
GN	Yes I was saying that the the party had their own plans about this brigade, but at the end as the struggle intensified we .. Women Brigade were going to go to the front, but at that time the party had not decided for them to go to the front. Maybe before going to the front they could be in the offices in Zambia.
MN	O.K. so that...there's one photograph that shows them, some of the women there with some information which they seem to be giving out. Would this be some of the office work that they were doing? [2A – 31- 03]
GN	This was a liberation centre, yes, this is where the information ... it was just like a library, as you can see there are some magazines there, ZPRA magazines. As you can see, the ladies there I think they were some of the people who were now instructors there; they were making some plans from the office for ... for a day for the activities to take place at the camp.
MN	You were, you went to Mkushi
GN	No, I didn't go to Mkushi
MN	O.K. so you weren't there when the attack took place at Mkushi
GN	O.K. When they started taking women from Victory Camp to Mkushi I was selected to go for further training in other countries. I was in Cuba, I went to Cuba
MN	O.K. what kind of training did you have in Cuba?
GN	It was a military training, but on security.
MN	O.K. This photograph shows ...I believe this is at Victory Camp [3A -15 – 15]
GN	Yes this is at Victory Camp
MN	Can you explain what they are doing with the the guns? This is a lady and that one looks like a man.
GN	Yes, as I said before that in Victory Camp, you know there was a trained group of women who came from Mwembeshi; they went to Victory Camp. At Victory Camp we also had trained personnel from the ZPRA side working alongside with the Zambians. Then, as people used to come in there, after we have initially made some selections of people who go for further training at Mkushi Camp, this gentleman here Sylvester, the man here is Sylvester and the lady there .. we used to call her JB but her real name here at home, she was Sibongkosi Gumede yes, so they could not just sit at Victory Camp. We used to do some initial training, so this is

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	as you can see they're holding guns. They were being now taught how to handle guns, how to strip guns
MN	O.K. so this is training, because when I looked at this photograph first I thought they were on guard duty or something like that.
GN	Yes, but for one to go for a guard duty he has to know how to use a gun.
MN	Yes, and how did the ladies enjoy handling the guns, were they happy to handle the guns.
GN	Yes, yes they were very happy, since they were really prepared to be soldiers.
MN	What other weapons did they... what other weapons did the ladies use?
GN	This is an AK 47; we used to have the Simonov, we used to have the pistols we used to have the bazooka
MN	Oh, you also had bazookas?
GN	Yes.....so it was very important for them to know all those types of guns, though we did not have the ammunition by then.
MN	Oh you didn't.
GN	No, we couldn't use the ammunition because it was at Victory Camp, so the ammunition was going to be used at the really training camp in Mkushi.
MN	O.K. so so when they were being trained here it was just how to use the weapons, not any shooting practice.
GN	No no no
MN	Let me just backtrack a little bit about how the girls or women were selected for military or other types of training. You said this was done now at the later period at Victory Camp. Can you explain now how this worked?
GN	Yes, since it was not everyone who was going to go for a military training; out of these ladies at Victory Camp some were selected as teachers ...a school was now opened at Victory Camp to cater for the young ladies, so some other ladies there - those who came home as teachers - they were selected, they remained at Victory Camp to teach the young ones. It was a really school. Then other ladies were also selected to go for further training, as nurses, as doctors ... others also as secretaries in other countries and there were also others who did secretarial in Zambia.
MN	So so the ones who were going for military training, were they all ones who volunteered to go for military
GN	No not all. Because others might have wished to go, but you could look at that person to see that somehow... might not be able because of the age.
MN	OK. So there might have been some who wanted to go who were not selected.
GN	Yes

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MN	Were there any who didn't want to go to military training but they were sent for military training?
GN	Yes there were others who didn't want to go, because you know training is not an easy thing, so through that initial training people could see that if you are going for a really training it might be harder, so one might strike, might try to find an opportunity that she can not be taken for a ... to say maybe always "I'm sick can I go and see the doctor, I'm sick", and so on
MN	And were ...so was that a sign to the leaders that this is not a good person to go and they left her out, or they sent her anyway?
GN	If someone ... if a person is pretending you can tell that this one is pretending
MN	OK so you had some who were rather reluctant
GN	Yes, some were reluctant but they went and then now they're happy that they are soldiers.
MN	Some of them are now in the army today?
GN	Yes they are
MN	O.K. What about the opportunities of the women compared to the opportunities open to the men? Did the women feel that they were treated equally with the men?
GN	Yes, well I would say, since it was a camp for the Women's Brigade, most of them they did not see how it was being done together with men but we were ... as I trained with men and also the other group also trained with men ... we used to just to tell them that it was just the same, though we were not, you know, it would not be exactly the same. When we were doing it with men it won't be the same although we were doing the same exercise.
MN	Were there any women in the high command?
GN	At that particular time no.
MN	Later? ...Not really
GN	No, not to my knowledge, I can't remember ... but well we could say it was because at the end we ended up having two camps in Mkushi, so at a later stage the ... after that Mwembeshi group and that first group at the Mkushi there were ... some ladies were appointed to become commanders.
MN	But you were just commanding your own brigade.
GN	Yes
MN	Allright, so you said that when the women's military camp at Mkushi was bombarded you were away
GN	Yes
MN	And it was more or less destroyed I believe.
GN	Yes, it was

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MN	And what happened then after that to the Women's Brigade. When you came back from Cuba what did you find?
GN	When they came out of Mkushi they were taken to another camp, I can't remember
MN	Where did you go? Did you go to that other camp or you were at Victory Camp or ...
GN	No I ... I went to the Zimbabwe House.
MN	Oh, O.K. so you were based in Lusaka.
GN	In Lusaka now in the offices
MN	I see. What role then did the women in the Women's Brigade have since they weren't at Mkushi any more?
GN	Yes, the training for women was stopped so the women were now taken to have further training in other fields.
MN	What kind of fields was that?
GN	As I mentioned before we had the secretarial department, we had women who were sent to Jamaica, others who were sent to Guyana, the others went to Kenya.
MN	Were these trained women?
GN	Yes they were now ... it was ... there were others were trained, others were not trained.
MN	Oh so what ... what did they go to those countries for, that was for secretarial
GN	Others went for secretarial, yes, but others also went for nursing in Libya. I think there was a group specially for the ... the trained personnel only, they were taken ... about 15-20 who went to Libya for nursing.
MN	So they were, ... what was the intention, that they would come back and play a role in the front?
GN	Yes, in front and eventually in a free Zimbabwe
MN	Ok, Ok. But after the women were not being militarily trained any more, was there still an opportunity for them to rise up in the leadership of the army?
GN	Yes, because as I've said that was in 1978 and in 1980 when we came home, trained women some of them went to the ZNA.
MN	O.K. Just ... just before we go to that issue, this ... I wanted you to explain this photograph.[3A – 12 – 02] There's the women there with the flag. How was this flag handled in the camps? Would this have been in a military camp or would this be in Victory Camp?
GN	This was in a military camp. You know as in every organization or in a government place ... we had our own flag that is our ZAPU flag, so the flag was to be placed every day in the morning and we take it out in the evening.
MN	O.K. so you ... there would be a flag raising ceremony every day.

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GN	Every day, yes, as you can see, you see these three, they are coming to pull the flag down and all these who are behind them there, they are all standing at attention.
MN	Oh O.K. so you didn't actually have a parade for this it was just
GN	No, because .. it's no the picture is not all that clear. There are some people this side. There was a parade; there is a selection of a platoon you see that platoon at that particular time is the one which was supposed to raise the flag and to pull it down at that particular day...
MN	I see, and I suppose you were imagining that this would be the flag of a free Zimbabwe.
GN	Yes, if ZAPU had won the election this was going to be a Zimbabwe flag
MN	Do you remember what was on it, it's not very clear in the picture. What was shown on this flag?
GN	That is Zimbabwe ruins, but with the colours its just the same as the Zimbabwe flag.
MN	as the one we have now.
GN	Yes
MN	Now you were talking about when you came home. There`s a photograph here that seems to have been taken soon after your arrival. Can you explain what was ... how you came home and why you were here? [1E – 43 – 05]
GN	People were ferried from Zambia by trains and they came here in Bulawayo, so before we could go to the camps we were all gathered at Castle Arms. As you can see these are ...this is the Women's Brigade, but behind there you can see that there are men, there are also women there, because people heard that "your children are now in", so they were coming to see their children who came from Zambia, and the Women's Brigade there you can see them marching, they were making some drills, they were also taking part on some exercises which were being done there and also a selection was done there for the people to go to not [inaudible]... what do you call this camp now in Gweru
ZN	Sierra
GN	Sierra yes
MN	O.K. Was this before Independence, in the beginning of ... before the election or before the Independence Day
GN	It was before the Independence Day
MN	OK, but probably after the election or before
GN	Before the elections O.K.
MN	So ... so not all the Women's Brigade went to Sierra
GN	No, not all.

Speaker	Dialogue
MN	What happened to those who didn't go
GN	Oh they had to come back home.
MN	They were just discharged? were they formally demobilized or they just ..
GN	Yes they ended up demobilizing
MN	OK And the ones who went to Sierra?
GN	The ones who went to Sierra there were also some selection done there. Others joined the army, others went to be police, others went to the Zimbabwe Prisons.
MN	OK, and you went to the army?
GN	No, I went to the police
MN	Oh you're in the police
GN	Yes
MN	You're still there
GN	No
MN	O.K. Let`s ...let`s conclude by asking you if there's any one completely unforgettable event that you experienced.
GN	Yes. The event that I will never forget, that's the one I talked about earlier. We were moved from Mwembeshi Camp when this ZIPA was formed; then the two parties ZANU and ZAPU agreed to have what they called a ZIPA whereby they could have the Zimbabwean soldiers trained together. But eventually there was a misunderstanding in that camp because you would find that Tanzania had given more support to the ZANU side, so it's like the ZANLA were having an upper hand on us. Then there were some Koreans .. Koreans or Chinese who used to be in that camp. Whether they were the ones who had been initially training the ZANLA or not, that one I cannot say much but we had found that there were some Koreans there or Chinese there, who were also giving much support to the ZANLA side. As I said that, when we clashed they were the people who were now firing guns against the ZPRA or killing the ZPRA cadres who had ... who were not armed by then and why this thing cannot come out of my mind is I I lost my neighbour my home neighbor. I think even his parents they don't even know that I know the story. I know how he perished. He was not killed by the enemy, but he was killed by some of our comrades the ZANLA comrades.
MN	So how did you feel, did you feel betrayed or ... when this happened . did you feel somebody had plotted it or...
GN	Yes it ... it was a planned thing. I'm saying it was a planned thing because as I mentioned it before that the Tanzanians were much on the ZANLA side. How it was planned that we should move from Zambia to Tanzania and that day was also planned, that when these people ... because it was during lunch hour and that day it was the ZANLA who were in the kitchen not ZPRAs so eventually some misunderstanding there broke up and they started to shoot at us

Speaker	Dialogue

