



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.



A
SEQUEL TO,
OR
A CONTINUATION OF
THE
MEMOIRS
PREFIXED TO THE WORKS
Of the late
REVEREND AND LEARNED
GEORGE BINGHAM, B. D.
OR
A Defence of the Conduct
OF
HIS SUCCESSOR,
THE PRESENT INCUMBENT OF
LONG-CRITCHILL,
WITH
MORE-CRITCHILL
annexed,

Against the unfounded Insinuations conveyed to the
Public, through the channel of these Memoirs.

—
ADDRESSED TO
THE CLERGY
Of the County of Dorset,
BY THE
SUCCESSOR.



Printed, and delivered gratis by S. Simmonds, Blandford,
ALSO, BY LONGMAN, HURST AND CO. PATER NOSTER ROW,
FLETCHER AND PARSONS, OXFORD; NICHOLSON,
CAMBRIDGE; AND TREWMAN, EXETER. 1805.



(lxxxix)

—————*if this counsel, or this work be of Men. it will come to nought : but if it be of GOD, ye cannot overthrow it ; lest haply ye be found even to fight against GOD.* Acts. 5. 38. 39

REVEREND BRETHREN,

I trust that the propriety of my addressing you on this occasion will strike you most forcibly if you will only have the goodness to turn to page 64. of the Memoirs ; where you will find the following words :————“The
“ young Clergyman, the intended Rector above
“ alluded to, was ordained Priest on Trinity-
“ Sunday 1803 : but it does not appear that he
“ is in possession of the Rectory, tho’ presented
“ by his own Mother, and tho’ the time
“ stipulated by the present Incumbent has been
“ so long expired. The Clergy of the County of
“ of Dorset *are alarmed* at this circumstance ; and
“ many of them who had intended to educate
“ their children in the clerical profession, have
“ turned their thoughts to another way of life.”—

And truly my Brethren, just cause is there for

VOL. I.

g

you^t

your alarms. if half of that which the Author of the Memoirs has boldly insinuated against me, be true. But, I thank GOD, my character is not *quite so notorious* as it is therein represented to be.

In defence therefore of my unjustly attacked Reputation, I *pray* you, that *you would hear me of your clemency, a few words.*

Far ought it to be from me, my Brethren, to arrogate to myself any plea or pretence to exemption from such attacks as these. when *good men*, nay; the very *best of men* have been, in all ages of the world, liable to them. And conscious as I am of my great unworthiness to be the Successor of so respectable a Man as the late Rector of these Parishes; yet am I verily persuaded that, solely to the kind designation of that Providence who *regulateth all events*, both great and small, and who ruleth over all the earth, *be the people never so impatient* do I owe it, that my *lot has fallen in so goodly an heritage.* Nor can I, my Brethren, accuse myself, from the first offer of my services to the Patrons, to hold those Livings
for

for her Son (now the Reverend) William George Milner Sturt, to this moment, of my having acted in any way or manner that can give me the least cause for self-condemnation : but, on the other hand, I can boldly and manfully declare, that I have plainly seen, and can clearly trace, through each progressive step of this transaction, the hand of a good and a kindly directing Providence.

Words are wanting, my Brethren, to express the gratitude I feel, and have ever felt towards the Best of Beings, for his having raised me to so honorable a station : and for his having, by a series of events (to me clearly providential) continued me in the possession thereof much longer than I could, *ab origine*, have expected.

BUT notwithstanding, my Brethren, the *Mens conscia recti* has thus, throughout this transaction, pervaded every part of my conduct, and will doubtless continue to be my firm support from within against every wanton or even malicious attack upon my Reputation ; yet ought I not to be wholly indifferent to the World's Opinion, It

IT may be convenient, my Brethren, in order to render this just and public Vindication of my much-injured Reputation clear and intelligible, to treat of my conduct, FIRST, as it respects my Negotiation with the Patroness; and SECONDLY, as it has regard to my Resignation. And the necessity of this distinction is obvious, for the Author of the Memoirs represents me (p. 64) as *having stipulated to give up at the end of two years*; and in p. 65. I am accused of not having yet *made the Livings void by my cession*.

First then of my Conduct as it respects the Negotiation or Treaty with Mrs. Sturt, the Patroness.

Pressed forward by a conviction of that mutual attachment and affection which had long subsisted betwixt myself and the Inhabitants of the Parish of Long-Critchill with More-Critchill annexed, whose Minister I had been from the Year 1787, I wrote, immediately on the demise of Mr. Bingham, [Oct. 11th. 1800] to the Patroness, Mrs. Sturt, (the sole surviving

surviving Trustee under the Will of the late Humphry Sturt Esq.) and requested that she would do me the honour to appoint me in the room of the deceased Rector. Her Answer informed me that she designed those Rectories for her Son William.

I immediately had recourse to the Parish-Register; and having from thence infered the necessity of some one's holding them for him, for a short time, on account of his Minority; I wrote again, offering my service, to take them in trust for him: and I withal assured the Patroness that I would faithfully resign them in her Son's favour whenever, after two years, he should be found qualified to succeed to them.

I need only add here that the Negotiation went on for a considerable time exactly to my wishes.

But needless will it be, my Brethren, to trouble you with every minute circumstance that occurred during the Treaty; suffice it that I dwell only on the most marked features of it.

But

But I must not omit to inform you that from my first onset in this business I had laid it down as my invariable maxim that I was to hold the Rectory of Long-Critchill with More-Critchill annexed, for the Patroness' Son, W. G. M. Sturt, *nominatim*' and *for him only* : from that principle I determined never to deviate, and from that principle I never did deviate; for I made it my *general* rule throughout my correspondence on that subject, so to keep alive and inculcate the idea of my holding *for him* and *for no other*, that though I could not positively affirm that *no* letter escaped me without my having adverted to the terms, yet can I safely declare that *scarcely any did*.

I must not, my Brethren, with-hold it from you that, about a week previous to the Lapse, a circumstance occurred which created in me no less astonishment than dissatisfaction ; for it amounted, in my opinion, to a Prohibition of my ever possessing those Rectories : and as such I treated it ; for I wrote immediately to the Patroness, and lamented the necessity I
was

was under of giving up all my pretensions, if terms, other than those which I had invariably inculcated, were persevered in.

I remarked in my Answer, that I was concerned at what she had proposed; and that
“ I saw clearly there was no chance, nor even
“ a shadow of a chance of my being Mr. B——’s Successor.

I am here willing and desirous of making every possible allowance for the Patroness; who was probably totally unacquainted with the nature of holding Livings. But as it has ever been my invariable maxim to set up TRUTH as my *Polar-Star*, and as consequently I should not feel justified in omitting a circumstance of this importance, during my voyage through this troublous ocean on which I am now embarked, I trust that the Patroness will pardon my having here adverted to this æra of the negotiation.

From that period I conceived that an end was put to the Treaty; and I thought no more

of the

of the Rectory of L--C— with M—C— annexed.

BUT wonderful, my Brethren, are the ways of GOD ; whose good Providence not unfrequently brings about Events at a time when they are least of all expected ; and when *Means*, the best calculated to effect their *Ends*, cease to operate. I shall illustrate this great Truth by the following fact.

Two days before the Lapse-day, (or, on thursday *April* 9th. 1801) the late Mr. Dean of Winbourne, Steward to Charles Sturt Esq. the present Possessor of Critchill, and the late Member of Parliament for Bridport, came to me with the following message from Mr. C. Sturt :— *viz.*—that he (Mr, C. S.) was extremely mortified that his Mother had not yet presented a Clerk to the Rectory of L—C— with M—C— annexed ; and that if I would immediately, without loss of time, wait on his Lordship the Bishop of Bristol with a Presentation from him, to hold those Livings for his Brother William, I need only send my
Servant

Servant to Mr. Dean's in the Evening, and the Presentation should be there in readiness for me.

This plan it was conceived, if it did not fix me in possession, was at least well calculated to prevent a Lapse.

In the Evening I sent my servant according to the appointment : but, instead of a Presentation from Mr. C--S—, I received a letter from Mr. Dean, purporting that Mr. C--S--- had, on his arrival that day at Brownsea-Castle, found a letter from his mother, wherein she had assured him that she had over-night sent a Presentation to his Lordship the Bishop of Bristol in my favour, to hold the Rectories for her Son William.

In consequence of this avowal, I went the next morning to Bristol ; where I found that the Presentation had been received by the late Lord Bishop of Bristol, (now of Hereford.)

The following statement of some matters that arose during the day which I spent at the Palace at Bristol, will tend to evince the uniformity and consistency of my conduct.

I assured his Lordship, in the presence of Mr. Chancellor Baugh, that, as I had engaged in those Rectories to hold them for Mr. W. G. M. Sturt, a Minor, it was much my wish that his Lordship would make a record thereof in his Diocese-book ; in order that there might be no impediment in the way of my Resignation, whenever the Minor should be qualified to succeed to them.

I moreover remarked that, as Mrs. Sturt had presented me to hold for her Son without having required any legal Security, or indeed any Security at all beyond my bare word, expressed to her by letter, I conceived it to be but right that I should, after my Institution, give her the strongest possible assurance of the purity of my intention respecting my future Resignation : and I withal asked his Lordship what would be the handsomest plan to adopt. His reply was,—“ in cases of holding
 “ for Minors, I have no objection to a Bond of
 “ Resignation. ”

Availing myself of this sanction, shortly after my Institution I wrote to the Patroness, and informed her that I was desirous of making her
 every

every possible return for the handsome manner in which she had presented me to the Rectory of L--C-- with M--C-- annexed ; and as my Diocesan had no objection to my giving a Bond of Resignation, there should certainly be no objection to it on my part. If therefore she would order her Solicitor to draw a Bond, setting forth that I held the Rectories for her Son W. G. M. Sturt, a Minor, under any penalty she chose ; I would cheerfully sign it. To this letter (which was sent by the Post) no Answer whatever was ever received.

From thence then it was fair in me to presume that the Patroness was perfectly satisfied in resting the whole on my Word and Honour, which I had repeatedly pledged to her by letter.

Another Remark, my Brethren, I must not withhold from you, as it will afford at least a *presumptive* proof that I did not take to the Rectory of L--C-- with M--C-- annexed under any *absolute or unconditional* promise of resigning them ; as the Author of the Memoirs seems to insinuate.

After my Return from Bristol [where, *by the*
h 2 *bye*

byc, I was not instituted, because his Lordship had left his official seal in London] I received a letter from the Patroness dated April 20. 1801. in which she gently upbraided me for my not having written to her since my visit to Bristol: adding withal that I had found time to write to her son Charles; for he had shewn her my letter. She farther remarked that my letter to him amounted, in her opinion, to a full proof that she had accommodated herself to my plans, and that she had done for me every thing according to my wishes.

That I did not write to Mrs. S— from Bristol is certain; and the reason was that I waited 'till I could assure her of my Institution, which I did not receive 'till afterwards; and that by the hands of his Lordship's Commissary at Blandford: And that I *did* write to Mr. C. Sturt in the way and manner she had described, is no less certain.

Can it then, my Brethren, for a moment be believed that, under the impression of any illegal promise, or the pledge of any clandestine security, I could possibly have written in that style and manner?

————— *credat Judæus Apella,*
Non ego. —————

[But

But as I am anxious, my Brethren, not to leave you in the possession of only a *presumptive* proof of my integrity during this Negotiation, I shall proceed to give you a more satisfactory test.

Aware, as I am, of the extreme difficulty of establishing by proofs the *negative*, after the *positive* side of the same question has been boldly insinuated to be true ; and no less aware that it is out of my power to commit to the Press at this time letters which have escaped from me above **3** year/ago (and of which I possess only copies) I find myself driven to this alternative ; either to rest the principal evidence of my Integrity on my own Affirmation, or otherwise, to suffer the public mind to remain impressed by *false representations and exaggerated complaints*, (p. 65,) Now as I cannot, my Brethren, acquiesce under the idea of the public mind being thus misled, I shall have recourse to my own Affirmation. But that Affirmation shall not be a mere *ipse dixit*, nor even a *bold Insinuation* ; for as I bear about me *the testimony of my Conscience* that I have acted in *simplicity and godly sincerity* through-

throughout this whole transaction, it shall be an Affirmation accompanied by an Appeal to the ALMIGHTY : in whose presence I am, and on whom I now call to be my witness ; most solemnly and earnestly beseeching him that, at the last dread day, my sentence of acquittal or condemnation may bear an exact *ratio* to the truth or falsehood by which I am actuated, when I declare ;—that “ I never entertained an idea (and “ consequently never could have imparted one) “ of holding the Rectory of L-C-- with M--C-- “ annexed in any other way or manner than for “ the Patroness’ Son [now the Reverend] W. “ G. M. Sturt, *nominatim* ”

I trust, my Brethren, that you will acquit me both of wantonness and profaneness in having thus appealed to the Deity ; for surely we have authorities innumerable to justify such Appeals, whenever the

—————*dignus vindice nodus*

Inciderit : —————

Just then as the remark of the Author of the *Memoirs* (p. 64.) may be, (and just it assuredly

is

is) viz. that *I stipulated not to be interrupted in my possession during two years ; yet do I trust that I have made it appear that by no means just or well-founded is the idea meant to be conveyed to the Public by the next clause of the same sentence, viz. that I promised an absolute and unconditional Resignation at the end of that period ; or indeed at all.*

I shall now, my Brethren, proceed to the consideration of my conduct as it respects my Resignation.

On June 10th. 1803. Mrs. Sturt, the Patroness, first informed me that her Son had been ordained a Priest ; and that she hoped there would be no impediment on my part to his succeeding to the Rectory of L—C-- with M--C-- annexed.

I replied that I had lately conferred with a common friend of our's, and from him (who had himself held a Living for a Minor) I had been assured that it was an established privilege, attached to the Holders of Livings for Minors, not to be interrupted in their possession during the year that had commenced ; and that consequently

quently I trusted that she would not object to my availing myself of that privilege. And I farther remarked, that she might fully rely on me when I assured her that *on or before the tenth day of October next*, my Resignation should, without fail, be sent to the Office of his Lordship the Bishop of Bristol, duly executed.

Accordingly on the seventh of that month my Resignation was executed at Blandford before Mr. Monday, a Notary-Public; and immediately, at my special request, lodged by his own hands, as far as I know and believe, in the Post-Office of that place. It was addressed to my Proctor, Mr. Porteus, the Secretary to his Lordship, the Bishop of Bristol. And when I assure you, my Brethren, that the Resignation was drawn up in the usual form, it is almost needless for me to remark that it was *absolute, unconditional*, and consequently, to all intents and purposes whatever, as far as it respected myself, for ever *irrevocable*.

Having thus, my Brethren, redeemed the pledge which I had given for my making an absolute

absolute

folute Resignation of the Rectory of L-- C-- with M--C-- annexed, on or before the 10th of October, and fulfilled to a tittle all that I had in honour bound myself to do ; I left the Event in the hands of him to whom alone Events belong.

From this period I continued totally in the dark in respect to what followed ; for though I daily expected to be informed, either by Mrs. Sturt or her Son, that his Institution had taken place, from no one Individual did I derive the least source of intelligence.

Wearied at length by this state of suspense in which I had so long been held, on the first of November, I wrote to Mr. Porteus, and begged to know of him what had been done in my business. His Answer follows :—

Gerard Street, Soho, Nov. 3. 1803.

Revd, Sir,

In answer to your favour of the first instant, which I have this moment received, I beg to acquaint you that when my Lord Bishop of Bristol passed through Town, some
i time

time since, I made a point of informing him that I had received a letter from you, with the Resignation of the Living of L--C— with M—C—annexed, duly executed by you : and I also reported to him the handsome manner in which you had been pleased to express yourself on such Resignation. His Lordship's reply was, that he certainly should not think of accepting your Resignation, 'till he fully approved of the Papers which it would be necessary for Mr. Sturt to produce.

I called at Mrs. Sturt's house soon after I had seen the Bishop of Bristol. She was not out of her room : I was however introduced to her Daughter. To her therefore I reported how handsomely you had acted in the business, and informed her that you had sent me up your Resignation properly executed : but that his Lordship would not accept the same 'till such time as her Brother's Papers were approved.

I of course thought that you would have heard from Mrs. Sturt in consequence of the information I had communicated, or from her
Son

Son. In the course of a few days I shall hope to have it in my power to send you the Bishop's determination.

I have only to add, that his Lordship seemed perfectly satisfied with your conduct in the business, as being much to your honour.

I am,

Rev. Sir, in much haste,
your faithful and obedient servant,

THOMAS PORTEUS.

This letter will, no doubt, my Brethren, astonish you, as it opens a scene entirely new and by you unexpected. *

From this period nothing worthy of notice occurred, 'till the Memoirs of the life of my late worthy Predecessor were laid before the Public.

i 2

On

* The Event announced in the preceding Letter, though not much expected by the Author of the Sequel, did not greatly surprize him ; for he had been informed near three months before, by a Layman, much connected with Mr. Sturt's Family, that it was by no means improbable, that Mr. S——'s Credentials would be inefficient. But the Author of the Sequel was determined that no information of this sort should at all influence his conduct, or divert him from making his Resignation in conformity to the assurances he had given in his Answer to Mrs. Sturt's letter of June 10th.

On my having perused these memoirs, my honest Indignation was necessarily roused, and it imperiously dictated to me the absolute necessity of my laying my defence before that Public whom the Author of the Memoirs had artfully endeavoured to *mislead by false representations and exaggerated complaints* ; (p. 65.). I therefore wrote to Mr. Porteus ; and having informed him how unmercifully I had been treated by the Author of those Memoirs, I requested his permission to publish the preceding Letter.

To this he readily acceded, as will appear by what follows.

London Dec. 16. 1804.

Rev. Sir,

Your favour of the 12th instant I have just received with a letter inclosed to my Lord Bishop of Bristol, which I shall forward to his Lordship by this Evening's Post to Brighton. I am surpris'd at what you mention respecting the attack which has been made by the Editor of the Works of the Rev. Mr. Bingham. I can have no objection to your producing my Letter in
which

(cix)

which the receipt of the Resignation was acknowledged. Probably you will favour me with a copy of the letter, and direct it to me, under cover to my Lord Bishop of London, St. James's Square. I am really sorry that you should be so unpleasantly situated. In my opinion your conduct seems to have been *most truly honorable*.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS PORTEUS.

It is scarcely necessary, my Brethren, to remark to you, to whom, for the most part, Mr. Porteus is known, that he is a man most respectable, and in his official capacity well qualified to judge of a business of this kind. And you may believe me, when I assure you, that no one fact whatever, relative to my conduct as it respects my Resignation, has been unknown or concealed from Mr. Porteus ; so that he is, in every sense, most competent to form a right judgment on the case before you.

As far then as it may be needful to satisfy
you

you, my Brethren, of the purity and integrity of my conduct. I think I could close my defence at this place ; but since there are too many abroad in the world, of whom some, blinded by the darkness that is within them, cannot, and of whom others, biased by prejudices from without, will not, distinguish between Reality and Conjecture, Fact and Insinuation, Truth and Error ; I shall proceed to lay before you a still more powerful Evidence in my favour.

Hac non successit, alia aggrediemur via. TER.

The Testimony that I shall here adduce, and with which I shall conclude my defence, is no less than that of my Diocesan, the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bristol.

On finding how unjustifiably I had been aspersed by the Author of the Memoirs, I wrote to his Lordship, and requested that he would do me the honour to exonerate me, as far as he could with a safe conscience, from the charge which had been imputed to me of my having attempted to prejudice his mind and to poison
his

his judgment, by gross insinuations and false representations, calculated to preclude the Rev. G. W. M. Sturt from the possession of L-- C-- with M-- C-- annexed.

His Lordship's Answer.

Brighton, Dec. 19, 1804

Rev. Sir,

Your two letters of the 10th. and 16th instant came to me here by yesterday's Post, which will explain to you the cause of my silence.

If you think I can in the least heal your wounded feelings by the following Declaration, you have my leave to make it public in whatever way you please:—that your conduct has been perfectly honorable in itself, and satisfactory to me, in the whole of the transaction to which you allude: that no representation of your's has had the least influence whatever in the line I pursued, respecting Mr. Sturt; and that I am at any time ready, but from feelings of delicacy towards Mr. Sturt and his Family, unwilling to declare the motives which alone guided me in the conduct I felt it my duty to adopt.

I am

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your's most faithfully

G. BRISTOL.

P. S. I have not the slightest objection to Mr. Porteus' allowing his letter (which I have seen this morning) to be published.

On this letter of his Lordship's it would ill become me to make any comment ; * and it would no less ill become me, if I passed by this opportunity of publicly thanking him for his handsome Attestation in my favour.

I here close my Defence ; and I humbly trust that it will convince you as well of the purity and integrity which actuated me during the negotiation, as of the fidelity and honour which regulated me in the act of my Resignation.

To what period my possession of these Rectories may be farther protracted, can only be known
to

* For the Information of those of the Laity into whose hands this defence may fall, it may be needful to remark, that a Bishop who with-holds Institution from a Clerk, is open to a *Quare impedit*. The idea therefore that his Lordship would have taken this decided part in consequence of any *Insinuations* whatever, is an absurdity ; and also an insult upon his understanding. His Lordship must then doubtless have had weighty and sufficient reasons for what he did.

to that gracious Being who has placed me in them.

It may be of long, or it may be of short duration : but this point I have, (as you have seen my Brethren) put it wholly out of my own power to determine. If the former be the case. He will have the greater claim to my gratitude ; if the latter, my cheerful submission will, I trust, be (as I am sure it ought to be) the consequence.

Had the Author of the Memoirs kept before his eyes that admirable maxim of Ignatius (Χωρίς Ἰσ̄ Επισηκοπῶ μὴδεν ποιεῖτε) which his venerable Father has prefixed to his incomparable letter to Lindsey, he would have been well advised ; and would not, assuredly, have exhibited to public view an Accusation as unwarranted and unfounded, as it is extraneous and *irrelevant* to the business before him. But since it has been his pleasure so to act, I shall take occasion to assure you, my Brethren, that, *because* I am not conscious of ever having given him any *real* cause of offence, I can freely forgive both this and *all other* his wanton attacks upon my Reputation : and I pray Heaven to forgive him too.

I have

I have only now to express my hope, that this my Defence may quiet the minds of *the many among you*, my Brethren, who have *been alarmed* at the *outrageousness* of my proceedings ; and that it may be the happy instrument, in the hands of Providence, of winning over those among you, who, having before destined your sons to the *clerical profession*, and since, through the *notoriety* of my conduct, *turned your thoughts to another way of life*, to revoke your rash resolutions.

Believe me, my Brethren, that I am actuated by the most perfect sincerity and profound esteem, when I subscribe myself your faithful friend,

And Brother in Christ,

G. MARSH,

Rector of Long-Critchill, with More-Critchill
annexed.

P. S. It is much the wish of the Author of the Sequel, that the Purchasers of Mr. B——'s Works would do him the honour to affix this his Defence after p. 86. of the Memoirs ; as it is but just that the Accusation and the Defence should be transmitted down to Posterity hand in hand.





the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly rapid in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the economy in 1970 to 20.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing size of the welfare state, the growth of public services, and the increasing role of the state in the economy.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing stability of public sector jobs, the increasing benefits of public sector jobs, and the increasing prestige of public sector jobs.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the 1990s. One challenge is the increasing cost of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing size of the welfare state, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing demand for public services.

Another challenge facing the public sector is the increasing competition from the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing efficiency of the private sector, the increasing competition for public services, and the increasing demand for public services.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public services. This can be done by a number of means, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the use of new technologies.

Another way in which the public sector can meet these challenges is to increase the stability of public sector jobs. This can be done by a number of means, including the introduction of job security, the restructuring of public services, and the use of new technologies.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase the benefits of public sector jobs. This can be done by a number of means, including the introduction of job security, the restructuring of public services, and the use of new technologies.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase the prestige of public sector jobs. This can be done by a number of means, including the introduction of job security, the restructuring of public services, and the use of new technologies.





the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 15.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 22.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that public sector jobs are often more secure and offer better benefits than private sector jobs. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy, particularly in the areas of health care and education.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has helped to reduce unemployment, particularly in the short term. Another effect is that it has helped to increase government revenue, which has allowed governments to spend more on social services and infrastructure. However, the increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of problems, including higher government spending and increased debt.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is to reduce government spending, particularly in the areas of health care and education. Another way is to increase government revenue, for example by raising taxes on the wealthy. A third way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, for example by reducing bureaucracy and increasing competition.

The public sector is an important part of the economy and has become increasingly important in the 1990s. While there are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment, there are also a number of problems associated with it. It is important to find ways to reform the public sector so that it can continue to provide the services that are needed by the population.

Journal of Economic Surveys (2002) Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 100–132
© Blackwell Publishers Ltd. 2002





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people in the private sector has increased from 17.5 million to 20.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a major employer of people with a disability. In 1999, 1.2 million people with a disability were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are over 50 years of age. One reason is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are over 50 years of age is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are over 50 years of age. One reason is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are over 50 years of age is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are over 50 years of age. One reason is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.2 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).