



C.F. Pappas

RM

c. Fco

N. Winterkorn M.P.

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

10 November 1982

Dear Mr. Walker.

Thank you for your letter of 22 October. I was most interested to hear your views about Zimbabwe when we met recently.

We were indeed aware that the Zimbabwe Government had introduced a draft bill relating to dual citizenship. During the Lancaster House negotiations we were concerned that those living in Zimbabwe who held British nationality should not be deprived of that right when the country became independent. This was reflected in the Zimbabwe Constitution, which was drawn up during those negotiations. However, as I am sure you are already aware, this section of the Constitution may be amended provided that there is a two thirds affirmative vote in the Senate and an affirmative vote by 70 members of the House of Assembly. As you say, even if the present proposals become law, those who presently hold British nationality in Zimbabwe will still be free to do so. The Zimbabwe Government has stated that individuals will not be penalised if they opt for non-Zimbabwe citizenship.

As regards the other point raised in your letter, Zimbabwe's exchange controls, like other aspects of her economic policies, are essentially an internal matter. However, the Zimbabwean authorities have assured us that the restrictions are maintained through necessity, given their severe shortage of foreign currency, and not as a matter of principle. They have also said that the restrictions will be relaxed as soon as financial circumstances permit. I do not believe that linking British aid to a relaxation in Zimbabwe's exchange controls would be helpful. Indeed I think it would be counter-

productive.

Swp

productive. To make our aid conditional in this way would simply deprive the Zimbabwe Government of valuable foreign exchange which is helping them to develop the economy and which in turn will help them to meet their financial obligations.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

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W.D. Walker, Esq.,



CF Papers

RM

c. FCO

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

10 November 1982

Dear Nicholas,

Thank you for your letter of 26 October, enclosing one from Mr. Denis Walker to whom I shall be replying separately. You will by now have received my letter of 1 November with my comments on the question of detainees.

You also raise the matter of exchange controls. Such controls are not, of course, unique to Zimbabwe. Many other countries, whose foreign exchange earnings have been severely affected by the world recession, have had to impose similar restrictions. The application of exchange controls is essentially an internal matter. We are not, therefore in a position to intervene formally with the Zimbabweans, any more than we would welcome foreign intervention in our own economic policies. However, we do not under-estimate the very real difficulties which these restrictions sometimes cause people, and we have urged the Zimbabweans to relax their exchange controls as soon as possible. But until their overall foreign exchange position improves, the Zimbabweans have little room to be more flexible.

I do not believe that linking British aid to a relaxation of Zimbabwe's exchange controls would help. To make our aid conditional in this way would simply deprive the Zimbabwean Government of valuable foreign exchange which is helping them to restore the economy, and which in turn will help them to meet their financial obligations in due course.

Nicholas R. Winterton, Esq., M.P.,

Yours  
Margaret

8/11/82

Zimbabwe



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

8 November, 1982

*John White, M. Tyne, WA, SLU*

Thank you for your letter of 29 October enclosing copies of correspondence to the Prime Minister from Nicholas Winterton MP and the Zimbabwe MP, Mr Denis Walker. As you know, the Prime Minister wrote to Nicholas Winter on 1 November about other aspects of their discussion on 19 October.

//

I enclose draft replies to Mr Winterton and Mr Walker as requested. These are largely self-explanatory, but it may be helpful if I set out the background to the Zimbabwe Government's draft Bill on citizenship. The purpose of the Bill, which was introduced in May, is two-fold:

- (a) to repeal Section 8 of the Constitution, which relates to the holding of dual citizenship;
- (b) to repeal Section 9 of the Constitution, which concerns the powers of parliament in relation to citizenship.

It is an enabling Bill and does not of itself do away with dual citizenship. That would require a new Act which, we understand, is still being drafted. However, the Bill has inevitably aroused considerable apprehension amongst the white community and our High Commission in Harare have received a number of enquiries from whites about the implications of the Bill for their citizenship status.

The Zimbabwe Government is aware of the potential impact of the Bill on white morale and, during a debate in the House of Assembly in August, the Minister for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs sought to offer some assurances. He pointed out that many other major countries only permit mono-citizenship and he said that the Bill would not infringe the rights of individuals; that the Government did not intend to act against Government employees who did not possess Zimbabwe citizenship; and that non-possession of Zimbabwe citizenship would not be to the detriment of people who intended to live and work there.

/As

8 NOV 1992





As the enclosed draft reply to Mr Walker makes clear, the Zimbabwe Government is within its rights to seek to amend the Constitution in this way, provided that it can muster sufficient votes in both chambers of Parliament.

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R B Bone', written in a cursive style.

(R B Bone)  
Private Secretary

W Rickett Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street

**DRAFT:** minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

**TYPE:** Draft/Final 1+

**FROM:**

Reference

Prime Minister

**DEPARTMENT:**

**TEL. NO:**

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**

**TO:** Nicholas Winterton Esq MP  
House of Commons

Your Reference

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Restricted
- Unclassified

Copies to:

**PRIVACY MARKING**

**SUBJECT:**

.....In Confidence

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**CAVEAT**.....

You also raise the matter of exchange controls. Such controls are not, of course, unique to Zimbabwe. Many other countries, whose foreign exchange earnings have been severely affected by the world recession, have had to impose similar restrictions. The application of exchange controls is essentially an internal matter. We are not therefore in a position to intervene formally with the Zimbabweans, any more than we would welcome foreign intervention in our own economic policies. However, we do not underestimate the very real difficulties which these restrictions sometimes cause people, and we have urged the Zimbabweans to relax their exchange controls as soon as possible. But until their overall foreign exchange position improves, the Zimbabwean have little room to be more flexible.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

/I

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DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

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W D Walker Esq  
6 St Nicholas Close  
Tingrith  
MILTON KEYNES  
Bucks MK17 9EL

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CAVEAT.....

Thank you for your letter of 22 October. I was most interested to hear your views about Zimbabwe when we met recently.

We were indeed aware that the Zimbabwe Government had introduced a draft bill relating to dual citizenship. During the Lancaster House negotiations we were concerned that those living in Zimbabwe who held British nationality should not be deprived of that right when the country became independent. This was reflected in the Zimbabwe Constitution, which was drawn up during those negotiations. However, as I am sure you are already aware, this section of the Constitution may be amended provided there is a two thirds affirmative vote in the Senate and an affirmative vote by 70 members of the House of Assembly. As you say, even if the present proposals become law, those who presently hold British nationality in Zimbabwe will still be free to do so. The Zimbabwe Government has stated that individuals will not be penalised if they opt for non-Zimbabwe citizenship.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

/As regards

As regards the other point raised in your letter, Zimbabwe's exchange controls, like other aspects of her economic policies, are essentially an internal matter. However, the Zimbabwean authorities have assured us that the restrictions are maintained through necessity, given their severe shortage of foreign currency, and not as a matter of principle. They have also said that the restrictions will be relaxed as soon as financial circumstances permit. I do not believe that linking British aid to a relaxation in Zimbabwe's exchange controls would be helpful. Indeed I think it would be counter-productive. To make our aid conditional in this way would simply deprive the Zimbabwe Government of valuable foreign exchange which is helping them to develop the economy and which in turn will help them to meet their financial obligations.



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

1 November 1982

*Dear Nicholas,*

I was glad to have had the opportunity to talk with you and Mr. and Mrs. Denis Walker on 19 October about Zimbabwe. One of the matters foremost in Mr. Walker's mind was detainees, which I said I would look into further. As you know, we remain concerned about detentions without trial wherever they occur and the point was again impressed upon the Zimbabwe Government during John Nott's visit to Harare last month. John particularly mentioned our concern about recent allegations of torture of detainees and the widely reported brutality by some units of the Zimbabwe Army against civilians.

As I am sure you will appreciate, these are essentially Zimbabwean internal matters involving mainly Zimbabwean citizens or dual nationals. Our detailed knowledge of the situation is therefore incomplete. However, according to our records, the present position on detainees is somewhat different from that shown in the list which Mr. Walker left with us.

/As far as

*Zimbabwe  
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*NS*

As far as white detainees are concerned, for example, all of the Zimbabwe Air Force personnel listed as being possibly still in detention were released in September. This includes the one mono-British citizen who had been detained in connection with the Thornhill sabotage, Sgt. Lochran. Neither we nor our High Commission in Harare have any record of Mr. Colin English or Mr. John Moore. Mr. Walker has omitted Flt. Lt. Barrington-Lloyd from his list of officers still in detention.

Of the former Zimbabwe CIO members (accused of spying for South Africa) Mr. Harper-Ronald was released shortly after his detention.

Again according to our records, there have been 33 whites detained under the Emergency Regulations since Independence. These include the 13 Air Force personnel. Of the total of 33 detainees, nineteen (including six Air Force personnel) have been released. Four (the Bertrand case) have been tried and convicted of conspiring to commit acts of terrorism and sabotage. This leaves the seven Air Force officers who have now appeared before magistrates and been remanded in custody; the two CIO officers, Evans and Hartlebury, who we understand have been indicted for trial in the High Court on 8 November; and Mr. Torok, a Zimbabwean citizen who is charged with possessing arms of war and awaiting trial.

Our information on the number of black Zimbabweans currently being detained without trial is limited; a number were certainly

/detained in

detained in connection with the Thornhill sabotage; others are being held in connection with the attack on Mr. Mugabe's residence last June, and there have been reports of up to 50 people being detained following the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU property last February. These include the two ex-ZIPRA officers of the Zimbabwe Army, Musuku and Dabengwa, who are included in Mr. Walker's list. Their trial is expected to start in mid-January. We are also aware that Mr. Malumisa and the two Madhlelas were detained following the acquittal of Mr. Stuttaford on 14 October.

We know of only one recent statement by the Zimbabwe Government on the total number of people currently in detention, when the Minister of State for Defence is reported to have said that 425 people had been detained during the course of the Government's anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland. Dissident violence (almost certainly perpetrated by ex-ZIPRA bandits or deserters from the Zimbabwe National Army) has been responsible for the murder of a number of white farmers as well as black civilians; and these dissidents were also responsible for the kidnapping of the six tourists, including two Britons, last July, for whom the search by the security authorities continues.

*Yours ever*

*Nargant*

Nicholas Winterton, Esq., M.P.

N. WINTERTON, MP  
(Mr. Denis Walker)

12/11

FILE

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10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

29 October 1982

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from Mr. Nicholas Winterton M.P., with which he encloses one from Mr. Denis Walker about the problems facing whites in Zimbabwe.

I should be grateful if you could provide draft replies for the Prime Minister to send to Mr. Winterton and Mr. Walker, to reach us by 12 November. Mr. Walker's letter was enclosed in a sealed envelope, so it is not clear whether Mr. Winterton is aware of its contents, though I would imagine he is aware of its general thrust.

W.F.S. RICKETT

John Holmes, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Rs



de

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

29 October 1982

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 26 October, with which you enclosed one from Mr. Denis Walker. I will place your letter before the Prime Minister and you will be sent a reply as soon as possible.

W. F. S. RICKETT

Nicholas Winterton, Esq., M.P.

W



da

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

29 October 1982

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 22 October, which was forwarded to this office by Mr. Nicholas Winterton M.P. Your letter is receiving attention and you will be sent a reply as soon as possible.

W.D. WALKER

W.D. Walker, Esq.





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 October 1982

Prime Minister:

If you agree, a draft letter to Nicholas Winterton is attached for your signature

/see John,

Zimbabwe

At 29/10

Thank you for your letter of 19 October recording the Prime Minister's conversation that afternoon with Mr Nicholas Winterton MP and Mr and Mrs Denis Walker. As you say, there are some differences between the list of detainees in Zimbabwe provided by Mr Walker and that enclosed with my letter of 18 October.

I enclose a revised list of white detainees in which we have differentiated between Zimbabwe Air Force detainees and civilians, and also included an additional column on those detainees who have been tried and convicted (by a white judge). These people are now serving prison sentences of between four and ten years. For the sake of completeness, we have added the names of two men (Mansfield and Phelps) who were detained under the emergency regulations but quickly released and a further detainee, Mrs Y M Temple, a dual national employed in the intelligence branch of the Zimbabwe Army, who was arrested on 24 October for reasons not yet known to us, but released into her son's care on 26 October.

Of the 33 detainees in our list, 19 have been released, and 4 have been tried and convicted of conspiring to commit acts of terrorism and sabotage. This leaves the 7 Air Force officers who have now appeared before magistrates and remanded in custody; the two CIO officers, Evans and Hartlebury \*

\* and Mr Torok, a Zimbabwean citizen who is charged with possessing arms of war and is awaiting trial. The one mono-British citizen still in detention is Hartlebury, to whom we have regular consular access. He is reported to be fit and in reasonable spirits.

\* ~ \* Passage deleted and retained under Section 3(4).

/Given the

AWayland.

4 December 2012



Given the initial success of Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation, the continuing use of emergency powers and reports of maltreatment of detainees in some cases are all the more disturbing. However, the Zimbabwe Government's record on human rights has, on the whole, been not too bad by African standards. Moreover, there is good evidence to show that the judiciary is maintaining its integrity. The black judge in the cases of both Mr Stuttaford and the York brothers, in particular, has shown high standards of competence and impartiality in conducting their trial.

We think it would be useful to let Mr Winterton have an up-to-date statement of our understanding of the present position on detainees and I enclose a draft letter accordingly.

*Yours  
R B Bone*

(R B Bone)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

DRAFT: ~~XXXX~~/letter/~~TELETYPE~~/despatch/~~NOTE~~

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:  
The Prime Minister

Reference

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO:

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- Top Secret
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Nicholas Winterton, Esq, MP  
House of Commons  
LONDON SW1

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SUBJECT:

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CAVEAT.....

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Enclosures—flag(s).....

/from...

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Our information on the number of black Zimbabweans currently being detained without trial is [redacted] limited; a number were certainly detained in connection with the Thornhill sabotage; others are being held in connection with the attack on Mr Mugabe's residence last June, and there have been reports of up to 50 people being detained following the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU property last February. These include the two ex-ZIPRA officers of the Zimbabwe Army, Musuku and Dabengwa, who are included in Mr Walker's list. Their trial is expected to start in mid-January. We are also aware that Mr Malumisa and the two Madhlelas were detained following the acquittal of Mr Stuttaford on 14 October.

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Zimbabwe National Army) has been responsible for the murder of a number of white farmers as well as black civilians; and these dissidents were also responsible for the kidnapping of the six tourists, including two Britons, last July, for whom the search by the security authorities continues.

Zimbabwe, Relations, Pt 2

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28 OCT 1982

WHITE DETAINEES IN ZIMBABWE

Name	Nationality	Still Detained	Released	Convicted	Allegations of mal-treatment or torture
A. ZIMBABWE AIR FORCE					
Air Vice Marshal H C S Slatter	Zimbabwean ? Dual	✓			✓
Air Commodore P V Pile	Dual	✓			✓
Wing Commander P R Briscoe	Zimbabwean	✓			✓
Wing Commander J R Cox	Dual	✓			✓
Flt Lieutenant N J T Lewis Walker	Zimbabwean ? Dual	✓			
Flt Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd	Dual	✓			✓
Flt Lieutenant N A Weir	Dual	✓			✓
Squadron Leader J A Connolly	Dual		✓		
Warrant Officer D F Rautenbach	Zimbabwean		✓		
Master Technician Forrester	Zimbabwean ? Dual		✓		
Sergeant K Hinton	Dual		✓		
Sergeant Loots	Zimbabwean ? Dual		✓		
Sergeant Lochran	Mono British		✓		✓

Name	Nationality	Still Detained	Released	Convicted	Allegations of mal-treatment or torture
B. CIVILIANS					
E W Stuttaford	Zimbabwean		✓		✓
Stephen Bertrand	Mono British			✓	
Francis Bertrand	Zimbabwean			✓	
Mrs R Bertrand	Dual		✓		
P E Hartlebury	Mono British	✓			
A York	Dual		✓		
N York	Dual		✓		
V S Radmore	Dual			✓	
Mrs T G Radmore	Dual		✓		
W Hipson	Mono British		✓		
J A McDowall	Mono British		✓		
C Evans	Dual	✓			
A R Cauvin	Dual			✓	
S J Griffin	Dual		✓		
J Ramsey	Mono British		✓		
S Torok	Zimbabwean	✓			
C Bickle	? Zimbabwean		✓		
D Mansfield	Mono British		✓		
J Phelps	Dual		✓		



Name	Nationality	Still Detained	Released	Convicted	Allegations of mal- treatment or torture
Mrs Y M Temple	Dual		✓		

NICHOLAS R. WINTERTON, M.P.  
(Macclesfield)



26th October 1982 NRW/cmh

Rt. Hon. Mrs Margaret Thatcher MP  
10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

*Dear Margaret,*

I enclose a letter to you from Mr Denis Walker whom you were kind enough to meet with his wife last week.

The situation in Zimbabwe is desperately serious, and I hope it is possible for you to investigate, through the appropriate Government Department, the plight of those who are detained without charge or trial. The position of many white Zimbabweans financially is desperate, and I do hope that it will be possible to tie the granting of further financial assistance to Zimbabwe to conditions which will enable those who wish to leave Zimbabwe to come out with their household belongings and a reasonable percentage of their capital, to enable them to settle in another country without too much difficulty.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

*Nicholas*

6 St. Nicholas Close,  
Tingrith, Milton Keynes, Bucks.  
Telephone: Toddington 3178

MK17 9EL

22nd October, 1982.

Rt. Hon Mrs. Margaret Thatcher MP  
10, Downing Street,  
LONDON SW1.

Dear Prime Minister,

I would like to express how grateful my wife and I are and most honoured that in spite of the many national responsibilities that we know demand so much of your time, you were generous enough to give time to seeing us concerning the many problems facing our country Zimbabwe. We were most appreciative of your quick understanding of the situation and we sincerely believe that from your obvious interest, and concern, that only good can emanate from our meeting for the people of Zimbabwe.

Although we covered a very wide range of subjects, I did omit to mention that legislation is in the pipeline to remove the status of dual citizenship. This of course is quite contrary to the stand that for many years has been made by Britain concerning all former members of the Empire who now form the Commonwealth of nations. It is also contrary to the spirit of the Lancaster House Agreement. Once the legislation becomes law, it is certain that a large number of the present population holding dual citizenship will opt to retain their British nationality.

I know that there are continued requests for financial aid by Zimbabwe. It has occurred to me that one of the ways the British Government could help particularly British subjects economically trapped in Zimbabwe, many of whom feel they are no longer wanted by the Zimbabwe Government, is for any future aid to be conditional on the lifting of restrictions relative to personal and household belongings together with a more reasonable cash amount above the £1000

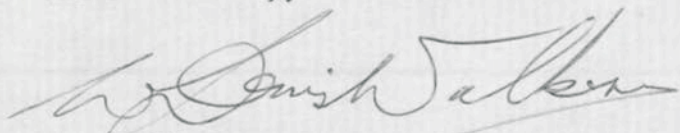
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2.

permitted per family at present.

Reiterating our most sincere thanks and appreciation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W.D. Walker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

W.D. Walker