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Note: The quotation on page one is a comment made by Winston
 Churchill in the House of Commons and appeared in the Financial
 Times of October 1952.

An Information Service

In next week's issue we shall have a special feature
 on Lord Home. We hope to be able to quote extensively from
 what he has said and what has been said about him over the
 years. It should make an interesting reading with some
 quite a number of new facts and figures. It would
 number 13 - we will be sending out invoices but it would
 be helpful if anyone whose subscription has run out to
 send the money in first.

for Socialists

Other issues which appear in next week's issue are
 on automation, Venezuela and Trinidad, together with a
 number of items on housing.

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PRICE FOURPENCE

Special introductory rate

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Ed. Note: The quotation on page one is a comment made by Etonian contemporary of Lord Home's and appeared in the Financial Times of October 19th.

Letter to Readers

In next week's issue we shall have a special feature on Lord Home. We hope to be able to extensively quote what he has said and what has been said about him over the years. It should make interesting reading.

Quite a number of subscriptions ran out with issue number 13 - we will be sending out invoices but it would be helpful if anyone whose subscription has run out to send the money in first.

Other items which will appear in next week's issue are on automation, Venezuela and Trinidad, together with a number of items on housing.

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OUR NEW PRIME MINISTER: The circumstances leading up to the Tory Party taking what the Economist said would seem to be the "worst electoral course" are most extraordinary and complex. We have no source of inside information and, anyway, enough speculation has appeared in the press without this little journal wasting its valuable space in adding its mite. Nevertheless, Lord Home's appointment needs evaluating. Firstly, no matter what personal elements were involved (it seems that Macmillan's strong dislike of Butler played an important role) the basic reason for all the difficulty in settling the leadership problem was the crisis of policy which has hit the Tory ^{party} for years. This in turn is the result of the deep crisis of orientation which faces British capitalism. Faced with the problems arising out of Britain's decreasing importance in a fast-changing world, no matter what policy is put forward by its Government it is bound to cut deep into vested interests and deeply ingrained habits of thought.

The extent of this crisis of policy is shown not merely by the refusal of the two leading exponents of 'modern Toryism' to participate in the Government; the mere fact that Lord Home was chosen is also an indication. One does not have to be a political genius to see the obvious gift this is to the Labour Party in the coming General Election. Not even the finest P.R.O. job is going to negate this factor completely. The chances of a Labour victory have become much greater because of this affair.

Also these events show the mockery that so-called parliamentary democracy has become. What say did the people of Britain have in who their new Prime Minister would be? What say did they have in what policies the new Government is to pursue? Not even the Tory M.P.s had a great deal of influence on the matter. The Tories couldn't find anyone from the most select club in the world capable of keeping the diverse elements of their party together - on the other hand observers are generally agreed that a powerful factor in Lord Home's victory was he came bottom of the poll when Tory MPs voted for the man they would not serve under.

So much for some of the aspects of the actual process of choosing a leader in the customary manner of the Tory party, what changes in policy are now likely to take place? Basically, very little seems likely to change - the main line of march will be determined the fact that a General Election is less than a year off. Policy will be determined by this factor and immediate and pressing problems. Marginally, however, some changes in emphasis could take place.

The coming year will be a crucial one for the struggle to liquidate the remnants of direct colonialism in Southern Africa. In Rhodesia, where the settlers are trying to 'achieve' 'independence' before a more democratic constitution is decided upon, two views were expressed on Lord Home's appointment. The leaders of the Southern Rhodesian settler Government, Winston Field said "He'll be a reasonable man to work ^{with}", and Joshua Nkomo, the nationalist leader, commented "His appointment is disastrous from our point of view" - need we say more? In South Africa, Nationalist Party (Verwoed's party) quarters said, on hearing news of the appointment, that they regarded Lord Home as a moderate and sensible leader whose knowledge of Africa and understanding of South African problems augured well for future relations between Britain and South Africa. (Guardian, October 19th)

Lord Home is also regarded as a strong "European" and was one of the most active proponents of British participation, the multilateral nuclear force (Lord Hailsham was strongly opposed. Macmillan considered that this plan would antagonise the Russians) Thus on two important issues Lord Home's Government could do damage in the coming year - all the more reason to mount a campaign to drive the Tories out of office as soon as possible.

1786 We have received the following letter from the Chairman of the South London Group of the Britain-Cuba Committee:

"With reference to the Bulletin of October 14th. "Aid to Cuba"
— There already exists such a fund for aid it is being sponsored by this committee and the Parliamentary group of the committee. All donations and aid of any sort can be sent to: - "Cuba Hurricane Relief Fund"
c/o Prensa Latina,
60, Fleet St.,
London E.C. 4.

"With reference to the rest of the same paragraph of the Bulletin it will be apparent from this letter that the Britain-Cuba committee still exists and is an active organisation. We have, since the crisis of last year, promoted meetings of our own and also provided speakers to other bodies - Labour parties, co-ops and CND groups. This activity has largely been in the London and Home counties area. We would welcome the opportunity of coming north if comrades in Nottingham wish to become active, we can supply literature and speakers. We have been partially successful in coordinating the hundreds of committees that sprang up at the time of crisis, and this of course aids our present activities.

"We would be glad to hear from Nottingham.

....."

The above letter will be read out at the Left Club meeting which is to discuss the question of Cuba and aid to Cuba. This is to be held this coming Friday at the Three Tuns, Warser Gate (off Victoria St.) starting at 7.30. We hope all Bulletin readers will do their best to make this meeting a success and make the information contained in the above letter as widely known as possible.

N.A.L.S.O. OFFICERS SUPPORT HOUSING CAMPAIGN

Nine members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Labour Student Organisations have signed the Housing Campaign petition. They include the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers. Universities from Oxford, Durham, London, Keele, Cambridge and Glasgow are represented.

NORTH EDINBURGH C.L.P. BACKS HOUSING CAMPAIGN

At a meeting held on 13th October, the G.M.C. of the North Edinburgh Constituency Labour Party discussed the Housing Campaign. It was decided to support it and collect signatures for the petition. Fifty copies of the letter have been ordered.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS AID TO SPANISH VICTIMS OF FRANCO

A National conference is to be held on November 2nd to discuss aid for the victims of Franco's persecution. Up-to-the-minute reports will be given by people who recently returned from a fact-finding mission. The conference is being organised under auspices of Amnesty in Spain, 32, Ledbury Rd., London W.11., to whom all enquiries about credentials, visitors' tickets, etc, should be made.

GLASGOW YOUNG SOCIALISTS' DEMONSTRATION

from a Glasgow correspondent

There will be a demonstration organised by the Glasgow Federation of Young Socialists on November 2nd. It is in support of the National Youth Lobby of trade union M.P.s in London on November 4th. The march starts from the junction of Garscube Rd. and Maryhill Rd., and will end at North Hanover St. George Square. The following weekend, on Sunday 10th November, there will be a meeting addressed by R. Findlay, Clyde Youth Unemployed Committee, W. Hobson, Tyneside Y.S. (and N.C.) and E. Dempsey, Glasgow Y.S..

SUNDERLAND SHIPYARD NOW WITHOUT ORDERS

On October 17th, the Sunderland shipyard of Short Brothers launched the last vessel on its order book, a 20,500 deadweight ton bulk carrier, the Carlton, for Chapman and Willan, of Newcastle. She was the 19th ship Shorts had built for Chapman and Willan.

It is now well over a year since Shorts booked their last work. 500 men are employed in the yard, and although limited redundancy will follow this launching, the labour force should be maintained at its present level for the next 2 months. This would ensure that the Carlton was ready for sea before Christmas.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CRISIS EXPECTED IN NEW TOWNS

According to the Annual Report of the Commission for the New Towns the next few years will be critical for youth employment in these towns. Two towns at present come under the commission - Crawley and Hemel Hempstead. Unemployment in these two towns has "in general," remained during the year very much below the national average." However, the commission reports that it is trying to attract offices to provide jobs for the exceptional number of school-leavers expected in the next few years. The reason for this sudden bulge is the age-structure in the new towns and big increase in the birth-rate after the war.

The joint report of the development corporations of the other 11 new towns, which are not yet under Commission, also mentions the problem of finding jobs for school-leavers. At Stevenage, the Ministry of Public Building and Works is preparing 3 offices blocks, while at Cwmbran 10 small factories are being built. Nevertheless, it seems very likely that there will be very heavy teenage unemployment in these towns.

SCOTLAND NEEDS 150,000 JOBS

from a Glasgow correspondent

A new broadsheet published by the Political and Economic Planning (P.E.P.), an independent research organisation, estimates that to maintain its present proportion of population in Britain, Scotland needs another 150,000 jobs over the next six years. Of these 100,000 will have to come from expansion in manufacturing industries.

The broadsheet is by implication very critical of the Tory policy of closing down Scotland's railways and pits. No plans for Scotland are seen as being successful without adequate fuel and transport services, and at present national policies are "not geared to the potential expansion of economic activity in Scotland." If the objectives in the broadsheet are to be attained, the Scottish economy needs a 5% expansion rate for 7 or 8 years.

For transport, the conclusion is inescapable; no curtailment of facilities must be permitted until the full needs of all localities have been assessed in the light of employment and trade targets. Again, it is pointed out that by the 1980's, total energy needs in Scotland are likely to be over 40 million tons of coal equivalent and the broadsheet says that Scottish fuel policy should aim to secure a coal output of 20-25 million tons a year by the early 1980's.

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS DO WELL

The report of the committee appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1962 to examine the work of the Church Commissioners for England was published October 21st. The committee under the chairmanship of Lord Monckton reported that the total income of the Church Commissioners had risen from £7.6m. in 1948-49 to £16.4m. in 1961-62, while the capital value of all assets had risen to over £300m. Last year income was up by nearly £770,000 to £17,162,598; gross income from Stock Exchange investments rose by £222,019 to £9,215,294. Rentals rose £37,435 to £5,676,102.

WHY HASSAN WANTS ALGERIAN TERRITORY

The Financial Times of 18th October carried an article on the border dispute between Algeria and Morocco. We have extracted a revealing section: "...However, despite the probable absence of oil, the dispute cannot be entirely explained in terms of rival nationalisms. Within their overall claim - an enormous area - what the Moroccans are after is probably the outpost of Tindouf and its immediate neighbourhood. Tindouf (which is generally agreed to fall on the Algerian side) is important first because of the iron ore deposits reported to have been discovered there. But it is even more important to the Moroccans because of its strategic position. It is located roughly 50 miles east of the north-eastern angle of the Spanish Sahara and roughly the same distance north of the Mauritanian border. Control of it would give Morocco an effective common frontier with Mauritania. And although her claims to that country have recently been dormant they could always be revived..."

BRITISH ALGERIA COMMITTEE CAMPAIGN

The British Algeria Committee have issued a leaflet on the border dispute which reads: "The recent treacherous attack on Algeria by the forces of the Moroccan King, must be answered with a vigorous protest by the British supporters of the Algerian revolution. King Hassan does not turn for his rightful territory now run by Spain, enjoying as he does exceptionally close relations with the Franco regime. Instead he turns on the heroic Algerian revolution, at a time when it faces a peril from internal counter-revolution. Hassan has imprisoned and tortured thousands of members of Moroccan trade unions and members of progressive opposition parties. He fears the example set by the land reform in Algeria, and the great progress of the Algerian socialist revolution..."

The Committee has also issued another longer leaflet outlining the facts behind the Moroccan attack on Algeria. This coming Saturday, 26th October, it is organising a demonstration to the Moroccan Embassy, Queens Gate Gardens, near Gloucester Road tube station at 11.00. The Committee asks people to assemble at the tube station.

Copies of the leaflets can be obtained from the British Algeria Committee, 320 Regent St., London W.1.

SOVIET MAGAZINE SAYS AFRICANS LIKE ALGERIAN SELF-MANAGEMENT

A London correspondent reports:

"The Algerian Government takes the lead on the question of liberating the remaining colonies in Africa by all possible means... The internal measures taken by Ben Bella's government also have enormous influence on Africans. Everyone is talking about the first steps towards the nationalisation or, as it is called in Algeria, the socialisation of the property (in town and countryside) of the big French colons who have fled the country. The Africans particularly like the idea of the committees of workers, peasants and employees which have been set up to run the socialised enterprises and estates. (our emphasis).

"The Algerian leaders have frequently stated that the national-liberation revolution does not end with the attainment of independence, but begins with it, and that Algeria will proceed from the national revolution to the social..." (Extracted from "The Spirit of the New Africa" by V. Kudryavtsev, Izvestia commentator in International Affairs, August, 1963. a Soviet monthly in English. The article deals with the Addis Abba Conference.

U.S. AND STOOGES TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN NEXT MONTH

1789

A large-scale military exercise in the Caribbean is being planned by the brasshats of the United States and several Latin American countries at a conference in Bogota, the capital of Colombia. The military exercise, named "American Action," scheduled for November would be a mock battle "against rebellion", reported the Colombian newspaper El Tiempo. Forces of the army, navy, airforce, and parachute troops of the United States, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Brazil will take part.

UNITED STATES TO SPEND MORE ON NUCLEAR TESTS

The White House announced on October 16th that President Kennedy has asked Congress for an amendment to the 1964 budget of the Atomic Energy Commission amounting to about 6 million dollars to carry out "a vigorous programme of underground weapon tests" and to "resume nuclear weapon testing in the atmosphere if such proves necessary." The announcement said that the amendment, with an amount not yet programmed of 12 million dollars in A.E.C.'s 1964 Budget, will enable it to construct additional facilities at its 3 nuclear weapon laboratories and at the Nevada underground test site estimated to cost about 18 million dollars.

WEST GERMANY TO TRAIN AIR FORCE PILOTS IN PORTUGAL

A Bonn Defence Ministry spokesman said on October 15th that agreements have been concluded between West Germany and Portugal concerning the use by the Bonn air force of a training airfield now under construction in the south of Portugal for low altitude and supersonic flights. In addition, West Germany will establish supply depots in Portugal.

TUBERCULOSIS UP BY TWELVE PER CENT. THIS YEAR IN NEW YORK

In a recent report, the New York City Health Commissioner, doctor George James, disclosed that tuberculosis in New York City had increased by 12% in the first 8 months of this year over the corresponding period last year. He said that the sharpest increases are in the slum areas, among Negroes and Puerto Ricans and particularly among children under 10 years. New York City's Hospitals Commissioner doctor Ray Trussell reported that there are about 13,000 known tuberculosis cases in New York, and hundreds more unknown.

NEW YORK DOCKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD SOUTH AFRICAN SHIP BECAUSE OF APARTHEID

Peace News of October 18th reported:

On Thursday, October 10, New York longshoremen refused to unload the "South African Pioneer" which docked in Port Authority Pier 6 in Brooklyn the preceding day. Members of the International Longshoreman's Association Local 1814, refused to cross the picket line of thirty members of the American Committee on Africa and of the Congress of Racial Equality. A joint statement from the three organisations hoped that this action would be a precedent for other American maritime and transport leaders and that it might help to trigger off a U.S. government embargo on trade with South Africa. The statement urges U.S. support for boycotts and sanctions against South Africa through the United Nations this Autumn.

NORTH CAROLINA POLICE CHIEF CLAIMS NEGRO BEAT SELF TO DEATH

Two prisoners have been found dead under mysterious circumstances in the goal in Hamlet, North Carolina. Police Chief Ernest King claims that the latest victim, Benjamin Bogans, a 39-year-old Negro arrested on a charge of drunkenness, "beat his head against the cell during the night and killed himself." This bizarre explanation of Bogan's death - from obvious bruises on the head - came 2 weeks after another prisoner had been found dead in the same cell.

The very small Swiss Communist Party (called the Partei der Arbeit) has split. The pro-Chinese wing has formed the Communist Party of Switzerland based mainly on the French speaking members. It has established a headquarters in Vevey and claims supporters in other parts of French speaking sectors.

SOVIET PRESS RESTRAINED - NEW YORK TIMES

The Soviet press has been "showing marked restraint towards the United States," reports the New York Times' Moscow correspondent in a despatch dated September 14th. Not only has "the issue of capitalist unemployment... all but vanished from the Soviet press," but TASS despatches "about the new outbreak of violence in Alabama and the Washington march and sit-ins in the North... have been relatively infrequent and surprisingly moderate."

ALGERIANS SUPPORT CUBA'S STAND ON THE TEST-BAN TREATY

The Ben Bella government was among the first to sign the Moscow Test Ban Treaty. Algeria is especially sensitive to any further testing of nuclear weapons in view of France's programme of developing its own nuclear deterrent. Despite this the Ben Bella government sympathises with the Cuban attitude towards the Treaty and their refusal to sign it. In the October 10th issue of the Algerian daily paper Le Peuple their view was expressed in the following words:

"....It is....perfectly understandable that a country which is excluded from this coexistence, which is attacked almost daily by mercenaries and officially threatened on every occasion, refuses to trust a treaty the spirit of which is completely ignored so far as it is concerned. This is the case with Cuba. The Cuban government is not against the Moscow Treaty in and of itself. On the contrary, it asks only that the improvement of international relations be concretised -- Cuba wishes only to pursue her socialist experiment in peace, and asks, as is her right, that others respect her existence and coexist with her. Then only could Havana logically sign the tripartite treaty...."

AIDIT ADVOCATES "REVOLUTIONARY" STRUGGLE AGAINST MALAYSIA from Hsinhua 15 Oct

Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party Aidit has said that Indonesia should take the revolutionary road in the struggle against Malaysia, ...He was speaking at a rally of about 7,000 people in Bandung, Oct. 14th. Aidit said: there are probably 3 roads in the struggle. The first is that of opportunism, a road of wavering and compromises and Maphilindo (a federation of Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia: Ed. Note) A federation of Maphilindo has no foundation because the internal and external policies of Indonesia not only differ but are also contradictory to those of Malaysia and the Philippines....The second is the adventurist road..The followers of this road while pretending to oppose Malaysia and Britain carry out in fact provocations, thus giving Britain an opportunity to make disturbances on Indonesian soil. The adventurists want to make use of this to seize state power and then to work hand in glove with Britain and Tunku Rahman.....

The third road is the revolutionary road, a road of all-out confrontation....Politically, we should constantly expose Malaysia as a neo-colonialist conception and officially recognise the North Kalimantan state government....Economically, we should continue to break off all relations with Singapore and Malayan federation and take over and nationalise the enterprises of Britain....We should give material assistance to the North Kalimantan people.....Referring to the question whether a war would break out if Indonesia takes the revolutionary road, he declared "Britain is unwilling to lose its position in South-East Asia; if it resorts to war, it would completely lose its position in this area in a short period.".....

We have reproduced here extracts from an article appearing in Cuban Newsletter - this being a bulletin published by Canadians living in Cuba:

"....A new political party is now being formed in Cuba in order to give direction to the political life of the country - a party based on Marxist-Leninist philosophy. It will encompass workers and farmers, professionals and intellectuals... A mass meeting of the employees of the Cuban Institute of Mineral Resources was held... There was a binding provision that made compulsory 90% attendance for the meeting to take place. For 2 days running approximately 300 people spoke, discussed and argued over the nominees who were to be their political representatives for the United. Some 13 or 14 will comprise the party nucleus in this Institute.

The regulations imposed for a person to qualify for membership are designed so that the best workers are selected: participation in voluntary work; enrollment in the militia; exemplary work record; participation in organisational activities; etc. Any association with the Batista tyranny are grounds for disqualification. A minimum of 80% of the employees in their favour is necessary for nomination.

Here is how the meeting went, An accounting-machine operator was nominated. Primarily through his efforts, working 12 to 16 hours a day, the previous year's accounting had been completed thereby eliminating a backlog of 6 months' work. In addition, he had stood guard twice a week, 4 hours at a time, and had gone cane-cutting on weekends. Despite criticism of his hot temper "usually justified", he received a unanimous vote as an exemplary worker and was nominated to the "nucleus."

One of the janitors was nominated. He did his work well, belonged to the militia, and did voluntary work. Probably most important of all was that he was respected and liked by his fellow workers.

Women had their share of nominations. Efforts in raising funds, clothing and equipment for a school adopted by the Institute won an attractive brunette, a typist, her approval by the workers.

The head of the union in the Institute was turned down because of criticisms that he wasn't doing his work well, and because of his abrupt manner with members of the union. He was voted down about 90 to 10.

The head of the nucleus of the Revolutionary Organisation (O.R.I.) was turned down for neglecting his work in the Institute, for taking privileges that his position offered, and for his habit of making types of promises which were not fulfilled. He was discussed for 3 hours and while he was sharply attacked for these weaknesses, his abilities were discussed and praised as well. However, the majority said, "No."

A second meeting is scheduled for elections to give the workers time to think over their choices. This process is taking place all over the country. In Cuba the people choose their political representatives and the Cuban people are not afraid to express what they think, or to criticise..."

CUBANS REPAIR HURRICANE DAMAGE

from Hsinhua 18/10/63

The Cuban people are waging a campaign to help hurricane victims and to raise production. Voluntary labour brigades of carpenters, masons, mechanics, tractor drivers, and doctors have been sent to the eastern provinces to help repair the damaged houses roads and agricultural machinery, and in areas where the floods have receded, to sow, to take care of the sick and wounded, and to take anti-epidemic measures.

In the hardest hit province of Oriente, 150,000 people have been inoculated. Trains and lorries laden with building materials, clothes, food and medicines are rushing in an endless stream to the affected areas. Workers throughout the country have started a campaign to produce more daily necessities for the victims. Working 12 hours last Sunday, 34 workers of the Alberto Alvarez factory produced more than 5,000 pints of edible oil.....

Total net borrowing by local authorities was £136 m. during the second quarter of this year, according to figures published in the July issue of Financial Statistics, compiled by the Central Statistical Office. Borrowing is seasonally low during the second quarter, but the figure this year was more than 21% higher, or £24m., than in the same period last year. The increased borrowing reflected rising capital expenditure and the increase in work following the bad winter. Temporary borrowing increased by £40m. during the quarter, to reach for the first time a total borrowing of over £1,305m. Borrowing for over 7 days fell from £278m. to £212m. while outstanding borrowing for up to 7 days rose from £688 m. to £815m.

With temporary borrowing for more than 3 months falling £11m. to £278m., borrowing for over 7 days and less than 3 months formed 62% of total temporary borrowing, the largest percentage since 1961. Net longer-term borrowing during the second quarter, at £98m., was £39 m. less than in the corresponding period last year. Nevertheless, the figures reflect a return by local authorities to longer-term borrowing, as during the first quarter it seemed that temporary borrowing was largely replacing longer-term borrowing....

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT POSITION WORSENS

The Financial Times of 14 October carried an article on the question of winter unemployment. One of things which emerged from the article was the worsening of regional unemployment position. We reproduce the tables they used to back their argument, and the commentary on the table.

CHANGES IN THE PATTERN

	Unemployment (Sept. '000)		1962 1963 percentage		Vacancies (Sept. '000)	
	1963	1962	1962	1963	1963	1962
N. Ireland.....	34.6	33.4	7.1	6.9	1.3	0.7
Northern.....	57.5	49.7	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.8
Scotland.....	89.8	82.8	4.2	3.8	10.8	10.2
Wales.....	28.6	30.9	3.0	3.2	7.9	8.0
North-West.....	82.5	83.1	3.0	2.8	20.5	20.3
Great Britain.....	485.4	465.1	2.1	2.1	213.9	201.0
Yorks. and Lincs....	36.4	37.5	1.7	1.7	17.5	18.3
Midlands.....	53.2	58.7	1.6	1.7	30.8	29.2
South-West.....	20.1	20.5	1.6	1.6	15.1	14.4
South and East.....	32.1	33.3	1.3	1.4	34.0	31.0
London and S.E.....	67.1	68.6	1.2	1.2	72.0	63.3

.....So far, despite all the Chancellor's incentives for the development areas, it has not (improved). The table shows the unemployment figures and percentages, and the numbers of unfilled vacancies, for the various regions compared with a year ago.

Two facts stand out. First, the remarkable gap between the 5 regions of southern and central England on the one hand and the rest of the country on the other. The first group has an average unemployment rate of around 1½% and nearly as many unfilled vacancies as people out of work. In northern and north-western England, Wales and Scotland, on the other hand, the unemployment rate is more than 3½%, and for every unfilled vacancy there are six-and-a-half people out of work. If Northern Ireland were added to this second group, the discrepancy would be even more marked.

The second sector that stands out is that, compared with this time last year, four out of the five high-unemployment regions (all, in fact, except Wales) have experienced a worsening of their unemployment rate, while none of the more favoured regions have done so the gap has tended to widen.....