

Spain is in Amnesty's black book

By HENRY STANHOPE

Amnesty International have given a black mark to Spain, which is alleged to have "approaching 1,000 prisoners of conscience" languishing in various prisons. Amnesty groups in Britain are putting up giant posters on billboards near airports at £45 a time to remind tourists of the fact.

A spokesman said: "We want holidaymakers to realize that behind the beaches and the sun there is a political system which imprisons people only because of their beliefs. We are sure the British travel agents and the Spanish Government will not like the campaign, but we feel that the other side of the picture needs to be given.

"We are not trying to keep people from going to Spain, but we want those people who do go to know what is at the back of the tourist image."

On the other hand, Amnesty's cautious approval is earned by Iran, where a magistrate will henceforth have to be present during any interrogation of prisoners by the political police.

of the Greek Socialist Party denied in court that he had received any of these funds. But the Crown Prosecutor said the letter proved "the brutal manner" in which the S.P.D. was intervening in Greek affairs.

Major Liapis evidently had also in mind a message from Her. Wischnewski, the secretary general of the S.P.D., to the Greek Prime Minister voicing the party's concern about the present trial and urging the application of the rule of law.

Earlier retired General George Jordanides, one of the chief defendants, told the special military tribunal that bomb explosions were "the cry of anguish of a nation oppressed by a totalitarian regime".

The General, a former military representative of Greece in Nato, said: "He who has been wronged can protest quietly, but he who is being strangled can only utter inarticulate cries. The bombs are the nation's cry of anguish".

Referring to the allegations of torture made by defendants in court, General Jordanides described as "criminal" the regime's tolerance towards those of its agents responsible for torturing innocent citizens.

New Greek Army code

From Our Correspondent

Rebirth for the Third

The Third Programme, welcomed in The Times soon after its start in September, 1946, as a "powerful newcomer among the agents of enlightened democracy", ends in name, and to some extent in form, tonight.

That epic title "The Third" appears for the last time in Radio Times above a production of *All's Well that Ends Well*, a prizewinning programme on pre-1914 music and society, the news and *Closedown*—a word that tonight seems particularly meaningful.

The programme was born amid apprehension and becomes plain Radio 3 amid protests from those who feel the threat to this great concession to minority interests.

The B.B.C. is emphatic that the change will be minimal. Mr. Howard Newby, controller of Radio 3, said: "As far as the nomenclature is concerned this is just a little tidying up. But the situation is really one of 'The Third Programme is dead; Long live the Third Programme'—and you can quote me on that."

Recently 134 B.B.C. staff wrote to The Times protesting about the changes and were supported by, among others, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Marius Goring and Sir Adrian Boult.

But nobody, Mr. Newby says, likes change. And in the articulate world of Broadcasting House, "emotions are bound to run high".

Other attempts to interfere with the Third over the past 24 years have all met with similar outcomes. In 1957, when Network 3 was born, a deputation called on the B.B.C., headed by Dr. Vaughan Williams, Sir Laurence Olivier and T. S. Eliot. Vaughan Williams said then that the Third was the "envy and admiration" of every country in which he had travelled.

The Third started with complaints by viewers in parts of the country about reception. Within six months it was being praised as a "bold and successful venture".

On its fifth anniversary one compliment paid was that what had once been "glorious isolated items" on the radio had "become staple fare". On its tenth, in 1956, The Times said that "of all adventures in sound radio, the Third Programme has been the most stimulating".

John Mortimer, the playwright, considers himself to have been launched by the Third. Harold Pinter, after an unsuccessful showing of *The Birthday Party* in the commercial theatre, drew strength from Third patronage.

Mr. Newby says: "I cannot emphasize too strongly that this Golden Age is not ending. It is very much going to continue."

Commissions had been given carte blanche to six contemporary dramatists to write plays for Radio 3. Their music programme would be more plentiful than before. Only their depth current affairs programmes on Nato, the Common Market and similar subjects would be lost to Radio 4.

Henry Stanhope

Amnesty denies offer of torture inquiry

Peter Hopkirk reports on the controversy between Amnesty International and Israel which has arisen over an Amnesty report containing allegations that Arab prisoners had been tortured by Israel security forces. The dispute hinges mainly on one point: if the allegations are to be investigated, what shape will the inquiry take?

The Israeli Embassy in London complained yesterday that the first it knew of the Amnesty report alleging torture by Israel security forces had been when reporters began telephoning the embassy on Wednesday morning.

It was only six hours later that a copy of the report was delivered to the embassy by messenger. Yesterday Amnesty admitted that this was due to "an administrative error".

Speaking from Switzerland, Mr. Martin Ennals, the organization's secretary general, told me that he was "extremely sorry" that the Embassy had not received a copy earlier. Asked about claims in Israel that the Government still had no copy of the report, he said that copies had been sent off earlier in the week.

A spokesman for Amnesty in London told me that copies had been sent on Sunday to Mrs. Golda Meir, the Prime Minister, and to another senior Government official. He agreed that this had perhaps been cutting things a bit fine in view of the Easter holiday.

The Israelis say that they had told Amnesty that, although they would not consider foreign participation in an inquiry, they were willing to hold an official investigation into any claims of torture which individual Arabs were prepared to bring personally. These witnesses would be given safe passage to Israel and allowed to leave freely afterwards.

Mr. Ennals disputes this. He says that the Israelis have said that a commission of inquiry, run by their own judiciary, would be legally acceptable, but have never gone so far as to say that they would set one up.

He agreed that they had promised to give guaranteed safe passage to Arabs who wished to lay charges against Israel citizens. "But what Arab witness", he asked, "would be willing to offer to come to Israel to give evidence without knowing exactly what sort of court or inquiry he would be appearing before?"

Mr. Ennals said that Amnesty had finally, "and with the greatest reluctance," decided to publish the report after 12 months of fruitless attempts to get Israel to set up a proper inquiry, the impartiality of which would be beyond question.

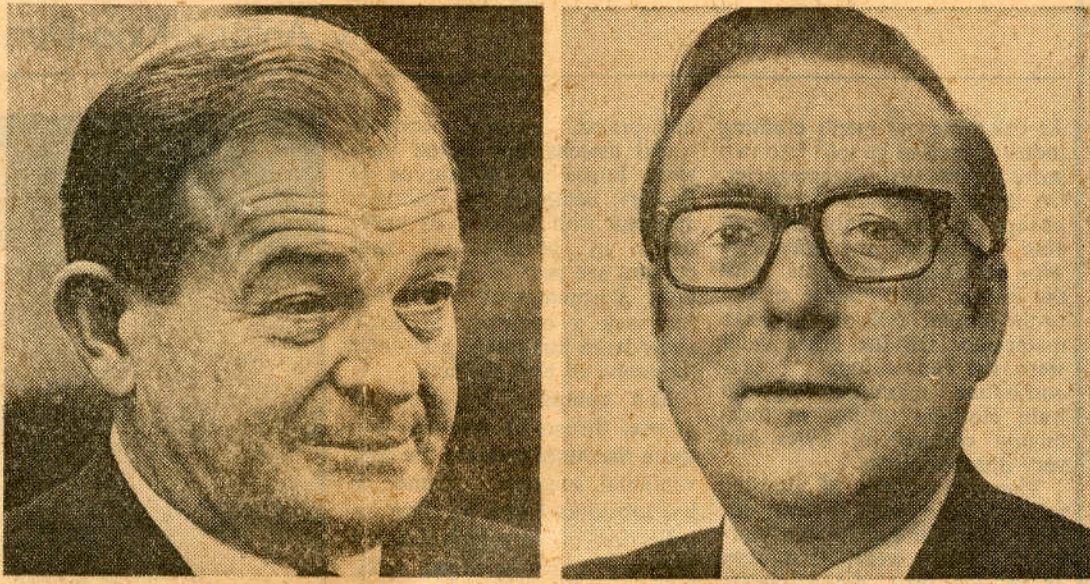
The Israelis express surprise at Amnesty's action in publishing the report in view of the discussions which were going on between themselves and Mr. Ennals over the question of an inquiry.

To support their claim that they had agreed to investigate any allegations of torture, Israel yesterday drew attention to a memorandum issued at the end of January in which it said: "The 'case histories' now submitted by Amnesty International concern, for the most part, events said to have taken place during the Six Day War and the period immediately following it, during which the military government was being organized."

"Amnesty International will, no doubt, appreciate the difficulties inherent in any investigation held at this stage with the object of examining and verifying events after such a lapse of time and which are said to have taken place before the organization of the military Government was completed.

"Nevertheless, the Government of Israel is prepared, in accordance with its general policy, to investigate the 'case histories' thus submitted by Amnesty International. Such an investigation can, of course, be conducted only if proper complaints are lodged, and the possibility is created to take evidence, to cross examine, &c."

"To this end, and motivated by the sincere desire to ascertain whatever truth there may be in the complaints mentioned above, the Government of Israel has decided to grant the complainants, now at present in enemy states, the requisite permits to enter Israel-held territories so that they may be able to lodge their complaints in accordance with existing legal procedures. Should they so desire, they will further be permitted to appoint local lawyers of their choice to assist them."



On the left: Mr. Aharon Remez, the Israel Ambassador in London. On the right: Mr. Martin Ennals, the secretary-general of Amnesty International.

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Ambassador's faith in own judiciary

Mr. Aharon Remez, the Israel Ambassador in London, claimed yesterday that by spreading tales of torture "the Arabs are scaring their own people out of their wits". He was answering allegations made by Amnesty International that Arab prisoners were being tortured in Israel's jails.

Mr. Remez told me that in Israel he himself had seen an Arab terrorist captured. "Without a finger being laid on him he told his captors everything," he said.

"If my Government is so sinister, and tortures its prisoners, as it is claimed, would we really let them leave the country so that they could denounce us?" Mr. Remez asked. Almost all the allegations came from Arabs now living outside Israel, he pointed out.

He agreed that in all occupied countries there were individuals who behaved illegally towards prisoners, but in Israel anyone who was caught was severely punished. An Israel soldier he knew who had shot and wounded an Arab, was court-martialed and was at present in prison.

Mr. Remez rejected categorically Amnesty's suggestion that an international commission should be set up to investigate torture charges.

He said that his country was justifiably proud of the independence of its judiciary. It was—just as Britain's judiciary—fully competent to investigate accusations of illegal behaviour against its citizens.

"How would the British Government react," he asked, "to demands that a commission of inquiry composed of foreign jurors be set up to investigate allegations of torture or brutality in, say, Ulster?" After all, such allegations have been made.

His Government had offered to guarantee safe conduct to any Arab who wished to have his

accusation of torture investigated. But this allegation would have to withstand judicial investigation, like any other crime allegedly committed in Israel.

This could only be done if those making the allegations were to come to Israel to give their evidence on oath and were willing to face cross-examination by counsel. Local lawyers of their own choice—Jewish, Arab or Christian—would be allowed to assist them in the submission of complaints or evidence.

It is clear that to the Israelis and Amnesty International the word "inquiry" has very different connotations in the present context. It was on this point that negotiations, conducted in London between Mr. Remez and Mr. Ennals, reached an impasse leading to the publication of the report.

What four Arabs are said to have suffered

In its report, Amnesty International outlines the "case histories" of four people—including a girl—who, it alleges, were subjected to "practices which are abhorrent to the conscience of mankind."

It tells of Mr. C., aged 26, a motor mechanic, who, after three weeks of interrogation at a headquarters camp, was transferred to Sarafand. According to the report he was handcuffed, with his hands behind his back and his feet shackled, and was then suspended by his wrists from a window bar.

In this position he was whipped, with one of the interrogators standing on the shackles to increase the pain. Then, alligator clips were attached to his ears and genitals and an electric current passed through. A Biro-type refill was inserted into his penis until it bled.

The girl, aged 18, a student from Amman, was beaten with a metal rod, kicked and punched—once in front of her mother,

his chest was slashed with a knife which inflicted seven parallel wounds. His back and hands were burned with cigarette lighters.

It was on the basis of these and other case histories, sent to the Israel Government in January, that Amnesty made its call for a court of inquiry. After an earlier report, sent to Israel in April, 1969, the Amnesty International Secretariat received the following reply:

"The meticulous examination carried out of the material available has led the Israeli authorities to the conclusion that there is no substance in the allegations mentioned in the report and its appendices."

The present report, which says that pictures of some injuries are available, claims there is prima facie evidence of serious maltreatment of Arab prisoners under interrogation in Israel.

It acknowledges the "generally liberal nature" of the regime but expresses its concern

that Amnesty International had published their report prematurely—while, so far as Israel was concerned, the talks were still going on—Mr. Remez told me: "We feel that there are pressures on Amnesty to give general publicity to allegations of torture and other anti-humanitarian action by Israel."

He did not, he explained, mean by this that Amnesty had been infiltrated by the pro-Arab lobby. Amnesty was an organization which he regarded very highly. It was for this reason that he considered their publication of the report, without warning and without sending a copy to the Israeli authorities, as "extraordinary."

He felt this particularly in view of the fact that his Government had gone out of its way to cooperate with the organization. They could hardly expect Israelis to put much trust in their goodwill towards Israel after this.

Explaining why he considered that treatment of all prisoners should conform with Article 5 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

The report says Amnesty's representatives have made a number of visits to the Middle East during the past two years. Amnesty, an internationally-recognized organization dedicated to the release of political prisoners, says that for the moment it is claiming no more than that "the serious nature of these allegations warrants immediate inquiry so that their truth can be tested and the practice of torture, if it exists, can be brought immediately to an end."

Amnesty was created in 1961 to campaign for the release or fair trial of those imprisoned for their political or religious beliefs. The founder was Mr. Peter Benenson, a London barrister.

Soviet Jew tells of persecution

By HUGH DE WET

Three letters from a Jewish scientific worker in Russia describing how he has been persecuted for his religious beliefs and dismissed from his job have been smuggled into London.

The letters, addressed to U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, to Dr. Marcolino Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, and to Mr. John Gollan, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, are from Mendel Genakovich Gordin, a 33-year-old science graduate.

Mr. Gordin, from Riga, in Latvia, describes in the letters how he was dismissed from his post as a medical laboratory supervisor after his refusal to work on Yom Kippur.

The dismissal occurred late last year, and soon afterwards the deputy director of the passport section of the Latvian administration announced that court proceedings would be

opened against Mr. Gordin for "parasitism" if he did not find a job in the immediate future.

In his letters Mr. Gordin describes how he then made numerous applications through the many Soviet bureaux for work.

Mr. Gordin's troubles appear to date from February last year, when he submitted an application for emigration to Israel, which was refused in March. Soon afterwards it was suggested to him that he should resign from his job because it was considered undesirable that he should remain in charge of a laboratory.

The dismissal followed.

On January 29 this year Mr. Gordin was offered employment as a laboratory physician in Riga and the director of the Riga municipal health department warned him that he would be immediately dismissed if he refused to work on any religious holiday.

In his letters Mr. Gordin appeals for help in getting to Israel.

THE TIMES DIARY

Jurists face cash crisis • Ernie Roberts cleared

THE International Commission of Jurists in Geneva is, I learn, fighting for its own life and has had to inform its staff—around 30 in all—that after June there may no longer be jobs for them. Two lawyers and two secretaries are being dispensed with this month.

This crisis, the most serious facing the commission since it came into existence in 1955, is due to a shortfall in estimated income. At least one of its principal supporting foundations in the United States has not come through with the expected contribution.

"Yes, there are financial difficulties," says Sean MacBride, I.C.J. secretary-general and also chairman of Amnesty International. "But, even if it has been thought prudent to put the staff on warning notice as a precaution, we hope to come through this. The executive committee meets in Paris next weekend to consider the situation."

Unlike most international organizations in Geneva, the Commission, occupying modest offices at the opposite end of the city from the pricey United Nations zone, has remained an exception to the rule where Parkinson's law is concerned.

Compared with the floods of mindless verbiage emanating from the larger international bodies, the Commission's work is to the point and usually straight from the shoulder, its main task being the analysis and condemnation of breaches of the rule of law. It is presently keeping a sharp eye on Greece, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Its representations—often delivered with Irish persuasiveness by MacBride in person—have sometimes induced erring governments to return to orthodox legality.

It would be a pity if the Commission packed up now—though the Athens colonels would no doubt raise a glass at the wake.

against Israel in London. "The committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories" started meeting here on Wednesday and is expected to finish today.

The three members (from Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia) have so far heard about a dozen witnesses, all British. The most dramatic testimony came from John Reddaway, who gave a fuller account of reports he heard, soon after the cease-fire in June, 1967, of the blowing-up of Arab refugee camp houses with people in them—an incident he described briefly in a letter to The Times on November 3.

Reddaway, then Deputy Commissioner General of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency in the Gaza Strip, said he saw the ruins and his staff exhumed 23 bodies of men, women and children. His report, he told the committee, went to U.N.R.W.A. headquarters and to the U.N. Secretary-General, but was not published. It also went to the Israeli authorities, who treated the episode as a "non-event."

"Looking back to the time when I was in Cyprus," said Reddaway, "I'm sure that if anything had happened of this kind during the Eoka troubles and British troops had been involved, heads would have rolled and possibly even the Minister concerned might have had to resign."

During the next three weeks the committee will go on to the Middle East, where witnesses will include people alleging that they have been ill-treated by the Israelis. "We are not going to the occupied territories, because the Israelis refuse to admit us," said a spokesman.

King cause. "I've been doing reasonably well as a novelist since fiction, and thrillers with a coloured secret agent) and I thought I should be able to put aside £100 a year for the prize", says Brunner.

The adjudicators with him are Norman Hadden, chairman of the Poetry Society, and Stuart Hall, of Birmingham University's Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, and the first award—to Eldridge Cleaver for his novel *Soul on Ice*—will be made tonight, the eve of the second anniversary of King's death, at the offices of Jonathan Cape, Cleaver's publishers.

C.N.D. and the anti-Gaitskellite Party for Socialism movement. He has also taken a consistent left-wing stand within his union—which brought him into legal conflict with the late Lord Carron.

In 1945, Roberts was nominated for several safe seats in the Coventry area, including the then two Coventry seats (which initially went to Crossman and Maurice Edelman) Transport House, banned him; lifted the ban for him to fight Stockport in 1955; and then banned him again. In 1961 he was adopted as candidate in Horsham, but the Labour Party's organization committee refused to endorse his candidature.

After the 1964 and 1966 elections, his union put his name on their panel of candidates, but Transport House knocked it off. Roberts has nevertheless always remained in the Labour Party and was for some years a leading member on Coventry city council. He is nowadays (apart from his other duties) pushing A.E.P. candidates in the constituencies and acting as liaison officer in the union's financial dealings with Transport House during the pre-election period.

Ban lifted

TRANSPORT HOUSE has at long last lifted its ban against Ernie Roberts, the A.E.P.'s assistant general secretary, standing as a Labour parliamentary candidate. The ban

has been in force, with a single break in 1955 for 25 years, and has effectively robbed Roberts of a career in the Commons. He is now, at 57, too old to have much chance of a parliamentary seat.

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Novel break

THOMAS HODGKIN, Senior Research Fellow of Balliol and Lecturer in the Government of New States at Oxford, is retiring in September, not through age (though he is 60 today) but because he wants to write novels.

He has wanted to do so for 40 years, he tells me, but has not had the time. He has in mind historical novels, possibly for children, around themes from Asian and African history: "We shall see how they turn out." His main fields have been Islamic and African studies. As secretary 20 years ago to the Oxford University Delegation for Extra-Moral Studies, he did much to build up research in Africa.

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he disliked the operation of the British mandate. Two years later he joined the Communist Party in England, but left in 1949. His father was Provost of Queen's and his grandfather, Master of Balliol, Hodgkin's wife, Dorothy—Fellow of Somerville, Wolfson Professor and Royal Medalist of the Royal Society—won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1964 and was the first woman O.M. since Florence Nightingale.

Youth appeal

AN appeal to the new young voters will be launched by people of their own age in the G.L.C. election, when Students for a Labour Victory hope to enrol many London students in a vigorous campaign to raise voters and canvassers. It is the first time an independent youth organization has intervened for Labour in a G.L.C. election.

"We plan a four-day blitz for the end of the election," says this new group's chairman, Hugh Anderson. "There will be a number of canvassers in the marginal boroughs. We shall concentrate on the Inner London boroughs in the hope that Labour can get control of the Inner London Education Authority, and on areas where there might be a racial element in the campaign."

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Does inflation matter? Conventional economic theory is as impotent to answer this question adequately as it is to illuminate all the other problems of economic life which derive from the irreducible conflict of human goals. To adapt Rousseau, economies are born harmonious and everywhere they are in disequilibrium. In other words, classical economic theory has always sought to explain the way in which wealth is created and distributed in the language of mechanics.

Everything is to be understood as a series of static or moving equilibria. To this has been added a further comforting notion. Since (under certain politely forgotten assumptions) the consumer is "sovereign" in the market place, these perpetual balances of forces are not only naturally prescribed and ineluctably efficacious, but also wholly ideal.

Yet, the public ear is daily assaulted—to a point which should induce a blessed nirvana of "economic deafness"—by noisy complaints and ugly warnings of the direst instability. National bankruptcy, the collapse of capitalism, booms, slumps, the destruction of money itself and many other ultimate catastrophes are as often foretold as they fail to materialize.

Here and now, no sooner is the last pre-devaluation debt to the International Monetary Fund repaid (six weeks ahead of time) than fears of galloping inflation and continuous wage explosion are visited upon the concerned citizen. The cynical might suppose that the whole production is an elaborate pantomime designed to sustain public demand for the services of economists in defending and upholding the threatened natu-



Peter Jay Economics Editor

Inflating inflation

THE problem of inflation is a prime example. Conventional theory prates of a "trade off" between inflation and unemployment, only to encounter the liturgically required antiphony from Chicago that there is no such trade off in the long term. At a cruder level it is asserted that the very utility of money will be destroyed, if its integrity is too much abused. Yet money is no less in use in Rio de Janeiro than in Zurich. The Brazilians merely use it differently from the Swiss. Or again the balance of payments is said to be in jeopardy from inflation. Yet, Chile more nearly pays its way than the United States. The threat to the balance of payments comes not from inflation, but from failure to keep a proper exchange rate in the presence of inflation.

The real issue of inflation is social, which is why conventional theory is so incapable of measuring its importance. Latin American inflation would perhaps be as socially and politically devastating in North America as would Swiss price stability be in France. Different social and political systems are differently adapted to different degrees of inflation. Any enforced change to a different rate produces acute tensions because it dramatically alters the distribution of power and wealth built on the traditional rate of inflation.

It encourages the belief that people are being cheated of their due economic reward and status. This produces a marked abatement of political consent, leading in acute cases to political convulsions. It is this potentiality, not the mechanical effect on the otiose \$2.40 exchange rate that should now be concerning us.

UN's turn

JUST as Amnesty International has published a report alleging Israeli torture of Arab prisoners, U.N. representatives have been hearing further accusations

WITH literary awards becoming as common as new authors, it is refreshing to find one that is truly original. Called the Martin Luther King Memorial Prize, it is the idea of John Brunner, a Hampstead novelist who felt he had to make some positive contribution to the

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Securing a poet's memory

Grasmere, April 2

Anyone who saw the withdrawn, broad-browed figure walking alone near Grasmere, booming verse at the crags and empty fells in a voice loud enough to "frighten children almost to death" would hardly have imagined they were watching British poetry changing course.

These were the early days of the last century. The walker, William Wordsworth, was to become Poet Laureate, a renowned literary figure whose birth 200 years ago is being celebrated.

On such walks, sometimes alone at night or with his sister Dorothy, Wordsworth wove around the Lake District countryside and his own thoughts volumes of profound and enduring verse.

Few visitors to the Lake District, then remotely rural and now a brisk tourist centre with hotels and trinket shops about which Wordsworth might well have penned a few acid stanzas, will escape reminders that the famous poet was born at Cockermouth on April 7, 1770, or the appeals that have been launched for a total of £55,000 to secure his memory.

The area is rich in Wordsworthiana. The latest addition is Rydal Mount, Ambleside, where the poet spent the last 37 years of his life and entertained many leading literary and political figures. The house has been secured by Wordsworth's great-grand-daughter, Mary Henderson, wife of a Sussex farmer. She is to sell it back to the Wordsworth Rydal Mount Trust, which is appealing for £25,000 for this purpose.

The plan is to restore and furnish the house for public inspection and to organize a summer school for students, preferably students of Wordsworth. The opening on April 7 will be by the Bishop of Carlisle, with Mr. Cecil Day-Lewis, the Poet Laureate, also present.

Meanwhile, from Dove Cottage, Grasmere, where Wordsworth spent his most productive years, another appeal has gone out supported by St. John's College, Cambridge. The Dove Cottage Trust wants £30,000 for immediate capital expenditure and future needs. St. John's, where Wordsworth is regarded as probably their most distinguished graduate, has given £8,000. Money is needed to prepare and preserve manuscripts in the library.

Wordsworth himself was not altogether helpful. Notebooks he took to Germany with him in 1798 suffered hard wear. One was left out in the rain. According to St. John's they record that almost communal mode of composition in which his own rough drafts and alterations were copied and recopied by his sister, wife and sister-in-law. Very few manuscripts are so revealing of the circumstances of their composition.

Which reminds one of the supposedly banal spring from which came Wordsworth's most popular line. The poet was composing aloud within earshot of his sister: "I wandered lonely as a cow," he mused. "Not cow, dear," Dorothy broke in, "cloud."

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Ronald Faux

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AN appeal to the new young voters will be launched by people of their own age in the G.L.C. election, when Students for a Labour Victory hope to enrol many London students in a vigorous campaign to raise voters and canvassers. It is the first time an independent youth organization has intervened for Labour in a G.L.C. election.

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Amnesty alleges Israel torture of prisoners

By HUGH DE WET

Serious allegations of torture of Arab prisoners in Israel are made in a report by Amnesty International published today. The report has brought a sharp rebuke from the Israel Ambassador in London who has accused Amnesty of acting in an "unworthy" manner.

Amnesty, in presenting its report, says that its regret "is the greater in that it acknowledges the generally liberal nature of the regime within Israel".

During the past two years Amnesty's representatives have made several visits to the Middle East during which a number of people approached them with serious allegations of the maltreatment of Arab prisoners.

"If these allegations are true", Amnesty says, "then extremely brutal torture is used on a not inconsiderable number of those detained. They would also seem to imply that such ill-treatment is continuing up to the present time".

"At the present point in time", it continues, "Amnesty restricts itself to claiming that the serious nature of these allegations warrants immediate inquiry so that their truth can be tested and the practice of torture, if it exists, can be brought immediately to an end."

Amnesty says that for a year it has pressed the Israel Government for an investigation by an impartial commission of inquiry. It has gone to considerable lengths in delaying its own action, Amnesty asserts, to give the Government time to consider its proposals.

The report lists four specific cases of alleged brutality:

Mr. A. from Gaza. Arrested in June 1967, detained at Atlit without charge or trial. Kept in solitary confinement for a week, then beaten up by soldiers and on the following day strapped to a table and flogged. The next day the procedure was repeated, his chest and arm were cut with a knife and his back and hands were burnt with cigarettes. Released after two months.

Mr. B., a taxi-driver from Nablus. Arrested in September, 1967, beaten up at Nablus police station and subjected to electric shocks to various parts of his body until he lost consciousness. On coming round he was given a glass of urine to drink; when he refused to do so he was again beaten unconscious.

He was later transferred to Sarafand for further interrogation and was suspended naked by the wrists from a window bar and whipped.

Mr. C., a motor mechanic from El Bireh. Arrested in July, 1968, taken to Ramallah and beaten unconscious. Later transferred to Sarafand where he was suspended in a similar manner to Mr. B. and given electric

shocks and other tortures. Released after seven months without charge or trial.

Miss D., a student from Nablus. Arrested in March, 1969. At Nablus police station thrown to floor, beaten with a metal rod, kicked and punched. Subsequently beaten in front of mother.

Last night the Israel Embassy released the text of a telegram it had earlier sent to Mr. Martin Ennals, General Secretary of Amnesty, and Mr. Sean MacBride, chairman of its executive. The telegram expressed shock at the report being released to newspapers and amazement that it was released prior to Amnesty reacting to the Israel Government's earlier replies on the issue.

Sent by Mr. Aharon Remez, the Ambassador, the telegram said: "Consider submission of report to newspapers without prior notification to Government of Israel and without even as much as sending us a copy before submission to newspapers most reprehensible procedure unworthy of your organization".

According to the Embassy the Israel Government investigated complaints fully, gave prompt replies, and offered safe conduct for people now in "enemy states" to return and register formal complaints. But it considered inappropriate Amnesty's "obdurate insistence" on dictating the method of investigation.

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HOME NEWS

Teachers' pay v 3d on tax, Short

From BRIAN MacARTHUR

Eastbourne, April 1

The Government will be insisting on a restructuring of teachers' salaries during the next round of negotiations in the Burnham committee, Mr. Short, Secretary of State for Education and Science, emphasized today. The £84m. set aside for salaries in 1971 would put 3d. on income tax, he pointed out.

Speaking at an Eastbourne press conference after a speech to 2,000 delegates at the National Union of Teachers' annual conference, he said the union's new policy appeared to close the options for a radical restructuring.

He also suggested that it might be possible to meet both the aim of restructuring and the policy of the N.U.T. by improving salaries and modifying the way money is distributed by stages over the next few years, as is happening with nurses.

At today's conference Mr. Short defined as two of the major new objectives for the education service an infinitely greater effort to help children from deprived homes and the elimination of racial prejudice.

He also hinted that teachers should consider whether professionally they could accept the selection of children of 11 by I.Q. tests. Moral education in an age that was anti-authority, he added, was increasingly the inescapable task of the teacher.

Avoiding any mention of strikes, Mr. Short appealed for magnanimity from teachers, education authorities and government, now that an unhappy year was over. What was needed, he declared, was "bigness"; stature in leadership, so that the future was constructive instead of destructive.

Society in Britain was becoming not merely anti-authoritarian but also anti-authority, but it was no answer to lawlessness to revert to the authoritarian deterrents of the past, Mr. Short said.

The only effective and worthwhile corrective was the creation

in young people as they went through the education system of a sense of obligation towards their fellow men and their community. Yet society had become not more compassionate but in many respects more abrasive and acquisitive.

He went on: "If education is concerned with the quality of life it must be concerned with the creation of a sense of obligation, which is the very fabric of community and the only basis for the secure life."

One obligation was the elimination of the "obscene" racial prejudice which induced immoral and evil human relationships against which teachers must stand. If she were to retain her liberal traditions Britain must become a multiracial society.

On IQ tests, he said: "I do wonder how much longer teachers are prepared solemnly to allocate IQs to children at the age of 11 when the whole consensus of educational research for the past two decades indicates that almost 20 per cent of the IQ is environmental and not genetic in origin." He was vigorously applauded.

At the start of his speech Mr. Short said: "It is a matter of profound regret to me and I hope to all of us who want to keep an educational system based on partnership that Sir William Alexander (general secretary of the association of education committees) and his col-

Masters w talks with

From DENI

Scarborough, Apr. 1

The National Association of Schoolmasters today gave its executive a free hand in the coming series of salary negotiations. Once again, the association, with 45,000 members the second biggest teachers' union, has taken an entirely different approach from the much larger National Union of Teachers, which is putting forward a detailed pay claim costing £225m. for 1971.

The motion adopted by the association pledged full support for any action the executive might deem necessary to secure "the major objective of a career-structured salary". Another clause supported the winning of "genuine, voluntary negotiating machinery" which openly acknowledges that the Government is involved in the settlement of teachers' salaries.

This freedom to manoeuvre was achieved by a strong majority after an amendment from the London Schoolmasters' Association, heavily defeated, sought to lay down a set of principles for a career salary structure including that of a single

**A NEW
HABIT**

when you
dine at

the

25

April 3rd. 1970

The Editor
The Times
Printing House Square
London E.C.4.

Dear Sir,

I enclose this letter addressed to
the secretary General of Amnesty Interna-
tional, for publication in your paper if
you should consider it of interest.

Yours sincerely

Manuel de Irujo

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE

Mr. Martin Ennais

Secretary General of Amnesty International

London

Dear Mr. Ennais

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He leído en The Times y escuchado en la B.B.C. su comunicación acerca de torturas aplicadas en Israel a los árabes. No entro ni salgo en la disputa planteada por Mr. Aharon Remez, the Israel Ambassador, pues que ^{solamente} no tengo competencia en ese caso. Tomo nota/de ^{que se dicen} que se trata de hechos/acaecidos en la guerra de seis días ~~pppppppppp~~ en 1967..

Más cerca que Israel ~~está~~ está España, donde la guerra terminó en 1939. Las prisiones del país vasco, como los presidios ~~presidios~~ españoles de Teruel, Soria Burgos y Zamora están llenos de vascos nacidos después de terminar aquella guerra. Son ~~excepción~~ ^{excepción} aquellos ~~presos~~ a los que no fué aplicado el tormento. En Zamora ~~entonces~~ están presos una veintena de sacerdotes vascos por el delito de haber denunciado el tormento como atentatorio al Evangelio y a los Derechos del Hombre. En las regiones de País Vasco y Bayona viven cientos de jóvenes ~~vascos~~ ^{vascos} huidos de la España franquista, muchos de los cuales padecieron el tormento, aplicado en las Comisariías de Policía de España de manera sistemática, que pudieran ser ~~interrogados~~ ^{interrogados} sin dificultad pues que las Delegaciones del Gobierno Vasco en ambas villas los localizarían ~~facilmente~~ ^{facilmente} rápidamente. The International Commission of Jurists, como la Liga Internacional de los Derechos del Hombre ~~comocen~~ ^{comocen} tienen información de estos hechos, que también son conocidos de Amnesty International.

Le invito a que ponga sus afanes al servicio de la causa de los vascos sometidos al tormento en las prisiones de Franco.

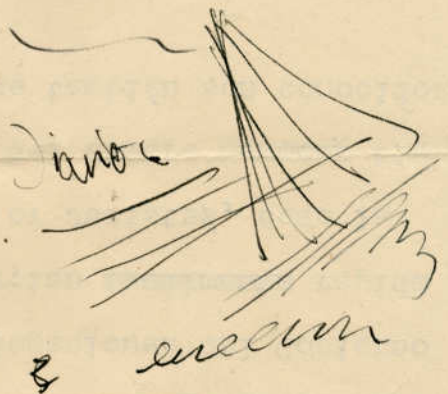
*en los dominios de Franco
en el imperio de Franco*

Manuel de Irujo Basque Delegation
72 Greencroft Gardens London N.W.6.

Dear Sir,

Me permito incluir el texto de la carta que dirigí al Secretario General de Amnistía Internacional por si reputa adecuado darle publicidad en el diario que edita.

to Louis

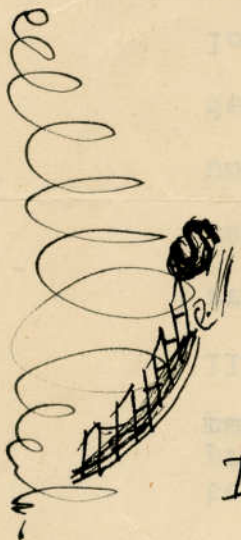


adequate fit. original

Dear Sir,

I enclose the letter addressed to the

Secretary General of Amnesty International in case you would consider it suitable to ~~publish~~ ^{publish} it in his ^{summary} paper ~~the Times~~



I enclose ^{this} ~~copy~~ of letter addressed to the Secretary General of Am. Int. ~~concerning~~ ~~as it is~~ ~~as I have~~ ^{it} for publication in your paper if you ^{should} consider it of interest.

BASED ON REPORTS FROM BASQUE AGENCY O.P.E.

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