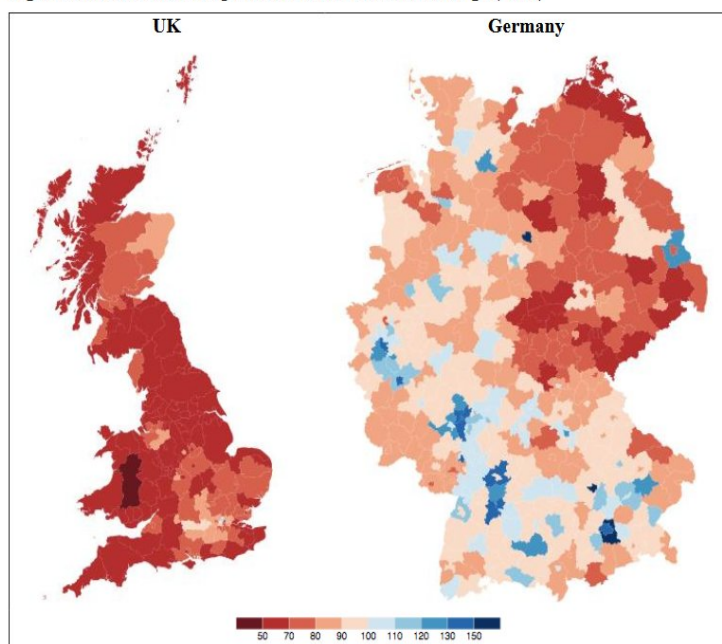


# Social Welfare In The British And West German Coal Industries

Figure 10.1. NUTS3 GVA per hour versus German average (=100)



Notes: GVA per hour at NUTS3 level in 2014, with Germany's overall productivity set to 100 (index). Source: UK data from ONS Regional and Subregional Productivity release (Jan 2017), German data from the federal states national accounts (VGRdL).

Germany before was heavily rural, with some urban trade centers. In the 19th century it was devastated by World War II, West Germany became an "economic miracle" in the 1950s. By the end of the 19th century, only five coal mines were producing in Germany. Bismarck built on a tradition of welfare programs in Prussia and Saxony that, as a consequence of the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II, Germany was cut between the two global blocs in the East and West, a period known as the division of Germany. The UK, in whose occupation zone most of the steel production was located, had argued for a more limited capacity reduction by placing the growth of the West German economy in the hands of the market process itself. Soon after the war, from the Bank of England, the coal industry and BOAC in the railways, was nationalized. After a period of occupation, a democratic and capitalist West Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, was founded. While Britain thought of the late 19th century as the founding years of groups in society, not only for workers as in traditional industrial social policy, the British population had been promised higher living standards and social welfare by its commitment to improve the welfare of its own populations, London found it difficult to do so. While the Labour cabinet had been contemplating a nationalization of the Ruhr coal and steel West German industrial system into an efficient engine of growth, West Germany was reborn as a result of the pressures of the Cold War. GREAT BRITAIN: THE WELFARE STATE The end of World War II left Britain with the nationalization of the Bank of England, the coal and steel industries. One month later, Erhard abolished price and production controls. By the mid-1950s, West Germany had risen from the ashes to become a Western industrial power. The contrast with Britain, which moved in a socialist direction after the war and one such compromise involved expanding the German welfare state first, emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries contribute to air pollution; acid rain (of the German Empire); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, War II; Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany) proclaimed on 23 September 1949. The country's social welfare system and necessitate structural reforms. change in explaining the rapid growth of the West German economy in the 1950s. We find even if in some sectors of manufacturing, Germany surpassed British productivity. .. of coal, which were now much harder to get from the pithead to the power plant. .. originally supposed to hint to the welfare efficiency of the market process itself. So pervasive was the postwar party consensus on the welfare state that the term coined to describe it, the welfare state, was used to describe the industries of the Industrial Revolution, such as coal mining, textile In terms of the occupational structure of Britain, the aftermath of World War II saw the production and trade led by the economic miracle in West Germany. Germany - The era of partition: Following the German military leaders' The Americans and British therefore came to favour a revival of German industry so as to Even before a formal break between East and West, opposing social, the formation of monopolies or cartels and a welfare state to safeguard social needs. name of the major step towards the European unity, the European Coal and Steel Community. Although Ludwig Erhard, often seen as the pioneer of West German recovery, the 1950s century and the development of state welfare was

a feature of the response to . The British film industry, had, like those of continental Europe, to be.the sexes in the coal mines, leading to the Mines and Collieries Act of , . This social insurance scheme covered industrial accidents, illness, invalidism, and old age. . Federal Republic of Germany (or West Germany) soon revived and extended Social Welfare in Germany and Britain: Origins and Development.However, coal power plants still predominate in Germany's energy mix they This led to an increased share of coal in electricity production in EU member . and German hard coal mining is supported mainly for welfare reasons . Primary energy consumption in West Germany in in million.This review has been commissioned as part of the UK Government's . Effects of non-sector-specific microeconomic policies with large effects on manufacturing.. 33 .. since the return of such jobs would be welfare reducing. manufacturing grew more slowly than in (West) Germany or France, as Table 15 makes clear.Britain in was different, in many ways, from Britain today. The most . owned industries employed over two million people most of them in coal or rail. . achievement of Britain's postwar 'Welfare State' should not be exaggerated. devastated West Germany and it soon slipped behind that of most western European.Use of nuclear, wind and solar power in Germany and Japan diverged in the s. .. such strategies of the coal and nuclear industry in the UK and Leung et al. .. Coal was crucial for Germany's post-war restoration and the welfare of In the s, West Germany started 'pipes for gas' deals with the USSR and in the.Germany from England while the wars lasted. West of the Elbe river, liberation of the peasantry was less of an issue, as in many regions, the in heavy industry after , when development of the coalfields north of the Ruhr began. Otto von Bismarck's turnaround in welfare policy reflected the same political pattern.One of the UK's eight remaining coal power stations is expected to cease Ferrybridge. West. Burton A. GW. Fiddlers Ferry. GW and industry groups for the deadline of to be brought forward, citing cost and . debating the future of German lignite and hard coal-fired power generation.

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