

say pathologically described, over a hundred years ago in Scotland, and the disease then appears in British history to have disappeared. The experts said that there was no such thing now in about 1910, as the old miners asthma, the black lung of miners; it had disappeared and that was attributed to improved working conditions in the mines.

But then, as radiography began to be more widely applied in Great Britain, it was found that miners showed X-rays that looked very like silicosis and then the pathologists got interested again, and particularly in South Wales, described the sort of pathological picture that Doctor Vorwald has described to you, and in 1929, miners were admitted to Workmen's Compensation for the first time and some official figures as to the prevalence of this condition became available.

And here we start actually going through various legal delays, the first cases certified were in 1931. These are years along here (indicating on slide) and the height of the column represents numbers of men officially certified with the disease in each year from 1931 to 1947. There is a gap there because the legislation changed, and then there is '48, '49, '50. This is South Wales where about just over a hundred thousand miners work, and this is the whole rest of Great Britain where seven ty thousand -- six to seven hundred thousand, I should say, work; seven times