CABINET 50 (28).

Meeting of the Cabinet to be held at 10, Downing Street, S.W.1., on WEDNESDAY, November 7th, 1928, at 11.30 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Reference Cabinet 49 (28), Conclusion 4).

Report of Inter-Departmental Committee,
(C.P. 325 (28) - already circulated).

Report of Cabinet Committee on C.P. 325 (28).
(C.P. 334 (28) - to be circulated).

2. THE WEST INDIAN CABLE AND WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
(C.P. 328 (28) - already circulated).

TO TAKE NOTE OF :

3. BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

(Reference Cabinet 46 (28), Conclusion 3).

Joint Memorandum by the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the First Lord of the Admiralty,
(C.P. 329 (28), already circulated).

4. REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS.

Memorandum by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, covering re-draft of Note to the French Government,
(C.P. 326 (28) - already circulated).

5. COAL AMALGAMATIONS.

Note by the President of the Board of Trade, covering Report to be presented under Section 12 of the Mining Industry Act, 1926.

(Signed) M.P.A. HANKEY,
Secretary, Cabinet.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
6th November, 1928.
CONCLUSIONS of a Meeting of the Cabinet held at 10, Downing Street, S.W.1., on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, 1926, at 11.30 a.m.

PRESENT:—

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., Prime Minister. (In the Chair).

The Right Hon.
Lord Hailsham,
Lord Chancellor.

The Right Hon.

The Right Hon.
L.S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Right Hon.
The Viscount Peel, G.B.E., Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon.
W.C. Bridgeman, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon.
Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health.

The Right Hon.
Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., President of the Board of Education.

The Most Hon.
The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., K.V.O., First Commissioner of Works.

The Most Hon.

The Right Hon.
Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P., Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The Right Hon.
Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., G.B.E., M.P., Secretary of State for War.

The Right Hon.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for Air.

The Right Hon.
Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Hon.
W.E. Guinness, D.S.O., M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Right Hon.
Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P., Minister of Labour.

The Right Hon.
Lord Cushendun, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir M.P.A. Hankey, G.C.B. ................. Secretary.
1. The Cabinet had before them the Report of an Inter-Departmental Committee on Unemployment (Paper C.P.-325 (28)) which had been before them at their previous Meeting, together with the Report thereon of the Cabinet Committee appointed to consider it (Paper C.P.-334 (28)) and a statement circulated by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs reporting the latest developments in regard to Oversea Settlement (Paper C.P.-335 (28)).

The Report of the Cabinet Committee recommended a policy in regard to Unemployment under the following heads:

**RATING REFORM.**

(Previous Reference: Cabinet 49 (28), Conclusion 10.)

The main contribution to assist Unemployment is the comprehensive measure of Rating Relief to Agriculture and industry, which comes into force after the rate payments of April next, together with further relief from the reduction of railway freights to agriculture, coal, and iron and steel, which latter, under the proposals of the Government, will begin on the 1st December.

**MIGRATION.**

(Previous Reference: Cabinet 48 (28), Conclusion 7.)

The second main feature is the policy of Empire Settlement, which is being greatly accelerated.

**TRANSFERENCE.**

(Previous Reference: Cabinet 49 (28), Conclusion 2.)

The third feature is the policy of transference of surplus labour from the depressed areas to areas of better employment, the process being facilitated by the provision of Training Centres.

To facilitate the transfer policy the Committee proposes to reopen on more favourable terms the grants offered to Local Authorities through the St. David's Committee in respect of works financed out of loans in cases where Authorities in the more prosperous areas are prepared to employ a substantial proportion of persons from the distressed areas upon public works. The offer of improved terms will, as a rule,
be conditional on the Local Authority drawing not less than 50 per cent. of the labour from the distressed areas, but the St. David's Committee will have discretion to allow a lower percentage in special cases.

In accordance with a decision already announced, a Bill will be introduced in the House of Commons at once to extend the Export Credits Scheme, which would have expired after September, 1929.

An extension of the field of Land Drainage and allied schemes (of which the Ministry of Agriculture has a waiting list) assisted out of State funds with the object of diverting unemployed miners and others to useful works of an urgent nature: the Government grant in such cases to be 50 per cent. of the approved cost of the works.

For Scotland a scheme similar to that which was in operation from 1921 to 1926, which included field, arterial and hill drainage, an improvement in farm water-supplies and the improvement of privately-owned farm roads; labour required to be obtained through the Labour Exchange, or, if obtained elsewhere, to be composed of at least 75 per cent. ex-Service men; applicants to be required to expend a sum at least equal to the amount of the grant offered.

The rapid progress made in the last two years under the Electricity Supply Act, of which particulars are given in the Committee's Report, is a substantial contribution towards creating employment in the industries affected.

In presenting the above proposals of policy the Cabinet Committee had reserved to the Cabinet the recommendations of Sir Warren Fisher's Inter-Departmental Committee's Report in respect of the extension of Forest Holdings.
In the course of the discussion the President of the Board of Trade drew attention to the following passage in the Report of the Cabinet Committee (Paper C.P.-334 (28)):

"There is no doubt that a low migrant passage rate would be a great encouragement to steady migration, as it was before the War. Arrangements will, it is hoped, shortly be completed with the Shipping Companies on the North Atlantic Service by which they will be enabled to quote a general reduced 3rd-Class fare to Canada for British migrants at £10. Lord Lovat was able to ascertain from the Canadian authorities this summer that such an arrangement would not be regarded as bringing the migrants availing themselves of these reduced fares within the category of assisted migrants and subject to the limitations as to occupation or other restrictions imposed in connection with assisted passages."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister asked any of his colleagues who were speaking on this subject in the Debate to exercise great care to use the precise language of the underlined portion of the above extract from the Report, as the Shipping Companies concerned, having regard to their obligations to the Shipping Conference to which they belonged, could only reach agreement on the basis that the plan is not for a mere lowering of fares but part of a scheme undertaken by the British Government.

In connection with the passage quoted above, but immediately following the words underlined, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs said

**NOTE.** In the Committee's Report it is mentioned that the figure of £10 should not be quoted until there is a firm agreement with the Companies as to the terms on which the difference is to be borne.
that the arrangements agreed between Lord Lovat and the Canadian authorities had not yet received formal confirmation. He would have to obtain authority from the Canadian Government before their acquiescence could be announced. He proposed to send a telegram the same morning on this point.

Mr Amery also impressed on any of his colleagues who would be speaking in the Debate the importance of avoiding the suggestion that migration was undertaken merely as a remedy for unemployment, which could only have the worst effect in Canada.

In the course of the discussion it was suggested that emphasis might be laid on the fact that some of the best material in the country has become available for migration owing to the peculiar misfortunes of the coal industry. Emphasis was also laid in the course of the discussion on the fact that much of the present unemployment is the direct consequence of the General Strike and Coal Strike of 1926. In this connection the Minister of Labour undertook to circulate some figures in regard to the trade of the country generally, apart from the distressed industries.

Comment was made that at a time when special expenditure is about to be incurred for the purpose of alleviating unemployment, the Treasury is pressing the Service Departments, on grounds of economy, not to spend the whole of the money already approved in the Estimates for accepted schemes, the carrying out of which would make new employment or secure the retention of men already in employment.
It was pointed out, however, that the proposals of the Cabinet Committee were designed more especially to bring unemployed from the distressed areas to other areas, which was not the case with the schemes of the Service Departments; that if a good Budget was to be secured next year, economy was essential; and that the national outlook was such as to encourage the hope that this might be achieved by the Service Departments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook, however, to confer with the Secretary of State for Air if he had any special suggestions to make in this connection.

The Cabinet agreed —

(a) To accept the Report of the Unemployment Policy Committee (Paper C.I.684 (28)) (Appendix) as the basis of the Government’s policy on Unemployment to be announced in the House of Commons during the forthcoming Debates on the Amendment to be moved by the Labour Party to the Address:

(b) That on the question of Forest Holdings the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his speech, should state that the Government were carrying on the policy previously announced in regard to Forest Holdings, and that if opportunities should arise for settling large families in forest holdings these cases would receive special consideration:

(c) That the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs should send a telegram to the Canadian Government asking for confirmation of the arrangements made by Lord Lovat with them, under which the reduction in the 3rd-Class fare for British migrants would not be regarded as bringing the migrants availing themselves of these reduced fares within the category of assisted migrants and subject to the limitations as to occupation or other restrictions imposed in connection with assisted passages. Mr Amery should press the Canadian Government for an immediate reply:

(d) Pending a reply from the Canadian Government, the Government speakers in the Debate should refrain from stating that the Canadian Government had accepted these arrangements:
(e) That the President of the Board of Trade, notwithstanding that the formal confirmation of these arrangements had not been received from the Canadian Government, should have authority to proceed with his negotiations with the Shipping Companies on the North Atlantic Service for the reduction of the 3rd-Class fare to Canada on the basis of those arrangements:

(f) That in the forthcoming Debates on the Labour Party's Unemployment Amendment to the Address, the following Ministers should be prepared to take part:

Thursday, November 8th.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the outset of the Debate.
Mr Herbert G. Williams, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to wind up the Debate.

(NOTE: The President of the Board of Trade undertook to inform Mr H.G. Williams.)

Friday, November 9th.
The Minister of Labour.

Monday, November 12th.
The Secretary of State for War to wind up the Debate.

* * * That the published British emigrant rate should be reduced to \(100\), the amount found by the government towards that reduction help not more than \(25\), and that the arrangement should be made for a period not exceeding three years. If possible, the arrangement should be for two years.
2. In the course of the discussion referred to in the preceding Minute, reference was made to the comment in Parliament on the omission from the King's Speech of the Factories Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook to reply to critics by pointing out that everyone wishes the Factories Bill to be carried. At the present time, however, the conditions in our factories are better than in any other country in Europe, though our industries are by no means as prosperous as similar industries in some other countries. It appeared to the Government to be more important to pass the Rating Scheme in order to revive industry as a first step to be carried out during the present Session, after which it will be possible to make further improvements by introducing the Factories legislation.
3. The Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Paper C.P. 329 (28)) circulating for the consideration of the Cabinet, and in reference to the Imperial Telegraphs Bill, a Memorandum drawing attention to certain points arising out of the sale of the West Indian Cable and Wireless System to the Communications Company which is to be formed in accordance with the Report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference.

In this Memorandum Mr Amery recalled the following conditions, which he had intended to insist on in connection with an offer in 1927 (but subsequently withdrawn) for the purchase of the Government system by the Direct West India Company:

(a) A definite undertaking to continue the services now performed by the Government system at rates not in excess of the present rates for a period of, say, 25 years, without payment of any subsidy.

(b) A definite undertaking not to transfer the ownership or control of any of their West Indian cables or wireless stations without the consent of the Government.

(c) Cancellation of the objectionable clauses in the agreement of 1870 between the Cuba Submarine Company and the West India and Panama Company, and any connected or subsidiary agreements.

(d) An undertaking to avoid as far as possible taking British West Indian traffic through foreign territory or through stations or lines under foreign control.

(e) An arrangement for taking over the Carriacou and Montserrat wireless stations at cost price, less any amount in the Sinking Fund, and for their operation as part of the system.

(f) Substitution of landing licences for a term of, say, 25 years, for those licences of the West India and Panama Company which contain no limit of time and are claimed to be in perpetuity.
While Mr Amery hesitated to suggest that these conditions should be definitely attached to the sale of the West Indian Telegraph System, he recommended, in view of the great desirability of safeguarding as far as possible the interests of these parts of the Empire, that it should be an instruction to the Advisory Committee, through which the Governments concerned are to exercise control over the Communications Company, to bear the above points in mind.

The Cabinet did not feel justified in pursuing this subject in the absence of the Secretary of State for Scotland, who had been Chairman of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference. They asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to confer with the Secretary of State for Scotland with a view to rendering joint advice at a future Meeting of the Cabinet.
4. The Cabinet had before them a Joint Memorandum by the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the First Lord of the Admiralty (Paper C.P.-309 (28)), prepared in accordance with the Conclusion referred to in the margin, in regard to the extent to which the American Navy co-operated with the British Navy during the Great War in exercising the rights of search and blockade, in which the conclusion was reached that the American Naval Forces did not act on any occasion in a manner contrary to the policy expressed by the United States Government on belligerent rights prior to their entry into the War.

The Cabinet took note of the above Memorandum.
5. The Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Paper C.P.-326 (28)) covering a translation of a statement from M. Poincaré transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the French Ambassador in London on October 30th; a translation of a statement left at the Foreign Office by the German Chargé d’Affaires in London on October 30th; and a revised draft of the Note to M. Poincaré in which certain modifications in the earlier draft had been introduced in consequence of the receipt of the above documents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a favourable account of his interview with the Italian representative on Reparations, and at his request the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs read a message he had received from M. Poincaré which included a statement to the effect that Mr Parker Gilbert did not now desire to be used as the channel of communication for informing the German Government of the views of the British and French Governments, and that in these circumstances M. Poincaré thought it would be advisable for the British and French Governments to communicate to the German Government the messages they had interchanged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would like to have a few days to think over this question, which appeared feasible, owing to the Government crisis in France, and he would advise the Cabinet on the subject at an early date.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1,

November 7, 1928.
APPENDIX.

CABINET.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY COMMITTEE.

REPORT.

(1). At their Meeting on November 5th, 1928, (Cabinet 49 (28), Conclusion 4), the Cabinet had before them the Report of an Inter-Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Warren Fisher containing recommendations for dealing with unemployment (C.P. 325 (28)) and agreed -

That a Cabinet Committee, composed as follows -

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (In the Chair).

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies,

The Secretary of State for War,

The Secretary of State for Scotland,

The President of the Board of Trade,

The Minister of Health,

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,

The President of the Board of Education,

The Minister of Labour,

should meet to consider the proposals in C.P. 325 (28) and to report to the Cabinet on the following Wednesday their recommendations as to what announcement should be made in the forthcoming Parliamentary Debates on the subject of unemployment.
I. Derating and Anticipation of Railway Freight Relief.

2. The main contribution of the Government to assist trade and employment is the comprehensive measure of rating relief to agriculture and industry which after the rate payments of April next, relieve productive industry of three-quarters, and agriculture of all rates at a cost to the National Exchequer of some £35 millions a year. In addition there is the further relief by the reduction of railway freights to agriculture, coal and iron and steel. The rating relief, which the Railways will pass on to their customers, as already announced, will be concentrated in helping those industries where the need is greatest. And in selecting the particular traffics of concern to these industries, the relief is being concentrated where the industries themselves consider the greatest benefit will be obtained. Although the railway freight relief forms part of the general scheme, the Government decided that, in order to give immediate assistance to agriculture, coal, and iron and steel, this railway freight relief should be anticipated. A vote will be submitted to Parliament at an early date enabling railway freight relief to begin on the 1st of December. It is estimated that this relief will throw an additional charge on the Budget of this year of nearly £1,000,000 and of £2,250,000 on next year’s Budget. This relief will allow for a reduction of 10% on the selected traffics of agriculture and iron and steel; and, in view of the concentration of the coal freight relief in accordance with the desire of the mining industry itself on coal for export, foreign bunkers, blast furnaces and steel works, the reduction on these selected coal traffics will be equivalent to something like 30%.

2.
II. **Empire Settlement.**

The second main feature is the policy of Empire Settlement. The Industrial Transference Board emphasised the importance of stimulating the normal flow of migration to Canada. In August last H.M. Government agreed to accelerate and extend the policy of Empire Settlement at an estimated additional cost of £2½ million in this year rising to £2½ millions in future years. There is no doubt that a low migrant passage rate would be a great encouragement to steady migration as it was before the war. Arrangements will it is hoped shortly be completed with the Shipping Companies on the North Atlantic Service by which they will be enabled to quote a general reduced 3rd Class fare to Canada for British migrants at £10*. Lord Lovat was able to ascertain from the Canadian authorities this summer that such an arrangement would not be regarded as bringing the migrants availing themselves of these reduced fares within the category of assisted migrants and subject to the limitations as to occupation or other restrictions imposed in connection with assisted passages.

Apart from these steps which are being taken to stimulate the general flow of migration, the existing facilities for training and testing migrants who wish to take up work on the land overseas are being expanded by the enlargement and fuller utilisation of existing training centres and the provision of new training centres. These facilities will be sufficient to send to Canada during the period of migration next year up to six thousand men qualified and in a position to avail themselves of the opportunities which Canada affords to men.

* (In speaking it would be better not to quote the figure of £10, until there is a firm agreement with the Companies as to the terms on which the difference is to be borne).
who are willing to go on the land, whose willingness has been tested by actual work on the land, and who, if not skilled agriculturalists, have at any rate an elementary knowledge of the tasks expected of them.
The most serious feature of the unemployment problem is the concentration in the depressed areas of large numbers of persons who are permanently surplus to the requirement of their industry. There is no ground for hoping that if these people remain where they are, they will ever again obtain employment. Various remedies have been suggested which may in time bring some relief or improvement to the industries in which they have been engaged, but they will bring no immediate help to the surplus population. The Industrial Transference Board, after considering the problem exhaustively came to the conclusion that the only thing to be done for this surplus population was to induce it to move elsewhere, and bring it back into the stream of living industry. The Government adopted this policy and in pursuance of it the Ministry of Labour are moving men and women and boys and girls from the desolation of the six or depressed areas to work elsewhere at the rate of seven hundred a week. The process of transfer is being facilitated by the provision of training centres where men unused to factory life can be fitted for new trades. These centres have already been expanded for the benefit primarily of men from the depressed areas. If the present rate of transfer can be continued, it means that in six months something like 15,000 persons will have been transferred from the depressed areas through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour. The will to move has been to some extent aroused, and it is probable that at least as many men and women in addition are moving on their own account.

The policy, if it is to succeed, must have the goodwill and cooperation of all classes of the community. It is not a question of asking for charity, or of asking employers to take on men whom they do not need. All that is asked is that of the
large number of labour engagements which are made every week a relatively small proportion shall be given to those men, who include, as the Industrial Transference Board pointed out, some of the cream of the industrial population.

In order to facilitate and further the Transference Scheme, it is proposed to reopen on more favourable terms the grants offered to Local Authorities through the St. David's Committee in respect of works financed out of loans in cases where Authorities in the more prosperous areas are prepared to employ a substantial proportion of persons from the distressed areas upon public works.

The offer of the improved terms will as a rule be conditional on the local authority drawing not less than 50 per cent of the labour from the distressed areas, but the St. David's Committee will have discretion to allow a lower percentage in special cases. The existing conditions requiring a minimum acceleration of 5 years and excluding road works will be waived in order to secure the maximum response.

Although the object of the scheme is to encourage the transfer of labour it is not proposed to disturb the present arrangements under which grants are now being paid in areas with exceptional unemployment.
IV. EXPORT CREDITS.

In order to stimulate export trade, the original Export Credits scheme was introduced in 1920. The terms under which this scheme is operated have been altered from time to time, in order to make them of more practical convenience to manufacturers and exporters. Under existing legislation no new guarantees could have been given after September of next year, and uncertainty as to whether the scheme would be continued would undoubtedly have deterred firms from undertaking business with that assistance in the coming year. The Government have already announced their intention of continuing this help to our export trade for a further period of two years, and a Bill continuing the scheme will be introduced in the House of Commons at once.

V. LAND DRAINAGE.

(A) ENGLAND AND WALES.

By an extension of the field of Land Drainage and allied schemes assisted out of state funds it would be practicable to divert a number of unemployed miners and others to useful works of an urgent nature.

The Ministry of Agriculture has a waiting list of such schemes - including those which are known as the "calamity" cases in Essex which arose as the result of abnormal tides in January 1928.

To do this would involve some relaxation of conditions which govern grants under the existing programme of the Ministry.

The Government grant in such cases should be 50 per cent. of approved cost of the works.

The necessary funds might be provided by releasing a sum not exceeding £100,000 out of the balance of £530,000 which remains at present earmarked for the Qase Scheme out of the original £1,000,000 provided for drainage works as from April 1926.
From 1921 to 1926 the Board of Agriculture for Scotland administered a scheme for the relief of unemployment in districts where serious unemployment existed. The works eligible for grant included field, arterial and hill drainage, the provision and improvement of farm water-supplies, and the improvement of privately owned farm roads. Labour required to be obtained through the Labour Exchange, or if obtained elsewhere had to be composed to the extent of at least 75% of ex-service men.

During that period the amount of grant paid by the Board was £124,270 and the number of unemployed men engaged on schemes was about 13,000.

The Board now propose that a scheme similar to that which was in operation from 1921-1926 should be authorised.

The Board report that the scheme could be put into operation at once and would not entail the employment of additional staff to administer it. Further, and in addition to the relief of unemployment which it would afford in both urban and rural areas, it would be attractive to agriculturists generally, while State expenditure would be safeguarded in that an applicant would be required to expend a sum at least equal to the amount of the grant offered to him.

The Board anticipate that about £100,000 would be spent under the scheme, £50,000 being Exchequer Grant and that about 75% of this sum would be spent on wages mostly to unemployed persons.
VI. Electricity Supply.

The Committee have received from the Minister of Transport the following statement of the progress made with schemes under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926:

The Table appended to this Report shows the progress made with Schemes under the Act.

It will be seen that four Schemes have already been adopted by the Board covering the areas of Central Scotland, South-East England, Central England, and North-West and North Wales. These four Schemes cover an area of over 30,000 square miles and a population of 27,000,000 people. The total capital expenditure estimated to be involved on transmission lines and transforming stations is nearly £17,000,000.

Contracts have already been entered into by the Central Electricity Board to the following amounts:

- Central Scotland ............... £1,095,170
- South-East England ............. £1,614,672
- North-West and North Wales.... 48,337

TOTAL .... £2,758,179

In addition, expenditure has actually been incurred or approved in connection with the standardisation of frequency amounting to nearly £200,000.

It will be seen that rapid progress has been made in the last two years. The placing of contracts, to which reference has just been made, is a substantial contribution towards creating employment in the industries affected.
VII. **FOREST HOLDINGS.**

The Minister of Labour, supported by the Minister of Health, urged the acceptance of the recommendation of the Fisher Committee's Report in respect of the extension of Forest Holdings. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that this proposal was valuable as making specific provision for married men. No decision was reached and the matter is referred to the Cabinet.

The Committee approved all the above schemes (with the exception of that dealing with Forest Holdings which was reserved for further consideration by the Cabinet) and rejected all other proposals at the present time. They decided that no particular public work should be specified and that no definite estimate should be given of the amount of employment forthcoming from the application of these various measures.

Signed on behalf of the Committee

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,

CHAIRMAN.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.,

6th November, 1928.
### APPENDIX.

**Table of Schemes under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Area (Square miles)</th>
<th>Population at 1921 Census</th>
<th>Total Capital Expenditure by Central Electricity Board on Transmission Lines and transforming Stations (As estimated by Electricity Commission)</th>
<th>Total value of Contracts entered into by Central Electricity Board in respect of each Scheme up to date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Scotland Electricity Scheme, 27. (Adopted 29th Nov., 1927)</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>3,761,200</td>
<td>£1,900,000</td>
<td>£1,095,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East England Electricity Scheme, 27. (Adopted 15th January, 1928).</td>
<td>8,820</td>
<td>11,392,561</td>
<td>£7,870,258*</td>
<td>£1,614,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central England Electricity Scheme, 30. (Adopted 22nd July, 1928).</td>
<td>7,311</td>
<td>5,213,146</td>
<td>£3,031,101</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West and North Wales Electricity Scheme, 35. (Adopted 18th October, 1928).</td>
<td>9,082</td>
<td>6,980,925</td>
<td>£4,204,455</td>
<td>£48,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 30,201 | 27,352,832 | £17,005,894 | £2,758,179 |

In addition expenditure actually incurred, or approved in connection with the standardisation of frequency amounts to £188,138.

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*This includes the sum of £1,723,203 estimated by the Electricity Commissioners as the necessary capital expenditure of the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority under the Scheme.*