

give to me
today Friday 6 June 1975
4 P.M.

Barton's House Limerick

- (1) The subvention from UK central funds is currently £300m. per annum of a Northern Ireland budget of £950m p.a. If new political arrangements were introduced in Northern Ireland what justification could be advanced to the British taxpayer to continue this subvention after (or even as long as) a transitional period of, say, 5 years, especially when economic conditions in Britain are so difficult?
- (2) How far could this principle of parity with U.K. standards in levels of welfare and other benefits be preserved if the subvention were to be reduced?
- (3) To what extent could a reduced subvention be made up by aid from other governments, e.g. the USA, the EEC, and producing countries? Would there be strings attached?
- (4) To what extent could a reduced subvention be made up by raising taxes. E.g. income tax; VAT; duties on tobacco or spirits?
- (5) To what extent could a reduced subvention be made up by cutting government expenditure? What areas could be cut, e.g. road building; assistance to industry; education; welfare benefits?
- (6) What place would private investment capital have in the future? What would be the policy for taxing company profits and dividends, and for controlling the remission of dividends overseas.
- (7) What would happen to the banking system?
- (8) Up to 85% of Northern Ireland trade is with Britain. To what extent could this be run down (if so desired) and over what period? What shifts in the economic structure and standard of

Living would be needed?

- (9) To what extent could trade with other countries, E.G. Europe, Asia, America take the place of trade with Britain?
- (10) How could there be insulation from Britain's economic problems, particularly high rates of inflation and low rates of growth?
- (11) How could supplies of fuel and raw materials for existing industry be assured?
- (12) How could industries be protected against foreign competition?
- (13) To what extent would protective measures, E.G. for the textile industry, lead to ~~can~~ counter barriers being erected, E.G. against engineering exports?
- (14) Could new measures be introduced to protect jobs and develop the economy? If so, what measures?
- (15) What new measures could be taken to retrain the unemployed and help them get jobs?
- (16) Some areas of Northern Ireland have persistently heavy unemployment. What could be done to bring jobs and new prospects to such areas?
- (17) How much would such measures cost and where would the money for them come from? Could any of it come from private savings or would it all (or most of it) have to come from Government expenditure?
- (18) If extra government expenditure is needed would it come from raising loans, raising taxes or from cutting existing expenditure and diverting money to a programme of economic expansion?

~~Direct Furniture Sales.~~

B. Duddy.

19, Strand Road.

Londonderry N. Ireland.

- (19) If taxes had to be raised, which taxes would go up and by how much?
- (20) If public expenditure had to be diverted to the economic expansion programme, which other programmes should be cut, E.G. road building, education, welfare payments?
- (21) How far would cuts in government programmes hinder economic expansion?
- (22) Would there be advantages in expanding the size of the public sector, by the government owning or controlling more firms? If so, how would such enterprises be run and how far would existing owners be compensated?
- (23) To what extent would membership of the EEC affect the economy? What would be the balance of advantage?

STARTERS.

Seafood cocktail
Egg + Tomato mayonaise.
Chilled Fruit Juice.

Typed copy of handwritten account 6/6/75
POL 35/30(4)

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