

The National Archives  
Education Service

Britain 1906-1918

Gallery Two :  
Achievements of Liberal  
Reforms

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# Achievements of Liberal Reforms

## Overview

In 1909 David Lloyd George introduced a radical new budget. The main aim of it was to pay for Old Age Pensions and other welfare reforms. This is what he said:

"This is a war Budget. It is for raising money to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness. I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away, we shall have advanced a great step towards that good time, when poverty, and the wretchedness and human degradation which always follows in its camp, will be as remote to the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests."

A few years after that speech people wondered whether Lloyd George and the other Liberals had achieved their aims.

THE BIG QUESTION IN THIS GALLERY IS:

**WHAT WERE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LIBERAL WELFARE REFORMS 1906-14?**

Look at the Big Question for a worksheet that will show you how to use the case studies and how to organise your work.

## Case Studies

The Big Question is too big to tackle in one go, so we have broken it up into smaller sections called case studies. Look at the case studies to study the historical sources.

See the following case studies in this gallery to study the sources:

- [Critics](#)
- [Young People](#)
- [Old People](#)
- [Working People](#)

## Gallery Background

See Gallery Background for some information and sources which may be useful in your investigation.

# Case Study - Critics

## Critics Overview

When the Liberals introduced their welfare reforms there were many critics. Some were unhappy at the way government was interfering in the lives of ordinary people. Others objected to the cost of the reforms. Many people simply felt that the reforms would not work.

In this case study you are going to study a number of sources from the time. These sources will help you to examine the motives of the people who criticised the reforms.

### Sources:

- [Cartoon on the 1909 Budget](#)
- [Cartoon on the 1909 Budget](#)
- [Cartoon on National Insurance, 1911](#)
- [Lloyd George on National Insurance, 1911](#)
- [Letter on National Insurance for servants, 1911](#)
- [British Medical Association Letter, 1912](#)

### How to use the sources in this case study:

You can use these case study sources in two ways :

### The Big Question

All of the sources in this case study have been chosen to help you decide why the Liberals brought in measures to help children. If you are tackling the Big Question Part 1 you should:

- Study each source carefully – use the questions to help you get the most from the source.
- Look at the list of possible reasons in Part 1 of the Big Question.
- Decide which reasons are supported or contradicted by the source.

### Exam Practice

If you want to get some practice on examination type questions, just go to or download the Practice Questions.

Don't forget – if there are words or phrases in the sources which you cannot understand, try the glossary

### Source 1

Cartoon commenting on the 1909 Budget published by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations.

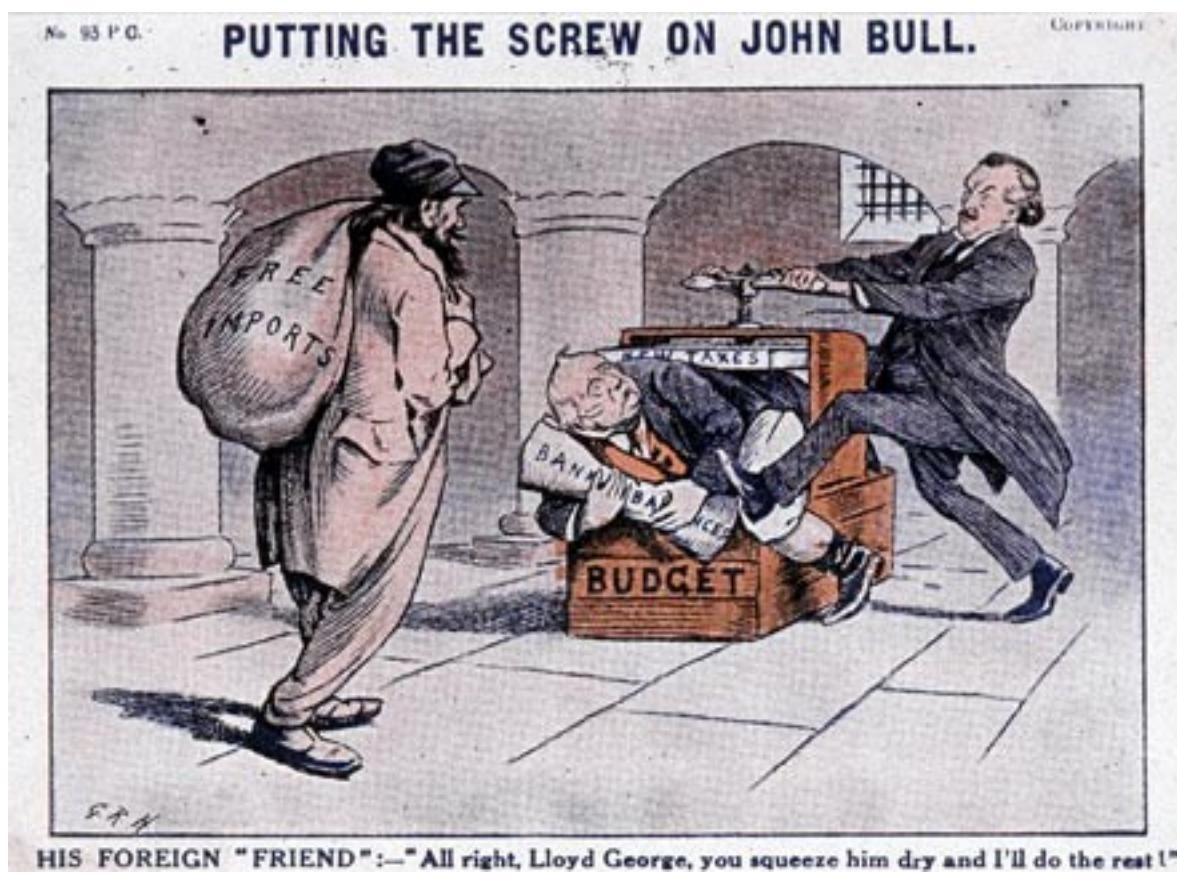
(© Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/The National Library of Wales 2002: PZ6177/2)

#### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- Why has the cartoonist shown Lloyd George as having foreign friends?
- What is Lloyd George doing to John Bull (Britain)?
- How do you think Lloyd George would have responded to this kind of criticism?



## Source 2

Cartoon commenting on the 1909 Budget published by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations.

(© Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/The National Library of Wales 2002: PZ6177/9)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- Explain where Lloyd George is supposed to be leading the bull (Britain)?
- How do you think Lloyd George would have responded to this kind of criticism?
- The caption calls the bull silly. Is the cartoonist suggesting British people are stupid or that they have been misled?
- How might Lloyd George have attacked the views in this cartoon?



### Source 3

Cartoon from November 1911 commenting on opposition to the introduction of National Insurance: "Those who 'wont [sic] pay' and those who will" by W.K. Haselden; Daily Mirror, 18 November 1911.

(WH0693. Reproduced by permission of the Centre for the Study of Cartoons and Caricature, University of Kent and Mirror Group)

#### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- What is the attitude of the servants towards National Insurance?
- Does the cartoonist give the impression they really oppose NI?
- How does the cartoonist portray the mistresses?
- Do the paterfamilias (fathers of the households) seem happy to pay the tax, compared to the other groups?
- Would David Lloyd George have agreed with this cartoon?



## Source 4

Extract from a letter written by Lloyd George to the Countess of Desart, November 1911  
(T172/ 49)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What do you think Lloyd George means by this phrase: 'My motives in this connexion have been subjected to much misrepresentation in irresponsible quarters'?
- Does he attack his critics in this letter?
- According to Lloyd George, what benefits do domestic servants get from National Insurance?
- Does he see this as a good deal?

**Source 4A**

Dear Madam,

My attention has been called to the fact that you and Lady Brassey are organising a mass meeting of women to protest against the inclusion of domestic servants within the scope of the National Insurance Bill.

My motives in this connexion have been subjected to much misrepresentation in irresponsible quarters, but it is not necessary for me to assure you that in wishing to see domestic servants comprised in the Bill I am actuated solely by a regard to what I believe to be the interests of that class. Let me remind you briefly how the proposal affects them. It means that the State undertakes a liability of some £800,000 a year in respect of benefits to domestic servants and that the employers of servants contribute some £1,200,000 a year for the same purpose. From the money thus made

available,

**Transcript**

Dear Madam,

My attention has been called to the fact that you [Countess of Desart] and Lady Brassey are organising a mass meeting of women to protest against the inclusion of domestic servants within the scope of the National Insurance Bill.

My motives in this connexion have been subjected to much misrepresentation in irresponsible quarters, but it is not necessary for me to assure you that in wishing to see domestic servants comprised in the Bill I am actuated solely by a regard to what I believe to be the interests of that class. Let me remind you briefly how the proposal affects them. It means that the State undertakes a liability of some £800,000 a year in respect of benefits to domestic servants and that the employers of servants contribute some £1,200,000 a year for the same purpose. From the money thus made available,

**Source 4B**

available, together with the servants' own contributions, every servant will be entitled to free medical attendance, to the payment of 7/6 a week during sickness for six months, and 5/- thereafter if permanently incapacitated, and to free treatment in a sanatorium if she contracts tuberculosis. These are the minimum benefits under the Bill, but if, as has been said, domestic servants do not require the full sickness benefit, the money thus saved can be used with any other savings to give some other benefit, as, for instance, a superannuation fund which would provide pensions at an earlier age than 70.

**Transcript**

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## Source 5

Private letter to Lloyd George concerning opposition to National Insurance for servants, November 1911  
( T172/ 49)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- Why is the writer sending this letter to Lloyd George?
- Does his story tie in with any other sources in this case study?
- What would the letter writer like to see done to help the situation?
- How would Lloyd George make use of this letter in a speech about National Insurance?

**Source 5A**

Dear Sir,

My housekeeper told me this morning that in her absence two ladies had called to see her and the servants (two in number) and on the ground that "all the servants in Clifton were petitioning against the Insurance Bill" had induced them to "sign a paper". I asked her if she or the servants understood the provisions of the Bill and she said that none of them did but that the ladies had told the servants that they would have to pay 3d per week in future and that if for any reason they omitted to pay the 3d for eight weeks they would be fined £10 or sent to prison. There appears to have been a good deal of the same sort of thing but I have given you the gist of this information.

I have requested the housekeeper to invite these ladies to see me on the occasion of their next call, but I have thought it fair to write and tell you this example of the method of agitation. It so happens that

**Transcript**

Dear Sir,

My housekeeper told me this morning that in her absence two ladies had called to see her and the servants (two in number) and on the ground that "all the servants in Clifton were petitioning against the Insurance Bill" had induced them to "sign a paper". I asked her if she or the servants understood the provisions of the Bill and she said that none of them did but that the ladies had told the servants that they would have to pay 3d per week in future and that if for any reason they omitted to pay the 3d for eight weeks they would be fined £10 or sent to prison. There appears to have been a good deal of the same sort of thing but I have given you the gist of this information.

I have requested the housekeeper to invite these ladies to see me on the occasion of their next call, but I have thought it fair to write and tell you this example of the method of agitation. It so happens that

**Source 5B**

in politics I am a moderate Liberal who would probably not agree with you on many points, but this method of political warfare thoroughly disgusts me. Would it not be possible for the provisions of the Bill as affecting domestic servants to be issued in pamphlet form in such a way as to enable them (and their masters) to combat these ridiculous falsehoods? I am a desperately busy man and I do not myself thoroughly understand the Bill but I approve very heartily of its principle and I would go to some trouble to explain to my own servants its advantages, if I could get them in convenient form.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*Ernest A. Belcher.*

**Transcript**

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I am, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully  
Ernest A Belcher

## Source 6

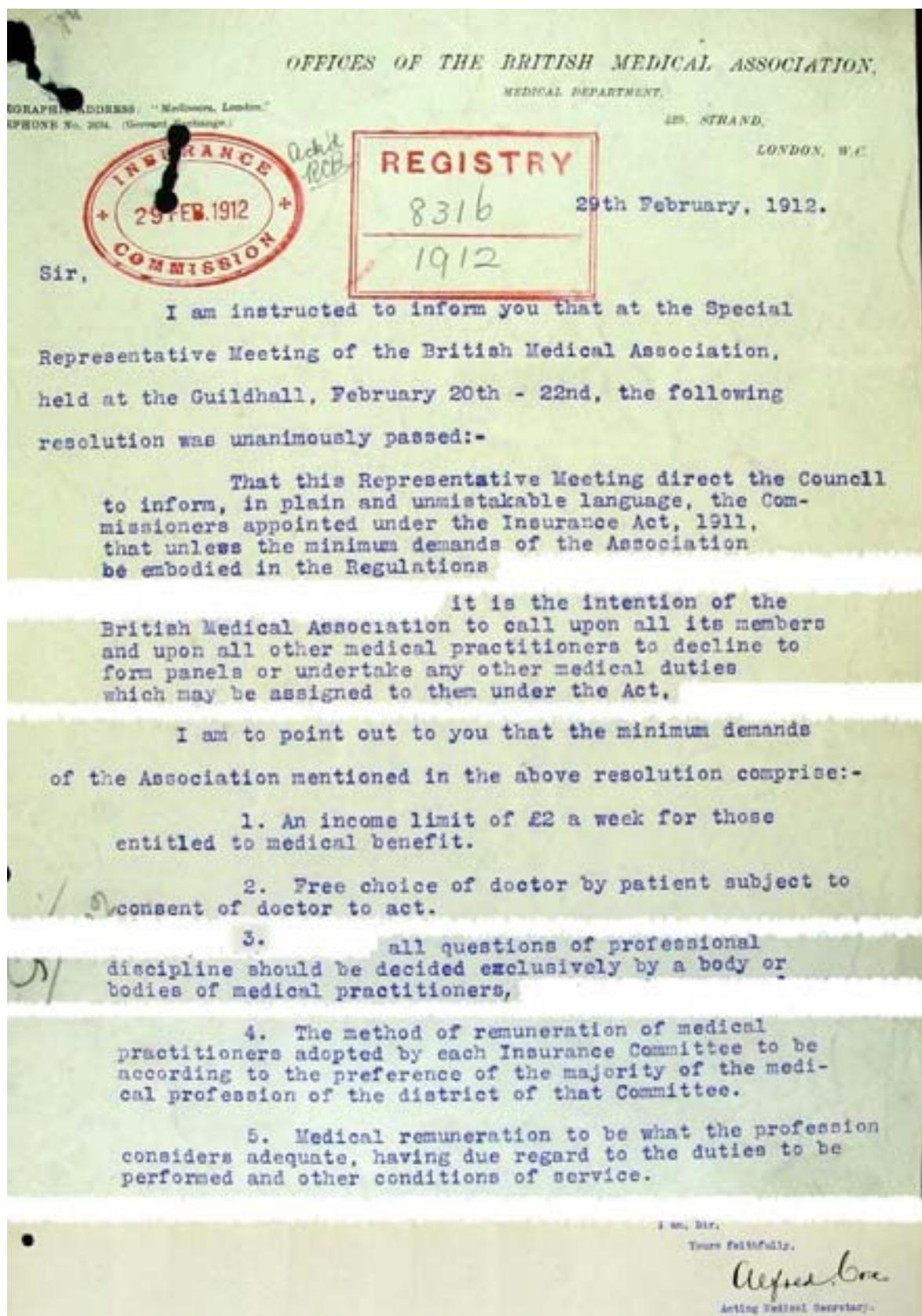
Letter from the British Medical Association concerning National Insurance, February 1912  
(: MH 62/123)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What were the main demands of the doctors?
- What threat accompanied the doctors' demands?
- Do the doctors' demands seem reasonable?
- How might Lloyd George have used this letter in a speech?



**Transcript**

Sir

I am instructed to inform you that at the Special Representative Meeting of the British Medical Association, held at the Guildhall, February 20th -22nd, the following resolution was unanimously passed:-

That this Representative Meeting direct the Council to inform, in plain and unmistakable language, the Commissioners appointed under the Insurance Act, 1911, that unless the minimum demands of the Association be embodied in the Regulations ... [of the National Insurance Act]

...it is the intention of the British Medical Association to call upon all its members and upon all other medical practitioners to decline to form panels or undertake any other medical duties which may be assigned to them under the Act ...

I am to point out to you that the minimum demands of the Association mentioned in the above resolution comprise:-

1. An income limit of £2 a week for those entitled to medical benefit.
2. Free choice of doctor by patient subject to consent of doctor to act.
3. ... all questions of professional discipline should be decided exclusively by a body or bodies of medical practitioners...
4. The method of remuneration of medical practitioners adopted by each Insurance Committee to be according to the preference of the majority of the medical profession of the district of that Committee.
5. Medical remuneration to be what the profession considers adequate, having due regard to the duties to be performed and other conditions of service.

.....

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully  
Alfred Cox  
Acting Medical Secretary

# Case Study – Young People

## Young People Overview

When the Liberals brought in their welfare reforms, they were anxious to do as much as they could for young people. As a result, they brought in Education Acts which allowed local authorities to provide school meals and medical inspections. They also passed the Children Act in 1908 which provided protection for children in a range of areas.

In this case study you are going to study a number of sources from the time. These sources will help you to investigate how far the Liberal reforms really helped young people.

### Sources:

- [Public notices on the Children Act, 1909](#)
- [Police report on children and drinking, 1910](#)
- [Menus under the Education\(School Meals\) Act](#)
- [Report on the effects of school meals, 1907](#)
- [Report of an attack on a teacher](#)
- [Letters on spectacles for children, 1908](#)
- [Medical inspection of children, London, 1911](#)
- [Article on new school medical clinics, 1915](#)

### How to use the sources in this case study:

You can use these case study sources in two ways :

### The Big Question

All of the sources in this case study have been chosen to help you decide why the Liberals brought in measures to help children. If you are tackling the Big Question Part 1 you should:

- Study each source carefully – use the questions to help you get the most from the source.
- Look at the list of possible reasons in Part 1 of the Big Question.
- Decide which reasons are supported or contradicted by the source.

### Exam Practice

If you want to get some practice on examination type questions, just go to or download the Practice Questions.

Don't forget – if there are words or phrases in the sources which you cannot understand, try the glossary

## Source 1

Public notices from 1909 making people aware of the terms of the Children Act  
( MEPO/2/1138)

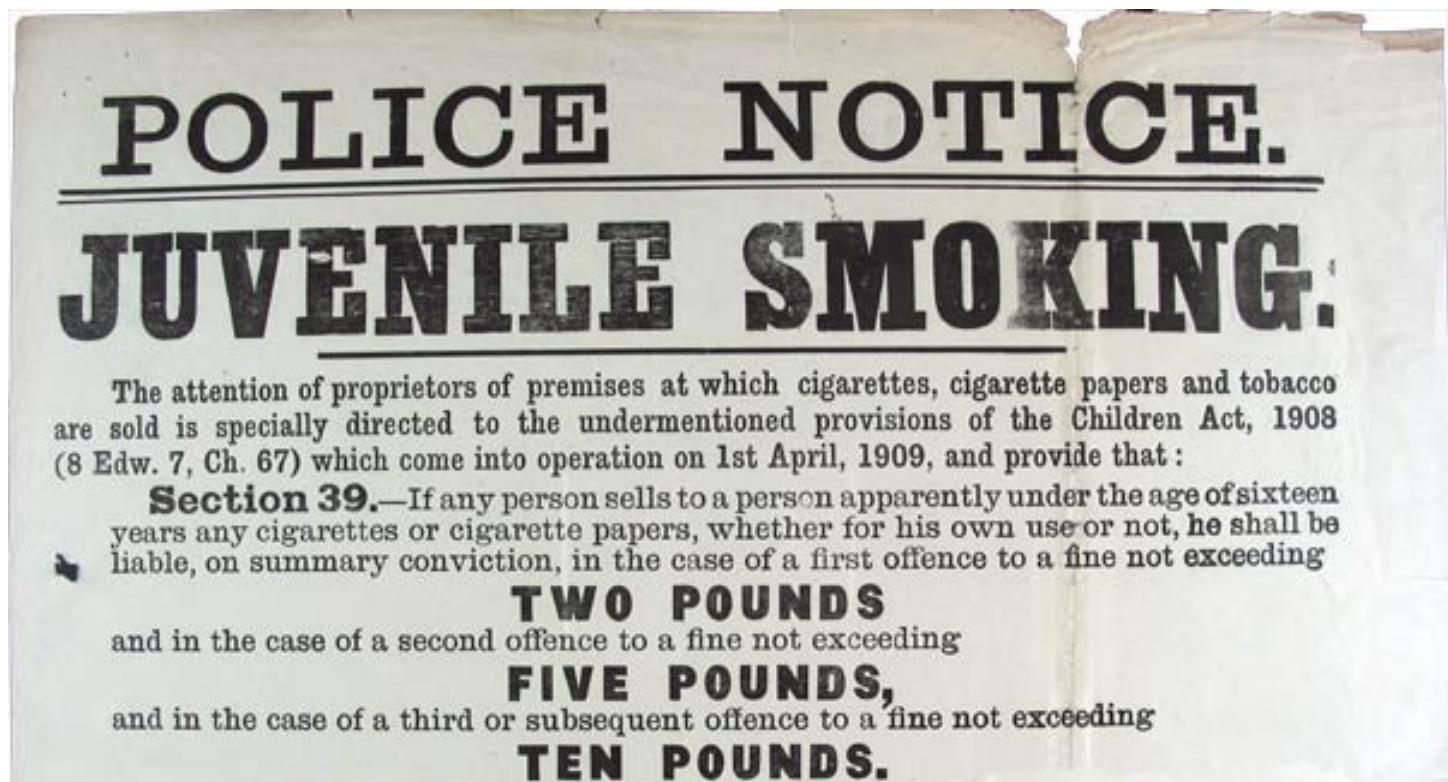
### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What do sources 1a, 1b, 1c tell historians about the dangers which children faced? 19
- How does the Act try to make sure that people actually obey it?
- Is this source evidence that the government really cared about young people?
- Do sources 1a-c provide evidence that government action was effective?

## Source 1A



## Transcript

POLICE NOTICE.  
JUVENILE SMOKING.

The attention of proprietors of premises at which cigarettes, cigarette papers and tobacco are sold is specially directed to the undermentioned provisions of the Children Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, Ch. 67) which come into operation on 1st April, 1909, and provide that:

Section 39.—If any person sells to a person apparently under the age of sixteen years any cigarettes or cigarette papers, whether for his own use or not, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding

TWO POUNDS,

and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding  
FIVE POUNDS,

and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding  
TEN POUNDS.

**Source 1B**

## The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists

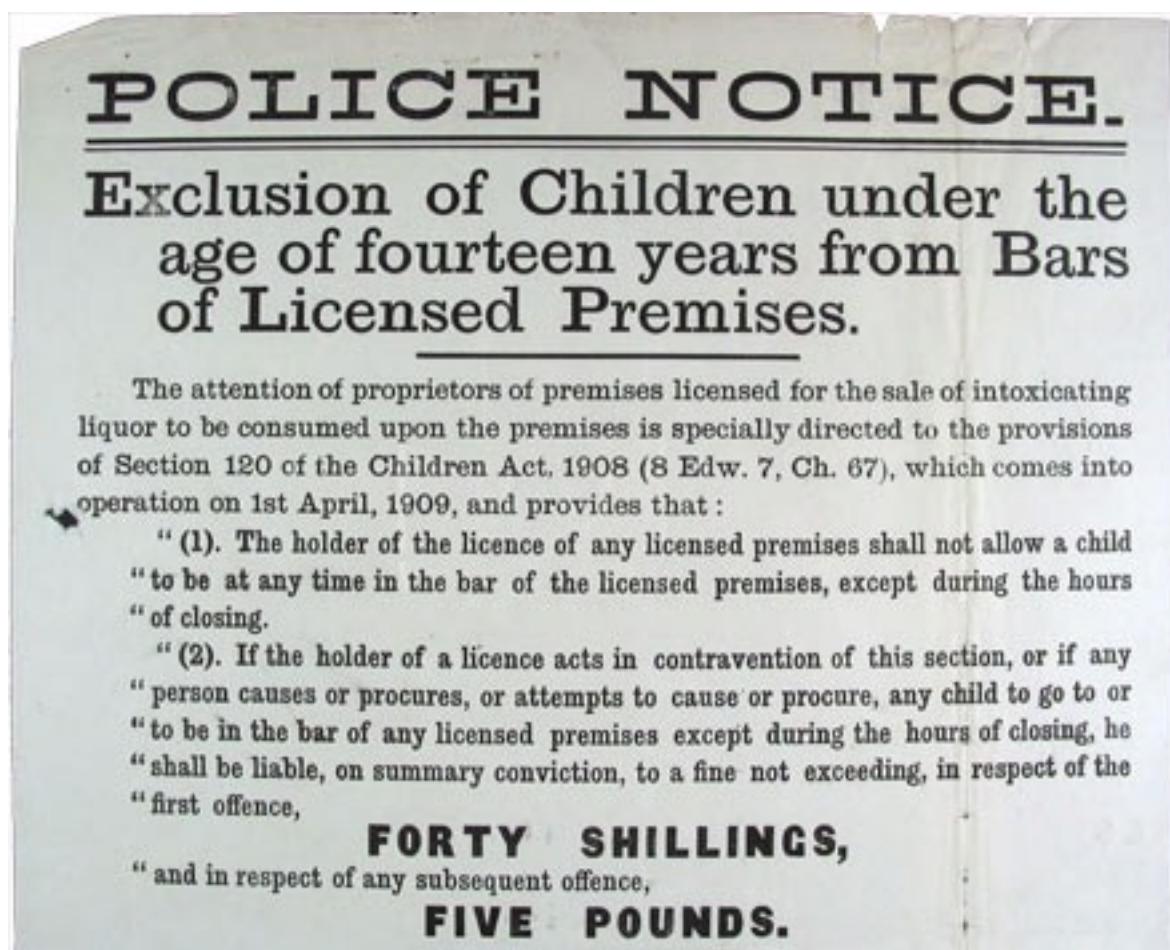
had been discharged the previous day. He cursed and swore, and accused Linden of "taking the bread out of his mouth"; and, shaking his fist fiercely at him, shouted that he had a good mind to knock his face through his head and out at the back of his neck. He might possibly have tried to put this threat into practice but for the timely appearance of a policeman, when he calmed down at once and took himself off.

Jack did not go the next day; he felt that he would rather starve than have any more of the advertisement frame, and from this time forth he seemed to abandon all hope of earning money: wherever he went it was the same, no one wanted him. So he just wandered about the streets aimlessly, now and then meeting an old workmate who asked him to have a drink; but this was not often, for nearly all of them were out of work and penniless.

**Transcript**

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**Source 1B****Transcript****POLICE NOTICE.****Exclusion of Children under the age of fourteen years from Bars of Licensed Premises.**

The attention of proprietors of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed upon the premises is specially directed to the provisions of Section 120 of the Children Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, Ch. 67), which comes into operation on 1st April, 1909, and provides that:

"(1). The holder of the licence of any licensed premises shall not allow a child to be at any time in the bar of the licensed premises, except during the hours of closing.  
 "(2). If the holder of a licence acts in contravention of this section, or if any person causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, any child to go to or be in the bar of any licensed premises except during the hours of closing, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding, in respect of the first offence,  
**FORTY SHILLINGS,**

and in respect of any subsequent offence,  
**FIVE POUNDS.**

**Source 1C**

# PUBLIC WARNING.

## CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Among other provisions of the Children Act,  
Parents or other persons having the charge of  
Children are made liable to fines or other  
penalties for

- (1) Leaving a child under the age of 7 in a room with a fire without a fireguard, or without taking other precautions, if the child is burned to death or seriously injured.
- (2) Taking or sending a child under the age of 14 into the drinking bar of a public-house, or any part of the premises exclusively or mainly used for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor.

**PAWNBROKERS** must not accept goods from children under 14 (in London and Liverpool, under 16).

**DEALERS IN OLD METAL** must not buy from children under 16.

**TOBACCONISTS** must not sell to persons under 16 cigarettes or cigarette papers (nor any other tobacco if there is reason to believe it is for the use of the person under 16).

This does not apply to boys employed in the trade or to boy messengers in uniform employed by messenger companies.

**Persons giving entertainments to children**, where there are more than a hundred children and any of them go up a staircase to their seats, must have a sufficient number of grown-up attendants to secure the safety of the children in case of fire, &c.

This does not apply to entertainments in private houses.

The Act is in force from April 1st, 1909.

*Home Office, 24th March, 1909.*

**Transcript****PUBLIC WARNING.  
CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Among other provisions of the Children Act, Parents or other persons having the charge of Children are made liable to fines or other penalties for

- (1) Leaving a child under the age of 7 in a room with a fire without a fireguard, or without taking other precautions, if the child is burned to death or seriously injured.
- (2) Taking or sending a child under the age of 14 into the drinking bar of a public-house, or any part of the premises exclusively or mainly used for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor.

**Source 2**

Police report from 1910 on children and drinking  
( MEPO 2/1138)

**How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :**

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

**Ask Yourself:**

- What problems and difficulties in child welfare are described in the source? 25
- What is causing the problems?
- Would you trust the account given in this source and why?
- How would Lloyd George react to this source?

(6) Has the section benefited the children, or has it been detrimental to them by exposing them to such dangers as those of getting run over, lost, catching cold in the streets, or coming to some harm owing to being left at home.

Supts. C, D, G, K, L, M, S, W and Y and Acting Supts. B and J report that they do not consider that the section has benefited the children. On the contrary, (except Supts. D and G), they are of opinion that it has been detrimental to them for the reasons mentioned *above*.

Supt. G adds that the section affords every facility for children to get into mischief while left outside licensed premises. With respect to children being left at home he cites a case in which a woman left five children ~~free-~~  
(ranging from 4 years to 8 months of age - three being her own and two a neighbour's) while she went out for 1½ hours. Three were burned to death before her return and the other two died during the day from severe burns.

Although there is no evidence that she was drinking at public houses during the time, the Supt. states that it is quite the usual thing for women to leave their children at home while they go out drinking.

**Transcript**

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Supt. G adds that the section affords every facility for children to get into mischief while left outside licensed premises. With respect to children being left at home he cites a case in which a woman left five children (ranging from 4 years to 8 months of age - three being her own and two a neighbour's) while she went out for 1 1/2 hours. Three were burned to death before her return and the other two died during the day from severe burns ...

Although there is no evidence that she was drinking at public houses during the time, the Supt. states that it is quite the usual thing for women to leave their children at home while they go out drinking.

.....

**Source 3**

Menus provided to children under the Education (School Meals) Act  
( ED 24/1371)

**How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :**

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

**Ask Yourself:**

- Who is providing the meals and who is paying for them?
- Do the menus suggest that children are being well fed?
- How might Lloyd George have used this menu to suggest that his measures were effective?
- What might critics have said about the menus or the system of school meals?

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Necessitous School Children.

Menus of meals supplied (under contract with the  
Council) by the Alexandra Trust, City Road,  
London, E.C.

## Menu No.

- |     |  |   |                    |
|-----|--|---|--------------------|
| 1.  | Haricot bean soup, bread, treacle pudding.   | ) |                    |
| 2.  | Fish and potato pie, bread, baked raisin pudding.  | ) |                    |
| 3.  | Pea soup, bread baked in dripping, fruit pudding.  | ) |                    |
| 4.  | Stewed beef or mutton, suet roll, steamed<br>potatoes, bread.                              | ) | DINNER             |
| 5.  | Beef stewed with peas, suet roll, potatoes, bread.   | ) | MENUS              |
| 6.  | Mutton stewed with haricot beans, steamed<br>potatoes, bread, suet pudding.                | ) | (Winter)           |
| 7.  | Meat and potato pie, bread.  | ) |                    |
| 8.  | Meat pudding, potatoes, bread.   | ) |                    |
| 9.  | Toad-in-the-hole, potatoes, bread.   | ) |                    |
| 10. | Rice pudding, 2 slices currant or sultana bread<br>and butter.                             | ) |                    |
| 11. | Rice pudding, two slices bread and butter.   | ) |                    |
| 12. | Toad-in-the hole, potatoes, bread.   | ) | DINNER             |
| 13. | Meat pies, potatoes, bread.  | ) | MENUS              |
| 14. | Meat pudding, potatoes, bread.   | ) | (Summer)           |
| 15. | Cold meat pie, fruit roll.   | ) |                    |
| 16. | Meat sandwich, piece of cake.  | ) |                    |
| 17. | (For infants.) Hot milk and bread, fruit roll.   | ) |                    |
| 18. | The same as Winter Dinner Menu No. 4.  | ) |                    |
| 19. | do. do. No. 5  | ) | DINNER             |
| 20. | do. do. No. 6  | ) | MENUS              |
| 21. | Rice, tapioca, macaroni or barley pudding, with<br>two slices of sultana bread and butter. | ) | (for<br>infants)   |
| 22. | Stew - very fine mince.  | ) |                    |
| 23. | Baked custard, with bread and butter.  | ) |                    |
| 24. | Savoury custard, with bread and butter.  | ) |                    |
| 25. | Cocoa, porridge and two slices bread and butter.   | ) |                    |
| 26. | Cocoa, three slices bread and dripping.  | ) |                    |
| 27. | Hot milk and bread, two slices of bread and jam<br>or marmalade.                           | ) | BREAKFAST<br>MENUS |

**Transcript**

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Necessitous School Children.

Menus of meals supplied (under contract with the Council) by the Alexandra Trust, City Road, London, E. C.

**DINNER MENUS (Winter)**

Menu No.

1. Haricot bean soup, bread, treacle pudding.
2. Fish and potato pie, bread, baked raisin pudding.
3. Pea soup, bread baked in dripping, fruit pudding.
4. Stewed beef or mutton, suet roll, steamed potatoes, bread.
5. Beef stewed with peas, suet roll, potatoes, bread.
6. Mutton stewed with haricot beans, steamed potatoes, bread, suet pudding.
7. Meat and potato pie, bread.
8. Meat pudding, potatoes, bread.
9. Toad-in-the-hole, potatoes, bread.
10. Rice pudding, 2 slices currant or sultana bread and butter.

**DINNER MENUS (Summer)**

11. Rice pudding, two slices bread and butter
12. Toad-in-the hole, potatoes, bread.
13. Meat pies, potatoes, bread.
14. Meat pudding, potatoes, bread.
15. Gold meat pie, fruit roll.
16. Meat sandwich, piece of cake.
17. (For infants.) Hot milk and bread, fruit roll.

**DINNER MENUS (for infants)**

18. The same as Winter Dinner Menu No. 4.
19. do. do. No. 5
20. do. do. No. 6
21. Rice, tapioca, macaroni or barley pudding, with two slices of sultana bread and butter.
22. Stew - very fine mince.
23. Baked custard, with bread and butter.
24. Savoury custard, with bread and butter.

**BREAKFAST MENUS**

25. Cocoa, porridge and two slices of bread and butter.
26. Cocoa, three slices bread and dripping.
27. Hot milk and bread, two slices of bread and jam or marmalade.

**Source 4**

Extracts from a report by the City of Bradford Medical officer on the effects of school meals 1907  
( ED 50/8)

**How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :**

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

**Ask Yourself:**

- What happens to the weight of children during school time?
- What happens in the holidays?
- Does this provide support for the idea of school meals?
- Would you regard this as strong evidence?

**Source 4A**

*With compliments  
L.H.C.*

**City of Bradford Education Committee.**

# **REPORT**

BY

**The Medical Superintendent,**

RALPH H. CROWLEY, M.D., M.R.C.P.,

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

**Superintendent of Domestic Subjects,**

MARIAN E. CUFF,

**On a Course of Meals given to Necessitous Children from  
April to July, 1907.**

*Presented to the Committee September 26th, 1907.*

THO. GARBUZZ,  
*Secretary of the Committee.*

**Transcript**

City of Bradford Education Committee

REPORT

BY

The Medical Superintendent,

RALPH H. CROWLEY, M.D., M.R.C.P.,  
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

Superintendent of Domestic Subjects,

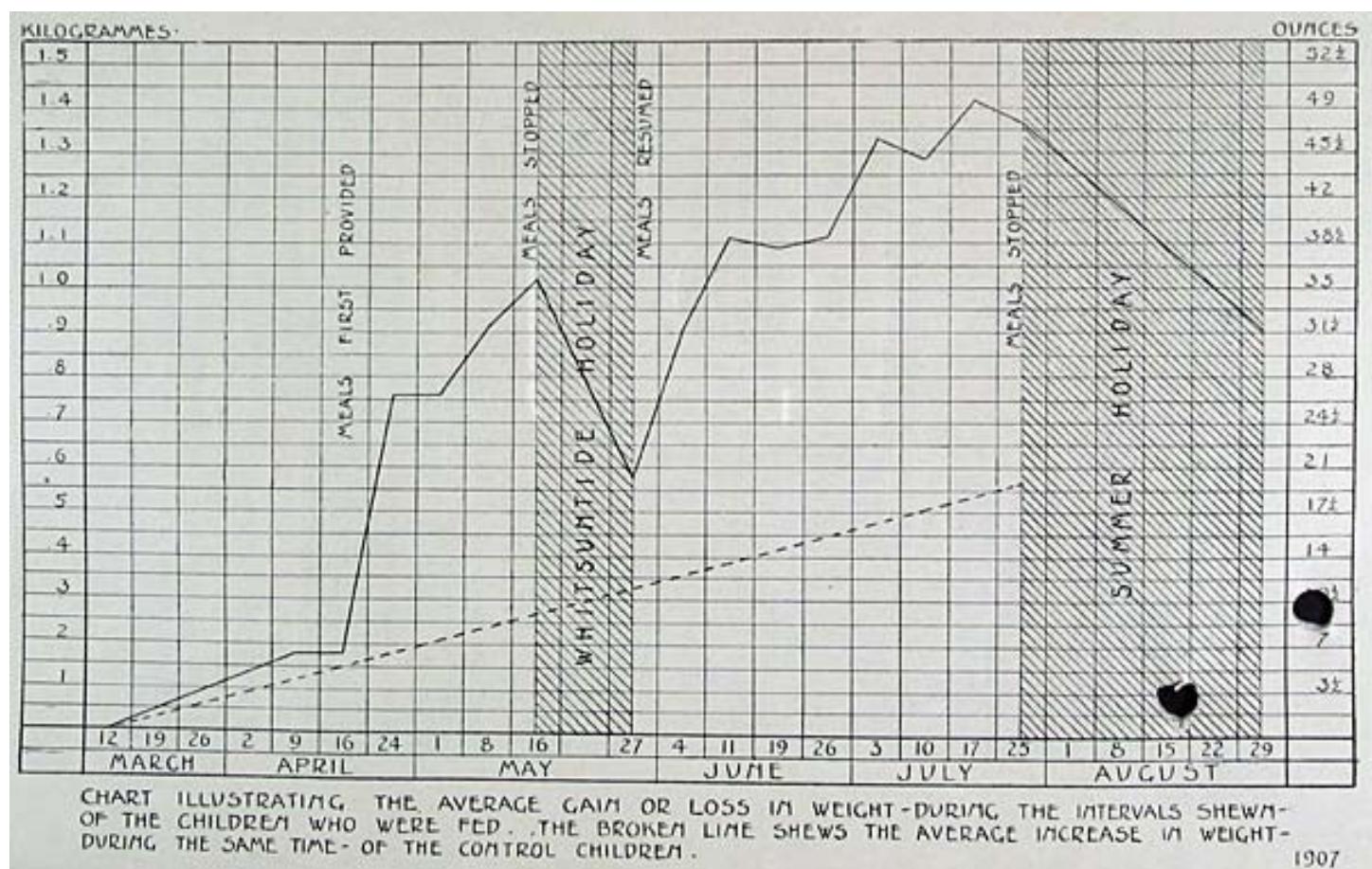
MARIAN E. CUFF,

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April to July, 1907.

Presented to the Committee September 26th, 1907.

THO. GARBUTT,

Secretary of the Committee.

**Source 4B****Transcript**

Caption reads:

Chart illustrating the average gain or loss in weight - during the intervals shewn - of the children who were fed. The broken line shews the average increase in weight - during the same time - of the control children.

**Source 5**

Report of an attack on a teacher as a result of school medical inspections  
( ED 50/8)

**How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :**

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

**Ask Yourself:**

- What happened to the teacher in Battersea?
- Could this incident be blamed on the new law, which brought in medical inspections? 34
- Why did parents get so upset in Staveley?
- Could this incident be blamed on the new law, which brought in medical inspections?

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

ASSAULTS ON TEACHERS.

As a result of Medical Inspection Mrs. S. James of the Sleaford Council School, Battersea, sent a message to child's mother respecting the cleanliness of child's head. Mother visited school with another woman, used bad language, insulted and threatened teacher, and when the mistress turned her back struck her severely behind the shoulders. Mother had finally to be removed by the Head Master and Schoolkeeper.

The Head Mistress (Infants') of the National School, Staveley, Chesterfield, arouses the ire of a parent by asking the questions necessary to enable her to fill up the Medical Inspection card.

As a result a crowd of angry parents collected round the school door to see mistress as she emerged. The school is in a close proximity to a block of colliery cottages, and it is not to be wondered at that the mistress was reduced to tears. She had to remain in the school while the crowd was dispersed by an ex-police Inspector, but is now wondering what will happen when <sup>out</sup> she sends the "Second Enquiry" letters which teachers are required to send to parents.

**Transcript****MEDICAL INSPECTION****ASSAULTS ON TEACHERS**

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## Source 6

An exchange of letters between government officials and Monmouthshire Education Committee officials on providing spectacles for children 1908

( ED 125/11)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What is the Monmouthshire Education Committee asking for and why?
- What does this suggest about the way the Liberal reforms have helped children?
- Should the credit go to the local authority or to the government?
- Lloyd George was very proud to be Welsh. Do you think he might have made use of this example in one of his speeches?

**Source 6A**

MONMOUTHSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES

N E W P O R T , M O N .

5th February 1908

EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1907

Sir,

I beg to inform you that this Committee, at their last Meeting, decided to provide spectacles to School children suffering from defective eyesight in cases where parents are too poor to pay for them, and I am instructed to apply for your Board's approval, under Section 13(b) of the above Act, to this course.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) JOHN W.HALL

**Transcript**

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COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES  
NEWPORT, MON

5th February 1908

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**Source 6B**

the Board of Education are prepared to give their sanction under Section 13(1)(b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907 to the arrangements proposed by your Authority for providing spectacles to those children attending Public Elementary Schools whose parents are unable to pay for them.

**Transcript**

..... the Board of Education are prepared to give their sanction under Section 13 (1) (b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907 to the arrangements proposed by your Authority for providing spectacles to those children attending Public Elementary Schools whose parents are unable to pay for them.

## Source 7

The views of the British Medical Association on medical inspection and treatment of children in London 1911 ( ED 24/282))

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What is wrong with medical inspections in London? 41
- Do you find this accusation convincing?
- What is wrong with treatment?
- Is this accusation well supported?
- What does the BMA see as the solution?
- The Liberals introduced school clinics in 1912. Does this prove they listened to the experts?

## Source 7A

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS of a DEPUTATION from the  
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION which waited upon THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (THE RIGHT HON. WALTER  
RUNCIMAN, M.P.) on the MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT  
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LONDON on Tuesday, 27th June, 1911,  
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Board of Educa-  
tion, Whitehall, London, S.W.

You are aware, I believe, that the method adopted by the London County Council with respect to the examination of entrants amongst school children is exceedingly inadequate. At the present time the method appears to be mainly that the children are inspected by a teacher and a nurse, and are, as it were, paraded before a School Medical Officer who selects certain of them for examination and according to the report of their own Medical Officer in 1909 it is very evident that this system is not really inspection of the entrants and that by it a very large proportion of the defects amongst the children are overlooked, that probably at least one half of the defects which exist are certainly over-looked

**Transcript**

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS of a DEPUTATION from the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION which waited upon THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (THE RIGHT HON. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P.) on the MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LONDON on Tuesday, 27th June 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. ....

[Dr Addison of the BMA]

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**Source 7B**

and ~~of~~ those chil-

children in whom defects are detected, the treatment is exceedingly inadequate. A large number of them, as you know, are supposed to be sent to hospitals. But, as a matter of fact, in many hospitals the numbers of children ~~were~~ were led to expect have not attended. In the case of the Throat Hospital, for example, they were informed that 1,000 children would be sent during 1910, whilst only 131 were actually treated. At London Hospital, something like one-third of the expectant cases were treated;

it will be presented by  
Sir Victor Horsley, to point out how much more efficient,  
how much easier, how much more rapid in its application,  
would be the system of school clinics, and that in regard  
to many diseases or ailments, particularly we will say,  
discharging ears and the treatment of teeth and so on,  
this system is really the only possible one which can meet  
the case. In some places, you know, school clinics have  
been established with great success on very economical  
lines from the point of view of expense,

**Transcript**

Of those children in whom defects are detected, the treatment is exceedingly inadequate. A large number of them, as you know, are supposed to be sent to hospitals. But, as a matter of fact, in many hospitals the number of children we were led to expect have not attended. In the case of the Throat Hospital, for example, they were informed that 1,000 children would be sent during 1910, whilst only 131 were actually treated. At London Hospital, something like one third of the expectant cases were treated .....

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## Source 8

Extract from an article in 1915 on new school medical clinics  
( MH 139/2)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What event is being described in the article?
- Was Birmingham taking the introduction of school medical clinics seriously?
- Is there any evidence in this source that Birmingham's attitude to school clinics was normal or exceptional? 46
- What does the following phrase mean: 'education was not merely confined to the three Rs' ?

**Source 8A**

## **SERIOUSNESS OF "MINOR" AILMENTS.**

### **WHAT BIRMINGHAM IS DOING FOR ITS CHILDREN.**

### **NEW CLINIC OPENED BY SIR GEORGE NEWMAN.**

The new central clinic established by the Birmingham Education Committee in Great Charles Street was opened yesterday by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. The clinic, which was fully described in a recent issue of the "Daily Post," is the eighth established by the Birmingham Education Committee, and completes a scheme for supplying with a clinic each of the eight districts into which the city has been divided for school medical inspection purposes. Erected and equipped at a cost of nearly £4,000, it is arranged on comprehensive lines, and includes a department for the X-ray treatment of ringworm.

#### **BEST IN THE COUNTRY.**

Sir George Newman began his address by complimenting the Birmingham Education Committee upon the thoroughness with which they had taken up the work of medical treatment of school children.

**Transcript****SERIOUSNESS OF "MINOR" AILMENTS  
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**BEST IN THE COUNTRY**

Sir George Newman began his address by complimenting the Birmingham Education committee upon the thoroughness with which they had taken up the work of medical treatment of school children.

.....

**Source 8B****BIRMINGHAM'S COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.**

Birmingham had, of course, been the home of a great many social and philanthropic movements in the past, and it was right and fitting it should become the home in a peculiar sense and peculiar degree of this new thought, of this new understanding of the importance of laying a sound physical basis as the foundation of all true education. They were beginning to realise that education was not merely confined to the three R's, and that unless they based it upon the harnessing and controlling of the body they were going to limit a great deal of subsequent education. He admired and took a great interest in the work in Birmingham for several reasons. In the first place their scheme was so comprehensive—more comprehensive in some ways than in any other town he knew of. They had an effective, though not a complete, scheme for the maintenance of personal cleanliness; they had a feeding scheme and one of the earliest schemes of special schools; and they had, at Uffculme and the

**Transcript****BIRMINGHAM'S COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME**

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# Case Study – Old People

## Old People - Overview

As you saw in Gallery 1, the Liberals wanted to pass welfare reforms to help old people. For many people, old age meant poverty. To tackle this, the main measure brought in by David Lloyd George was Old Age Pensions in 1908.

In this case study you are going to study a number of sources from the time. These sources will help you to investigate how far the Liberal reforms really helped old people.

### Sources

- [How people qualified for Old Age Pensions](#)
- [Extract from 'Lark Rise to Candleford'](#)
- [Lloyd George meeting old age pensioners, 1910](#)
- [Lloyd George on old peoples homes, 1914](#)
- [London Coroner on the death of a pensioner](#)

### How to use the sources in this case study:

You can use these case study sources in two ways :

### The Big Question

All of the sources in this case study have been chosen to help you decide why the Liberals brought in measures to help children. If you are tackling the Big Question Part 1 you should:

- Study each source carefully – use the questions to help you get the most from the source.
- Look at the list of possible reasons in Part 1 of the Big Question.
- Decide which reasons are supported or contradicted by the source.

### Exam Practice

If you want to get some practice on examination type questions, just go to or download the Practice Questions.

Don't forget – if there are words or phrases in the sources which you cannot understand, try the glossary

## Source 1

Extract from a government document explaining how people qualified for Old Age Pensions  
( AST 15/2)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What kind of people qualified for the pension?
- The weekly pension for a single person was 5 shillings. Does this seem like a lot?
- What do you think of the age limit?
- Does it surprise you that most pensioners who qualified were delighted with the pensions?
- Do you think the restrictions on people receiving pensions were fair?

**Source 1A****THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1908.****MEMORANDUM**

**For the Information of Persons desiring to make Claims  
for Pensions.**

1. Under this Act Old Age Pensions may be claimed both by men and women, whether married or single, and this Memorandum must be read as applying to women as well as men. To be eligible for a pension a person must comply with the following conditions :—

**CONDITIONS.**

(1) He must have attained the age of 70. He should be in a position to produce evidence of his age when called upon. The best evidence would probably be a certificate of birth.\*

(2) The claimant will have to satisfy the pension authorities that for at least 20 years previously he has been a British subject, and has resided in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

(3) The claimant must satisfy the pension authorities that his yearly means as calculated under the Act do not exceed £31 10s.

**Transcript**

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**Source 1B****DISQUALIFICATIONS.**

2. Besides satisfying the conditions mentioned above, a claimant for a pension must not be subject to any of the disqualifications laid down by the Act. The following classes of persons are disqualified :—

(1) Persons who are in receipt of poor relief or who have received poor relief at any time since the 1st of January, 1908.

(2) Persons who have habitually failed to work according to their ability, opportunity, and need, for the maintenance or benefit of themselves, and those legally dependent upon them.

(3) Persons who are detained in lunatic asylums, or are maintained in any place as pauper or criminal lunatics.

(4) Persons who have within the preceding 10 years been convicted of an offence and ordered to be imprisoned

(5) Persons over 60 who have been ordered to be detained under the Inebriates Act, 1898, and who are disqualified by the court which makes the detention order.

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(5) Persons over 60 who have been ordered to be detained under the Inebriates Act, 1898, and who are disqualified by the court which makes the detention order. .....

## Source 2

An extract from 'Lark Rise to Candleford', - a trilogy, by Flora Thompson; the book was first published in 1939.  
Reproduced by permission of the British Library  
(BL: W26/0564 & W8/1124)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- How did people react to the introduction of pensions?
- Does the reaction seem believable?
- Do you think it is typical?
- If this source had been a newspaper report from the time, how might Lloyd George have made use of it?

When, twenty years later, the Old Age Pensions began, life was transformed for such aged cottagers. They were relieved of anxiety. They were suddenly rich. Independent for life! At first when they went to the Post Office to draw it, tears of gratitude would run down the cheeks of some, and they would say as they picked up their money, 'God bless that Lord George! [for they could not believe one so powerful and munificent could be a plain 'Mr.'] and God bless *you*, miss!' and there were flowers from their gardens and apples from their trees for the girl who merely handed them the money.

#### Transcript

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### Source 3

Photograph from 1910 showing Lloyd George meeting some old age pensioners  
(© Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/The National Library of Wales 2002: PZ4257s3)

#### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- What does the picture show and how are the pensioners reacting to Lloyd George? 56
- Is the photograph staged?
- Even if it is staged, would many pensioners feel friendly towards Lloyd George?
- What other evidence supports or contradicts this image?



## Source 4

Letter written to Lloyd George in 1914 calling for specialist old people's homes  
(T 172/123)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- Does the writer actually mention pensions and what does he say about them? 57
- What does the writer want?
- Why does he mention National Funds?
- What does he say about workhouses?
- Do you think Lloyd George would be sympathetic to his request?

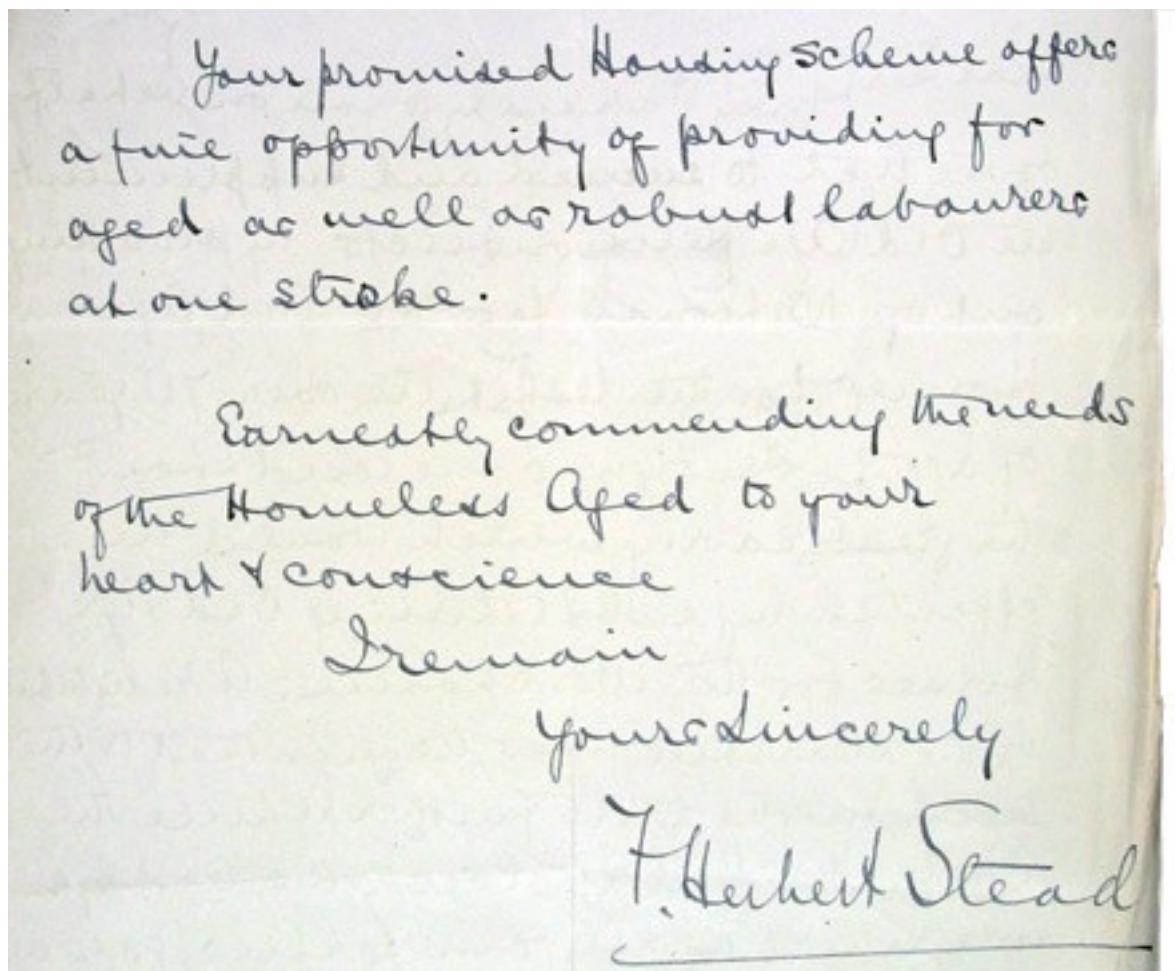
**Source 4A**

Dear Sir, may I appeal to you on behalf of the Aged to succeed and supplement the Old Age Pensions Acts by providing out of National Funds Old Age Homes for the destitute over 70 years of age? The figures enclosed show the great saving which would be effected by substituting Old Age Homes for the Workhouse.

**Transcript**

Dear Sir,

May I appeal to you on behalf of the Aged to succeed and supplement the Old Age Pensions Acts by providing out of National Funds Old Age Homes for the destitute over 70 years of age? The figures enclosed show the great saving which would be effected by substituting Old Age Homes for the Workhouse. .....

**Source 4B**

Your promised Housing Scheme offers  
a fine opportunity of providing for  
aged as well as robust labourers  
at one stroke.

Earnestly commending the needs  
of the Homeless Aged to your  
heart & conscience

I remain

Yours sincerely

F. Herbert Stead

**Transcript**

Your promised Housing Scheme offers a fine opportunity of providing for aged as well as robust labourers at one stroke.

Earnestly commending the needs of the Homeless Aged to your heart and conscience/td>  
I remain  
Yours sincerely  
F. Herbert Stead

## Source 5

Letter to Lloyd George from a London Coroner on the death of an old age pensioner  
( T172/123)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- Is this source critical of Lloyd George?
- Is it the sort of evidence you think he would take seriously or dismiss? 60
- What exactly did the jury recommend?
- How might Lloyd George have reacted to this source?

To The Right Honorable  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

C. W. J.  
(D)

Sir / At the conclusion of an inquest held by me at my Southwark Coroners Court, on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant, concerning the death of Edward Heath, aged 85 years, the following Rider was added to the Jury's verdict, namely :-

"We (the jury) unanimously suggest that the Government exercise supervision over old-age pensioners without means of sufficiently supplementing their pension; and that steps be at once taken by amendment of the Pension Act, or otherwise to preclude the granting of pensions to those unprovided with supplemental means, which would, in addition to a pension, afford applicants reasonable means of subsistence."

I am Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
F. J. Waldo,  
H. M. Coroner for the City of  
London and Borough of Southwark.

**Transcript**

To The Right Honourable  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer

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I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
F.J. Waldo,  
H.M. Coroner for the City of London and Borough of Southwark.

\*

# Case Study – Working People

## Working People – Overview

The Liberals introduced many reforms which helped ordinary working people. The most important was the National Insurance Act of 1911. National Insurance Act Part 1 dealt mainly with health care for sick workers. Part 2 dealt mainly with helping workers who were unemployed.

In this case study you are going to study a number of sources from the time. These sources will help you to decide whether you think the Liberals' actions to help working people were major achievements or not.

### Sources

- [Poster on National Insurance, 1911](#)
- [National Insurance contributions card](#)
- [Meeting of Lloyd George and Friendly Societies](#)
- [Footballers and National Insurance, 1912](#)
- [Ironmoulders and National Insurance, 1913](#)
- [Employers and National Insurance, 1911](#)
- [Extracts from the 'Labour Gazette', 1913](#)
- [The 'Labour Gazette' on Labour Exchanges, 1913](#)

### How to use the sources in this case study:

You can use these case study sources in two ways :

### The Big Question

All of the sources in this case study have been chosen to help you decide why the Liberals brought in measures to help children. If you are tackling the Big Question Part 1 you should:

- Study each source carefully – use the questions to help you get the most from the source.
- Look at the list of possible reasons in Part 1 of the Big Question.
- Decide which reasons are supported or contradicted by the source.

### Exam Practice

If you want to get some practice on examination type questions, just go to or download the Practice Questions.

Don't forget – if there are words or phrases in the sources which you cannot understand, try the glossary

## Source 1

A poster on National Insurance published by the Liberal Party in 1911  
(British Library 08139c97)

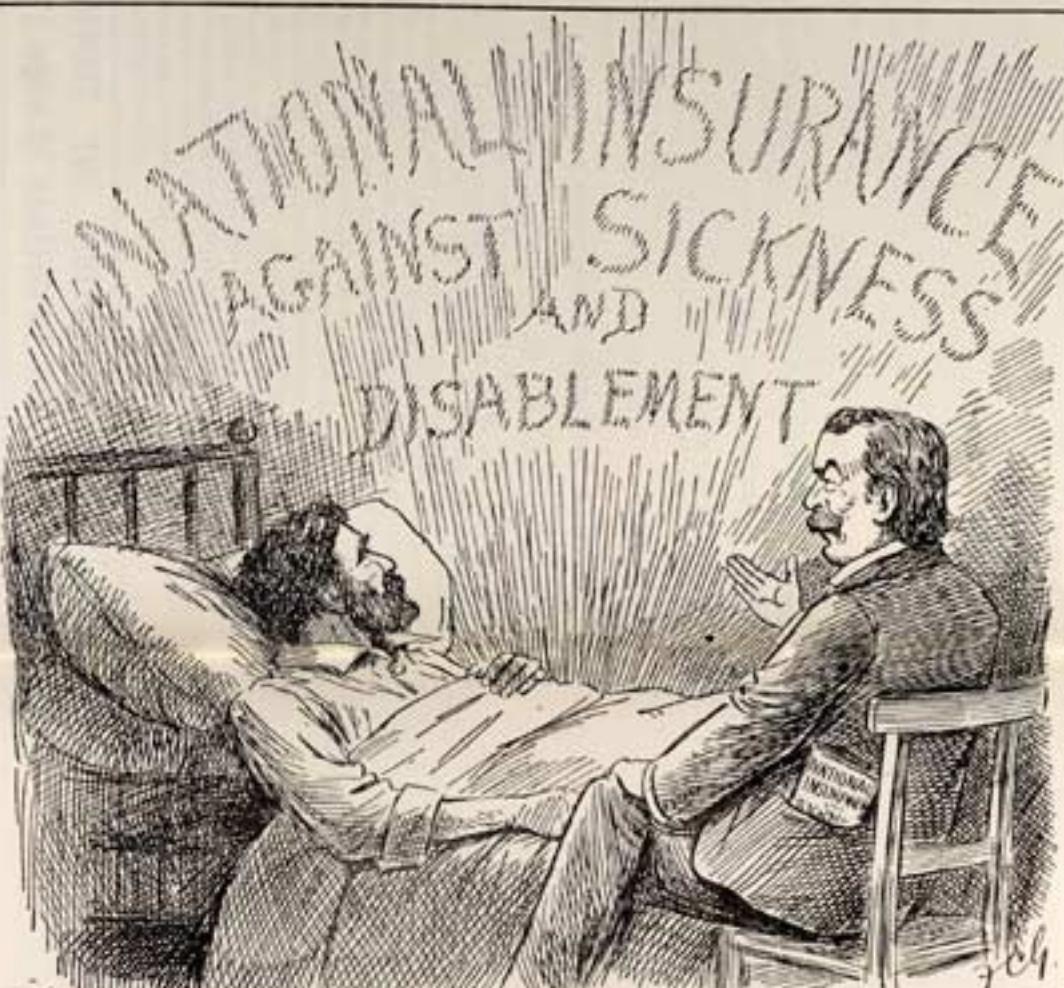
### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What is the poster saying about Lloyd George and the Liberal party?
- Why are the words behind the patient in the bed shown like a sunrise? 64
- Why does the poster use the title 'The Dawn of Hope'?
- Would you say that this poster is a form of propaganda?

# THE DAWN OF HOPE.



Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S National Health Insurance Bill provides for the insurance of the Worker in case of Sickness.

**Support the Liberal Government  
in their policy of  
SOCIAL REFORM.**

Published by the LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (in connection with the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Association),  
22 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., and Printed by the National Press Agency Limited, Whitefriars House, London, E.C.  
LEAFLET No. 2383.] 28/6/11. [Price 5s. per 1000.

### **Transcript**

THE DAWN OF HOPE

"NATIONAL INSURANCE  
AGAINST SICKNESS  
AND  
DISABLEMENT"

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S National Health Insurance Bill provides for the insurance of the Worker in case of Sickness.

Support the Liberal Government  
in their policy of  
SOCIAL REFORM.

## Source 2

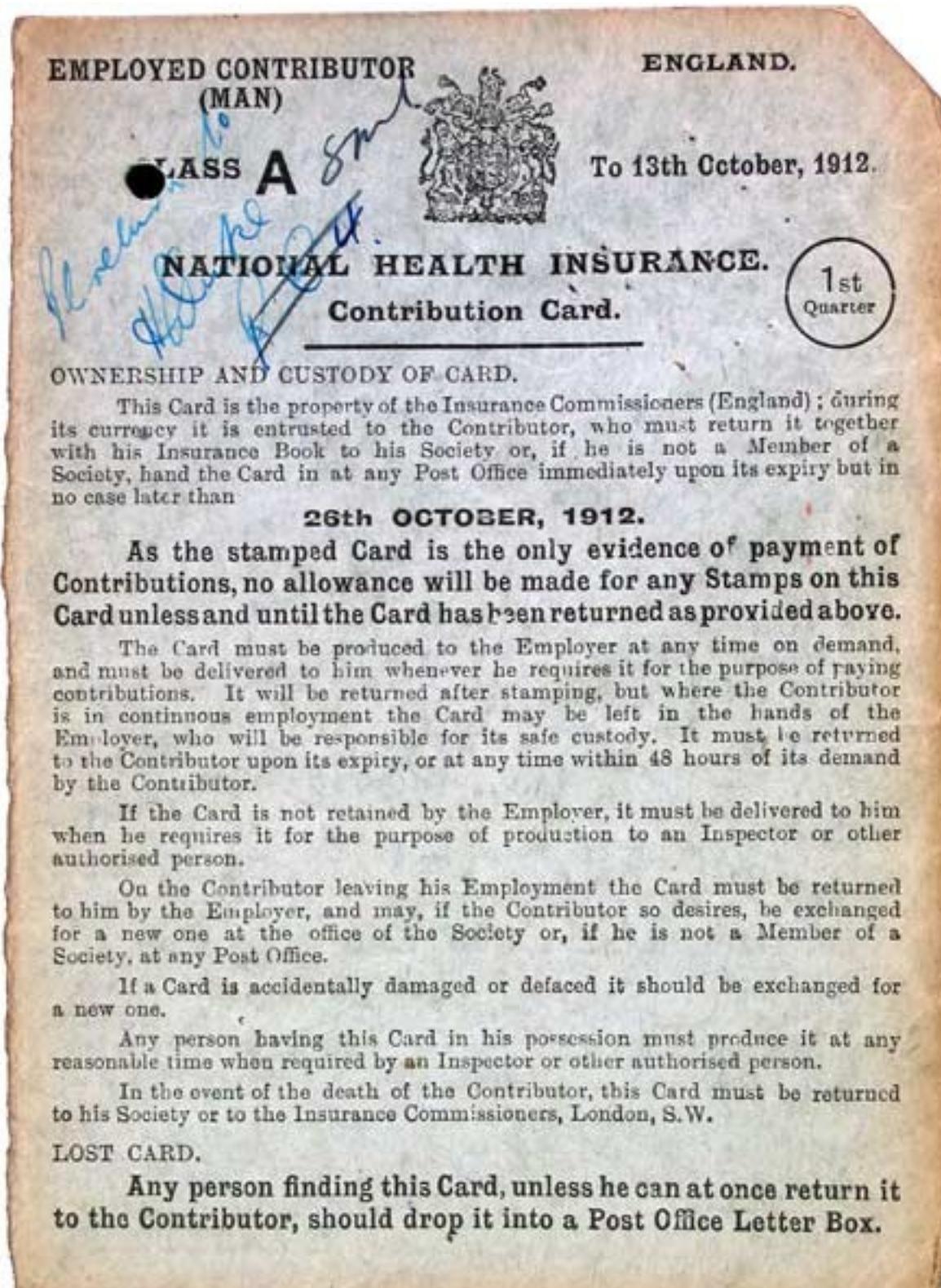
A National Health Insurance contributions card from October 1912  
(PIN 900/42)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

Ask Yourself:

- What does the card tell you about how National Insurance worked?
- Does it suggest that the National Insurance system was well organised?
- How might an historian check whether the system was well organised?
- Is this source more or less useful to the historian because it has not been filled in? 67
- What do you think the section for 'Mark of Contributor' is for?

**Source 2A**

**Transcript**

National Health Insurance.

Contribution Card.

OWNERSHIP AND CUSTODY OF CARD.

This card is the property of the Insurance Commissioners (England); during its currency it is entrusted to the Contributor, who must return it together with his Insurance Book to his Society or, if he is not a member of a Society, hand the Card in at any Post Office immediately upon its expiry but in no case later than

26th OCTOBER, 1912.

As the stamped Card is the only evidence of payment of Contributions, no allowance will be made for any Stamps on this Card unless and until the Card has been returned as provided above.

The Card must be produced to the Employer at any time on demand, and must be delivered to him whenever he requires it for the purpose of paying contributions. It will be returned after stamping, but where the Contributor is in continuous employment the Card may be left in the hands of the Employer, who will be responsible for its safe custody. It must be returned to the Contributor upon its expiry, or at any time within 48 hours of its demand by the Contributor.

If the Card is not retained by the Employer, it must be delivered to him when he requires it for the purpose of production to an Inspector or other authorised person.

On the Contributor leaving his Employment the Card must be returned to him by the Employer, and may, if the Contributor so desires, be exchanged for a new one at the Office of the Society or, if he is not a member of a Society, at any Post Office.

If a Card is accidentally damaged or defaced it should be exchanged for a new one.

Any person having this Card in his possession must produce it at any reasonable time when required by an Inspector or other authorised person.

In the event of the death of the Contributor, this Card must be returned to his Society or to the Insurance Commissioners, London, S.W.

LOST CARD.

Any person finding this Card, unless he can at once return it to the Contributor, should drop it into a Post Office Letter Box.

**Source 2B****Thirteen Weeks ending 13th OCTOBER, 1912.**

A National Health Insurance Stamp to be affixed for each Week in the proper space. No other Stamps may be used. Every Stamp must be cancelled at the time of affixing by writing the date across it in ink.

Name and  
Address of  
Contributor  
to be  
inserted  
before  
issue.

Surname *Whidby*Christian Names *Capt Roland*Address *30 Slope St**Sunderland*

In accordance with Section 13 of the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891, any person who fraudulently removes any stamp from this Card or makes use of any stamp removed from another Card, is guilty of felony.		1st	2nd	3rd
		Week commencing Monday, 15 July, 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 22 July, 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 29 July, 1912.
4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Week commencing Monday, 5 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 12 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 19 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 26 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 2 Sept., 1912.
9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
Week commencing Monday, 9 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 16 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 23 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 30 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 7 Oct., 1912.

The Contributor must sign in the space below before returning the Card to his Society or, if he is not a Member of a Society, to the Post Office.

*Signature or Mark of Contributor* \_\_\_\_\_

*Witness to the Mark* \_\_\_\_\_

(Only required if the Signature is by Mark.)

**Reserved for use of Society or Insurance Committee.**

No entry must be made in this space until after the return of the Card to the Society or Post Office.

Name of Society or Committee.

Contributor's  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth  
if before  
16 July, 1847 } 184... \_\_\_\_\_

### Source 3

Extract from the minutes of a meeting between David Lloyd George and representatives of Friendly Societies January 1913. The man speaking is Mr NJ Lee, one of the Friendly Society representatives  
(T 172/104)

#### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

Ask Yourself:

- According to the source, how many doctors were serving on National Insurance panels in London? 71
- Would Lloyd George see this as an achievement?
- Would the speaker in the source agree with him?
- What are the main concerns about doctors which are expressed in this source?

**Source 3A****PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.**

I have the mournful news to tell you  
that the Chancellor is ill in bed and missing up with solicitude  
for tomorrow. I do not know what we can do, but I did not  
want to send you word until I can do is to talk over

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.**

the matter with you and you can tell me anything you think  
the Chancellor ought to say tomorrow. His main reason for  
House of Commons,

wanting you today was to get your Wednesday, January 1st, 1913.  
of thing he ought to say. He has a very important speech to  
make tomorrow which will be read by the doctors, if any are  
still wavering, and other persons, and anything you

**DISCUSSION BETWEEN**

The Rt. Hon. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.,  
Committee it is to see him.

(Chancellor of the Exchequer)

Mr WARDEN: We are in doubt as to the real purport of the meeting  
tomorrow. We know that it and  
question.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**

Mr LEON: What we want the Chancellor to do is, seeing he is not  
able to secure the provision of the medical benefit in any

Sir Robert Morant, Mr Lister Stead and Mr C. Schuster  
also attended.  
understand the administration of the medical benefit to their  
members, that is to all Approved Societies, to all who choose

(Transcript from the Shorthand Notes of R.D.Shedlock,

87, Chancery Lane, W.C.).

Mr LEON: It is true some Societies who feel that they are not  
conveniently situated, there is no reason why the Insurance Com-

The Friendly Societies were represented by Messrs  
R. Campbell, G. Cromar, W. Davies, J. Duncan, J.N.Lee,  
W. Marlow, R.W.Moffrey, W. Stead, J.H.Steele and A.H.Warren.

(In the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Mr C.P.G.MASTERMAN met the Representatives of the  
Friendly Societies).

**Source 3B**

In London, I am a member of the Insurance Committee, I am glad to say over 600 doctors have agreed to come in. Of course it is not a large number where it is a case of administering benefit to a million and a quarter of insured persons. I know one district where out of 70 doctors there are only 14 who have agreed to go on the panel.

I saw that list of doctors, and the doctors who have agreed to come on the panel are just those men that the working people generally, certainly those that constitute the members of our Friendly Societies, would have no confidence in. They are poor, I do not say a word against them, they may be fully qualified, but they are the poorest and the most struggling of the medical profession ...

**Transcript**

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## Source 4

Extracts from letters in 1912 between the Football League and government officials on whether footballers were covered by National Insurance  
( PIN 13/8)

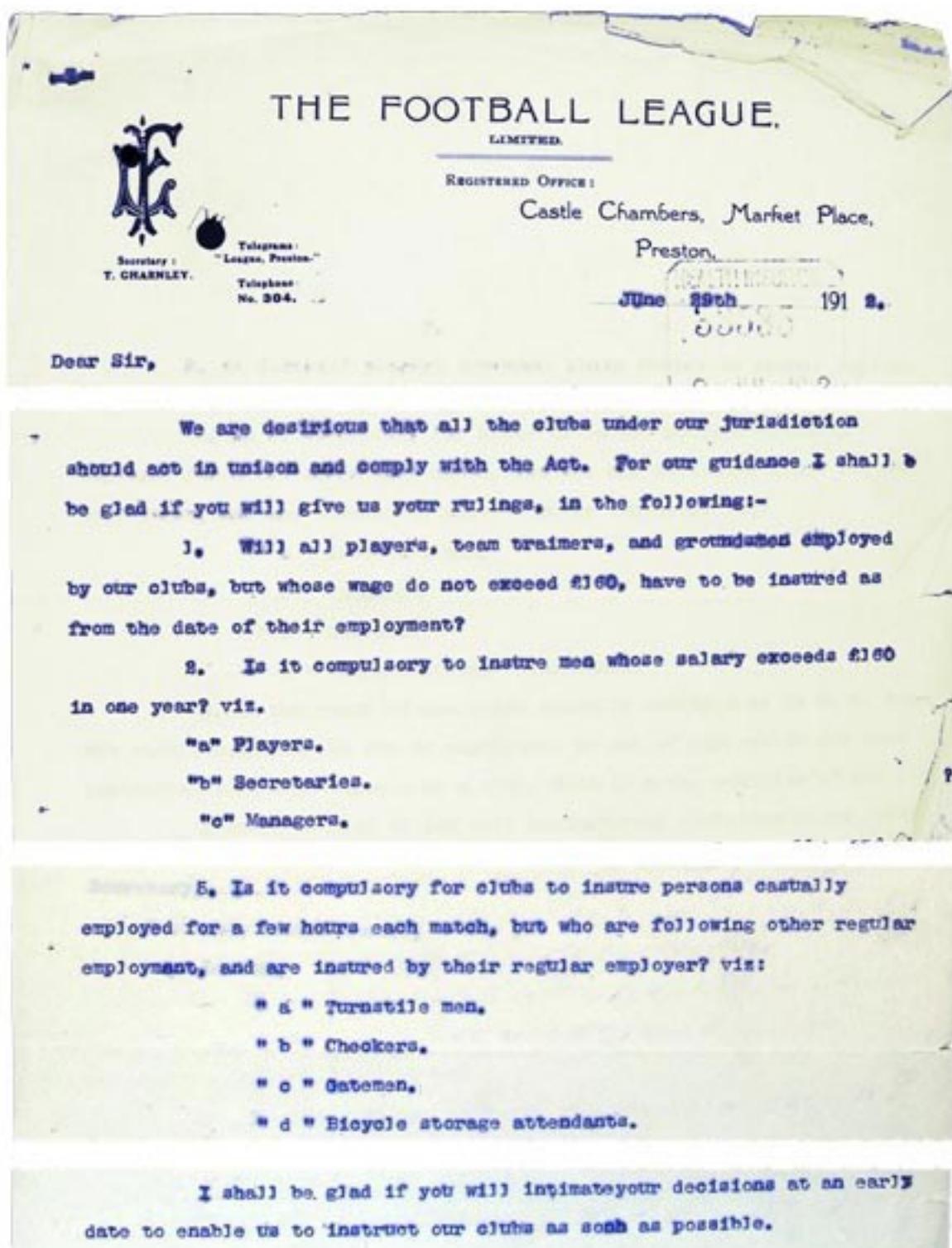
### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

Ask Yourself:

- What are the main questions being asked by the Football League?
- Would you say the League was being awkward about the Act or co-operating with it and just trying to clear up important details?
- Look at the response to the League's letter (source 4b). Do you think that Lloyd George would be pleased that even professional footballers were protected by the National Insurance Act?

## Source 4A



**Transcript**

Dear Sir, .....

We are desirous that all the clubs under our jurisdiction should act in unison and comply with the Act. For our guidance I shall be glad if you will give us your rulings, in the following :-

1. Will all players, team trainers, and groundsmen employed by our clubs, but whose wages do not exceed £160, have to be insured as from the date of their employment?

2. Is it compulsory to insure men whose salary exceeds £160 in one year? viz.

"a" Players.

"b" Secretaries.

"c" Managers. .....

5. Is it compulsory for clubs to insure persons casually employed for a few hours each match, but who are following other regular employment, and are insured by their regular employer? viz:

"a" Turnstile men.

"b" Checkers.

"c" Gatemen.

"d" Bicycle storage attendants. .....

I shall be glad if you will intimate your decisions at an early date to enable us to instruct our clubs as soon as possible. .....

**Source 4B**

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to inform you that all employed persons whose remuneration does not exceed £160 per annum are required to be insured under the National Insurance Act on and after the 15th July 1912.

**Transcript**

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to inform you that all employed persons whose remuneration does not exceed £160 per annum are required to be insured under the National Insurance Act on and after the 15th July 1912.

.....

## Source 5

Letter about National Insurance from the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland to government officials,  
October 1913  
( PIN 29/3969)

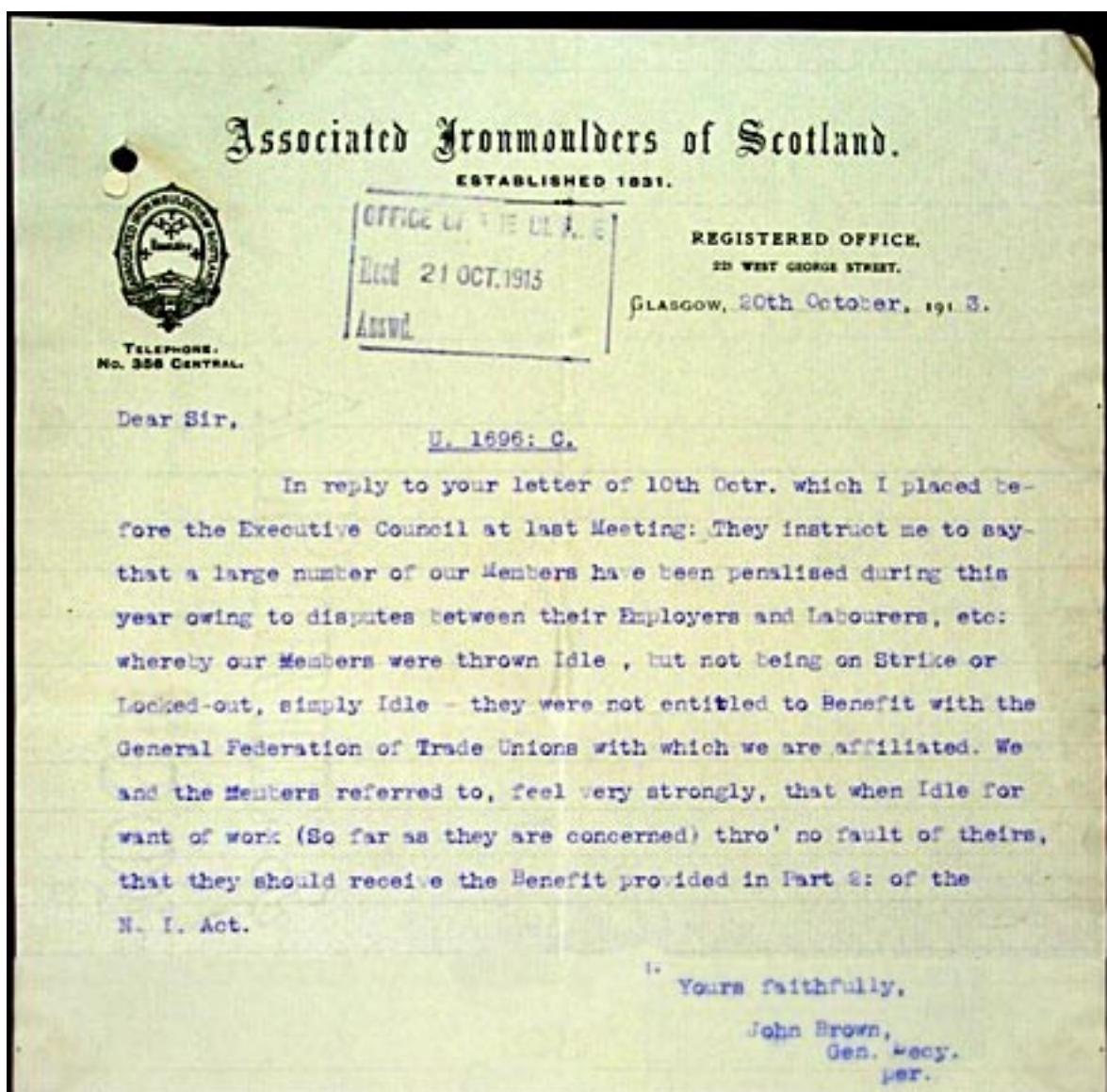
### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- What is the problem being faced by the Ironmoulders?
- What do the Ironmoulders feel is wrong with the National Insurance Act? 78
- Are they opposed to the Act itself or the way it works?
- Do you think Lloyd George would have sympathised with them?

## Source 5



## Transcript

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 10th Octr. which I placed before the Executive Council at last Meeting: They instruct me to say that a large number of our Members have been penalised during this year owing to disputes between their Employers and Labourers, etc: whereby our Members were thrown Idle, but not being on Strike or Locked out, simply Idle - they were not entitled to Benefit with the General Federation of Trade Unions with which we are affiliated. We and the Members referred to, feel very strongly, that when Idle for want of work (So far as they are concerned) thro' no fault of theirs, that they should receive the Benefit provided in Part 2: of the N.I. Act. .....

Yours faithfully,  
John Brown,  
Gen. Secy.

## Source 6

A letter from the Wakefield Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping on National Insurance, March 1911

( PIN T1/11284)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

#### Ask Yourself:

- What are the concerns raised in the letter?
- Does the letter writer feel that the German system is a good system?
- Would Lloyd George agree?
- Do you think Lloyd George would sympathise with this letter, or think that the employers were just trying to save themselves money?

*Copy*

OFFICE OF THE WAKEFIELD INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

TREASURY

6955

7 APR 1911

21 King Street,

Wakefield.

8th March, 1911.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT  
SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY.

Sir,

In view of the intention of the Government to bring forward a scheme for dealing with the above problem, my Chamber have had the matter under consideration from the point of view of the Employers. Until the Government proposals are made known, it is of course impossible to say very much, but my Chamber wish me to urge upon you very strongly that in any proposal to throw upon the employers any part of the cost of insuring against Sickness, Invalidity and Unemployment, the present heavy burden which Employers have to bear under the Workmen's Compensation Acts should be taken into Account. My Chamber feel very strongly that as is done in Germany, the cost of compensating workmen disabled by accident should during the first few weeks after the accident be payable out of a fund to which the workpeople themselves contribute; and they hope that the Government proposals will provide for that the first month at least after the accident the compensation shall be paid out of the Sickness and Invalidity Fund to which they assume, that the workmen and the Government will contribute as well as the Employers.

I have &amp;c.

(Sd) Basil S. Briggs.

Secretary

**Transcript**

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(Sd) Basil S. Briggs.  
Secretary

## Source 7

Extracts from the government publication the 'Labour Gazette' on National Insurance, February 1913  
( ZPER 45/49)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- The Labour Gazette was a government publication. Does this make it a reliable source?
- Which of the numbers given in the source do you find impressive?
- Do these numbers prove that the National Insurance Act was helping people who most needed help? 83
- How might Lloyd George have used these figures to show that National Insurance was helping people?

**Source 7****Applications Received.**

Up to 1st February, 1913, the Board of Trade had received 2,356,056 applications for unemployment books for the receipt of contribution stamps, and had issued such books to the number of 2,297,326. Of these 1,990,111 were issued through the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges established under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and 307,215 through the Local Agents of the Unemployment Fund appointed specially for the purposes of Unemployment Insurance under Part II. of the Insurance Act. 58,730 applications were refused on the ground that the applicants did not appear to come within the definition of "workman" as defined in section 107 (1) of the Insurance Act, or did not appear to be included in the trades specified in the Sixth Schedule of the Act.

*Numbers Insured.*—The number of workpeople to whom, up to 1st February, 1913, the Board of Trade had issued unemployment books is shown in the following Table, according to industries and districts:—

District.	Building Trades.	Works of Construction.	Ship-building.	Engineering and Iron-founding.
London and S.E. .. ..	226,918	29,411	18,929	118,425
South Western .. ..	76,075	11,755	23,037	39,944
West Midlands .. ..	53,159	9,590	343	74,691
Yorkshire and E. Midlands .. ..	96,545	26,484	8,074	166,437
North Western .. ..	103,291	26,256	31,379	160,570
Wales .. ..	40,471	16,062	10,576	17,187
Scotland and Northern .. ..	98,829	33,124	135,277	202,682
Ireland .. ..	37,265	5,626	20,606	22,158
Total ..	792,553	158,308	248,221	802,094
	Construction of Vehicles.	Saw-milling.*	Other Industries.	Total
London and S.E. .. ..	42,853	4,247	9,568	510,349
South Western .. ..	15,163	1,380	3,831	171,185
West Midlands .. ..	57,978	712	6,347	202,820
Yorkshire and E. Midlands .. ..	33,126	3,277	13,884	347,827
North Western .. ..	21,164	2,327	17,657	362,644
Wales .. ..	4,338	879	3,277	94,790
Scotland and Northern .. ..	18,217	4,93	20,918	513,640
Ireland .. ..	5,221	1,370	1,825	94,071
Total ..	198,060	18,785	79,305	2,297,326

Of the total number of workpeople at present insured 41·4 per cent. are engaged in the building trades and works of construction, 10·8 per cent. in the shipbuilding industry, 34·9 per cent. in engineering and iron-founding, and 8·6 per cent. in the construction of vehicles. About 4·3 per cent. are engaged in sawmilling on work of a kind commonly done in connection with the insured trades or in occupations insurable on account of the nature of the work, although the workpeople do not happen to be directly employed in the insured industries (*e.g.*, bricklayers engaged on repairs to blast furnaces, joiners in textile mills, etc.).

Of the total number insured about 10,000 are females, and about 100,000 males under 18 years of age.

## Transcript

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Of the total number insured about 10,000 are females, and about 100,000 males under 18 years of age.

## Source 8

Extracts from the government publication the 'Labour Gazette' on Labour Exchanges, February 1913  
( ZPER 45/49)

### How to use this source to help you answer the Big Question :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

### Ask Yourself:

- The 'Labour Gazette' was a government publication. Does this make it a reliable source?
- Which of the numbers given in the source do you find impressive?
- Do these numbers prove that Labour Exchanges were helping people who most needed help?
- How might Lloyd George have used these figures to show that Labour Exchanges were helping people?

## WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1912.

THE total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at the end of 1912 was 414, of which 153 were established during the year. The number established during 1911 was 115, and during 1910, was 146. The number on 1st February, 1910, the date of the commencement of operations under the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, was 61.

The number of applicants given work on the General Register in 1912 was 567,790, and the number of situations filled was 785,239, of which 160,428 were temporary in the sense of being known to have been of less than a week's duration. In addition, 266,622 jobs of a casual nature were found for 12,767 individuals.

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