

SUBJECT

CONFIDENTIAL



Zimbabwe
Full
a must

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

19 October 1982

ZIMBABWE

The Prime Minister had a talk this afternoon in the House of Commons with Mr. Nicholas Winteron, M.P., who had requested the meeting and who brought with him Mr. Denis Walker, the Republic Front MP, and Mrs. Walker.

Mr. Walker said that he did not feel that he could return to Zimbabwe since he would almost certainly be arrested. He explained that he had originally gone to Zimbabwe as a missionary and to become much involved with the steps taken to bring Rhodesia to independence. For example, he had visited the United States and Canada with some of Mr. Mugabe's supporters to present the new Zimbabwe to North American opinion. It had been hoped that the Lancaster House Agreement would lead to a free, democratic society in that country. But things had changed when Mugabe had decided to opt for a one-party State. One result of this move had been that politicians who had not favoured it had drifted towards Mr. Walker's own Party. This had led to suspicions of their motives. He described in some detail the case of Mr. Wally Stuttaford who had been arrested for 10 months, had been tortured and had been recently released. Three brave Africans had withstood torture and refused to give fake evidence against Mr. Stuttaford. After the latter's trial, all three were again detained. Stuttaford, who was afraid of being arrested again, had now gone into hiding.

There were now some 400 people in detention, a majority of whom were blacks (this was the Zimbabwe Government's own figure). Fear had spread through the country. People were afraid to speak openly. Newspapers were censored. The latest shocking incident had been the seizure of the matron at the Queen Elizabeth Children's Home; she had been released after a few days bearing evidence of torture, including cigarette burns. Recently he had heard of two white people who had, allegedly, been killed by Matabele tribesmen. Knowing the Matabele as he did, he found it difficult to believe this. It looked as though there was a plot to turn the Matabele against the whites.

He believed that the West should make it very clear to Mugabe that he had signed the Lancaster House Agreement and must stick to it. Asked by the Prime Minister whether the exodus of whites had yet assumed considerable proportions, Mr. Walker said that it had not.

/One problem was

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

One problem was that white emigrants were not allowed to take their possessions with them. He did not claim that life for most people in Salisbury was difficult - but when anybody got into trouble with the authorities there was no legal protection. Mr. Winterton suggested that, in view of Mugabe's desire for increased aid, the British Government could exercise more influence over him than any other Government. He himself had written to the Zimbabwe High Commissioner in London but had received no acknowledgement, let alone a substantive response. Mr. Walker said that he believed that a number of black people had been liquidated but he did not know how many. He handed the Prime Minister the enclosed paper about persons in detention.

The Prime Minister said that we would make further enquiries. We must try to get at the facts and expose them. She would ensure that these things were examined.

The list provided by Mr. Walker does not altogether coincide with the list enclosed with your letter of 18 October. It would be helpful if the Department could consider the information contained in it and provide further advice for the Prime Minister. Should your examination suggest that a letter from the Prime Minister to Mr. Winterton would be useful, I should be grateful if you could provide a draft.

I should stress that this meeting took place on a confidential basis. I should be grateful if knowledge of it was not revealed.

Roger Bone, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office..

CONFIDENTIAL

18th October, 1982.

MONWADISA MALUMISA
ANTHONY MADHLELA
NEPHAT MADHLELA

The above three were arrested on 10th December, 1981 and released on the 24th July, 1982, after being coerced to give false evidence in the concerning Mr. Wally Stuttaford M.P., who was also arrested on the 10th December. Although all three men had withstood torture and duress, they still refused to give fake evidence against Mr. Stuttaford. Immediately after the trial, all three were re-detained.

A Zimbabwe Government statement two weeks ago claimed that there were now 435 people in detention. Under the Emergency Powers, they are being held without charge and trial.

The following are only a few of the names of persons known. The majority of the detainees are persons whose names have not been disclosed.

Airforce Personnel

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter
Wing Commander Peter Briscoe
Air Commodore Philip Pile
Julian Lewis-Walker
Cox John
Weir Neville

Persons who may still be in detention

Neville Forrester
Colin English
John Moore
Kevin Hinton
Peter Loots
David Rautenbach
Conolly

It is known that a number of black Airforce personnel with others, were also arrested.

Former C.I.O. Members - April, 1982

Evans
Hartlebury
Harper-Ronald

Others who are known to be in detention

Musa Mhlonga - 26th March, 1982
Demisa Debengwa - March, 1982
Lookout Musuku - March, 1982
Thomas Chinhengo
Moore Gatsi
Cephas Dube - 8th April, 1982
Advance Ntombeni - 8th April, 1982.

Peter Carlsson - farmer Lower Gwelo - murdered 30/9/82, believed by 4 National Army men

Gino Forgiarini - Manager of Shangani Saw Mills - murdered 4/10/82, believed by two National Army men.