

NATIONAL COAL BOARD⁶⁷⁵

ANNUAL REPORT
AND STATEMENT
OF ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st December 1951

*Presented to Parliament in pursuance of Sections 31 (4) and 54 (1)
of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946*

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed
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NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House,
Grosvenor Place,
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12th May, 1952.

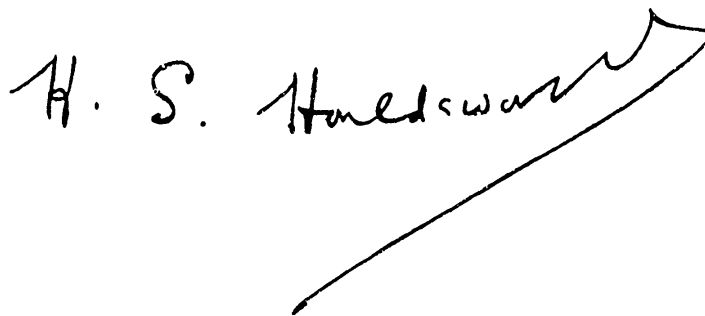
SIR,

I have the honour to send you herewith the Sixth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board. They cover the year ended 31st December, 1951—the fifth year of the coal industry under public ownership.

The Report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and the Accounts are submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of that Act. A copy of the auditors' report is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. S. Hurdswain". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a long, sweeping horizontal line that extends to the right.

Chairman.

The Right Hon. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.,
Minister of Fuel and Power.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ON
31st DECEMBER, 1951

Sir Hubert Houldsworth, K.C., *Chairman.*

Mr. W. J. Drummond,
Sir Eric Coates, C.S.I., C.I.E. } *Deputy Chairmen.*

Sir Andrew Bryan, M.I.Min.E., F.R.S.E.

Mr. Ebby Edwards.

Sir Charles Ellis, F.R.S.

Mr. J. H. Hambro, C.M.G.

Sir Geoffrey Heyworth.

Alderman Sydney Jones.

Mr. Gavin Martin.

Sir Godfrey Mitchell.

Sir Geoffrey Vickers, V.C.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

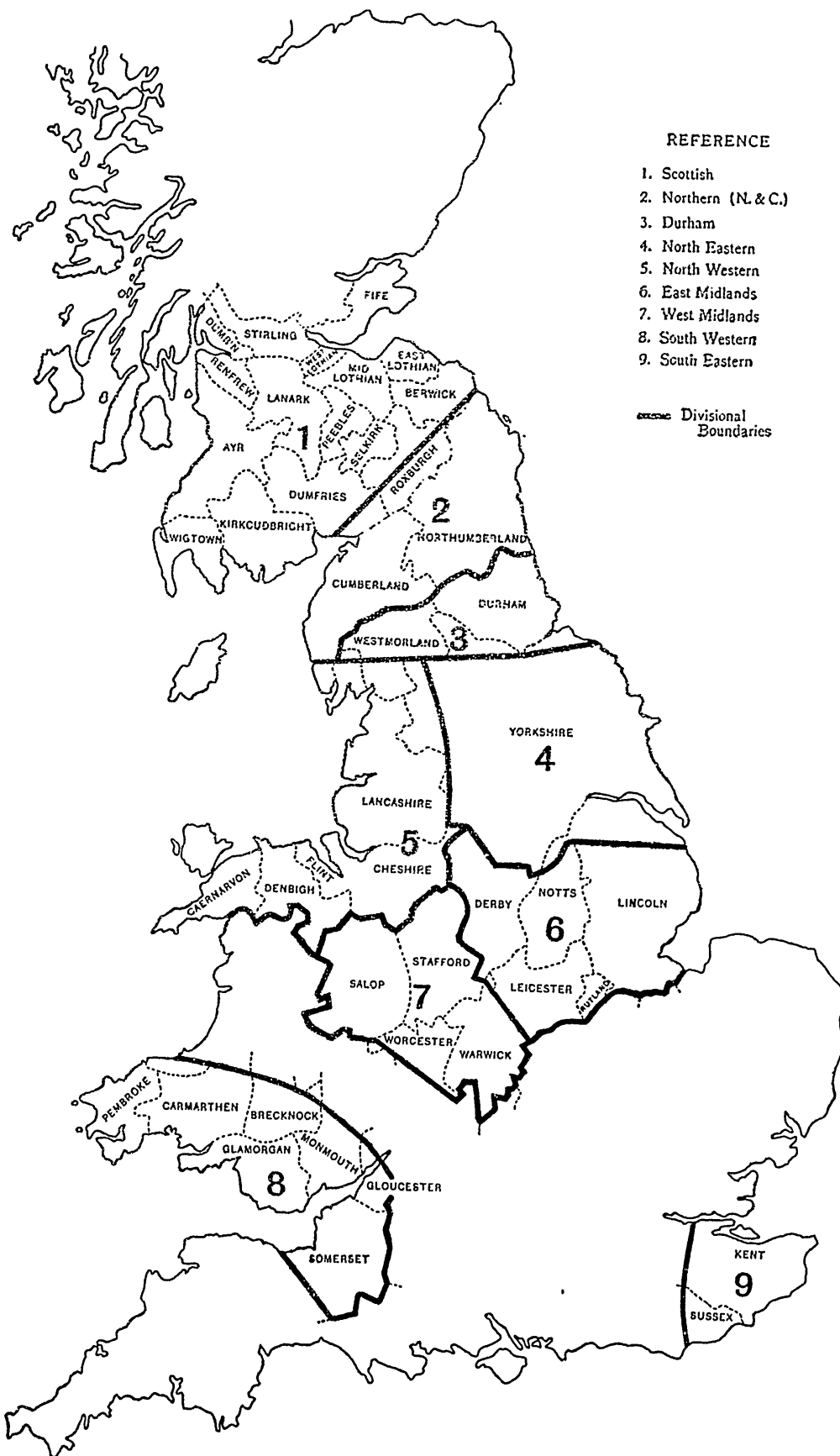
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1951

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MAP OF DIVISIONS



REFERENCE

1. Scottish
2. Northern (N. & C.)
3. Durham
4. North Eastern
5. North Western
6. East Midlands
7. West Midlands
8. South Western
9. South Eastern

--- Divisional Boundaries

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951

INTRODUCTION

1. When the Board prepared to take over the mines at the beginning of 1947, there was much for them to do. Some problems were created by the very act of unifying the industry. Somehow, for instance, an administrative machine must be fashioned to take over the higher management of nearly a thousand collieries without interrupting the work of mining and selling the coal. Traditional loyalties to one of hundreds of mostly small companies must give way to a new loyalty to the industry as a whole and to the public service. Other problems arose from the condition of the industry. With years of slack trade, followed shortly by the war, capital investment and development work had been neglected, highly qualified technical staff were scarce, relations between management and workmen were often strained, and many old habits needed to be changed. Other problems again were due to the country's economic position. All productive resources were at full stretch and men and materials alike scarce, so that not all competing claims could be satisfied.

2. In their first Report—for 1946—the Board described these and the other problems which they faced. In later Reports, they have recounted, year by year, their progress in performing the task set them by Parliament. This, their sixth Report, marks the end of the industry's first five years in single ownership. In some things, the Board can claim some success ; in others, they have still some way to go ; in others, doubtless, they have failed. In this Report for 1951, they have cast their eye back over the whole period, so that their record may the more readily be assessed.

SUMMARY OF 1951

3. If the results of 1950 were disappointing, those of 1951, in the main, were not. Output was 7·8 million tons greater than in 1950, a bigger increase than was at one time expected ; output per man-year was the second highest for half a century, and output per manshift was the highest ever. On the other hand, about three-fifths of the increase in output came from the extension of Saturday working, from which little further increase can be expected, while the increase in output per manshift was slight. There were a few—though very few—more miners in 1951 than in 1950, and on the average each man helped to produce ten tons more coal than in the year before. To each of them, for his part in this achievement, and to all their other workpeople and staff, the Board once more, as in every year, express their warm appreciation and their grateful thanks.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

4. The Board suffered a heavy loss by the sudden death on 24th February, 1951 of Sir Arthur Street, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.C., Deputy Chairman of the Board since its inception. In the words of a message sent out by Lord Hyndley at the time :—

“ Of no man can it be more truly said that he gave his life to the service of his country. Always an indefatigable worker, with no thought for himself, he devoted all his energies and all his waking hours to the manifold problems of the new coal industry. Whatever success we may have achieved is due in very large measure to his almost superhuman industry and his unfailing cheerfulness and sympathy. We have lost a great man and a much loved colleague and friend.”

5. The resignation of Sir Eric Young from the Board took effect at the end of February, 1951. The appointments of the remaining members of the original Board were due to expire on 14th July, 1951, but were extended until 31st July. Lord Hyndley (Chairman) and Sir Lionel Lowe then retired. Of Lord Hyndley and his colleagues the Minister of Fuel and Power said in the House of Commons on 2nd July, 1951 :—

“ When Lord Hyndley accepted the post as Chairman, in 1946, he made it clear to my predecessor that he could not promise to serve the full period for which the appointment was made. It has been only at the earnest request of the Government, and from a great sense of public duty, that he has carried the heavy burden of the Chairmanship for the full term. He now retires, after many years of outstanding and devoted service to successive Governments, to the coal industry and to the nation. To him, and to the other members of the Board, I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of the Government for the great public service they have rendered in the immense task of organising and directing the affairs of the coal industry during the first five years of nationalisation.”

6. The Board was reconstituted from 1st August, 1951, with the membership given on page v.

ROYAL VISIT

7. Their Majesties the late King and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, graciously consented to open the Board's large new coking plant at Nantgarw, near Cardiff (*see* paragraph 410), on 17th July, 1951. To the keen disappointment of all, however, His Majesty was obliged by ill-health to cancel the visit. The plant was opened by the Minister of Fuel and Power on 20th September, 1951.

The Five Years at a Glance

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1947-51

		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Coal Output (million tons saleable)	Deep-mined	187·2	197·6	202·7	204·1	211·9
	Opencast	10·2	11·7	12·4	12·2	11·0
	Total	197·4	209·4	215·1	216·3	222·9
Manpower .. (thousands)	Face workers*	288	293	296	288	287
	Other workers*	423	431	423	409	411
	All workers*	711	724	720	697	699
	Recruitment	94	74	52	55	73
	Wastage	68	66	69	76	63
	Net gain (+) or loss (-)	+ 26	+ 8	- 16	- 21	+ 9
Attendance (all workers)	Attendance † .. %	87·6	88·5	87·7	88·0	87·9
	Shifts worked per man per week	4·69	4·71	4·67	4·72	4·81
	per year	244	245	243	245	250
Productivity (tons per manshift)	Face workers	2·86	2·92	3·02	3·11	3·17
	All workers	1·07	1·11	1·16	1·19	1·21
Earnings (per manshift) ‡	Face workers	<i>s. d.</i> 36 10	<i>s. d.</i> 41 1	<i>s. d.</i> 43 1	<i>s. d.</i> 44 10	<i>s. d.</i> 48 6
	All workers	28 10	33 1	34 4	35 6	38 10
Colliery Operating results (per ton of saleable coal)	Proceeds	<i>s. d.</i> 40 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 11	<i>s. d.</i> 47 10	<i>s. d.</i> 51 2
	Costs	41 3	45 7	45 0	45 5	49 2
	Profit (+) or loss (-) § ..	- 1 0	+ 1 8	+ 2 11	+ 2 5	+ 2 0

* Yearly Average.

† Shifts worked as a percentage of shifts possible.

‡ Including the value of allowances in kind.

§ Operating profit or loss, that is, before meeting capital charges.

Note.—To improve presentation, many figures throughout the Report have been rounded off. As a result, columns or rows of figures sometimes do not “add up”. In most cases the exact figures will be found in the Accounts or Appendix I.

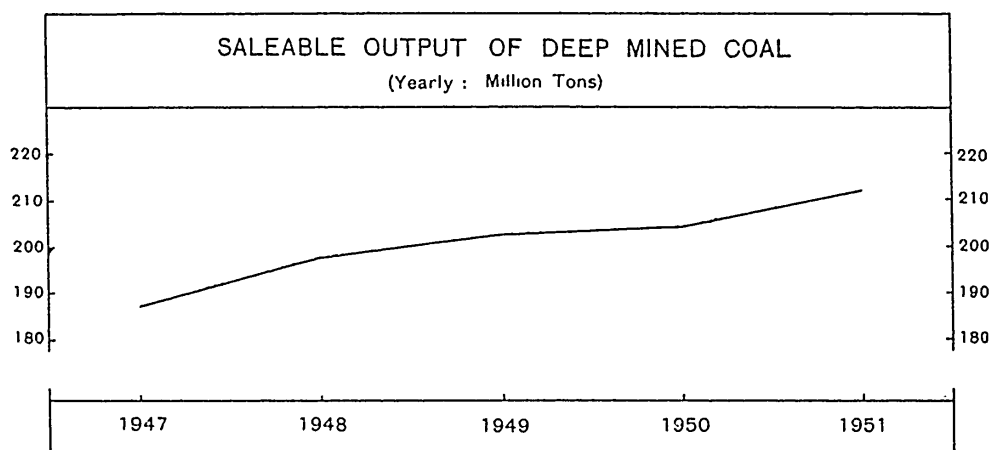
CHAPTER I

RESULTS OF THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

Output

COAL

8. In their first five years in public ownership, British mines produced 1,003·5 million tons of coal ; in the same period, 57·7 million tons were produced from the Government's opencast sites. Deep-mined output rose from 181·2 million tons in 1946 to 211·9 million tons in 1951, an increase of nearly 17 per cent, and opencast production from 8·8 million tons in 1946 to 11 million tons in 1951. Total saleable output rose from 190·0 million tons in 1946 to 222·9 million tons in 1951. This graph shows how deep-mined output rose year by year :—



9. This table shows the effect on deep-mined output of changes in manpower, shifts worked per man and productivity :—

Analysis of Increase in Deep-mined Coal Output, 1947-51

(million tons)

	Change from previous year					1951 compared with 1946
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
Due to changes in manpower ..	+ 4	+ 3½	- 1½	- 6½	+ ½	0
Due to changes in shifts worked per man	- 5½	+ ½	- 2	+ 2½	+ 4	- ½
Due to increase in productivity	+ 7½	+ 6½	+ 8½	+ 5½	+ 3	+ 31
Total	+ 6	+ 10½	+ 5	+ 1½	+ 7½	+ 30½

The steady increase in the output of deep-mined coal over the five years was thus wholly due to higher productivity. Increases and decreases due to changes in manpower, though sharp at times, cancelled out. The number of shifts worked per man fell when the five-day week was introduced in 1947, and rose again when voluntary working on Saturdays was started and, later, extended. In 1951, the gain in output from increased productivity was the lowest in any year since 1947, but manpower rose slightly and more shifts were worked by each man. In January, the then Prime Minister appealed to the mineworkers for an extra 3 million tons of output by the end of April ; output in the first 17 weeks of 1951 was 71·3 million tons, 3·1 million tons higher than in the same period of 1950.

10. This table compares performance in 1951 with previous years :—

Comparison with Past Years

(Yearly averages)

	Deep-mined saleable output (million tons)	Number of workers* (thousands)	Number of shifts worked per man*	Manshifts per thousand tons	Output per man year (tons)
1922–1925	259·0	1,128	256	1,121	230
1927–1931	242·0	924	245	939	262
1932–1936	217·5	773	249	874	281
1937–1941	225·9	755	269	889	299
1942–1946	187·6	707	260	978	266
1947–1951	200·7	710	245	871	283
1951	211·9	699	250	827	303

* Owing to changes in the form of the returns in 1943 and again in 1946, the later figures are not strictly comparable with the earlier. However, the effect of the changes on the number of workers is less than 0·5 per cent. In the case of shifts worked, the change resulted in a decrease of about 6 shifts per year in 1943.

COKE AND GAS

11. Mining coal is not the Board's only concern ; details of their other activities are given in Chapter V. The most important of these is the operation of coke ovens. In 1951, the Board's plants carbonised 9·38 million tons of coal—compared with 9·37 million in 1950 and 8·42 million carbonised by substantially the same plants in 1947—and produced 6·6 million tons of coke (excluding breeze). The Board also increased the supply of coke oven gas for industrial and domestic use from 35,000 million cubic feet in 1947 to 41,660 million in 1950 and 42,360 million in 1951.

Financial Results

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12. The Board have a duty at least to cover their costs over an average of good and bad years. This table summarises the financial results of each year's working since 1947 :—

Financial Results, 1947-51

(£ million)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Operating Profits :					
Collieries	— 9·2	+16·2	+29·4	+24·2	+21·2
Coke ovens	+ 0·9	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 1·0	+ 1·1
Other activities	+ 2·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 1·3	+ 1·7
Other income less interest payable	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	— 0·1	— 0·2	— 0·2
Compensation for loss of office	— 0·4	— 0·8	— 0·8	— 0·7	—
Additional provision for Workmen's Compensation	—	—	— 4·0	—	— 1·6
Loss on imported coal	— 1·7	—	—	— 0·3	— 5·5
Profits Tax	—	—	— 3·5	— 2·5	— 2·0
Contribution to Mineworkers' Pension Scheme	—	—	—	—	— 2·0
Interest and Interim Income payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power	—15·1	—15·6	—13·2	—14·5	—14·5
Net surplus (+) or deficiency (—)	—23·3	+ 1·7	+ 9·5	+ 8·3	— 1·8
Net deficiency (cumulative) on revenue account*	—23·5	—21·8	—12·3	— 4·0	— 5·8

* Including £0·2 million from 1946.

Colliery operating profits fell to £21·2 million in 1951 from £24·2 million in 1950. In 1951, the profitable collieries made total profits of £48 million, while others incurred losses totalling £27 million.

13. In 1951, the Board came close to wiping out the remaining £4 million of their deficiency. By the end of the third quarter, a surplus of £3·3 million had been made in spite of the cut in exports (sold at higher prices than at home), but for the last five weeks of the year the Board were paying higher wages without a compensating increase in the price of coal. As a result, there was a deficiency of £1·8 million for the year and a remaining deficiency of £5·8 million altogether.

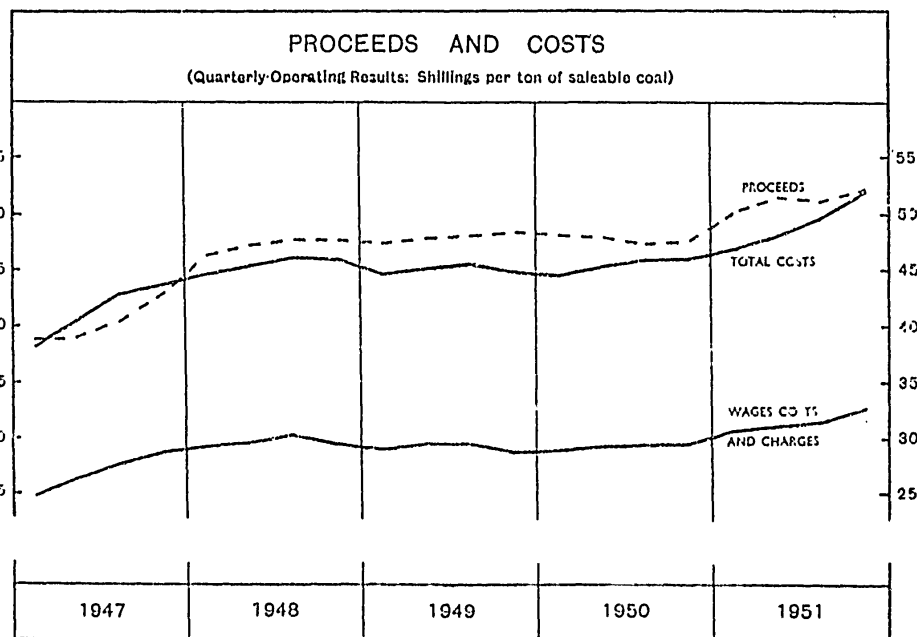
COLLIERIES

Colliery Profit and Loss Account, 1947-51

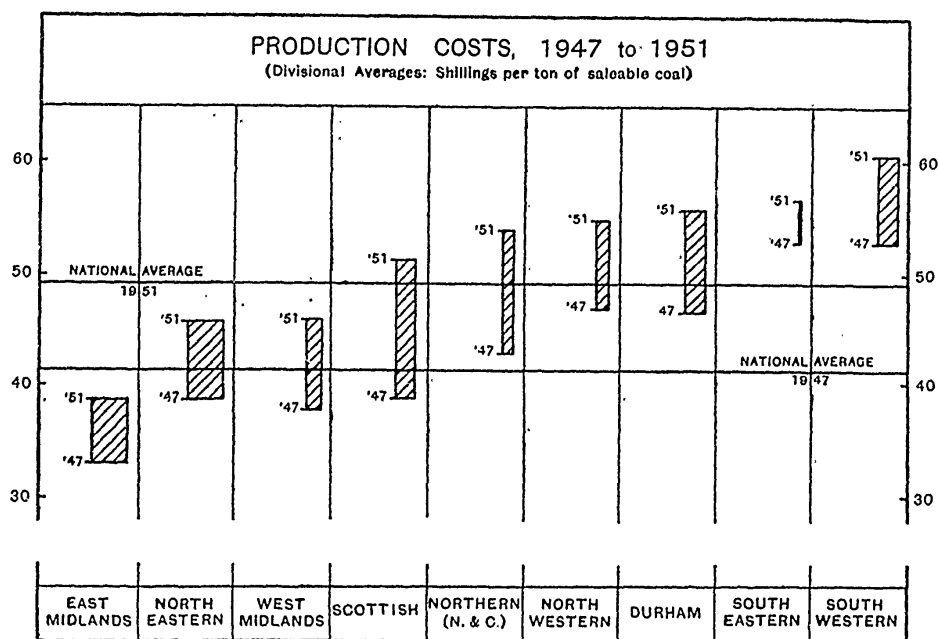
(Per ton of saleable output)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Increase 1951 over 1947
<i>Proceeds</i>	<i>s. d.</i> 40 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 11	<i>s. d.</i> 47 10	<i>s. d.</i> 51 2	<i>s. d.</i> 10 11
<i>Costs</i>						
Wages and connected charges..	28 0	30 6	29 11	30 0	32 3	4 3
Materials, stores, repairs and power	8 11	9 11	9 8	9 10	10 11	2 0
Other expenses	3 0	3 7	3 9	3 9	4 1	1 1
Depreciation	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 11	7
	41 3	45 7	45 0	45 5	49 2	7 11
<i>Profit (+) or loss (-)</i> (before deducting capital charges or profits tax)	- 1 0	+ 1 8	+ 2 11	+ 2 5	+ 2 0	+ 3 0

14. Between 1947 and 1951, the pithead price of coal rose by 27 per cent, while wholesale prices generally rose by 70 per cent. Costs rose with wage increases in 1947, but throughout 1948, 1949 and 1950 remained steady. Indeed, at the beginning of 1951, they were slightly less than in 1948—this despite a rise in the general price level and various improvements in the wages and conditions of service of mineworkers. But the Wages Agreements of January and December, 1951 (*see* paragraph 303 below) provided substantial increases in miners' wages which accounted for half the increase in costs in 1951 compared with 1950. The other main cause of the increase in costs over the period was the general rise in the prices of materials; over half the increase from this cause took place in 1951. The rise in "other expenses" (more than half of which had taken place by 1948 and is explained in paragraph 473 of the Board's Report for that year) reflects increased expenditure on many things—recruitment, training and education; superannuation; grants to pithead baths; surface damage, and so on. Depreciation provision increased as the Board's programme of capital investment got under way and as the cost of replacements rose. This graph shows the course of colliery proceeds, costs and wages costs per ton, quarter by quarter:—



15. Costs are below average in the more recently developed and expanding coalfields of the Midlands and Yorkshire. In the older coalfields, the easiest seams have already gone and working conditions are often exceptionally difficult. This diagram shows how costs vary widely from one Division to another :—



COKE OVENS

16. This table summarises the financial record of the Board's coking plants :—

Coke Oven Profit and Loss Account, 1947-51

(Per ton of coke produced)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1947
<i>Proceeds</i>						
Coke	s. d. 61 0	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 73 9	s. d. 74 11	s. d. 80 5	+ 19 5
Other products	23 10	27 9	27 11	28 10	32 6	+ 8 8
Total	84 10	97 3	101 8	103 10	112 11	+ 28 1
<i>Costs</i>						
Coal	57 4	66 8	69 5	70 7	76 0	+ 18 8
Other raw materials	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 4	+ 2
Power, heat and light	7 6	10 3	10 9	11 6	12 8	+ 5 2
Other costs	15 9	17 7	17 9	17 6	19 6	+ 3 9
Total	81 9	95 7	98 11	100 8	109 6	+ 27 9
<i>Profit (before deducting capital charges or profits tax) ..</i>	3 1	1 8	2 9	3 2	3 5	+ 4

17. In 1951, 36 of the Board's coking plants made profits and 15 incurred losses. The unprofitable plants were kept in production to meet the pressing demand for hard coke and to fulfil contracts for the supply of gas. In 1951, the average price received by the Board for their coke oven gas was 1s. 3d. per thousand cubic feet.

18. The cost of coal for coking increased by 12s. 11d. a ton between 1947 and 1951, although the average inland price of all coal rose by only 10s. a ton. This is due to the adjustments which the Board made in the relative prices of different coals as moves towards a more rational price structure (see paragraphs 131-2). The increase in the cost of power, heat and light is largely due to changes in the method of costing, made in 1947.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

19. Profits and losses on the Board's other activities are shown below :—

Profits and Losses on Other Activities, 1947-51

(£ thousand)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Secondary by-product plants :					
Benzole refining	68	129	172	221	319
Tar distillation	79	46	41	123	264
Manufactured fuel and briquetting plants..	286	294	419	390	484
Brickworks and tileworks	157	224	295	392	433
Wagon repair shops	111	56	93	96	125
Houses.. .. . (loss)	— 203	— 663	— 784	— 769	— 1,011
Estates and farms	91	77	101	153	109
Coal selling depots	59	103	110	196	259
Railway wagons*	1,203	150	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.. .. .	185	266	376	479	547
Total net profits	2,036	682	823	1,281	1,529
Licensed mines (royalties receivable less payable)	55	123	13	51	104

* Transferred by the Transport Act, 1947, to the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948.

Capital Expenditure and Finance

20. The Board's National Plan (see 1950 Report, paragraphs 37-44) provides for capital expenditure of £635 million (at 1949 prices) between 1950 and 1965. From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1951, the Board had approved the expenditure of £230 million on capital account ; £136 million had been spent as follows :—

Capital Expenditure, 1947-51

(£ million)

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
19	25	31	29	32

These figures include the cost of replacing worn-out machinery and other assets as well as expenditure on additions and improvements. In the earlier years, much of the Board's capital investment was in equipment to secure a rapid increase in output through short-term mechanisation schemes. Long-term reconstruction schemes take longer to get under way because of the amount of technical planning work involved ; the Board have reported elsewhere their difficulty in securing enough qualified staff for this work. Appendix VI lists capital schemes in progress at the end of 1951, the estimated cost of which, in the case of collieries, exceeds £½ million each.

21. In 1947, the Board borrowed £33 million from the Minister of Fuel and Power, of which £20 million was funded and is being repaid in annual instalments ; thereafter the Board were able to finance developments out of their own resources, mainly the provision for depreciation and amortisation, the sum received for main-line railway wagons transferred to the British Transport Commission under the Transport Act, and provisions for deferred liabilities.

22. At the end of 1951, the Board had a temporary surplus of working capital and had deposited £17·3 million at short-term rates of interest with H.M. Exchequer.

Assets

23. The Board's collieries and coke-ovens were transferred to them automatically by the Nationalisation Act; other assets of colliery concerns were subject to "option"; that is, either the Board or the former owners could exercise an option for, say, a brickworks or a farm to be transferred to the Board in exchange for compensation. In the event, 2,200 options were exercised by the Board and 800 by colliery companies. The work of verifying the "statements of interests" (in which the former owners listed the assets for which they claimed compensation) was substantially completed only in 1951. There were about 900 statements and over 3,000 supplementary statements and, while the Nationalisation Act provided for arbitration or reference to the Courts in cases of dispute, only very few points have not been settled by agreement and with goodwill on both sides. As they have reported each year, the auditors have not yet seen the Deeds of Title to the properties vested in the Board under the Nationalisation Act. These Deeds, several hundred thousand in all, have been inspected on behalf of the Board and, by the end of 1951, a register of vested properties was being made. The Deeds of Title cannot conveniently be inspected until this register is complete.

CHAPTER II

MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY

Manpower

24. There were 692,000 men on colliery books at the beginning of 1947, fewer than for nearly half a century and not much more than half the largest number, reached soon after the First War. Between 1920 and 1940, the number of men in the industry fell on average by nearly 25,000 a year, mainly owing to the lack of demand for coal. Apart from the years of the First War, the industry never had too few men and mostly had too many. During the Second War, when coal was urgently needed for defence, the Government had to take special steps to stop the fall in manpower and held it at about 710,000; in 1945 and 1946, after these wartime measures came to an end, manpower fell again.

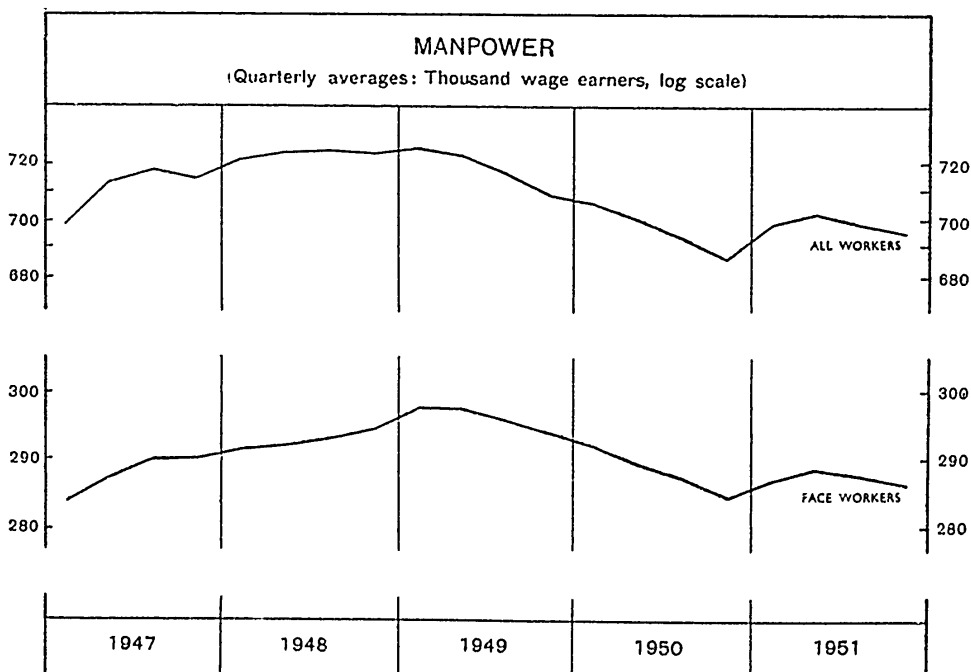
25. One of the Board's most pressing and important tasks on taking over the mines was to stop any further decline and rebuild the mining labour force. The manpower target set by the Government was 730,000 men by the end of 1947. A drive was started to recruit British youths, untrained adults and ex-miners and also foreign workers. By the end of 1947, there were 718,000 men on books; early in 1949, there were 727,000, more than at any time since 1941. The sources of this increase were largely non-recurring—men were returning from the forces and the armament factories, and the recruits included many foreign workers. In 1949, after a rise at first, the trend changed abruptly, and on balance, manpower fell by over 16,000; it fell by nearly 21,000 in 1950, when the "ring fence" was removed (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 22). All the ground gained since the war had been lost by the end of 1950.

26. The Board, with the help of the Government, did their best to stop the decline. Local managements doubled their efforts to keep the men they had—for instance, by interviewing all who said they wanted to leave—and to recruit

more men. Wages were raised in November, 1950 and January, 1951, and again in December, 1951. The Government, at the Board's request, exempted miners from compulsory military service, increased the allocations of houses to mining areas and decided on special measures for building houses where local resources could not satisfy the most pressing needs. In all, 24,500 extra houses were allocated for 1951/55, though not many of these could be ready by the end of 1951. Much had already been done to attract recruits by publicity. From 1947 to 1950, there had been national press and poster campaigns of which public funds had met the cost ; the Board, for their part, had produced films, run exhibitions, published brochures and organized lectures. In 1951, the Ministry of Labour and National Service shared with the Board the cost of a press advertisement campaign, and the Ministry did all they could, through their local employment offices, to encourage men to enter the mines. Again with the help of the Ministry, a scheme was devised in 1951 for the recruitment of Italians. It was backed by the National Union of Mineworkers but, in spite of efforts by the Government, the Board, and the Union, many local N.U.M. Branches opposed the scheme, even where manpower was seriously short. By the end of 1951, 900 Italians had completed a ten weeks' English course, and were undergoing preliminary training or working underground in the North Eastern, North Western, West Midlands and South Western Divisions ; 600 more were still on the language course. Of 18,000 other foreign workers recruited under earlier schemes, 10,000 were still at work in the mines.

27. In the result, the industry gained 9,300 men in 1951 and ended the year with 698,000 men on colliery books. While manpower deficiencies at the beginning of the year amounted to 24,000 men in 39 Areas, by its end they were down to 16,000 men in 20 Areas—almost all in Yorkshire, Lancashire, the West Midlands and South Wales. These 20 Areas include some of the most productive, such as North Staffordshire, Doncaster and Worksop, where more men could at once get more coal : but in all these Areas there is intense competition for labour with other industries. At the end of 1951, the industry still faced a serious manpower problem.

28. This graph shows how colliery manpower varied in 1947-51 :—



29. This table gives details of recruitment and wastage of men on colliery books in the years 1946-51 :—

Recruitment and Wastage, 1946-1951

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<i>Recruitment</i>						
Juveniles (under 18 years)	12,691	14,654	10,990*	14,155	15,119	19,585
Re-employed	49,088	46,215	27,977	18,283	24,047	32,826
Foreign workers	—	6,903	8,621	2,348	—	774
Other newly employed men (18 years and over)	11,041	26,418	26,090	17,333	16,115	19,610
Total	72,820	94,190	73,678	52,119	55,281	72,795
<i>Wastage</i>						
Net compensation and long term sickness cases, deaths and retirements ..	34,229	17,273	17,418	16,260	15,071	16,501
Dismissals	42,789	50,752	48,509	9,618	5,873	4,215
Other wastage				42,638	54,859	42,772
Total	77,018	68,025	65,927	68,516	75,803	63,488
Net change in manpower	- 4,198	+ 26,165	+ 7,751	- 16,397	- 20,522	+ 9,307

Note.—The 1947 figures are for 53 weeks, the others for 52 weeks.

* The fall compared with 1947 was due to the raising of the school-leaving age.

30. In 1951, 20,000 juveniles joined the industry, compared with 15,000 in 1950 and 14,000 in 1949. The improvement over 1950, which is the biggest year-to-year increase since separate records of juvenile recruitment were started in 1942, is encouraging. But wastage among young mineworkers was also high in 1951 and the number of men in the industry aged 21-30 fell by 7,600. The average age of mineworkers continued to rise; it was 40·1 at the end of 1949, 40·2 a year later and 40·5 at the end of 1951.

31. All Divisions except Durham gained men in 1951. Over the five years, three Divisions lost men and six gained. The biggest proportionate losses were in the West Midlands and South Western Divisions; the biggest gains in the Northern (N. & C.) and East Midlands Divisions. This table gives details :—

Rates of Recruitment and Wastage, by Divisions, 1947-1951

(per 100 men on colliery books at the end of 1946)

Division	Total recruitment 1947-51	Total wastage 1947-51	Net change
Northern (N. & C.).. ..	45·8	38·1	+ 7·7
East Midlands	46·7	40·7	+ 6·0
Scottish	58·6	55·0	+ 3·6
South Eastern	48·7	46·2	+ 2·5
Durham	35·9	34·4	+ 1·5
North Eastern	48·8	47·6	+ 1·2
<i>National Average</i>	50·3	49·4	+ 0·9
North Western	74·0	74·5	- 0·5
South Western	46·9	51·8	- 4·9
West Midlands	60·7	66·1	- 5·4

32. A further analysis of recruitment and wastage is given below :—

Analysis of Recruitment and Wastage, 1947-1951

(per 100 men on colliery books at the end of 1946)

Division	New recruits	“ Non-voluntary ” wastage	Other wastage, less re-entrants	Net Gain or Loss
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
South Western	20·4	18·6	6·6	— 4·9
Northern (N. & C.)	26·0	11·2	7·1	+ 7·7
Durham	18·8	10·2	7·1	+ 1·5
East Midlands	29·1	10·2	13·0	+ 6·0
South Eastern	27·8	11·3	14·0	+ 2·5
<i>National Average</i>	28·7	11·9	15·9	+ 0·9
North Eastern	28·1	9·1	17·9	+ 1·2
Scottish	35·1	8·2	23·3	+ 3·6
West Midlands	35·9	13·8	27·5	— 5·4
North Western	49·9	15·2	35·2	— 0·5

Note.—The recruitment of ex-miners (“ re-entrants ”) is not shown separately, but treated as an “ offset ” to voluntary wastage in column 4. “ Non-voluntary ” wastage covers death, retirement, and the excess of those leaving through injury or sickness over those who returned to work. The figures in column 5 result from deducting columns 3 and 4 from column 2.

Column 4 of the table shows that, in the South Western, Northern (N. & C.) and Durham Divisions, only about six or seven per cent of the men on colliery books had, after five years, voluntarily left the industry and not later returned. The table also shows the instability of the mining labour force in the West Midlands and, most of all, in the North Western Division, in both of which a large proportion of the men leave of their own accord for the many other available jobs and do not reappear as “ re-entrants ” later.

33. While total manpower rose in 1951 by 9,300—or 1·4 per cent—the number of faceworkers rose by only 1,700—or 0·6 per cent. The average proportion of faceworkers to all workers in each of the last six years was :—

Proportion of Faceworkers to All Workers, 1946-51

(Yearly averages)

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
40·2%	40·5%	40·4%	41·2%	41·3%	41·1%

In all Divisions except the East Midlands the proportion of faceworkers fell during 1951. In some places this was due to the many juvenile and untrained adult recruits who, until they have been trained, cannot work on the face, or release others to do so.

34. This table shows the change in the proportion of faceworkers in each Division over the last six years :—

Proportion of Faceworkers to All Workers, by Divisions, 1946–51

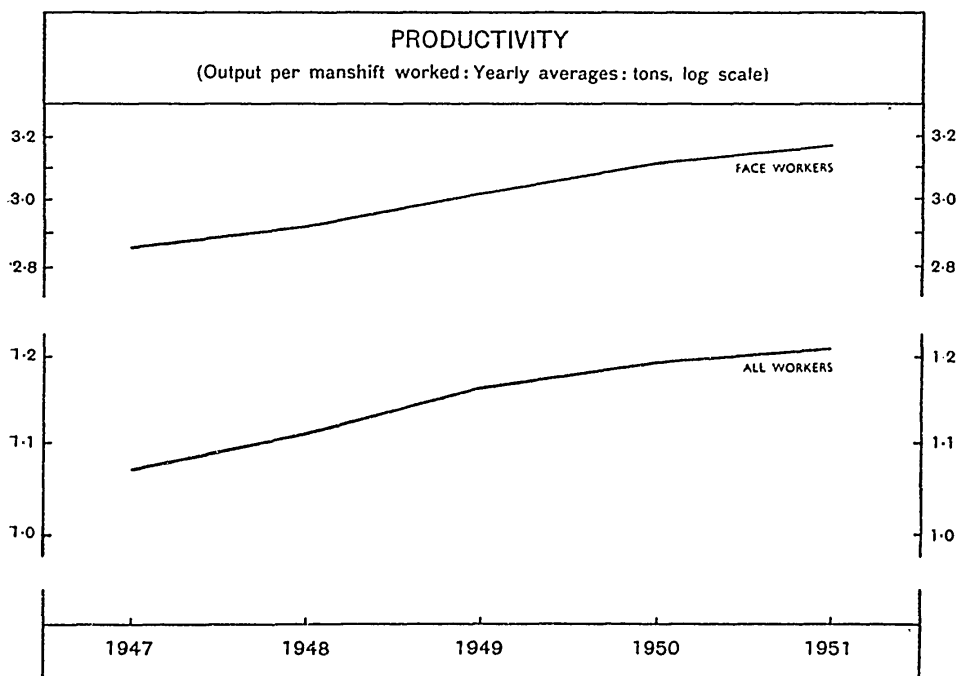
(Yearly averages)

Division	1946	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1946
	%	%	%	
Scottish	44·7	44·4	44·2	— 0·5
Northern (N. & C.)	37·1	38·9	38·5	+ 1·4
Durham	43·0	43·0	42·7	— 0·3
North Eastern	39·1	39·6	39·3	+ 0·2
North Western	36·4	38·7	37·9	+ 1·5
East Midlands	39·8	41·8	42·5	+ 2·7
West Midlands	35·3	35·6	35·3	—
South Western	42·1	44·7	44·3	+ 2·2
South Eastern	36·5	39·5	38·5	+ 2·0

Five Divisions—Northern (N. & C.), North Western, East Midlands, South Western and South Eastern—show a marked improvement. Scotland and Durham show a decline ; both have difficult problems of redeployment of men from declining to developing areas. The Board are doing all they can to raise the proportion of face workers in the mining labour force.

Productivity and Attendance

35. This graph shows the increase in productivity at the coal face and overall in 1947–51 :—



36. In spite of the decline in the proportion of faceworkers in the industry as a whole, overall output per manshift in 1951 was 1·21 tons (compared with 1·19 tons in 1950)—a new record. Output per manshift at the face rose to 3·17 tons from 3·11 tons in 1950. During the five years 1947–51, O.M.S.

overall rose by 17½ per cent and at the face by 15 per cent. While, in 1946, 975 shifts were needed to produce a thousand tons of coal,* only 827 shifts were needed in 1951, a reduction of 15 per cent. At the face, 47 shifts, or 13 per cent, were saved ; elsewhere underground, 55 shifts, or 15 per cent, were saved ; on the surface, 47 shifts, or 19 per cent. Details are given in this table :—

Manshifts per 1,000 tons by Divisions, 1946 and 1951

Division	At the face			Elsewhere Underground			On the Surface			Total		
	1946	1951	% saving	1946	1951	% saving	1946	1951	% saving	1946	1951	% saving
Scottish ..	411	385	6	308	306	1	238	208	13	957	899	6
Northern (N. & C.)	358	335	6	386	337	13	299	247	17	1,043	919	12
Durham ..	463	399	14	408	354	13	338	239	17	1,159	992	14
North Eastern	311	264	15	353	304	14	221	186	16	885	753	15
North Western	394	335	15	437	367	16	323	249	23	1,154	950	18
East Midlands	245	216	12	253	209	17	190	135	29	688	561	18
West Midlands	275	233	15	333	292	12	258	220	15	865	744	14
South Western	513	459	11	512	390	24	293	254	13	1,319	1,103	16
South Eastern	345	296	14	453	346	24	276	183	34	1,074	825	23
Great Britain	362	315	13	363	308	15	251	204	19	975	827	15

37. With more Saturday working, the average man on colliery books worked 250 shifts in 1951 compared with 245 in 1950. The figures for the last six years and for the last three years before the war were :—

Shifts Worked Per Man on Colliery Books, 1936-51

1936	1937	1938	1946	1947†	1948	1949	1950	1951
254‡	263‡	252‡	252	244	245	243	245	250

† The Five-Day Week Agreement took effect in May 1947.

‡ Estimated ; see footnote to table on page 6.

38. Although in 1951 the number of shifts worked by each man was high, the industry still suffered from irregular attendance: it is the irregularity more than the amount of voluntary absence which causes inefficient working and loss of output.

39. With higher output per manshift and more shifts worked per man, the output per man per year reached 303 tons, against 293 tons in 1950, and was nearly as high as in 1937, which had the highest figure this century. Twelve thousand million tons of the most accessible coal have been mined since, except for 1937, the 1951 figure was last equalled.

* " Shifts per thousand tons " is, of course, a reciprocal of " output per manshift ".

CHAPTER III
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINES

Exploring the Coalfields

40. To plan ahead, the coal industry must have detailed knowledge of the reserves of coal and the probable working conditions underground. The reserves are explored by boring down to the coal measures through the other strata and recovering specimens from each layer. These are then examined and the coal sections are analysed. When the Board took over the mines, the work of exploration had for long been going slowly, years of stagnation in the twenties and thirties having been closely followed by the war. The Board at once set about increasing the pace. In 1947, boreholes were drilled to a greater aggregate depth than ever before, and in each following year more and more boring was done, as this table shows :—

Aggregate Depth of Boreholes Drilled, 1947-51
(thousand feet)

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
30	82	105	125	172

41. Most boreholes, including all deep ones, were put down under contract by drilling firms ; the Board's own teams drilled many of the shallower ones and nearly all those underground. In the coal measures, the section of the seam, or "core", is usually taken out by a diamond drill which works like an apple-corer, but in the overlying strata, for the sake of speed and to make use of all available machinery, rougher methods are often used. Cores and chippings are examined in detail by the Board's staff and the Geological Survey. Cores of coal seams are analysed by the Coal Survey (*see* paragraphs 195 to 200) ; more reliable inferences can naturally be made if these cores are recovered unbroken, and the Board have had a good deal of success in securing better recovery.

42. This table analyses the drilling done in 1951 :—

Distribution of Borings, 1951

Number of borings with aggregate depths bored (in brackets : thousand feet)

Division	To prove superficial deposits (a)	Up to 1,000 ft. but excluding (a)	1,000-2,000 ft.	2,000-3,000 ft.	Over 3,000 ft.	Under-ground	Total
Scottish Northern (N. & C.)	397 (9.0)	93 (19.5)	6 (3.5)	3 (2.1)	2 (2.1)	17 (2.6)	518 (38.7)
Durham North Eastern	14 (1.3)	31 (10.9)	3 (1.0)	—	—	15 (3.6)	63 (16.8)
Durham North Western	96 (7.8)	45 (8.5)	1 (1.2)	—	—	29 (5.3)	171 (22.8)
Durham East Midlands	45 (0.2)	6 (1.6)	2 (1.1)	4 (6.0)	—	14 (2.4)	71 (11.3)
Durham West Midlands	10 (1.2)	17 (4.8)	4 (4.6)	2 (4.2)	3 (6.3)	2 (0.5)	38 (21.6)
Durham South Western	6 (0.2)	7 (1.4)	—	6 (8.3)	—	4 (2.5)	23 (12.4)
Durham South Eastern	38 (3.0)	14 (5.1)	12 (9.4)	4 (4.9)	4 (6.5)	—	72 (28.9)
Durham South Eastern	51 (2.5)	3 (1.8)	—	3 (5.6)	—	117 (9.5)	174 (19.4)
Durham South Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	657 (25.3)	216 (53.7)	28 (20.7)	22 (31.1)	9 (14.8)	198 (26.4)	1,130 (172.0)

43. Most boreholes of up to 1,000 feet, underground boreholes, and those put down to prove superficial deposits are intended to solve immediate problems—for instance, to locate seams displaced by faults or to find underground water. The 657 borings made in 1951 to prove superficial deposits were, apart from a few to test the security of the foundations of buildings, put down to prove the extent and nature of unconsolidated deposits—mud, sand and so on—overlying shallow workings. This was to reduce the risk of further accidents like that at *Knockshinnoch Castle* colliery—see 1950 Report, paragraphs 185–7.

44. Most of the deep holes, and the rest of the shallower ones, are part of the search for fresh areas of coal.

45. In Scotland, borings within the last five years proved large reserves in the upper Forth estuary, and some to the east of Glasgow and in the Mauchline basin of Ayrshire.

46. In Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, the borings showed that the reserves in the eastward extension of the coal field are substantial and generally workable, though the seams are fewer and less well developed than to the west. In Yorkshire, drilling was concentrated north of Doncaster towards Selby; results were promising. At the southern end of the coalfield, local thinning has been proved north-east of Nottingham; south-east of Nottingham, where the presence of coal had been in doubt, several extensively workable seams have been proved. Coal was also proved south-west of the present workings in south Derbyshire towards Warwickshire, as well as south-east and east across the Ashby-de-la-Zouch anticline, where the coal was found to be continuous with that of Leicestershire.

47. A small but rich field was proved north of the River Irwell in Lancashire. In North Wales, coal was proved to the east of the present workings in Denbighshire, but further boring is needed to find its extent.

48. In the West Midlands, valuable reserves were proved south of the present workings in North Staffordshire, and north-east of Cannock Chase boring proved several thick seams of good quality to be nearer the surface than had been thought; the Board decided in 1951 to sink a new colliery near Rugeley (see paragraph 401 below) to work the coal already proved.

49. In South Wales, the extension of the anthracite field was confirmed southwards along the Gwendraeth Valley from the northern outcrop. Here, too, the Board approved a new sinking in 1951—see paragraph 407.

50. The Board decided in 1951 that, for an experimental period of six months, geophysical methods (see 1948 Report, paragraphs 100–1) and electric “logging” should be applied to some important boreholes. By these methods, more information can be gained from boreholes at little extra cost, especially where the cores are imperfect. At most boreholes, the Board will continue to need samples of coal seams for analysis and of other strata for the purpose of correlation; so they will have to recover cores. But some holes needed to confirm the geological structure may be drilled throughout by cheaper and quicker methods, followed by electric logging.

Mine Planning and Layout

51. The Board described in “Plan for Coal”* their proposals for the reconstruction of British mines over the next 15 years, at a cost of £520 million (at mid-1949 prices). The Plan was summarized in paragraphs 37 to 44 of the

* “Plan for Coal” published by the National Coal Board, October, 1950. Obtainable from Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, or from any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. (post free).

Board's Report for 1950. The Minister of Fuel and Power approved the Plan in October, 1951 under Section 3(2) of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. His approval was given on certain conditions (*see* Appendix IV). Before submission to the Minister, the Plan had been discussed with representatives of the Board's employees and of consumers.

52. The Board had, of course, already set about the reconstruction of the mines. By the end of 1951, they had approved the sinking of seven new collieries (two of which had been begun or projected by the former owners), and about 60 new drift mines, together with major reconstruction schemes for 81 collieries (including the re-opening of three which had been closed). The estimated capital cost of all these projects was about £115 million at the prices ruling when they were approved.

53. The Board had closed 129 collieries (mostly very small ones) by the end of 1951 as part of concentration schemes to increase output, or because of the exhaustion of reserves or very low productivity.

54. Ever since 1947, the Board's reconstruction programme has had to compete for scarce men and materials with other industries and with the pressing need for every ton of current output. Many reconstruction schemes were slowed up as a result. Some, however, have already been completed with encouraging results. The best examples are :

Colliery	Division	Output per manshift (tons)		
		Before reconstruction	After reconstruction*	% Improvement
Wheldale	North Eastern	1·0	1·8	76
Huncoat	North Western	1·0	1·7	74
Oxcroft	East Midlands	1·5	2·3	53
Thoresby	East Midlands	2·0	2·7	35

* Fourth quarter of 1951.

Since a colliery takes anything from two to over ten years to reconstruct, most schemes begun by the Board have not yet been completed. Coal begins to come from a new colliery five or six years after shaft-sinking has begun ; output then gradually builds up over the next five or six years.

55. As part of the reconstruction programme, there is much shaft-sinking to be done. Schemes approved by the end of 1951 will need 21 new shafts ; 31 other shafts will be deepened. By the end of 1951, one new shaft had been completed, and seven more were under way. Of the shafts to be deepened, 12 were finished, and seven were under way.

56. The new and reconstructed collieries will embody the modern mining techniques best suited to their conditions. To this end, the Board have largely followed and will continue to follow the recommendations of the Reid Committee.†

† Report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Coal Mining, 1945 (Cmd. 6610).

57. The Board have already described (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 221) the “horizon mining” system which has for long been used on the Continent. This system is to be used at several new collieries (and, in a modified form, at many more); this will make it possible to use locomotives for haulage even where the strata are inclined. Locomotives (in addition to those already in use) are planned for 57, or about two-thirds, of the new collieries and major reconstruction schemes.

58. Where shafts were designed for smaller outputs than will be produced after reconstruction, sometimes the only solution is to sink new ones; but shaft capacity can be increased in various ways. For instance, if tubs or mine-cars can be pushed in and out of the cage more quickly, the cages can make more journeys and so raise more coal during each shift. Automatic equipment can be installed to this end. There have been experiments with light alloy mine-cars of large capacity, and even light alloy cages, so that a greater weight of coal can be carried on each journey. Another more radical means of increasing shaft capacity is “skip winding”, which was described in paragraph 60 of the Board’s Report for 1950. This is often the best way, but skip winding has some disadvantages; it is not so easy to keep coal from different seams separate and, in spite of devices installed to reduce breakage, the coal may get broken up more than it is when wound in the normal way. At the beginning of 1947, only four collieries had skip winding; by the end of 1951, the Board had installed skips at seven more; another seven collieries were being converted and skips were planned for a further ten.

59. When shafts have to cross water-bearing strata, they are usually lined with cast-iron tubbing, but this has become expensive and the material scarce, and a new form of lining is to be used in two of the new shafts. This will consist of a waterproof layer, probably of plastic, sandwiched between two layers of concrete, and with a wall of pre-formed concrete blocks.

Engineering

MECHANISATION

60. Some or all of the work of separating the coal from the seam and carrying it away can be done by machine. The work has three stages—breaking the coal from the face by means of explosives, cutters, picks or ploughs; loading, or picking up the fallen coal; and carrying it away. All the stages in the “room and pillar” system of mining are commonly mechanized in the United States, but conditions make this much easier in America than in Great Britain. Many types of coal-cutters and face conveyors, together with the American Duckbill and Joy Loaders, have been in use in British room and pillar workings. The latest machine designed for room and pillar workings is the American Joy “Continuous Miner” which claws the coal from the seam and delivers it direct on to the face conveyor so that separate loading is not needed. The first Continuous Miner in Great Britain was installed in 1950 at *Donisthorpe* colliery in Leicestershire, where it won 77,000 tons of coal at 18·4 tons per manshift at the face. In 1951, it won 36,000 tons at an average O.M.S. of 12·8 tons; it was less successful in 1951 mainly because working conditions became more difficult. Three more Continuous Miners were imported in 1951 and four were ordered of a design modified for use in thin seams. The machine is not likely to be suitable for many British mines, where output won by the room and pillar method—at present about 11 per cent of the total—has been decreasing for many years, and as workings get deeper, must decrease further.

61. "Longwall" faces are much harder to mechanise completely than room and pillar workings, because difficulties of roof control make power-loading also difficult. In 1951, over two-thirds of longwall coal was cut by machine and carried away by conveyors, but only about 3 per cent of it was power-loaded. Some 20 million tons were won by hand in 1951, a third less than in 1946, while output cut by machine rose in the same period from 142 million to well over 170 million tons.

62. Complete mechanisation in longwall workings has practically been limited to faces where the Meco-Moore cutter-loader (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 206) can be used. This machine produced rather over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1946 and nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ million in 1951. At the end of 1951, 71 Meco-Moore cutter-loaders were in use. Of other cutter-loaders, the Gloster Getter (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 209) shows most promise. The Uskside Mechanical Miner and Grassmoor Goblin underwent trials in 1951; these will be extended. Other machines have also been tested; some proved unsuccessful.

63. The Huwood Loader loads coal which has already been cut and blasted; it has a rather limited use. In 1951, Huwood Loaders handled 1.2 million tons, compared with 1.1 million in 1950, but at a slightly lower O.M.S. A new coal-getting and loading machine is being developed by the manufacturers.

64. Of new machines introduced or tried out by the Board for winning coal from longwall faces, the most important has been the Samson Stripper—*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 207. Six of these machines were in use at the end of 1951; total output from Samson Strippers in 1951 was 240,000 tons at an average O.M.S. at the face of 7.8 tons, compared with 129,000 tons in 1950 at an O.M.S. of just over 7 tons. In some places, the floor or roof would not stand the pressure from the jacks which anchor the machine, but it still shows promise and further installations are planned.

65. Coal ploughs and "scraper boxes" (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 51) are still experimental in this country; both types of machine were introduced from Germany. Most seams in Great Britain are harder than on the Continent and so not many of them can be ploughed; but results in 1951 suggest that ploughs can be used more widely than first seemed likely, especially if the coal is first cut to help the plough to get it out. Three coal ploughs were in use at the end of 1951; during the year, 80,000 tons of coal were mined by ploughing, and experiments in ploughing pre-cut coal began. The first scraper boxes were installed—in Durham—in 1951; that at *Blaydon Burn* colliery began, as an experiment, to work a valuable 12-in. seam without either men on the face or roof supports.

66. With most forms of power-loading, a very strong, or "armoured", face conveyor is needed to guide the machine along the coalface. If the conveyor can, without dismantling, be pushed forward bodily as the face advances, this is an advantage both in "ploughing" and "continuous mining" by normal methods (*see* 1949 Report, paragraphs 204–211); it is better still if the conveyor is "flexible," so that it can be pushed forward in sections as soon as the machine has passed. All the armoured flexible conveyors which British and German manufacturers could provide in 1951—31 in all—have been put to work, and more are on order.

ROOF CONTROL

67. In normal working, a row of props is set in front of the conveyor as the coal is filled; the conveyor has then to be dismantled and passed between the props ready for the next cycle. If a flexible conveyor is to be used, the setting

of the last row of props, which would go in front of the conveyor, must be delayed until the conveyor has moved forward. To this end, the front row of props behind the conveyor is usually made to support bars which act as cantilevers and support the roof up to the coalface. The bars are made up of sections which can be hinged and locked together, and so can be taken off the back and attached at the front without disturbing the props. Up to 1951, these bars were made only on the continent, but they will soon be made in this country. By the end of 1951, the Board had bought over 40,000 bars and 60,000 more had been ordered.

68. "Yielding" props (which, when set, give way slightly under hydraulic or friction control but hold a given load) are especially suitable for use with cantilever bars and should make roof control much easier. By the end of 1951, over 80,000 of these props were in use.

69. To limit the convergence of roof and floor, the space left when the coal has gone is commonly packed with stones and dirt, usually in strips a few yards wide with "wastes" between, but sometimes solid, if, for instance, there is a roof control problem or a special need to reduce surface subsidence. The work used to be done entirely by hand and most of it still is, but machines have recently been developed for use where the waste is stowed solid. However, solid stowing, even when mechanised, is still too expensive to be applied generally.

70. The most fully developed stowing machines use compressed air to blow the rubbish through pipes into the space to be packed. In 1947-51, more and more of these "pneumatic" stowers came into use (especially in South Wales); in 1946, six machines stowed 40,000 cubic yards of material; in 1951, 57 machines handled nearly 1½ million cubic yards. At the end of 1951, the Board were developing a machine designed by their own staff to use much less compressed air than the existing British and German machines. "Mechanical" stowers, using high speed belts or rotating paddles to throw out the rubbish, have also been tried out, but those so far designed can cause sparks and so are limited to non-gassy workings.

UNDERGROUND TRANSPORT

71. In the view of the Reid Committee, no single mining operation offered more scope for improved efficiency than underground transport. The main means of improving efficiency is the replacement of rope haulages by conveyor belts or locomotives. Locomotives need fairly level roads on which to run, so that a wholly new lay-out (sometimes based on "horizon mining") is often needed before they can be used; but, where they can be, they are a most efficient means of transport. Conveyors are easier to instal and they can work on gradients; their use instead of rope haulage often makes it possible to save men when output is concentrated in fewer but larger districts in the mine. Moreover, the transfer of coal from one conveyor to another or into mine-cars at central loading points, can be mechanised as well, so that still more men can be saved. Sometimes rope haulages are entirely replaced by belts which, either singly or in relays, carry the coal all the way to the pit bottom or even, in some drift mines, to the surface.

72. Nearly all the conveyors used by the Board, other than at the face, have belts made of rubber on a base of cotton duck. The Board have been seeking ways of reducing the risk of belts catching fire, by finding non-inflammable substitutes for the rubber, and fire-proofing the cotton duck—see paragraph 211.

73. With existing types of conveyor belt the power is transmitted by the belt itself, but the prototype of a wholly new belt and conveyor was installed at *Frances* colliery in Fife during 1951 and showed promise. This "cable" belt is driven by two parallel endless wire ropes. The belt itself rests on the ropes and serves only to carry the load; it can thus be more lightly and cheaply made than the normal belt. This conveyor should also need fewer ball bearings and less steel.

74. In the five years up to 1951, the number of locomotives in British mines increased from about 80 to 450. Of these, 390 have diesel engines and the rest use batteries. They range in size from about 16 to 100 horsepower. With so many locomotives underground, the Board in 1951 designed a testing station on the surface for locomotives and their components; this will be built as soon as a suitable site can be found.

75. The Electricity Regulations, made under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, at present prohibit the use of trolley locomotives in Great Britain except with the consent of the Chief Inspector of Mines, because the exposed overhead wire which supplies them with power has been held to be too dangerous for most British conditions. In 1951, the Chief Inspector agreed to grant an exemption from the Electricity Regulations for an experimental trolley locomotive installation, the first in the country, at *Sandhole* colliery in the North Western Division. By the end of the year, the equipment had been ordered.

76. Large mine-cars are much more efficient than the old-fashioned tubs, since they help to increase the coal carrying capacity of roadways and shafts, especially when used with locomotives. By the end of 1951, the Board had installed over 3,800 mine-cars, with capacities ranging from 1½ to 6 tons.

TUNNELLING

77. With the introduction of horizon mining in some British mines and the re-organisation of many collieries to take locomotives, level roads have to be driven in stone for long distances. In their first five years, therefore, the Board did what they could to speed up tunnelling work. By the end of 1951, the work of drilling holes to take explosives had been largely mechanised. The machines introduced ranged from the simple "air-leg", which merely supports the drill, to the power operated drilling carriage, which is mobile and carries a group of drills mounted on arms, the handling of the drills by the crew being entirely cut out. Drilling carriages of this kind were in use in more than half of the more important stone drifts being driven at the end of 1951. Tungsten carbide drill bits were proved by testing to be the best and the Board greatly extended their use, with good results. The Board also did preliminary work on the use of rotary drills in stone drifts—see paragraph 210.

78. When the holes have been drilled in the face of the stone drift, explosives are inserted and the rock is brought down. To be most effective, the groups of explosive charges must be fired in a certain sequence. The quickest and safest way to arrange this is to use "delay action detonators". All the holes can then be charged at once and a single operation of the exploder will set them off at fixed intervals. At the end of 1951, delay detonators were being used in nearly all stone tunnelling.

79. Once blown, the stone must be loaded, and many mechanical loaders were tested by the Board; some were successful. Mechanised loading was the rule at some two-thirds of stone drifts in 1951.

80. As a result of all these improvements, an average rate of advance of 20 yards a week had been reached by the end of 1951 in many stone drifts and was being maintained regularly. At *Nantgarw* colliery in South Wales, one drift advanced 1,150 yards in 1951, and another maintained, for some weeks, an average of 32 yards a week.

UNDERGROUND LIGHTING

81. A minimum standard of lighting underground is set by Regulations made by the Minister of Fuel and Power from time to time.

82. Fresh Regulations made in 1947 prescribed a standard for cap-lamps three times, and for hand-lamps more than twice, as high as the previous standard, set in 1934. To comply with the new Regulations, the Board had by the end of 1951 introduced about half a million new lamps. These were almost all cap-lamps; the number of hand-lamps fell from 60 per cent of all lamps in 1947 to 10 per cent by the end of 1951.

83. On roadways, where main electricity up to 250 volts is allowed, 60- or 100-watt tungsten filament lamps in flame-proof fittings are mostly used; there are also tubular fluorescent lamps. By 1951, there was over one-third more mains lighting than in 1947.

84. The Board have described in earlier reports (*see* Report for 1949, paragraph 230, and for 1950, paragraph 66) their experiments with fluorescent lighting at the coalface. At the end of 1951, seven faces had been equipped and had been working for up to 4½ years. The large scale experiment at *Birch Coppice* colliery in Warwickshire was almost ready to start at the end of 1951; there had been delays in the delivery of equipment. In 1951, three more installations were planned. Tungsten filament lamps have not hitherto been used for coalface lighting because no fully flame-proof fitting had until recently been devised. A suitable fitting was, however, certified as flame-proof by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment in 1951 and six experimental installations were planned for 1952.

POWER

85. About ten million tons of coal a year are used to raise steam at the pithead to meet colliery demands for power, either directly as steam or after conversion into electricity or compressed air. Much of the power is wastefully generated and used—many colliery boilers are old and inefficient; steam winders are less efficient than electric ones, and compressed air underground (though it must often be used for reasons of safety) is less economical than electricity.

86. In the long run, the solution is to replace direct steam by electricity and old boilers by new ones, either in colliery power stations (*see* page 25) or by taking electric power from the grid, so that the coal which generates it is burnt under the boilers of an efficient boiler plant instead of in obsolete plant at the colliery.

87. In the years 1947–51, the number of electric motors in use at collieries rose by 27 per cent and their total horse-power by 18 per cent; the number of motors used on underground conveying and loading machinery rose by nearly two-thirds and their total horse-power doubled. Between 1947 and 1951, 25 new electric winders were installed, mainly to replace steam ones, and 19 steam winders were converted to electric drive.

88. In their Report for 1949 (paragraph 225) and in Appendix IV of "Plan for Coal", the Board described their plans to put inferior and unsaleable fuels to good use by burning them in power stations at the collieries. The size of these power stations, which would in any case be much smaller than those of the British Electricity Authority, would depend on the prospects for supplies of low-grade fuel. Some would produce more current than was needed by the collieries within economic range, others less; the stations would therefore be connected with the grid so that extra colliery needs could be made up or spare current supplied to other consumers. The discussions with the B.E.A. on how best this policy could be put into effect continued in 1951, and it was agreed that possible sites for pithead power stations should be reviewed and the most suitable ones chosen, after which the Board and the Authority would each build a number of the stations. The power station at *Barony* colliery in Scotland, for which plans were the furthest advanced, would be put in hand at once, in this case by the Authority.

89. Pithead power stations will take time to build and in any case some collieries have remaining lives too short to justify electrification. In the short run, therefore, the Board must seek to make colliery steam raising plant more efficient. Of 3,900 shell boilers in use at collieries, 3,400 are hand-fired. In 1951, the Board placed bulk orders for mechanical stokers to convert the 500 hand-fired boilers most suitable for adaptation.

90. In 1951, the Board's first mobile fuel efficiency team began work at the collieries; it is modelled on the teams which have worked with success under the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and other teams will follow. Training courses for stokers and boilermen have been run in all the coalfields and are being extended.

91. This table shows the improvement over the last five years in the consumption of coal burned to provide power, heat and light for collieries, estimated in two different ways :—

Colliery Power Consumption, 1947-51

	Coal consumed* per ton of output (a)	Value of fuel consumed per £ of proceeds (b)
	lbs.	s. d.
1947	147	1 3.
1948	141	1 1
1949	135	1 -
1950	134	1 -
1951	131	1 -
Improvement in 1951 compared with 1947 ..	11%	17%

* Including estimated coal equivalent of electricity and gas.

Column (a) in the table understates the improvement (because more low-grade coal is now being burned under colliery boilers); column (b) overstates it (because of changes in the relative prices of coals). Some power needs do not

rise with output ; others rise less than in proportion, so that not all the improvement since 1947 is necessarily due to improved fuel efficiency. Nevertheless, the table implies that, allowing for increased output, the Board are saving something like $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons a year compared with their 1947 rate of consumption.

VENTILATION AND METHANE DRAINAGE

92. Underground explosions happen when methane (or more strictly, fire-damp, which consists mostly of methane) is mixed with air in certain proportions and is touched off by a spark or flame. A methane explosion may in turn set off a much more destructive explosion of coal dust if enough of this is also present. Naturally, everything is done to avoid sparks or naked flames underground ; but equally important is to ensure by good ventilation that explosive concentrations cannot form.

93. The Board are seeking to improve ventilation in the mines. Ventilation problems call for special knowledge ; by the end of 1951, the Board had appointed specialists in ventilation at about half of the Areas.

94. At some collieries, large quantities of methane are found in the strata around the coal seams. Experiments have shown that the methane can sometimes be drained off before it escapes into the air of the mine. In this way, the risk of explosion is reduced and the methane can even be turned to good account. Methane has for some years been drained from the seams at *Point of Ayr* colliery in North Wales, where conditions are exceptional. The Board put into operation a plan to burn the methane under the colliery boilers and so release coal for the market ; by the end of 1950, all six boilers at the colliery were fired by gas and a year later were saving some 250 tons of good coal a week.

95. In 1950, experiments with a different method of drainage began at three other collieries. At *Haig* colliery in Cumberland, where a good yield of methane was obtained from underground boreholes, work began in 1951 on a 14-inch main, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to carry the gas to the surface. At *Windsor* colliery in South Wales, a similar main was installed in 1950, and is in use. At *Stafford* colliery in North Staffordshire, the discharge of gas into the ventilating air has been much reduced ; here, too, a long gas main is planned to carry the methane to the surface. In 1951, trials began at four more collieries—*Cardowan* in Scotland, *Old Boston* in Lancashire, and *Taff Merthyr* and *Cefn Coed* in South Wales—and were planned at a further six.

Coal Preparation

96. The Board inherited mechanical coal cleaning plant with a total capacity of some 130 million tons a year ; a further 23 plants, with a yearly capacity of $6\frac{3}{4}$ million tons, were on order or under construction.

97. Many of the plants were not working to capacity. Some collieries were producing more coal than their cleaning plant could handle, others less ; but, with the mines in the ownership of hundreds of mainly small companies, only the larger concerns could transfer coal from one colliery to another for cleaning. The Board at once set about transferring coal, wherever possible, from pits with overloaded cleaning plants to those with capacity to spare. Some eight million tons a year are now being transferred in this way.

98. Many of the older inherited plants were being used to treat different coals from those for which they had been designed. Others were still controlled by hand, and so were losing more coal in the discard than is lost with automatic control. Where coal was picked by hand, more picking belts and other new equipment were needed and the standard of lighting had to be raised. The Board, therefore, made a survey of the plants and put in hand overhauls and modifications where needed to enable them to deal with the coal currently fed to them. By the end of 1951, 43 washeries had been converted to automatic control; at one plant in Northumberland, 7,000 tons of coal a year were saved as a result.

99. The Board also began a big programme of construction of washeries and of "froth flotation" plants (see Report for 1949, paragraph 237) for the recovery of fine coal from the washery discard. Large modern coal preparation plants are elaborate and may take three or four years to design and build, and most of the plants completed up to 1949 were taken over from the former owners. This table shows the progress made in 1947-51 :—

Construction of Cleaning and Froth Flotation Plants, 1947-51

	Washeries and Extensions		Froth Flotation Plants	
	Number completed	Capacity (million tons a year)*	Number completed	Capacity (million tons a year)*
1947	5	1.5	2	0.1
1948	19	3.4	5	0.2
1949	10	1.9	3	0.1
1950	16	4.5	11	0.5
1951	17	3.6	16	0.7
Total	67	14.9	37	1.6
Being constructed or designed at the end of 1951	45	26.1	30	2.0

* Based on an assumed working year of 250 shifts, each of 10 hours.

100. The Board have closed some worn-out plants and the net increase in capacity was rather less than 14 million tons a year; at the end of 1951, about 143 million tons a year could be mechanically cleaned, 10 per cent more than at the end of 1946. The plants installed or completed by the Board up to the end of 1951 cost the Board over £5½ million; the further plants then being built or designed will cost about £9½ million more and increase cleaning capacity by another 18 per cent.

101. At the end of 1951 there were 22 froth flotation plants in Yorkshire alone, producing 660,000 tons of clean fine coal each year, compared with six plants producing 120,000 tons at the beginning of 1947. Conventional froth flotation plants are costly, both to build and to run. An official of the Board in Lancashire has invented a much simpler and cheaper method which can sometimes be used for cleaning fine coals; the Board have installed this at four collieries in Lancashire and in the East Midlands, Durham, South Wales and Scotland. At one colliery there was a saving in 1951 of several thousand pounds for a very small outlay.

102. The American Jeffrey-Bird system of washery control was installed experimentally at *Lea Green* in Lancashire in 1949 ; as a result, the washery capacity was increased from 80 tons an hour to 130 tons an hour. This method has also been successfully installed at *Gedling* and *Moorgreen* collieries in the East Midlands. A device using the photo-electric method of separating " hards " from " brights " developed by the Board in their Research Establishment (see 1950 Report, paragraph 175) was being installed in 1951 for trial at *Woodside* colliery in the East Midlands ; it will handle 30 tons an hour.

Standardisation

103. Machines and devices made by different firms to do the same or similar work often differ in hundreds of ways. This may be no disadvantage if the most suitable machine can be selected to match each set of conditions. But this variety is costly in other ways. It is more expensive for many manufacturers to make a few machines each than for one to make many of the same kind, while with a variety of machines, the user must keep more spare parts in stock and cannot borrow parts from one machine to make good defects in another.

104. There are often more kinds of equipment in British mines than are really needed, and the Board's first, and simplest, step to secure savings by standardisation has been to cut the number of varieties of some articles which they buy. They have, for instance, reduced the number of different kinds of bulbs for miners' cap-lamps from 42 to 15. Formerly some 260 types of lubricants were used at collieries ; in 1951, the number of types of lubricating oils was reduced, by agreement with the lubricant manufacturers, to 11 ; there will be four or five different greases as well. There are 60 different rail gauges underground ; each new scheme will use one of four.

105. The standardisation of parts of machines was begun through the British Standards Institution before the Board took over the mines ; the Board have intensified the work, which is, and must be, slow. Work on specifications for a standard coal pick, a rotary drill rod and for rock drill steels and trailing cables made good progress in 1951. The Board have also issued many specifications for electrical machinery, such as gate-end and section switches ; in 1951, work continued on further specifications for rotary and trailing cables, underground transformers and other equipment. The Board are anxious to reduce the number of sizes of electric motors, so that the stock of spare motors may be reduced, but this is more than a matter of compiling an agreed list. Many technical details, such as starting torque and intermittency of operation, must be taken into account. The Board have therefore made plans for the survey which is needed before a list of sizes can be drawn up.

Supplies

106. The Board buy equipment and materials in great quantity and of many kinds. After the war, most things were scarce and the Board had at first great difficulty in meeting their needs and maintaining stocks big enough to secure them against interruptions to the working of the collieries. Year by year up to 1950 the supply position eased, and in that year the Board were able to set about reducing their stocks of some things. But in 1951 the position changed for the worse, with sharply rising world demand for almost everything of which

the Board are large consumers. At the end of the year, their stocks of materials amounted to over £60 million ; their bill for supplies in 1951 was £115 million, made up as follows :—

	£ million
Mining Timber	23
Iron and Steel	19
Conveyor Belting	17
Explosives	5
Coalface machinery	4
Other plant and equipment	8
Cables	3
Wire ropes	2
Other Stores	36
	—
	117
	—

107. Before nationalisation, colliery companies naturally bought their own supplies, often through merchants. One of the main functions of merchants—the amalgamation of orders—was automatically assumed by the Board and their Areas were made the normal purchasing units. In special cases, the Board decided to purchase centrally ; in others, they negotiate with trade associations or large suppliers the price which will govern orders placed by Areas. For the rest, the Board's Headquarters watch over the size of stocks within the industry, study price movements and advise local managements on the best modern systems of store-keeping and stores control. By 1951, they had also formulated (in consultation with trade associations, where possible) standard conditions for some kinds of contract and partly completed a vocabulary of stores for use throughout the industry.

108. There were many shortages in 1951 and the Board had much to do to ensure, by careful programming, an even flow of supplies. Requirements of steel in the form of arches, props, bars and the like were settled each quarter with the British Iron and Steel Federation, and the Board had to help the manufacturers of mining equipment and conveyor belting to get the steel, rubber, cotton and other raw materials they needed. Pitwood from Europe became scarce and props had to be imported from as far afield as western Canada.

109. Towards the end of the year, the output of the mining equipment manufacturers fell off owing to shortages of steel and later a new steel allocation scheme was announced to come into effect in February, 1952.

110. Prices of all the Board's supplies rose steadily throughout 1951—that of steel, for instance, by over 20 per cent and that of conveyor belting by over 30 per cent.

Standard Costs

111. In paragraph 77 of their Report for 1950, the Board described experiments in the application of "standard costs" to mining operations. The experiments begun at one colliery in 1950 were extended to others in 1951 and were still in progress at the end of that year. No quick results can be expected.

CHAPTER IV

MARKETING THE COAL

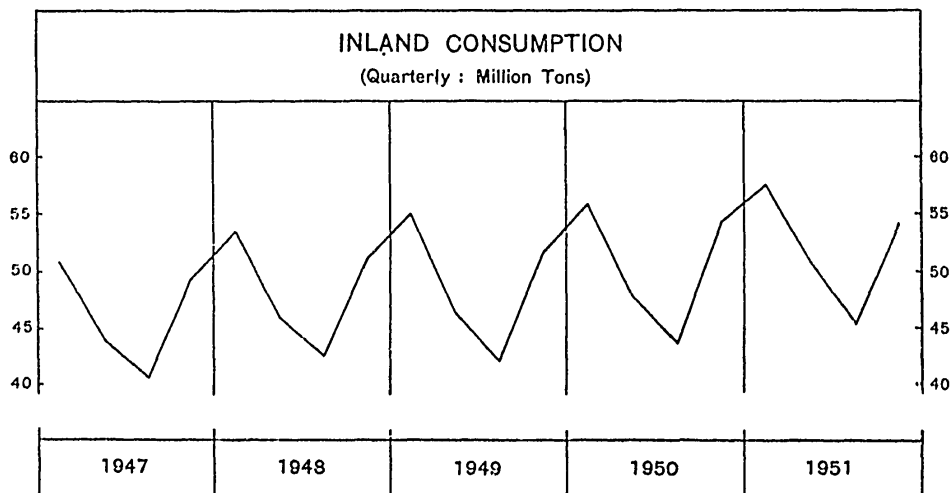
112. In the years 1947–51, the country produced 1,060 million tons of coal and 2 million tons were imported : 985 million tons were consumed at home, 69 million tons were exported or supplied for foreign bunkers, and 8 million tons went to rebuild stocks. This table compares output, consumption, exports and stocks in these years :—

Output, Consumption, Exports and Stocks, 1947–51
(million tons)

		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 (pro- visional)
<i>Credit</i>	Deep-mined saleable output	187·2	197·6	202·7	204·1	212·4*
	Opencast disposals ..	10·2	10·4	12·2	12·6	10·8
	Imports	0·7	0·1	—	—	1·2
		198·1	208·1	214·9	216·7	224·4
<i>Debit</i>	Inland consumption	184·9	193·6	195·5	202·3	209·2
	Exports and bunkers	5·3	16·1	19·2	16·9	11·6
		190·2	209·7	214·7	219·2	220·8
<i>Balance</i>	Change in stocks during the year ..	+7·9	-1·6	+0·2	-2·5	+3·6
	Change in stocks since 1st January, 1947..	+7·9	+6·3	+6·5	+4·0	+7·6

* Including about 0·5 million tons of slurry recovered from dumps, etc.

This graph shows the course of inland consumption in 1947–51 :—



113. The inland consumption of coal continued in 1951 its almost uninterrupted expansion since the end of the war, rising by 7 million tons to 209 million tons, a new record. In 1951, 24 million tons more were consumed than in 1947. As a result, there was a continuous struggle to build up and maintain adequate stocks and to find coal for export. At the beginning of 1947, distributed coal stocks, at 8½ million tons, were dangerously low and a breakdown of current supplies owing to exceptionally severe weather caused a fuel crisis. After that, industry, electricity stations, gas works, coke ovens, and the railways generally had the quantities, if not the qualities, they wanted. Two groups of customers, however, went short—householders at home and foreign buyers.

The Home Market

DISPOSALS

114. The outstanding feature of the inland market for coal since 1946 has been the rising demand of the "secondary" fuel industries—electricity, gas and coking—which, in 1947–51, between them took more than three-quarters of the increase in inland consumption. Their consumption rose in the five years by 25 per cent; that of other consumers by less than 5 per cent. This table gives details :—

Inland Consumption, 1946–51

(million tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 (pro- visional)
<i>Power, etc.</i>						
Power stations	26·2	27·1	28·8	30·0	33·0	35·6
Gas works	22·7	22·7	24·6	25·3	26·2	27·7
Coke Ovens	20·1	19·8	22·3	22·6	22·6	23·5
Collieries	10·6	11·1	11·3	10·8	10·7	10·5
<i>Industry</i>						
Iron and steel	9·6	8·7	8·7	8·4	8·3	8·1
Engineering	3·7	3·2	3·5	3·6	3·8	3·9
Other	29·0	27·8	30·3	31·0	32·5	33·6
<i>Railways</i>	15·1	14·6	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·4
<i>Domestic</i>						
Merchants' disposals	31·3	31·6	31·9	30·9	32·5	32·4
Miners' coal	4·8	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·1
<i>Miscellaneous</i> (including shipments to Northern Ireland and Channel Islands)	13·2	13·3	12·6	13·1	13·2	14·4
Total	186·3	184·9	193·6	195·5	202·3	209·2

Even the domestic consumer in 1951 bought 1·1 million tons, or 3½ per cent, more than in 1946; but the number of registrations had meanwhile increased by 1·4 million, or over 10 per cent, so that the average amount supplied was slightly lower.

115. This table shows the distribution among the various grades of coal of the increased disposals since 1946 :—

Disposals by Grades, 1946 and 1951

	1946		1951		Difference (million tons)
	million tons	%	million tons	%	
Large	61·2	35·0	64·4	31·3	+ 3·2
Unscreened	15·5	8·9	15·9	7·7	+ 0·4
Graded	34·0	19·5	41·9	20·5	+ 7·9
Treated Smalls	21·9	12·6	34·1	16·5	+12·2
Untreated Smalls	32·0	18·4	39·2	19·0	+ 7·2
Other Coal and Slurry	5·6	3·2	6·2	3·0	+ 0·6
Anthracite	4·2	2·4	4·1	2·0	- 0·1
Total	174·4	100·0	205·8	100·0	+31·4

Note.—This table includes exports and bunkers but not colliery consumption or miners' coal

Except for anthracite, disposals of all grades were larger in 1951 than in 1946. The proportion represented by the various grades, however, shows some important changes. The proportion of large coal fell with increasing mechanisation from 35 per cent in 1946 to 31·3 per cent in 1951 ; that of graded coal and treated smalls rose from 32·1 per cent to 37 per cent. The effect of this alteration on the inland market was influenced (and, in 1951, masked) by variations in the volume of exports for which much large coal was demanded. In 1948, 1949 and 1950, the amount of coal supplied for exports and foreign bunkers each year was between 9 and 12 million tons higher than in 1946 and 1947 when exports were very small. Exports took much more than the increase in output of large coal, and this became very scarce in the home market. But in 1951, with the sharp fall in exports and foreign bunkers, over 2 million extra tons of large coal became available inland. Large coal goes mainly to the railways—whose consumption has fallen since 1946—and to the home. If exports increase again, smaller sizes will have to be supplied to the house coal market. However, modern solid fuel appliances generally work better with coal of these sizes.

IMPORTS

116. The Government have three times authorised the Board to import coal ; by the end of 1951, about 2 million tons had been imported. In 1947, some 700,000 tons were imported during the summer after the fuel crisis to rebuild stocks for the following winter; in 1950/51 and 1951/52, the coal was imported during the winter itself for current use and as an insurance against another crisis. A full account of the 1947 imports was given in paragraphs 313–325 of the Board's Report for that year. At the beginning of the winter of 1950/51, output, though rising, was overtaken by more rapidly rising consumption. Stocks were 1½ million tons lower than a year before, although supplies for export and foreign bunkers had been severely cut. Production in the fourth quarter of 1950 was not matching expectation. The Government therefore authorised the Board in November to import coal from the United States and elsewhere (*see*

1950 Report, paragraphs 88 to 91). This table shows how much American coal was imported between December, 1950 and October, 1951 and how it was distributed :—

Distribution of American Coal, 1950/51

(thousand tons)

Ports of Entry	Consumers					Total
	Power Stations	Railways	Domestic	Coke Ovens and Gasworks	General Industry	
Scotland	154·8	22·5	21·9	—	—	199·2
Humber	—	28·0	0·5	20·0	3·7	52·2
North West Coast..	239·4	91·4	11·5	1·8	32·4	376·5
Bristol Channel ..	227·1	42·2	—	19·4	2·0	290·7
Thames	223·8	—	11·1	2·0	36·9	273·8
Total ..	845·1	184·1	45·0	43·2	75·0	1,192·4

The American coal was well up to specification. About three-quarters of it went to power stations to help meet the steeply rising demand for electricity.

117. How much can be imported during the winter largely depends on the handling capacity of British ports. From January to April, 1951, some cargoes were transhipped at Rotterdam and Antwerp into coastwise shipping which discharged direct at power stations (mainly on the Thames). This reduced the burden on the railways and helped to keep the collieries supplied with wagons.

118. Another big difficulty was to find the ships. With the help of the Ministry of Transport and other Government Departments and of the Chamber of Shipping, the Board managed to charter for sterling ships to carry more than two-thirds of the imported coal. But 45 ships had to be chartered for dollars, ten of these being released from reserve by the U.S. Maritime Administration. In December, 1950, sterling freights were 50s. a ton, but the rate rose sharply to 100s. Dollar freights rose from \$8·50 to \$13·50 a ton, until the release of U.S. Reserve Fleet vessels and the establishment of maximum rates (by the American Government and by agreement between the member countries of the O.E.E.C.) stabilised the freight market. The average of all freights paid by the Board was 68s. 9d. a ton. Average f.o.b. prices were \$9·90 for large coal and \$8·90 for smalls, and the average landed cost was £7 0s. 6d. a ton.

119. The completion of the programme, which had been due to end in the spring of 1951, was delayed until late summer, at the request of the Coal Committee of the O.E.E.C., so that other European countries (whose difficulties had been increased by the curtailment of British exports) might import their urgent needs. Two cargoes of Indian coal (9,500 tons) for power stations ; one of Canadian coal (10,000 tons) for gasworks ; and three of Nigerian coal (7,000 tons) were also imported. The Nigerian coal proved unsuitable as house coal ; some was crushed and distributed to power stations ; the rest went to industry. The average landed cost of imported coal, other than American, was £7 15s. 10d. a ton. The average landed cost of all coal imported in 1950–51 was £7 1s. 6d. a ton. The imported coal was sold at the same price, as far as possible, as comparable British coal. The Board therefore lost about £5½ million in all, or £4 6s. 5d. on each ton imported.

120. Although with rising output and the help of imports the situation at home improved early in 1951, end-summer stocks did not seem likely to reach a safe level. The Board therefore represented to H.M. Government that imports should be resumed, and in September they were authorised to import Indian coal at the rate of 40/50,000 tons a month over the coming winter. India was largely committed to export to other markets, but willingly made room for the United Kingdom's requirements. By the end of 1951, 61,000 tons had been shipped ; 10,000 tons of this had arrived after transfer in continental ports to smaller ships which brought the coal to the Thames and South Coast ports. Most of it went for household use. Another 104,000 tons were expected to arrive by March, 1952. The price paid was about Rs. 32 f.o.b., plus an export surcharge of Rs. 3, later Rs. 4. Few sterling ships were to be had, so most of the cargoes were shipped in U.S. Reserve Fleet vessels. Sterling freights with discharge in Great Britain varied from £5 10s. to £6 5s. a ton, while the rate for the American vessels was \$13·90.

121. The Board considered importing Polish, South African or Turkish coal but this did not prove possible. In November, the Government authorised the Board to resume imports from the United States, mainly to help supplies of house coal. Imported coal which went to the railways and gasworks would release British coal for the home. An allocation was sought from the Coal Committee of the O.E.E.C. for the period up to March, 1952. European demands were too heavy for the shipping available, and all were scaled down, resulting in an allocation to the United Kingdom of 510,000 tons. Coal suitable for the home, the railways and gasworks was bought, at an average price of \$10·80 f.o.b. By the end of 1951, 28,500 tons had been shipped ; but none had arrived. To save dollars and because home supplies had improved, the Government decided to suspend imports early in 1952 and the Board accordingly sought and obtained release from contracts not then performed.

STOCKS

122. At any time, coal can only be kept flowing smoothly into consumption if distributed stocks are above a certain level. Experience shows that they must be at least 9 million tons, ready for use at the point of consumption. But both output and consumption are higher in winter than in summer, and consumption rises in winter and falls in summer more than output, on average something like this :—

		<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Output</i>
		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Coal summer (May–Oct.)	..	44½	48
Coal winter (Nov.–Apr.)	..	55½	52
		100	100

“End-summer” stocks (that is, stocks at the end of October) must, therefore, provide for the winter “stock-lift” in addition to the basic 9 million tons. The differences in the table above between output and consumption may look small, but each one per cent stands for more than 2 million tons of coal. On average, therefore, about 3½ per cent of output at recent rates, or 7–8 million tons, must be stocked in summer so that it can be taken up again in the winter. In other words, 16–17 million tons of distributed stocks at the end of the coal summer are no more than working capital ; they are not a true reserve against more than average risks.

123. End-summer stocks in the last six years were :—

Distributed Stocks, 1946-51
(million tons at end of October)

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
10·9	16·2	16·5	16·7	15·4	16·8

124. Much more or much less than the average 7-8 million tons may be lifted in particular years. This table shows the changes in distributed stocks during each of the five coal winters up to April, 1951 :—

Winter Changes in Distributed Stocks, 1946-51
(million tons)

	Nov./Dec.	Jan./Feb.	Mar./Apr.	Total
1946/47	-2·4	-2·9	+0·5	-4·8
1947/48	+0·4	-2·5	-1·0	-3·1
1948/49	-2·1	-2·8	-1·1	-6·0
1949/50	-2·0	-3·7	-1·8	-7·5
1950/51	-3·0	-2·6	—	-5·6

125. The stock-lift in these five winters thus varied between 3 and 7½ million tons. In the winter of 1946/7, it would certainly have been greater than 4·8 million if the stocks had been available. The other winters were much warmer than average. Deliveries to householders were restricted. Nevertheless, the sum of the highest figures recorded in each of the two-month periods of the five winters from 1946/7 to 1950/1 is 8½ million tons.

126. Imports are a costly remedy for a winter coal crisis, and if the decision to import coal is delayed until the crisis threatens, too little may arrive in time to tide the country over. Distributed stocks are the only safeguard, and only the excess of stocks over 16-17 million tons is a true reserve against a worse than average winter. The Board feel that at current rates of consumption, an end-summer stock higher than the actual stock in any year since the war would be no more than a prudent insurance against abnormal winter temperatures or unforeseen difficulties in winter coal production and transport. While coal is scarce, the size of end-summer stocks is a responsibility of H.M. Government, who must weigh up each year the claims of the home and export markets and decide how much the country can afford to stock. But consumers must continue to help the country to insure against crises by avoiding waste of fuel and by stocking, when coal is available, to limit of their capacity.

TRANSPORTING THE COAL

127. Three-quarters of the country's coal starts its journey to the consumer by rail. Nearly two-thirds of the freight tonnage of British Railways consists of coal and coke. During the last five years, stocks were generally low and industry more than ever dependent on regular deliveries, but the ability of the railways to meet exceptional demands was severely reduced by the war. Before the war, it was normal to have some 5 per cent of the wagon fleet under repair at any time: at one time in 1947, 16 per cent, or over 200,000 wagons, were immobilised. Many of those in service were overdue for condemnation.

128. Since then, much progress has been made by co-operation between the railways, the Board and private wagon repairers, and by the end of 1951 less than 7 per cent of wagons were out of service for repair. Coal wagons are now being turned round more rapidly and "block train working" has been extended, whereby whole trains are made up in colliery yards for destinations to which they can travel without remarshalling on the way. The Railway Executive have for some years built 16-ton wagons for coal traffic, so that the average carrying capacity of coal wagons is gradually rising. The Board purchase condemned wagons for transport on internal lines, thus releasing other wagons for main line traffic. At the end of 1951, they had 67,000 wagons and over 1,500 locomotives.

129. The severe winter in early 1947 proved more than the transport system could stand without dislocation and loss of coal output. The winters of 1948/9 and 1949/50 passed without serious interruptions of coal movement, if not without anxiety. But, early in 1951, new difficulties appeared. The railways were suffering from a serious shortage of staff and a severe epidemic of influenza made matters worse for a time. Later, extra passenger traffic for the Festival of Britain imposed a new strain, though the introduction of the summer railway timetables was postponed for a fortnight. The Board diverted as much coal as they could from rail to road, even for some long journeys. Thirty thousand more tons a week from the Midland coalfields were shipped coastwise through the Humber ports. By the autumn, however, the position on the railways was easier and, at the end of the year, main routes and marshalling yards and main junctions were remarkably free.

INLAND PRICES

130. With the concurrence of the Minister of Fuel and Power, the Board have made four general increases in the pithead price of coal. They were :—

		(per ton)	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
September, 1947	..	4	0
January, 1948	.. ..	2	6
February, 1951	.. ..	4	2
December, 1951	.. ..	5	0
		<hr/>	
		15	8
		<hr/>	

As a result, the average pithead price of coal at the end of 1951 was 40 per cent higher than five years before ; in the meantime, the industry's wages bill and the cost of its materials and stores had each risen by more than two-thirds. The first three general price increases took the form of flat-rate additions to existing prices ; the fourth was combined with a further step towards the Board's long-term price structure, earlier steps having been taken in 1948 and 1949 (*see* paragraph 132 below).

131. During the war, coal price increases had taken the form of flat-rate additions to pithead prices, amounting to about £1 a ton by the time the Board took over. This method of making increases, though the simplest to administer, had the disadvantage that it distorted the relations between the prices of the different kinds of coal. The better kinds had now become relatively too cheap, and the poorer ones too dear.

132. At first, the Board intended to make no major changes in relative prices until they had worked out and could introduce a completely new price structure. As explained in their Reports for 1948 and 1949, the Board early began work on

this, so that when all the 8,000 different kinds of coal had been analysed and the rational preferences of consumers had been taken into account, new prices would be fixed for each. However, the task proved to be longer and more difficult than was at first expected, and the Board decided to proceed step by step. Two series of adjustments to individual pit prices (in which increases and decreases roughly cancelled out) were made in July, 1948 and May, 1949, but the Board have always had in mind that the new price structure should provide for delivered prices (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 107), that is, prices which would be co-ordinated at the point of delivery as they would be in a free market.

House Coal

133. After discussion in 1951 with the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council and the distributive trade, the Board decided to make the changeover for house coal as soon as possible; the experience gained would be of great value in dealing later with the other coals. "Zone-delivered" prices for house coal were therefore introduced in June, 1951. The Board reduced drastically the number of gradings under which house coal was sold; all such coals were arranged in eight groups, the price of each group reflecting the quality of the coal and its acceptability in the domestic market. The price differential between each group was to be the same everywhere. After the December, 1951 adjustments it was 3s. 8d. a ton (5s. 6d. between Groups 1 and 2, and Groups 7 and 8). The price range between Group 1 and Group 8 was thus 29s. 4d. Next, the country was divided into 60 zones. Near the coalfields, the zones are generally small; further off, they are usually counties or groups of counties. The price levels in each zone reflect the average cost of transporting the coal and are therefore higher in zones further from the collieries. The scheme has worked well; to meet representations by some local bodies, the Board have altered the boundaries of a few zones. The broad effect of the scheme was to leave the retail price of Group 4 coal—typical medium quality house coal—much the same as before. The better qualities became relatively dearer and the less popular qualities much cheaper.

134. The scheme for "lowest summer prices" for house coal (*see* 1950 Report, paragraphs 100–102) was re-introduced in 1951 with little modification. More householders took advantage of the reductions than in 1950, but merchants met the increased demand only at the expense of their end-summer stocks, which were 800,000 tons less than a year before. Owing to rising output, and mild weather in November and December, the merchants' stock position had improved by the end of the year and householders probably had about $\frac{1}{2}$ million more tons of coal in their homes than at the end of 1950.

Industrial and Carbonisation Coal

135. A delivered price structure for industrial and carbonisation coal presents more problems—and more risks—than one for house coal. The Board are, therefore, moving more slowly towards it, making use of their experience in working the house coal scheme. Interim adjustments in relative prices had already been made in June, 1948, and in May, 1949 (*see* paragraph 132 above). By the beginning of 1951, the Board's work on the analysis and classification of their coals was far enough advanced for them to put comprehensive price proposals to the Industrial Coal Consumers' Council and other interested bodies. The proposals aimed to relate price more closely to quality, by establishing, separately for industrial and carbonisation coals, an "order of merit". Coal was viewed primarily as a source of heat, but with adjustments for other inherent properties affecting its value to the user, such as excessive ash or sulphur content, or, with carbonisation coal, the yield and quality of the

gas and coke produced. Further adjustments then had to be made for commercial factors, such as the size of the coal and its consistency. As explained above, the Board preferred to move cautiously and to continue to express their prices as pithead prices ; these had to achieve, even if only roughly, the pit realisations that might reasonably be expected from a co-ordinated system of delivered prices. This meant making varying additions to prices in some coalfields (" coalfield adjustments ") to reflect their geographical advantage in local markets which absorb the whole or a great part of their production. " Coalfield adjustments " existed, though implicitly, when markets were free ; without them there would be no approach to co-ordination of the charges to be met by consumers in the same place drawing coal from different coalfields. Consultations with the representatives of organised consumers began in March. Often the Board had to strike a balance between the conflicting interests of different classes of consumers. Many alterations were made ; the most important of these reduced the prices of carbonisation coal relatively to industrial coal, as compared with the Board's original proposals. The new prices were introduced on 31st December, 1951, at the same time as the fourth general price increase.

COAL DISTRIBUTION

136. As described in the Board's Report for 1947 (paragraph 284), their marketing staff arrange the " first sale " of all coal from the collieries and most of the coal from the opencast sites of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. More than half the coal for inland consumption goes to wholesalers or merchants who then distribute it. The rest goes to consumers direct or through the Board's 840 retail depots.

137. The Board have simplified coal marketing in various ways. They explained in paragraphs 109-110 of their Report for 1950 what they had done to end the 800 inherited sales agency agreements—covering some 30 million tons of coal a year—which limited their freedom in disposing of their coal. Most of these contracts were ended by notice in accordance with their terms ; a few by the exercise by the Board of their option to acquire the agents' assets ; and a few under the Coal Industry Act of 1949. Only two significant contracts remained at the end of 1951 ; for all the rest, compensation (if any was due) had been agreed without recourse to arbitration or the courts. One of the two surviving contracts covered an output of about a million tons a year in Yorkshire. Compensation for the other, covering about 200,000 tons a year in the West Midlands, was settled by agreement early in 1952.

138. Other problems demanded attention. Terms of payment and conditions of sale had varied widely between colliery companies. If the Board had carried on all the previous practices, they would in effect have discriminated between their customers. After consulting organisations of coal users and distributors, therefore, the Board introduced standard conditions for inland deliveries, coastwise shipments, and exports in the summer of 1949 and for bunkers in January, 1950. The inland conditions provided for payment by the 15th of the month following despatch. Some buyers, who had enjoyed exceptionally favourable credit terms, objected at first to paying so soon, but the arrangements were later generally accepted.

139. In May, 1949, the Board began to charge " basic pit prices " for their coal. These were to cover only services incidental to any " first sale ". For additional services, such as are rendered by a wholesaler, an open and separate charge would henceforth be made, so that the buyer could choose whether to go to the Board for such services or to a competing wholesaler. Similar specific

charges were introduced for services at "landsale" depots and canal wharfs. In the past, buyers had always paid the colliery companies for these additional services, but seldom realised it, because they paid an inclusive price.

140. Short weight had always been a source of friction between buyer and seller, complicated by the variety of weighing practices and methods of dealing with complaints. The Board early arranged with the distributive trade a procedure for dealing with merchants' complaints of short weight. At the same time, to remove the cause of complaints, they did their best to rationalise weighing routine at collieries. Wherever possible, wagons are weighed empty as well as full, and all weighbridges are regularly inspected. After extensive tests at all washeries, allowances for moisture have been determined for each grade and size of washed coal. In August, 1950, the Board provided, in agreement with the Railway Executive, for anyone claiming short weight due to faulty wagons to receive compensation from the railways or the Board without having to claim separately from both, as hitherto. The number of claims is insignificant compared with the number of wagon journeys.

141. The Board of Trade Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation reported in 1951. The Board decided to conform at once, where possible, with some of its proposals without waiting for the Board of Trade to introduce new legislation.

COAL SUPPLIES

142. The machinery for the control of coal supplies, described in paragraphs 295-301 of the Board's Report for 1947, altered little in five years, and at the end of 1951 was still run by officials of the Board on behalf of the Minister of Fuel and Power. In May, 1949, the machinery of the house coal depot programme was improved, but it still involved much detailed and costly work, and in 1951, the Board agreed with the coal distributive trade on its simplification. The Board also made some changes, in co-operation with the distributive trade, in the Small Anthracite Supply Scheme, introduced in January, 1950, to help to reserve anthracite for appliances which could burn nothing else.

RELATIONS WITH CONSUMERS

143. Although the Board are in touch with their customers every day, they attach great importance to their relations with organisations representing groups of buyers or consumers. Two of these—the Industrial and the Domestic Coal Consumers' Councils—were set up under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946, and the Board are represented on both. But there is also close contact with trade and industry, with shipping, and with the other nationalised industries. Throughout the last five years it has grown closer.

FUEL EFFICIENCY

144. As explained in Chapter V of their Report for 1950, the Board are much concerned with the efficient use of coal. For what they have done to increase efficiency in the generation of steam and electric power for collieries, *see* paragraphs 85-91. They are also the largest contributors to the British Coal Utilisation Research Association (*see* paragraph 218) which has done much work on the efficient combustion of coal.

145. In 1947, the Board took the place of the Mining Association on the Coal Utilisation Joint Council (now the Coal Utilisation Council), which promotes the efficient use of solid fuel in the home. In 1948, a scheme was started to

improve service before and after the sale of grates and stoves of approved design and to raise the standard of display in showrooms; in 1949, it was extended and a training centre was opened in London for the staff of appliance dealers and coal merchants. In 1950, the Council took on full responsibility—previously shared with the Ministry of Fuel and Power—for publicity and technical advice on the domestic use of solid fuel. By the end of 1951, the Council had extended their activities to cover the whole country. The Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuel continued in 1951 their valuable work for domestic fuel efficiency.

146. On what the Board have done to supply cleaner coal, see paragraphs 96 to 102.

Exports

147. In the five years 1947–51, exports and foreign bunkers totalled 69 million tons. The following table and graph show in more detail how exports fluctuated during the period :—

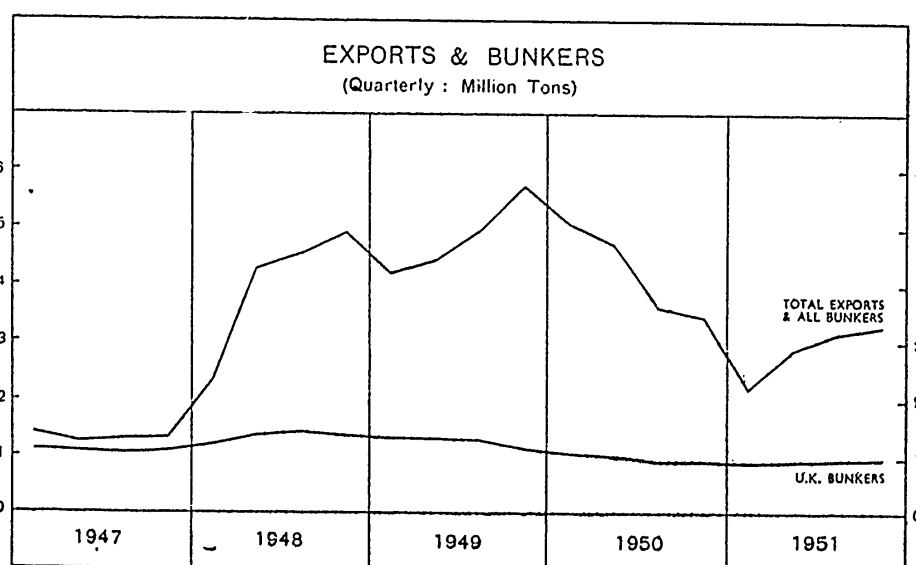
Shipments of British Coal, 1947–51

(thousand tons)

Year	Cargo Exports		Overseas Bunker Depots	Total Cargo Exports and Overseas Bunker Depots	U.K. Bunkers (foreign-going vessels and trawlers)	Total
	E.C.E. Countries*	Other Countries				
1947	642	250		892	4,394	5,286
1948	6,853	2,872	1,017	10,742	5,391	16,133
1949	10,057	3,050	996	14,103	5,142	19,245
1950	9,853	2,341	643	12,837	4,021	16,858
1951	6,290	1,444	12	7,746	3,842	11,588

* Including Dependent Overseas Territories.

Note.—The figures for 1947 are derived from the official Trade and Navigation Accounts; those for 1948 and later years are compiled from special returns made by the Board's shipping offices.



148. The recovery of exports from the low level of 1947 continued throughout 1948 and 1949 and into the first half of 1950. In the second half of 1950, rising demand at home and the smallness of stocks made it necessary to reduce exports once more. The cuts were made with every endeavour to reduce the difficulties of the importing countries. Arrangements were also made for overseas bunker depots to obtain other than British coal. The Board undertook to supply later the balances of contracts then running.

149. In 1951, the Board were able to maintain exports at the reduced rate with fair regularity. During the year, the rate of deliveries improved.

150. Because coal is so important both at home and in foreign trade, the Board are not in practice free to export as they wish. H.M. Government say how much is to be exported and roughly how much should go to each importing country. The Board then discuss qualities and prices with the various countries, and naturally do what they can to supply importing countries with the qualities they want. The Board may export directly, but have rarely done so, preferring to rely on firms which have built up valuable connections abroad and specialise in this trade.

151. Before the recent war, Europe (including Great Britain) produced enough coal for its own needs and for export. Only exceptionally (as for instance after the First War, in 1920 or during the long stoppage in Great Britain in 1926) was coal imported. Since the war, on the other hand, Europe has imported coal every year, mainly from the United States. In 1950, it looked for a time, but not for long, as if enough coal was being produced in Europe. From the end of 1950, there was a renewed and heavy demand for American coal, of which, in the five years 1947 to 1951, Europe imported nearly 90 million tons.

152. The deficit arose mainly because the two largest European producers, Great Britain and Western Germany, have been producing less than before the war. In 1937, they produced between them over 380 million tons. In 1946, they produced only 250 million tons, and in 1951 were still 35 million tons behind their 1937 output. The situation would have been worse if the European demand for coal had not also fallen. Unlike Great Britain, most European countries were still not consuming as much by 1951 as they had before the war. Countries with little or no coal of their own have made great efforts to reduce their dependence on solid fuel by turning to oil, hydro-electricity and natural gas. By 1951, however, higher consumption in Great Britain just about offset their reduced consumption ; from 1952 onwards, European solid fuel consumption is likely to be higher than immediately before the war. As the reduction in consumption since the war has been concentrated in the countries with little or no coal, much less coal has been moving in trade within Europe than before the war. In 1937, nearly 100 million tons of coal and coke were imported by European countries. In each year from 1947 to 1950, they imported only between 60 and 65 million tons and, in 1951, 83 million. As the European exporting countries could provide only about two-thirds of what was required, roughly 25 million tons a year had to come from America.

153. This table shows the share of British coal in European coal imports in the years 1947-51 :—

European Coal Imports, 1947-51

(Marshall Plan countries only)

(million tons)

Year	Total imports (including U.S. coal)	Supplied by Great Britain	
		Tonnage	Proportion of total imports
1947	55·4	0·7	1%
1948	50·6	6·9	14%
1949	51·6	10·0	19%
1950	47·8	9·8	21%
1951	65·1	6·4	10%

154. Larger British coal exports would certainly have helped to reduce the European dollar deficit ; even as it was, the British householder had to be severely rationed and stocks were at times allowed to fall below the safety level in order to make coal available for other countries.

155. The Board have regularly sent a representative to advise the delegate of H.M. Government at the meetings of the Coal Committee of the O.E.E.C. and of the Coal Committee set up in 1948 by the Economic Commission for Europe to replace the European Coal Organisation. These Committees aim to secure a fair distribution of European coal available for export ; the former co-ordinates imports of coal from America. Participation in the work of these Committees has provided the Board with a means of keeping in touch with the European coal situation.

EXPORT PRICES

156. At the end of 1946, the Board gave the Minister of Fuel and Power the same undertaking as had the colliery owners during the war, that they would not increase coal prices without his approval. Towards the end of 1947, when it became possible to resume exports, the Minister released the Board from their undertaking as applied to exports and bunkers. The Board thus became free to determine export prices. They thought it to be in the best interest of the industry and the country to have regard to prices charged by other exporting countries, but not to extract the last penny from the market. During 1948 and 1949, when exports were rising, the prices of British coal for export remained substantially unaltered, except in September, 1949 when sterling was devalued. The position changed after the outbreak of war in Korea. The demand for coal in Europe increased sharply, and large imports of American coal were resumed. Poland took full advantage of these conditions ; German prices, too, were increased, and British export prices were soon much below the rest. The Board again made some increases without exploiting the market to the full.

CHAPTER V

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Carbonisation and Briquetting

COKING PLANTS

157. Many colliery companies working coal suitable for coking found it profitable to erect pithead coking plants to convert their coal into coke, gas and other products. The Board inherited 55 coking plants ; the oldest, at *Bankfoot* in Durham, was built in 1882. Of these 55 plants, 53 were operating when the Board took them over, and those at *Celynen South* in South Wales, at *Hazelhead* and *Houghton Main* in Yorkshire and *Malton* in Durham have since been closed. The coal industry plants are, on the whole, older and so less efficient than those of the steel industry.

158. To maintain their coking capacity, as they promised the Government to do, the Board early decided to build large new coking plants to replace those worn out. It was indeed uncertain whether some could be kept going until new plants were ready to replace them. The construction programme was expected to take until 1956 and cost £25 million at then current prices ; 30 per cent of the inherited coking capacity would then have been replaced. By 1951, plans had been made for nine new plants in Durham, Yorkshire, the East Midlands and South Wales. The Board's existing plants carbonise about 25,000 tons of coal a day or on average some 500 tons each ; the new ones will each treat at least twice as much. At the end of 1951, the total planned capacity of the plants under construction was 3,700 tons of coal a day. In addition, the Board had approved the construction of further plant with a capacity of nearly 5,000 tons a day.

159. In their Report for 1950 (paragraph 129), the Board explained that the amount of coal processed, by carbonisation and otherwise, is likely to increase. Fuel of consistent quality is needed if the best use is to be made of the country's fuel resources. In 1951, the Board decided that their carbonising activities should be energetically fostered and developed beyond the existing programme of new construction, and, by the end of that year, had begun to plan further new coking plants. To lessen their dependence on the demand for metallurgical coke, which has, in the past, fluctuated widely, most of the new plants will be able to make either metallurgical coke or coke for industry and the domestic market.

160. In 1951, the first section of the new plant at *Nantgarw* in South Wales (see paragraph 410) came into operation ; it was opened by the Minister of Fuel and Power in September. Work also progressed during 1951 on other reconstruction schemes. In Durham, a new plant was begun at *Fishburn*, which will replace the existing plant and carbonise 1,000 tons of coal a day. Similar plants are being planned for erection at *Lambton* and elsewhere in Durham, and it was decided to double the capacity of the present *Monkton* plant. Work continued on the *Manvers* plant in Yorkshire, the capacity of which is being trebled in step with the reorganisation of the adjacent colliery (see 1950 Report, paragraph 308), and will carbonise 3,000 tons of coal a day. After preliminary work in 1950, work began on the large *Avenue* plant near Chesterfield (see 1950 Report, paragraph 144), which will take over 2,000 tons of coal a day. The

Board had hoped to start work on this plant sooner, but there were delays owing to the need for planning permission and for other reasons. Also in the East Midlands, the *Hardwick* and *Grassmoor* plants are being enlarged. At *Coedely* in South Wales, 20 additional ovens came into use in 1949, and a further 20 in 1951. The Board now operate 51 plants—49 inherited, that at *Brancepeth* in Durham, which they bought in 1949, and the new plant at Nantgarw. The Board also bought, in 1951, an interest in the *Hemsworth* plant in Yorkshire, which they own and manage jointly with the North Eastern Gas Board.

161. There is also a growing demand for smokeless fuel other than coke, such as “phurnacite”, a carbonised ovoid. The Board inherited the only plant in the country producing this type of fuel—at *Aberaman* in South Wales. Its output in 1946 was 128,000 tons a year, but did not nearly meet the demand. The Board, therefore, did what they could to increase output and, by special measures, succeeded in raising it year by year to the record figure of 174,000 tons in 1950. The former owners had planned to build an extension of the plant to double its size, and the Board carried out this plan. The new plant came into use in 1951, when the output was 225,000 tons. The Board have been making tests to see if “phurnacite” can be made of coal from other coalfields—see paragraph 216. Results with Scottish coals were somewhat disappointing but with Kent coals they were sufficiently promising for the Board to put in hand in 1951 the planning of a “phurnacite” plant, at *Betteshanger* colliery in Kent, with an output of 100,000 tons a year.

162. In 1947, it was agreed that all workmen at the Board’s coke ovens should be represented by the National Union of Mineworkers. Machinery for conciliation was set up in 1948. There has been only one substantial stoppage among coke workers since nationalisation. This was unofficial, lasted 5 days and involved 3,000 men. (For a fuller account of the Board’s relations with their workpeople at coking plants see paragraphs 285, 297–8 and 320–3.)

COKE

163. From 1947 to 1951 the demand for coke, especially metallurgical coke, grew steadily. The beginning of the rearmament programme in 1951 gave it a further impetus. In 1951, the country consumed 10·6 million tons of blast furnace coke or 23 per cent more than in 1947; foundry coke consumption increased by 17 per cent in the same period. Nearly half the country’s hard coke is produced at coke ovens owned by, and often integrated with, steelworks; the Board produce two-fifths and the small remainder comes from the few independently owned plants. The Board supply nearly all the country’s foundry coke, over a quarter of the blast furnace coke, and nearly two-thirds of the hard coke supplied to industry generally.

164. In 1947, the coking plants which passed to the Board carbonised 8·4 million tons of coal; the Board’s throughput rose year by year to 9·4 million tons in 1951. In 1951, the Board’s output of coke rose again to 6·6 million tons (excluding breeze) compared with 5·9 million in 1947, so that they fully honoured their undertaking to the Government to maintain their coking capacity. In 1951, 3·95 million tons went to foundries and blast furnaces compared with 3·85 million in 1950 and 3·46 million in 1947, an increase over 1947 of 14 per cent. The Board sold 2·59 million tons of domestic and industrial coke in 1951, compared with 2·18 million tons in 1950, and 2·65 million in 1947. From 1947 to 1951, the Board gave their attention mainly to increasing supplies of metallurgical coke, and the increase which they secured, often by special

measures, much outweighed the slight reduction in the output of domestic and industrial coke. The Board's coke, like their coal, is allocated between consumers by H.M. Government.

165. Until 1948, there was not enough coke for any to be spared for export, but in 1948, 1949 and the first half of 1950, coke was exported at an increasing rate. In the second half of 1950, however, exports had to be cut sharply, and in 1951 only 116,000 tons of coke were exported compared with 625,000 tons in 1950, and 526,000 in 1949. This table shows how nearly all the Board's coke exports again went to Marshall Plan countries :—

Exports of Coke from the Board's Plants, 1950-51
(thousand tons)

	1951	1950
Coke—		
Marshall Plan countries ..	103	543
Other countries	13	82
Coke Breeze—		
Marshall Plan countries ..	77	68
Other countries	—	—
Total—		
Marshall Plan countries ..	180	611
Other countries	13	82
Total all countries ..	193	693

166. The Board are members of the British Coking Industry Association (*see* 1947 Report, paragraph 332) and of the British Coke Export Sales Corporation. The Board continued, in 1951, their discussions with the gas industry on the co-ordination of coke prices in the industrial and domestic markets. Discussions with the other producers of hard coke about a new and more rational price structure for hard coke were begun in 1950 (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 153) ; these also continued in 1951, but were suspended to await the effect of coal price changes.

GAS

167. Some of the gas released in the coking process is used to heat the ovens ; the rest can be sold. Gas sold by the Board increased year by year from some 35,000 million cubic feet in 1947 to nearly 42,000 million in 1950. In 1951 there was a further increase to 42,350 million cubic feet. The Board supply about 6 per cent of all the gas sold by the gas industry, but a much larger proportion of the sales of some Area Gas Boards.

168. With the demand for gas continually increasing, the Board have done their best to help meet it in all possible ways. For instance, some gas used for boiler firing has been replaced by solid fuel or oil ; elsewhere, coke ovens were adapted for heating by producer gas, so freeing coke oven gas for sale. The new plant at Nantgarw and two coking plants in the East Midlands are now using producer gas in this way, and a large new producer gas plant at *Smithywood* in Yorkshire should be ready in 1952. The Board still consume over 8,000 million cubic feet of gas a year for boiler firing and other purposes ; they will continue to replace this by other fuels wherever economic. The new coking

plants will be able to supply about one-fifth more gas for sale than the existing ones ; all of them will have compound ovens, which can be heated by coke oven gas or producer gas at will. When the ovens are fired by producer gas there will be twice as much gas available for sale as when they are fired by coke oven gas, and it will be possible to vary output within these wide limits.

169. The Gas Act, 1948, affected the Board in several ways. They are, for instance, obliged to consult with the gas industry with a view to the submission to the Minister of Fuel and Power, of agreed schemes providing for the development, co-ordinated in the national interest, of the carbonising activities of both industries. Soon after the constitution of the Gas Council, the Board and the Council set up a joint body for this purpose. By the Iron and Steel Act, 1949, the Board and the Iron and Steel Corporation are also required to consult together about their projects ; soon after the Corporation took office, they joined the Gas Council and the Board on a Committee which, by the end of 1951, had reviewed the carbonisation activities and plans of all three industries.

OTHER PRODUCTS

170. The Board inherited ten tar distillation plants. Only one, at *Caerphilly* in South Wales, is of the modern " pipe still " design which enables a wide range of tar products to be recovered. The other plants, which are of the " pot still " type, can only make a small range of products. The Board produced 364,000 tons of crude tar in 1951, very slightly more than in 1950. They can only distil some 135,000 tons of crude tar a year, about 26,000 tons of which comes from other producers ; about two-thirds of N.C.B. tar goes to other distillers under arrangements inherited from colliery companies. However, all the tar produced by the Board in the East Midlands will eventually be distilled in a plant to be erected as part of the Avenue project, which will take 200 tons of tar a day.

171. Output of crude benzole from the Board's plants in 1951, as in 1950, was some 25 million gallons, the bulk of it being refined by the Board. The demand for pure benzole, particularly from the chemical industry, has grown rapidly, and the Board, with other producers, have agreed to increase their output of pure benzole, with a corresponding reduction in the output of motor benzole. The Board produced 0·7 million gallons of pure benzole in 1949, 2 million in 1950 and over 4 million in 1951 ; their output of motor benzole fell correspondingly from 14 million gallons in 1949 to 13 million in 1950 and 11 million (of which 9½ million were exported) in 1951. All the Board's benzole is marketed through the National Benzole Company. In 1950 the Board negotiated (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 147) for an interest in the company roughly proportionate to their share of the benzole marketed by it ; in 1951 this interest was acquired, and the Board now hold some 24 per cent of the shares of the company.

172. Up to 1950, the Board's output of ammonia products from their coking plants had been increasing, but in 1951 the conversion of ammonia into sulphate of ammonia was restricted for a time by shortage of sulphuric acid caused by the general shortage of sulphur. Later the Government introduced an allocation scheme for sulphuric acid, which enabled the output of sulphate of ammonia to be restored to normal.

BRIQUETTES AND OVOIDS

173. The Board described in their Report for 1947 (paragraph 342) how they inherited 19 coal briquetting plants and bought 10 ovoid plants which the Ministry of Fuel and Power had erected as a war-time expedient to make domestic fuel from slurry and anthracite duff.

174. The output of briquettes rose more or less continuously from 700,000 tons in 1947 to nearly a million tons in 1951. The demand for ovoids, however, fell off when coal became less scarce in 1948, and output fell year by year from 700,000 tons in 1947 to 165,000 in 1950. Some of the ovoid plants were closed and put on a "care and maintenance" basis, but these were brought back into production in 1951, when output was 350,000 tons. At some plants where labour was short, Italian workmen were taken on.

175. This table summarises the output of coke and other products from the Board's plants :—

Output of Coke and Other Products, 1950-51

	1951	1950	1951 compared with 1950
<i>Coke Ovens—</i>			
Coke and Breeze (thousand tons) ..	7,054	6,978	+ 1.1%
Tar (thousand tons)	364	363	+ 0.2%
Crude Benzole (thousand gallons) ..	24,554	24,897	— 1.4%
<i>Ammonia (thousand tons)—</i>			
Sulphate of ammonia	63	69	— 9.2%
Other products (as sulphate of ammonia)	16	14	+ 17.3%
Gas for town and industrial use (million cubic feet)	42,356	41,657	+ 1.7%
<i>Secondary By-product Plants—</i>			
Tar distilled (thousand tons) own ..	108	98	+ 10.2%
purchased	26	26	—
	134	124	+ 8.1%
Crude Benzole rectified (thousand galls.)	23,714	22,645	+ 4.7%
<i>Briquetting Plants—</i>			
Briquettes (thousand tons)	951	947	+ 0.5%
Ovoids (thousand tons)	353	165	+ 113.9%

Bricks

176. Good bricks can be made from the shale and clay produced at many collieries along with the coal. Many colliery companies, especially those needing a lot of bricks for colliery purposes, put up brickworks, and sold in the open market whatever bricks they did not need themselves. By the Nationalisation Act, the Board had the option to acquire these colliery plants, and at the end of 1951, they operated 75 brickworks and 5 pipeworks.

177. The Board are the second largest makers of bricks in the country, and produce some 8 per cent of the total output. In Scotland, they sell nine-tenths of their output, in Yorkshire they use nine-tenths themselves; but on average they use about a quarter of their own bricks. The rest are sold in the open market at market prices. Net profits rose steadily from £120,000 in 1947 to £360,000 in 1951. During the five years, the Board made a total profit from bricks of nearly £1½ million. Until June, 1948, brick prices were controlled. They have since risen with increased labour and raw material costs.

178. This table shows the output of bricks from the Board's brickworks and from other British brickworks in 1947-51 :—

Brick Output, 1947-51

(million bricks)

	N.C.B. brickworks		Other brickworks		N.C.B. output as percentage of national output
	Output*	% increase on previous year	Output	% increase on previous year	
1947 ..	389	—	4,146	—	8·6
1948 ..	397	2	4,203	1	8·6
1949 ..	412	4	4,815	15	7·8
1950 ..	451	9	5,470	14	7·6
1951 ..	473	5	5,607	3	7·8

* These figures are as returned to the Ministry of Works. The figures given in previous reports are not comparable ; in particular, they included fireclay products other than bricks.

179. In Durham there are beds of high quality fireclay, and the Board have, since 1947, exported over 8 million firebricks and 1,500 tons of other fireclay products. Most went to France, but nearly a million firebricks went to Canada and three-quarters of a million to Belgium, so earning hard currency. The Board are planning to construct new brickworks in several coalfields, and in 1951 started experiments in the manufacture of lightweight building materials from colliery shale and clay mixed with slurry and other washery discards.

Land

180. The Board inherited about 360,000 acres of land—60,000 acres used for colliery and other production activities, 240,000 acres of agricultural land and 60,000 acres used for housing and various purposes. Most of this land was bought by the former owners for operational and commercial reasons which apply equally to the Board. There was little change in the Board's holding of land in the five years up to 1951 : they bought just over 3,000 acres (only five purchases being of over 100 acres) and sold just over 2,000 acres. Most of the purchases were for colliery development, tipping dirt, and so on.

Small Mines

181. Of roughly 1,400 mines working before nationalisation, nearly 500 were very small, producing between them about 1½ per cent of the country's output. These mines were due to pass to the Board on 1st January, 1947, along with the larger ones. The existing operators of the small mines, however, were keen to carry on, while the Board, for their part, were not anxious to embody so many very small units in their management structure. The Board, therefore, decided in 1946 to take advantage of the provisions of Section 36 of the Nationalisation Act, which empowered them to license the operation in private hands of mines employing not substantially more than 30 men underground. They discussed with representatives of the small mine owners the terms on which the mines

could carry on without interruption. The Board had not yet had time to decide on their long-term policy towards small mines, so they issued "temporary" licences to all who applied; these were to run for two years, subject thereafter to six months' notice on either side.

182. The financial provisions of the temporary licences aimed to restore the position as it was immediately before nationalisation. This was not easy since the ownership of the mines and of their plant and equipment would still pass to the Board. In some districts, moreover, the small mines, like the large ones, were paying a levy into the Coal Charges Account (*see* 1946 Report, paragraph 10), while in others they were subsidised from it. The Board therefore devised a scheme of "differential royalties" by which licensees would pay to, or receive from, the Board an amount based on what they would have paid to, or received from, the Coal Charges Account if this had remained in being. In addition, since the owners of small mines would receive, as from 1st January, 1947, "interim income" on account of the assets which the Board had inherited from them, the licensees would repay their interim income to the Board as rent for the use of plant and equipment. In all some 450 small mines (of which some 90 produced mainly fireclay or other minerals) were licensed from 1st January, 1947.

183. The "differential royalties" were adjusted from time to time with major changes in costs and proceeds—for instance, when the five-day week was introduced in 1947—and the Board set about devising a form of licence which should replace the "temporary" licence as soon as possible. The Board and the small mine owners agreed in 1950 on the form of "substantive" licences to replace the "temporary" ones. These would normally be for up to 10, or exceptionally 15, years. Licensees would buy back the plant and equipment from the Board and thereafter pay reduced royalties. Where the Board had been making payments to the licensees, there would now be a fixed royalty, similar to the mineral royalty paid to the Coal Commission before nationalisation.

184. These arrangements took effect in England and Wales in April, and in Scotland in July, 1950. By the end of 1951, 340 substantive licences had been issued to 311 undertakings; of these licences, 158 were for mines first opened or reopened since nationalisation. A few temporary licences survived, either because it had not been possible to reach agreement with a particular licensee on the terms of a substantive licence, or because the remaining life of the mine was too short. The output from licensed mines had declined slightly; in 1947, it was just over 2 million tons, and in 1951, 1½ million tons, but it still made a valuable contribution to the nation's coal supply.

CHAPTER VI

SCIENCE IN THE INDUSTRY

185. Scientific work in industry is usually divided into two parts—scientific control and research. Scientific control, or the application of known scientific methods to the control of processes, working conditions and the quality of products, must by its nature be exercised near the point of production, while systematic research is best done centrally. The Board have organised their scientific activities in this way. The Divisional Scientific Service, the chief

instrument of scientific control, is based on Area laboratories. Divisional laboratories do work for which it would be wasteful to provide apparatus and staff in each Area ; at the Board's Headquarters, there is only a small co-ordinating staff. Most of the Board's research work is carried out at their Central Research Establishment at Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham (*see* paragraphs 205 to 217 below), but they are also partners in several Research Associations (*see* paragraphs 218–20 below) and have financed special enquiries at various Universities (*see* paragraphs 221–2 below).

Scientific Control

DIVISIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

186. Not many colliery companies had a scientific staff. Seventy small laboratories passed to the Board, but none of these could take on more than it was already doing. The Board's aim in the first five years was, therefore, to provide adequate laboratory facilities and staff in each Area. In this time, 31 new laboratories were built and equipped ; 12 more should be well on their way by the end of 1952. Of the inherited laboratories, 38 have been extended and modernised.

187. Scientific control is exercised mainly by taking and analysing samples. Sampling is difficult in an extractive industry where conditions, and the mineral itself, vary greatly from place to place and from time to time in the same place. Sampling methods, particularly those of sampling coal, have been studied, and a new and more reliable method is now being tested by the Board and, through the British Standards Institution, by other nationalised industries and by private firms. Help, especially on methods of analysis, has come from such bodies as the Institute of Petroleum and Government research organisations. When methods of sampling and analysis are settled, the Board publish them as part of an "Analysts' Handbook", the first volume of which has been issued. Two chapters of a second were ready for the press at the end of 1951 ; they deal with the analysis of water and the analysis and testing of oils and lubricants. There is lively interest abroad in methods of analysis and coal classification and the Board's scientists contributed during the last three years to the work of the E.C.E. Coal Committee and the Solid Mineral Fuels Committee of the International Standards Organisation. Many samples and descriptions of methods were exchanged with European countries and the U.S.A.

188. One of the main tasks of the Divisional Scientific Service is the analysis of samples of mine roadway dust to make sure that it does not contain enough coal dust to risk propagating an explosion. About as many tests were made in 1951 as in previous years ; the rapid methods introduced by the Board (*see*, for instance, 1948 Report, paragraph 322) are used wherever possible. Of mine air, more samples were examined in 1951 than in 1950—460,000, compared with 400,000. Frequent checks on the composition of mine air are important not only for safety, but for health. As more and more diesel locomotives are coming into use, a reliable method of measuring the concentrations of nitrogen oxides in their exhaust gases was worked out in 1951 and adopted. The mobile gas analysis laboratory for use on the scene of explosions, which was fitted up after the Whitehaven disaster in 1947, proved its worth after the *Easington* and *Weetslade* explosions in 1951.

189. Outside the anthracite coalfield of South Wales, it has only recently been established that dust must be suppressed everywhere underground in the interests of health. The necessary surveys of dustiness are now being made

on an increasing scale. In 1951, regular surveys were carried out during the coal-filling shift in six of the Board's Divisions ; in the others, preparations, including the recruitment and training of staff, were made to do the same. At the end of 1951, more than 100 of the Board's scientific staff were employed full-time in sampling and measuring concentrations of airborne dust. During the year, nearly 700,000 rapid filter stain samples were taken with a hand pump and examined ; the slower but more accurate thermal precipitator was used to take 10,000 more. Surveys were being extended to cutting shifts and to working places in rock. Staff were intensively trained and samples exchanged so that results might everywhere be comparable. Much sampling was also done to test new and improved dust suppression equipment and to measure the dust caused by different types of mining machinery.

190. The water used in boilers can be treated if necessary so that the boilers can go for longer without losing efficiency. By the end of 1951, regular analyses of boiler water were being made in many Areas and are being extended. Drinking water is also tested regularly in many places, as are the water used for fire fighting underground (to prevent corrosion and blocking of pipes), the water used for pithead baths, and sewage effluents. In 1951, the survey of all waters pumped and drained from mines was completed (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 167). A start was made on a survey of effluents from coke ovens which will lead to work on the noxious effluents which have so far defied treatment. The routine testing of oils and greases has been extended, but much remains to be done on this and on the testing of other supplies.

191. Before 1947, scarcely a quarter of the coal mined was regularly analysed. All coal under 6-in. is now sampled and analysed frequently and the quality of large coal above this size is maintained by regular inspection. In 1951, over 300,000 coal samples were analysed, so providing the Board with data on which to base prices and deal with consumers, and enabling the coal preparation plants to keep uniform the quality of washed and screened grades. In 1951, about half of all export cargoes and two-thirds of the coal imported were sampled. In addition to regular quality checks, much testing work is done by the scientific staff before coal preparation plants are designed and after they are installed.

192. A standard method of testing domestic coals is now general in Scotland and was adopted during the year in the East and West Midlands and in South Wales, where the performance of anthracite and dry steam coals in different domestic appliances is being measured in a new laboratory equipped for the purpose.

193. Although their work is mostly routine, some new ground has been broken by scientific control staff. For example, they took part in the methane drainage experiments described in paragraphs 94-5. They tested shales to see if they were suitable for power stowing. In South Wales, they collaborated in the design and operation of a plant to make "cobble briquettes" (*see also* paragraph 213) and, in the East Midlands, helped with work on coal ploughing and investigated the causes of the rotting of conveyor belts. In Lancashire, they tested drilling equipment underground and, in the West Midlands and elsewhere, worked on brick-making. In Scotland, the work on the froth flotation of low ranking fine coal continued during 1951, and the design was begun of the prototype of a new kind of plant.

194. Over 200 scientific staff are employed at the Board's coking plants. Their work, like that of colliery scientists, consists largely of routine testing for control purposes ; but in Durham and in South Wales work was done in

1951 on the suitability of certain coals for new coking plants and for blending. In Scotland, a pilot plant for the carbonisation of ovoids was a success, and a larger plant is being designed.

COAL SURVEY

195. To keep going, the coal industry must know what reserves of coal there are and where, and of what sorts of coal they consist. In a coalfield, there may be forty or more seams. Some may underlie a thousand square miles of land ; others may be local only. The Board share with the Geological Survey the task of finding and investigating the nation's coal reserves. The Geological Survey plots the structure of coalfields as part of its work on the country's mineral resources generally ; the Board's geologists, who advise on the location of borings (*see* paragraph 41) and the scientists of the Coal Survey, who determine the quality of the coal, fill in the details.

196. The Coal Survey was set up during the first world war as a part, like the Geological Survey, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. By 1946, there were eight Coal Survey laboratories in the principal coalfields, with a total staff of 83. Since the Coal Survey works primarily to enable the coal industry to plan ahead, it was decided in 1947 that, with the industry under a single management, it would be an advantage to transfer the Survey to the same management ; it was therefore transferred to the Board in that year. Since then, new laboratories have been equipped to replace the existing ones in Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds and Birmingham, and those in Sheffield, Nottingham, Cardiff and Chester have been modernised.

197. In 1947-51, the main task of the Survey was to assess the quality of large reserves of coal recently proved by boring and in course of colliery development. In this period, 278 boreholes were surveyed ; about 2,000 seam cores were examined and nearly 10,000 laboratory samples analysed. Work done by the Coal Survey made better core recovery possible ; they also developed the examination of cores with X-rays which reveal the amount of " dirt " in the seam. The method of identifying seams from fossil spores, revived in 1950, was extended in 1951 as more experience was gained.

198. Systematic surveys were also made of some important seams over the whole area in which they were found, mainly in the Lothians and the Kilsyth sub-Area in Scotland ; in East Durham ; in Yorkshire and in Lancashire. Seam surveys in the Gwendraeth Valley, the Neath and Dulais Valley, and the Cwm-Coedely area, around Hafodyrnyns and in the central part of the coalfield, comprised almost all the principal seams in South Wales. Similar work was done in Northumberland, Cannock Chase and South Nottinghamshire. For these surveys, samples were taken from seams exposed in existing mines. Over 1,400 seam samples, involving the laboratory examination of over 11,000 laboratory samples, were taken in 1947-51.

199. The Coal Survey continued in 1951 to test the seams proposed for working by opencast methods. Many thousands of samples have been examined to ensure as far as possible that only coal of satisfactory quality was worked—no easy task since, near the outcrop, the quality of coal tends to fall off and is especially variable. These examinations have also given valuable information to the Board in planning their collieries.

200. All seams vary from place to place in thickness, structure, rank, caking properties, ash and sulphur content, and other ways. Some characteristics, such as thickness and ash content, are often erratic, but others, such as rank and

caking properties, usually show a regular pattern of change and variations can be mapped over wide areas. In 1950, the Survey began a series of 2½-in. master-maps of the 500 separate seams now being worked (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 170). This work continued in 1951 and has already helped the Board in planning new pits and reorganising existing ones.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

201. The Board decided in 1948 to apply to the coal industry the methods of operational research which had been successful in the Services during the war. The work was experimental at first and only two men were engaged on it, but, at the end of 1951, it took the time of 14 scientists and eight assistants. The first two tasks (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 260) were a study of the various methods of underground haulage and an analysis of the performance of equipment used in making underground roadways. A third task was a study of the comparative economics of pneumatic stowing and the normal hand packing (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 169).

202. In 1951, a comparative study, begun in 1950, of methods of dirt disposal on the surface went on at 13 collieries in Yorkshire and eight in the East Midlands and was completed. The results will help the Board to decide which method to use at new and reconstructed collieries.

203. Some coal face machines need “stable holes” in which to be turned round at each end of the face. An investigation was begun in 1951 to see if the cutting of stable holes could economically be mechanised further.

204. Other investigations included one into the life of conveyor belting made of non-inflammable substitutes for rubber. This enquiry led to another into the causes of wear in conveyor belts generally; this was still going on at the end of 1951. A study of underground telephone and personnel warning systems was begun at a colliery in the West Midlands. Standard times for calls were calculated and delays measured and traced, so as to find out how the communications would stand up to emergencies at various points.

Research

THE BOARD'S CENTRAL RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT

205. Very few colliery companies employed any of their scientific staff on research. In Lancashire and Cheshire and in some other coalfields, small staffs were supported by local Coalowners' Associations. The Mining Association had formed and financed the British Colliery Owners' Research Association, with a laboratory in London. The B.C.O.R.A. was transferred to the Board by agreement in October, 1946. When the Board took over the mines, only ten scientists and 20 assistants were available for research work.

206. In 1947, the Board decided to concentrate research in one place. Premises were found at Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham, which were big enough to take a nucleus of staff and allow for expansion. After the necessary conversion work, the Central Research Establishment opened in September, 1948. The Establishment is now organised in six sections: one each for physical and chemical laboratory research, and four for work respectively on underground problems, mechanical and electrical engineering, coal preparation, and carbonisation and briquetting.

207. Since the Establishment was set up, pressure on it has increased continuously, and the Board therefore decided in 1951 to set up a second Research Establishment. The existing Establishment would then concentrate on carbonisation and coal processing and chemical engineering, while the new one would deal with mining and other engineering problems. The following paragraphs describe some of the work done up to the end of 1951.

208. Among devices evolved for use in the suppression by water sprays of airborne dust underground were a spray head to avoid clogging and an automatic proportioner for adding solutions of wetting agents to the water. A comparatively cheap dust-sampling instrument was designed as a rapid means of dust measurement and the basic design was completed of an electronic dust counter for the more rapid assessment of dust slides, which now means the laborious counting of fine particles under a microscope. With mine air, the need is to take a great many samples and analyse them quickly. Improvements were made to the rapid measuring instruments which use infra-red rays ; the modified instruments were being tested at the end of 1951. A simple apparatus was developed to make the sampling of air easier.

209. Coal has to be broken away from the seam ; it breaks again in handling, and may further have to be crushed for particular uses. The Board began a thorough investigation of the physical properties of coal and the forces causing it to break in various ways. The knowledge gained should benefit mining technique and the design of mining machinery.

210. In work on drilling, tests showed that, even in the hardest rocks met with, the rotary drill could do better if it could be prevented from clogging. A new type of drill was therefore designed to avoid this, and a prototype is under test in the laboratory. The design of bits used in drilling coal was also studied and a modified bit for wet rotary drilling began its trials.

211. The investigation of the causes and means of prevention of conveyor fires (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 174) continued in 1951. It was found that the main cause was in the cotton duck foundation of the belt and not in the rubber covering, and that the risk could be lessened by fire-proofing the duck. The tests also confirmed that the plastic poly-vinyl-chloride (P.V.C.) if used instead of rubber as the coating of the belt, greatly reduced the risk of fire from the duck. A thermostatic control was designed to cut out the driving motor when the driving head gets overheated by friction ; it was also found that the risk of fire from friction in an idler roller could be removed if the roller were made to lock automatically when it became hot. A simple roller was developed which would do this, but at the end of 1951 the roller had still to prove itself in tests underground.

212. The Board have described how a pilot plant for cleaning fine coal by "pneumatic froth flotation" was set up in South Wales (*see* Report for 1947, paragraph 386 and for 1948, paragraph 345). This has worked successfully since 1949. In 1951, the erection of a larger plant of the same kind was begun at *Grimethorpe* colliery in Yorkshire. A pilot transportable fines washer was built in 1951 for use at washeries and slurry ponds and dumps anywhere. If this plant succeeds, more will be built, since there is enough coal in slurry ponds and dumps to make a worthwhile addition to coal supplies, if it can be recovered economically.

213. The work done in South Wales on "cobble briquettes" continued (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 265) and the Board decided in 1951 to build a second and larger cobble briquette press in the East Midlands.

214. Coal for coking must contain very little sulphur, but where the sulphur is present in the form of fine pyrites, it cannot be removed by ordinary washing. Experiments showed that, by grinding the coal and adding special chemicals to the washery water, enough sulphur can be removed for coals not hitherto suitable to be used for coking.

215. Work on the blending of coals for coking continued in 1951 in the Board's experimental ovens. Some of the physical properties of coal used in blends were also studied in the laboratory. It was found that, if some of the coal used in coking is first partially and rapidly oxidised and then mixed with the rest of the coal before coking, the coke burns more readily and so is of more use in the home. At the end of 1951, this promising process was being further developed.

216. In 1950, it had been confirmed that good carbonised ovoids or "phurnacite" (see paragraph 161) could be made from pre-oxidised Kent coal. At first a rotary oxidiser was used ; but this had disadvantages. In 1951 therefore, the Board set about developing a more efficient kind of oxidiser.

217. The detailed examination by modern laboratory distillation methods of coke oven tar produced by the Board was completed in 1951.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

218. As explained in earlier Reports, a good deal of research has been and is being done for the Board by co-operative Research Associations (supported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) and the Universities. Of the former, the British Coal Utilisation Research Association is the most important to the Board. Support of this body by the Mining Association was the coal industry's most substantial contribution to research before nationalisation. The Board early agreed to take over the liability of the Mining Association, who had been the largest contributors to the B.C.U.R.A. from its inception. The Association is also supported by the coal distributors and appliance manufacturers. Research done by the B.C.U.R.A. since 1947 includes work on the smokeless combustion of bituminous coal in closed stoves and open grates ; on factors affecting the efficiency of large boiler plants ; and on the burning of fine coals for gas turbines. The down-jet coke burner, developed by the B.C.U.R.A., is now on the market ; a model of it was on show at the Festival of Britain Exhibition in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow. In 1951, also, an automatic control to regulate the flow of coal into coal-fed gas producers was demonstrated, working at full scale, to industrial users.

219. Before 1947 the Mining Association also subscribed to the British Coke Research Association. The Board maintained this interest in the B.C.R.A., which in 1951 continued its work at its test plant in South Wales on the swelling properties of coal. A new method of measuring pressure which was developed by the B.C.R.A. is now being tested at full-scale coking plants. Other work was done on the behaviour of blast furnace and foundry coke, and, at the Northern Coke Research Station, studies continued on the physical chemistry of coke formation.

220. The Coal Tar Research Association was formed in 1948, and the Board, as large producers of tar, have subscribed to it since its formation. Apart from fundamental laboratory work, the Association has so far concentrated on work on pitch and creosote. Pitch is usually mixed with oil to help it flow, but only some kinds of oil seem to be suitable. The Association's work has made it possible to say which oils will do. The work on creosote has been mainly directed to improving its performance as a fuel for furnaces and making it suitable for high-speed diesel engines.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND OTHERS

221. The Board have from the start arranged with the Universities for research to be undertaken on their behalf. When the Universities do work for the Board, they provide staff, facilities and supervision while the Board meet the cost. Such an arrangement benefits both the Board and the University : University teaching staff often have specialised knowledge of value to the Board, while the opportunity is given to promising young students to do research when they would otherwise have had to leave the University as soon as they had graduated.

222. At Nottingham University, an instrument was designed to enable semi-skilled laboratory staff to work out in a short time the complex air flow calculations involved in planning underground ventilation, which at present take much longer. Work began in 1951 at Birmingham on the froth flotation of low rank coal (*see also* paragraph 212 above) and on percussive drilling, and at King's College, Newcastle on air flow conditions in fan drifts. At the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, work continued on the analysis of tar fractions by infra-red absorption methods. Work being done at Cambridge should give new data about the constitution of coal. Grants in aid were made to University College, Cardiff, for work on precalculating subsidence ; to King's College, Newcastle, for the measurement of stresses in strata by photo-elastic means ; and to the Imperial College of Science and to Nottingham University for work connected with methane drainage.

223. The Medical Research Council's work on pneumoconiosis has been extended from South Wales to other parts of the country. While there are still no definite conclusions as to the cause of this disease, airborne dust plays a major part. (For what the Board have done and are doing to suppress dust, *see* paragraph 243 below.) A considerable extension of radiological examination linked with dust surveys has now been arranged.

CHAPTER VII

THE BOARD AS EMPLOYER

Safety and Health

224. No obligation laid on the Board by statute is more important than the duty to watch over the safety and health of those whom they employ. They described in their Report for 1947, paragraphs 221-5, how they appointed and organised the staff needed to help them discharge this duty. By the end of 1951, 500 of the Board's staff were engaged full-time on safety work and there was a full-time medical staff of 164—*see* paragraph 240 below.

225. During the five years 1947-51, more than a dozen sets of General Regulations and Orders were made by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. They covered such subjects as underground ventilation, the support of roof and sides, lighting, contraband and the use of explosives. All these have a bearing on safety.

ACCIDENTS

226. This table shows the number of men killed and the number injured in "reportable" accidents in British coal mines during the last six years :—

Reportable Casualties in Coal Mines, 1946-51

(all mines covered by the Coal Mines Act, 1911)

	Killed	Injured in reportable accidents	Total
1946	543	2,335	2,878
1947	618	2,446	3,064
1948	468	2,391	2,859
1949	460	2,180	2,640
1950	493	2,020	2,513
1951	487	1,942	2,429

227. Fewer men were killed in 1949 than in any year for which there are records. Unhappily, through the fire at *Creswell* colliery in Derbyshire, the number of deaths in 1950 was higher. The Board have to report with deep regret that in 1951 there was another disastrous accident, this time at *Easington* colliery in Durham.

228. Early in the morning of 29th May, 1951, there was an explosion in the Five Quarter seam at *Easington* colliery, at a point about 1¼ miles from the shaft bottom. Eighty-three men, including two rescue workers, lost their lives. A formal enquiry opened on 30th October, 1951, but the Commissioner's Report has not yet been published. However, there is strong evidence that the explosion was started by sparks from coal-cutter picks striking iron pyrites in the coal.

229. There were two other explosions in 1951—at *Eppleton* colliery, also in Durham, and at *Weetslade* colliery in Northumberland. The *Eppleton* explosion, which cost the lives of nine men, was caused through a damaged power plug adapter on a loading machine. At *Weetslade*, five men were killed. They were recovering materials from a district which was about to be closed. The district had to be sealed off because of dangerous gas and the risk of another explosion, so that the cause of the explosion is not yet known.

230. But for the disaster at *Easington*, the number of fatal accidents in 1951 would have been much smaller than in 1949. However, the total of those killed and injured as a result of reportable accidents fell again in 1951 to a new low record.

231. To be a reliable guide to the trend, the number of accidents needs to be related to the number of manshifts worked, as is done in this table :—

Reportable Casualty Rate in Mines, 1946-51

(all mines covered by the Coal Mines Act, 1911)*

(per 100,000 manshifts)

	Killed	Injured in reportable accidents	Total
1946	0·30	1·28	1·58
1947	0·34	1·36	1·70
1948	0·25	1·29	1·54
1949	0·25	1·20	1·45
1950	0·28	1·13	1·40
1951	0·27	1·07	1·34

* Excluding stratified ironstone mines.

232. Although there were twice as many deaths from falls of ground in 1951 as from any other single cause and falls of ground accounted for about two-fifths of all reportable casualties, the number of accidents from this cause has been falling gradually for many years :—

Casualties Caused by Falls of Ground, 1938-51

(all mines covered by the Coal Mines Act, 1911)

	Killed	Injured in reportable accidents
1938	408	1,389
1947	235	961
1951	198	733

233. This table shows the total number of absences through injury, lasting over three days, in each year since 1946 :—

Absences of Over Three Days Due to Injury, 1946-51

(all mines covered by the Coal Mines Act, 1911)

	(thousands)
1946	167
1947	163
1948	183*
1949	229
1950	238
1951	232†

* The new Industrial Injuries legislation came into force in July, 1948.

† N.C.B. mines only.

COUNTER-MEASURES

234. The danger from fire with rubber conveyor belts was underlined by the Creswell colliery disaster. The Board described in paragraph 194 of their Report for 1950 what they did at the time to prevent such fires in future ; their research in 1951 is described in paragraph 211 above. The immediate needs are to see that conveyor belts are examined carefully and to prevent accumulations of coal dust ; the Board have tightened up supervision to these ends. Many conveyor fires are caused when the belt jams, usually because it has been damaged, where it goes round the driving drum. An official of the Board has designed a hinged chute which operates a switch when the belt threatens to jam and so stops the conveyor automatically. In addition, thermally controlled devices (which operate the switch when the driving drum is heated by friction) were worked out in consultation with manufacturers ; one such device was designed in 1951 at the Board's Research Establishment. At the end of the year, prototypes of these devices were being made for trial underground. The Board have also sought a non-inflammable substitute for the rubber-coated belting itself. In 1951, much experimental work was done ; the plastic poly-vinyl-chloride was found to be the most promising alternative. At the end of the year, the first plastic ply belt was almost ready to be installed underground ; a solid woven belt covered with plastic had already proved satisfactory and the Board had ordered as much as could be made.

235. If electrical apparatus is to be used where there is the least chance that dangerous quantities of gas may collect, it must not be able to produce sparks. Some equipment in use is not up to the highest British standards, but the Board are restricting it to workings where there is no risk of gas. The explosion at Eppleton colliery in 1951 (*see above*) was probably due to damaged electrical equipment and the Board have taken action to raise the general standards of maintenance and supervision of electrical equipment underground.

236. Shotfiring still causes many accidents. A new Coal Mines (Explosives) Order was made by the Minister of Fuel and Power in September, 1951* to come into force on 1st February, 1952. This consolidates previous Orders about shotfiring and goes some way beyond. The Board have taken steps to bring their shotfiring practice and equipment up to the standards required by the Order.

237. Many accidents could have been avoided by observing the safety rules. The Board do all they can throughout the coalfields, by talks, discussions, films, posters and all other possible means of propaganda to make mine-workers "safety-minded". In one Division, there is an annual Safety Suggestions Scheme with cash prizes. In 1950 and 1951, a Safety Exhibition, prepared by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Board, toured 31 Areas and was visited by almost a quarter of a million people, mostly miners and their families.

RESCUE

238. When an accident does happen, swift action is needed to save lives and valuable plant and equipment. The Board inherited from the former owners and now maintain 35 Central Rescue Stations in the coalfields. The rescue service is manned partly by full-time rescue teams based on the stations and partly by trained mineworkers who are called away when needed from their normal job in the mines. In 1951, there were some 250 full-time and over 4,000 part-time rescue workers.

239. In the vitiated air of a mine after a fire or explosion, self-contained breathing apparatus has to be used. Rescue workers are trained to use apparatus which keeps going for some hours. The accident at *Knockshinnoch Castle* colliery in 1950, after which 116 men, wearing lightweight breathing apparatus—some of it borrowed from the fire services—were led to safety through several hundred yards of unbreathable air, showed the need for a lightweight apparatus which could be used by untrained men. At the instance of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Board, a firm of manufacturers produced, and in 1951 submitted for approval by the Minister, a lightweight apparatus, known as the "Savox". The Board also acquired in 1951 sets of the American "Chemox" breathing apparatus which weighs only 13½ lbs. and can be used for up to 45 minutes.

MEDICAL AND FIRST-AID SERVICES

240. The Ministry of Fuel and Power started in 1945 a scheme for improving medical facilities at collieries. As an important part of the scheme, medical centres would be built along with all new pithead baths; the centres would be staffed by State Registered Nurses supervised by doctors. In this way, more and more workmen would, when injured, be able to get skilled medical treatment, at the colliery, in buildings well designed and adequately equipped. The Board took over this scheme in 1947, and planned to enlarge it to include all large collieries. However, in 1949 the Government set up a Committee (the "Dale" Committee) to review industrial medical services and examine their

* 1951 : S.I. 1675.

relationship to the National Health Service. In the meantime, industry was asked to defer any major development of medical services. The Board continued work in progress on medical centres but almost entirely stopped the recruitment of additional medical or nursing staff. In their Report, published in 1951,* the Dale Committee supported the provision of medical services by employers and the Board resumed the building of new colliery medical centres and recruitment of staff. At the end of 1951, the Board employed 46 full-time doctors and 124 State Registered Nurses, compared with 24 and 98 at the end of 1950 and 7 and 37 in 1947, when they took over the scheme.

241. When a mineworker is injured underground, it may take some time to get him to a doctor or a doctor to him ; first-aid work in the industry must, therefore, be of a very high standard. In all, some 40,000 miners trained in first-aid are needed. In the early years after the war, the Board found it difficult to recruit enough volunteers, but by such means as first-aid competitions and improved training arrangements they had by the end of 1951 succeeded in getting as many first-aid workers as were required.

242. Each year since 1949, a miners' national first-aid competition has been held. In 1951, the winners came from *Duffryn Rhondda* colliery in South Wales ; *Eppleton* colliery in Durham came second.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

243. Pneumoconiosis, a lung disease caused by coal dust, had, by the time the Board took over the mines, caused much ill-health among miners in South Wales and more and more men elsewhere were being certified as suffering from it. The Board decided that air-borne dust must as far as possible be prevented or suppressed in all their collieries. Experience in South Wales showed that wetting the coal with water was the simplest way of keeping dust down and the Board therefore set about laying water pipes underground up to the coal face and other points where dust is formed. Machinery for infusing water into coal seams was installed and coal getting machinery was widely adapted for "wet cutting". This work was delayed, especially in earlier years, by the shortage of steel pipes and fittings and, though much had been done, was still going on at the end of 1951.

244. "Beat" diseases are unfortunately still prevalent, but methods of prevention and treatment have been improved, and early treatment can be given in more places as colliery medical centres are built. Better rubber latex knee pads are coming into more general use.

245. Efforts to reduce miners' skin diseases—mainly occupational dermatitis and "athlete's foot"—have been less successful, though these diseases are thought no longer to be on the increase. Dermatitis is combated by supervision of the working environment, health education and early diagnosis. To deal with athlete's foot, frequent foot inspections are held at many collieries and dusting powder is available at pithead baths, medical centres and first-aid rooms.

246. Nystagmus, an eye complaint among miners, is becoming less common as underground lighting is improved—mainly by replacing hand-lamps with cap-lamps (*see* paragraph 82).

* Report of a Committee of Enquiry on Industrial Health Services, 1951 (Cmd. 8170).

247. The Board have a statutory duty to "advance the skill of persons employed or to be employed" in the industry and to provide for their training and education. In so doing, the Board are to work on lines approved by the Minister of Fuel and Power. When the Board took over, they faced a heavy task. The growing complexity of mining techniques and the increasing use of machines in the collieries meant that many more men would have to be trained to a high degree of skill; in the field of management also the industry was short of qualified men. The Board, therefore, framed plans for training and education so as to make the prospects of a career in mining attractive and to give every man the opportunity not only to become as proficient as possible at his work, but to qualify for higher posts.

TRAINING FOR MINING

248. Under Regulations which came into force in January, 1947, every man or boy who is to work underground must be given preliminary training of a certain kind and minimum length. The Board's aim is to give the recruit not just a course of technical instruction but rather one of preparation for colliery life, an opportunity of appreciating the importance of the miner's job in the country's economy, and an introduction to the various forms of part-time education which he is encouraged to undertake when his training is over.

249. Boys undergo a preliminary training course of sixteen weeks. The practical instruction is given at one of the Board's 70 training centres; the theoretical, normally at local technical colleges. In Scotland and Durham there are training centres where the boys live in and are given a course designed to help their all-round development. Adults also are trained at the Board's training centres. Their course is compressed into three weeks and gives a general introduction to the work of a colliery. Further training is required before anyone may work at the coal face.

250. This table shows the number of men and boys who completed training in each of the last five years :—

Numbers Completing Training, 1947-51

(thousands)

		Preliminary Training			Coalface Training
		Boys	Men	Total	Total
1947	..	6.6	28.5	35.1	6.1
1948	..	7.8	33.8	41.6	15.7
1949	..	9.1	15.7	24.8	16.6
1950	..	8.9	11.6	20.5	13.8
1951	..	12.7	17.8	30.5	15.2

Note.—The numbers of men completing preliminary training in 1947, 1948 and 1949 include 6,900, 8,600 and 2,300 foreign workers respectively.

251. When a boy has finished preliminary training, his work at the colliery should be such that he can go on learning, especially if he is to continue technical studies. To plan experience in this way is not easy in an industry set in older ways of employing boys. Much work, however, was done in 1951. In one Area, some faces are set aside to be worked only by boys and elderly workmen.

Formerly, the boys would have been employed on work away from the faces; now they will remain at their new places until they are old enough and experienced enough to join an ordinary face team.

252. Courses at the Sheffield Mechanisation Training Centre teach men to maintain and repair coal face machinery, and supplement the training of apprentice electricians and mechanics. During 1951, 850 students passed through the Centre, compared with nearly a thousand in 1950, when a number of special courses were run.

TRAINING FOR PROMOTION

253. Each year, there have to be filled thousands of posts which need specialised technical knowledge and skill: about 2,000 qualified tradesmen, such as mechanics and electricians, are needed at collieries, workshops and elsewhere and about as many men again are needed for promotion to deputy. Further up the scale, there is a yearly turnover of about 200 still more highly qualified men such as engineers and surveyors. The young recruit to the industry is therefore given a choice of ladders to climb and helped to find out which career will best suit him. The Board's "Ladder Plan" (*see* 1949 Report, paragraphs 289 to 298 and Appendix V) is designed to give any mineworker with the ability and the will to train, an opportunity to qualify for skilled and responsible posts.

254. To work well, the Ladder Plan needs the help, already given generously, of professional institutions and local education authorities, and it must be acceptable to the Mining Qualifications Board set up by the Minister of Fuel and Power. By 1951, arrangements were complete. A National Advisory Committee on Mining Education, representing all interested bodies, was set up. A Joint Committee of the Ministry of Education and professional institutions was established to award National Certificates to would-be mining engineers and surveyors. Men studying part-time for statutory recognition as mechanical or electrical engineers will, it is hoped, be able to take a combined course leading to an Ordinary National Certificate in Mining and then to the normal National Certificates in Engineering. The City and Guilds of London Institute and regional bodies will help with examinations for junior officials and tradesmen.

255. For the academic year 1951/52, over 10,000 young people, nearly all miners, are being allowed to take one day a week off work to attend courses. Over the last four years, enrolments rose as follows:—

Students on Part-time Day Release, 1948-52

	(thousands)			
1948-49	6·8
1949-50	8·5
1950-51	9·1
1951-52	10·2

Note.—The figure for 1950-51 has been revised (*cf.* A.R. 1950, para. 208).

Those on part-time day release also attend evening classes in their own time, as did, in 1951, some 5,000 others with the encouragement of the Board.

TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT

256. Technical management posts and higher posts in mechanical and electrical engineering are normally filled by men who have either made their way up the ladder within the industry, or entered it with a degree in mining or other engineering.

257. To encourage more young men to graduate in mining, the Board established in 1948 a scheme of university scholarships for boys leaving secondary schools and men working in the industry who had qualified by part-time study. In the years 1948-51, the Board offered 400 technical scholarships and awarded 298. This table gives details :—

Award of National Coal Board Scholarships, 1948-51

	Scholars within the industry			Scholars from outside the industry			Total
	In Mining	In other technical subjects	Total	In Mining	In other technical subjects	Total	
1948	44	4	48	14	—	14	62
1949	48	7	55	31	2	33	88
1950	46	3	49	33	—	33	82
1951	44	—	44	22	—	22	66

258. In 1951, the first 28 to graduate under the Board's Scholarship Scheme started their careers. The British Coking Industry Association have a similar scheme to which the Board contribute through their membership of the Association.

259. The Board believe it to be important for the mining graduate, like the young mineworker, that a period of planned experience should follow formal training. In 1948, the Board introduced a scheme, worked out by the Institution of Mining Engineers, by which graduates in mining or other engineering, and men qualified by part-time study, take a course of "Directed Practical Training" lasting normally about three years. Eventually, 200 trainees should be taken each year ; at the end of 1951, 264 were in training. In the last year of the course the trainees are given experience in a different coalfield from their own. Many spend a month at collieries in Germany, France, Belgium or Holland ; in return, foreign mining students come to British coalfields. The trainee attends two intensive courses in management, each lasting a fortnight ; these are designed to bring the rest of his training into focus. Here the Board's problems and the organisation of the industry are explained and discussed and the future manager is introduced to the study of human relations ; he is also encouraged to continue this study by further courses and reading. The Scheme was extended in 1951 to the other engineers whom the Board badly need—mechanical and electrical engineers, combustion and coal preparation engineers, and men qualified for management posts in large workshops. Each course makes provision for electrical and mechanical engineer trainees to be seconded for part of the time to firms outside the coal industry.

260. The Economic Co-operation Administration make 75 awards each year to young British technicians or managers. They are tenable in the U.S.A. for one or two years. Six went to employees of the Board in 1950 and ten in 1951.

261. Existing staff have not been overlooked. Divisional Boards have their own courses for colliery managers and other managerial grades ; there are also courses for deputies. In 1951, new Regulations* made the deputy responsible

* The Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951 : S.I. No. 848.

for all work in his district of the pit and clarified his status. By the end of the year, courses were running in all coalfields for men about to be promoted deputy. Refresher courses were planned for all existing deputies ; these will also deal with the effects of the new legislation on the deputy's job. There are local courses for training officers and the Board circulate to those concerned with training and education in the coal industry a quarterly information magazine, "Outlook", which was started by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in 1947. Clerical staff are encouraged to take educational courses, either at evening schools or during the day ; they are allowed time off to attend day-time classes. In 1948, the Board decided to send selected members of their staff to attend courses at the Administrative Staff College. By the end of 1951, 20 had attended.

262. In 1947 and each following year, the Board held a week's Summer School at Oxford or Cambridge, to bring together from all coalfields men and women of many grades so that they might learn about each other's jobs, apply their minds to the problem of the industry as a whole and gain a better understanding of their own part in the common task. About 450 employees, including mineworkers, took part each year ; in 1951, one hundred deputies and miners attended.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

263. The Board also provide informal opportunities for their employees to learn all they can about each other and about the industry. The magazine "Coal", introduced in 1947, has a circulation within the industry of 80,000. At cinemas, mainly in mining districts, well over a million people each month see the Board's "Mining Review", started in 1947.

Welfare

264. The Mining Industry Act of 1920 created a welfare fund, by levying 1*d.* on each ton of coal produced, and set up a Committee—later the Miners' Welfare Commission—to administer the fund in the interests of "the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines". The Committee were to be free to spend money on mining education and research, but not housing. The Mining Industry Act of 1926 added a levy of 5 per cent of coal royalties. Between 1920 and 1951 the Commission spent over £30 million. Pithead baths took most of this, but much was also spent on clubs, institutes and recreation grounds ; education and health ; colliery canteens ; and research, mainly on safety.

265. The war prevented the building of new baths ; recreation grounds and institutes fell into disrepair. Revenues fell, and it became difficult to build up reserves to pay for repairs and re-decoration after the war. On the other hand, the Commission's scheme for rehabilitating injured miners was launched in 1942 ; a number of rehabilitation centres were established so that men who had suffered injury through colliery accidents could be made fit to return to work. In 1941, the Commission were authorised to build colliery canteens where mineworkers could obtain extra food.

266. By the beginning of 1947, pithead baths had been built at 366 collieries, with accommodation for 450,000 men ; there were over 900 canteens, more than 1,500 recreation grounds, clubs and institutes, and 18 convalescent homes. Further, the Commission were helping with the education of mineworkers and their families through a series of education schemes.

267. The Board's statutory duty to make arrangements for the welfare of all their employees clearly overlapped the duties of the Commission. To prevent duplication of effort, the Board and the Commission—with the Unions—early considered how best to apply their joint resources.

268. Meanwhile, the welfare services went on. The Board inherited the liability for the statutory levies. They undertook in addition the cost of improving war-time canteens ; of erecting and maintaining colliery medical centres ; and of operating pithead baths.

269. In 1947, a scheme was worked out for co-ordinating the welfare activities of the Board and the Commission through a National Miners' Welfare Joint Council. The new arrangement (for details, *see* the Board's Report for 1947, paragraphs 138–42) took effect in January, 1948.

THE WORK OF THE JOINT COUNCIL

Pithead Baths

270. One of the most urgent tasks facing the Joint Council was to build more pithead baths. The Board had decided that every colliery should have a bath if its expected life was long enough to justify the cost. The Commission had not nearly enough funds to provide them all quickly, so the Board agreed to contribute £6½ million to a four-year programme estimated to cost over £9 million in all. This money was allocated to Divisional Welfare Committees in proportion to the number of men for whom baths had yet to be built. The order in which the baths would be built had been largely determined by promises given by the Commission before the war and could not well be altered without causing discontent. At some collieries, however, baths would have to be provided out of turn, if recruits were to be attracted and retained ; so the Board decided in 1949 to meet the whole cost of providing baths at such collieries in addition to their share of the Council's programme. At the end of 1951, there were 436 baths with accommodation for 502,000 men ; 69 more were under construction.

271. This table shows the number of baths in use at the end of each year from 1946 to 1951 :—

Pithead Baths in use, 1946–51

	Number of baths	Capacity (thousand men)
1946 (end)	366	444
1947 „	370	448
1948 „	377	453
1949 „	394	462
1950 „	413	479
1951 „	436	502

Institutes, Community Centres and Recreation Grounds

272. The war left trustees of institutes, community centres and recreation grounds short of money, so the Commission agreed that the first post-war reconditioning of buildings and grounds might be met by the welfare fund.

The Ministry of Education and Local Authorities in England and Wales have helped, under the provisions of the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937, and the Education Act, 1944 ; similar help has been given in Scotland. However, mainly owing to building and other restrictions, the Council could not do all they would have liked. Welfare amenities, especially in isolated districts, mean much to mining communities, and the demand for recreation grounds and clubs is increasing. There is growing interest in social activities ; in particular, women are playing a greater part. Competitions in sports and drama, and other activities are helping miners and their families to look beyond the colliery and to realise their membership of a wider community.

Rehabilitation Centres

273. The Commission established eight centres and took over two clinics established by colliery companies ; none of these was transferred to the Ministry of Health when the National Health Service Act became law. However, the Council agreed to hand them over on condition that miners continued to receive the same treatment as before. The centres in England and Wales were transferred in April, 1951 ; the one in Scotland had not been transferred by the end of the year.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

274. The output levy was due to cease at the end of 1951, so the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers reviewed afresh the arrangements for welfare in the industry. After discussions in the first half of 1951, an agreed scheme was drawn up and reported to the Minister of Fuel and Power, who accepted it as a basis for legislation. Under it :—

- (a) coal industry welfare is divided into “ colliery ” welfare and “ social ” welfare ;
- (b) the Board become responsible for “ colliery ” welfare (that is, the welfare of the miner at work), all “ colliery ” welfare assets, mainly pithead baths and canteens, being transferred to the Board ;
- (c) a new body, the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation (C.I.S.W.O.), is established to administer “ social ” welfare (that is, the welfare of the miner at leisure), the Board, the National Union of Mineworkers, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shot-firers and managerial grades being represented on this body ;
- (d) about £1½ million in existing miners’ welfare funds are placed at the disposal of the new Organisation, with £1 million added by the Board. From these funds, the Organisation is to make annual allocations to Divisional Welfare Committees ;
- (e) the Miners’ Welfare Commission is dissolved, its functions, assets and liabilities passing to the Board or the C.I.S.W.O., as appropriate ;
- (f) all “ social ” welfare assets belonging to the Board are made available to the C.I.S.W.O.

275. The scheme requires the sanction of Parliament, and a Bill to give it effect was introduced at the end of 1951.

Consultation

276. In the view of the Reid Committee, no task which faced the coal industry was more difficult than that of securing full co-operation between employers and workmen. When the Board took over the mines, there was much to do.

Wages and conditions of employment needed attention ; so did welfare, education and training and many other sides of personnel policy. But, above all, the Board hoped to create a new outlook by showing themselves good employers and by encouraging those in the industry to regard themselves as part of a great new public service, in the success of which each man had a stake. All this would take years. But a start could be made and the Board lost no time in meeting the representatives of those who would shortly become their work-people. By the beginning of 1947, arrangements were already taking shape for "joint consultation" at each level of management—the colliery, the Area, the Division and nationally.

COLLIERIES

277. A National Consultative Council was first set up ; its first meeting was towards the end of 1946. By July, 1947, Councils had been established in each Division. Some Divisions set up Area Councils ; but the Scottish, Northern (N. & C.), Durham and North Eastern Divisions have not. At collieries, the war-time Pit Production Committees were replaced by Colliery Consultative Committees. The consultative machinery was described in detail in the Board's Report for 1947, paragraphs 99–102.

278. On the National, Divisional and Area Councils, each constituent body nominates its representatives. At the collieries, however, the miners and deputies ballot for their representatives. The Agent and Branch Secretary of the N.U.M. are *ex officio* members of the Committee, and those elected must be Union members. At the start, candidates for miners' or deputies' vacancies could be nominated by any fellow member of their Union. However, some who were elected were out of touch with the local branch, so the rules of Colliery Committees were changed in 1951. All nominations now go first to the branch, who then put forward at least two names for each vacancy and all the men in the grade concerned vote for the man of their choice. The change improved relations between colliery Committees and Union branches.

279. In 1951, the Board received requests from further organisations for representation on consultative bodies. No decision had been reached by the end of the year. In the meantime, the Board had made arrangements with the British Association of Colliery Management for separate informal consultation.

280. Joint consultation was not wholly new to the industry. Many of the war-time Pit Production Committees had worked well. But some colliery managers feared that consultation would cut across their responsibility under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for the management of their mine. Underofficials, like supervisors and foremen in most industries where consultation had been established, were afraid that their authority would be lessened by the men's direct access to the management ; many workmen expected too much from consultation. At first, these fears and expectations hampered progress ; even after five years they had not been wholly overcome.

281. In 1951, the National Council continued their discussions on the National Plan (*see* 1950 Report, paragraphs 37–44) and accepted its general recommendations. The Council also discussed the effect of shortages of supplies, particularly of steel and timber ; the Board's research programme ; the work being done to prevent conveyor fires ; housing for mineworkers ; mechanisation ; the Board's price policy ; the international coal situation ; methods of dust measurement and progress in dust suppression ; and the danger that coal production might be held up by shortage of railway wagons. In the autumn, representatives of the Council and of the Railway Executive met Ministers to discuss this danger. At the invitation of the Anglo-American

Council on Productivity, the coal industry sent a Productivity Team to the United States in 1951 to study conditions in the American coal industry. The members of the team were selected by the National Consultative Council. The team left in February, 1951 and returned in March: their Report was published in December.* The National Consultative Council began their discussion on the Report at the end of 1951. The Council's Committees also did much useful work, particularly on draft Regulations affecting safety in the mines.

282. Divisional Councils discuss policy affecting the Division. In 1951 the Scottish Divisional Council discussed at length the Divisional Board's further plans to redistribute collieries between Areas and increase the number of Areas (*see* paragraph 420). The production drives launched from time to time by the National Council were left to Divisional Councils to work out in detail.

283. The National Council sent copies of "Plan for Coal" to all members of consultative bodies. The long-term development plans for each Area have been explained in detail to Divisional Consultative Councils and it is now generally accepted practice to discuss with Colliery Consultative Committees proposals for reorganising their collieries or introducing new machinery.

284. In many coalfields, closing a colliery involves the transfer of men to a neighbouring pit; in Lanarkshire, where the coal is nearly exhausted, and elsewhere in Scotland, a closure means transfer further afield. The Scottish Divisional Board set out to overcome through joint consultation many of the difficulties involved. After separate discussions between the Board and the Scottish Area of the N.U.M., the Divisional Consultative Council accepted in general terms the programme of closures worked out by the Divisional Board, on the understanding that the closure of each colliery would first be discussed by its own Consultative Committee. By the end of 1951, many collieries had been closed and men transferred (*see* also paragraph 418).

COKING PLANTS

285. Early in 1950, separate consultative machinery was set up at the Board's coking and by-product plants. The pattern was broadly the same as for the coal industry, with a National Council, Divisional Councils and Plant Committees. The Board kept the Coke Oven National Consultative Council informed of their plans for building new coking plants and reconstructing and extending existing ones. The Council also discussed such things as welfare facilities and medical services at coking plants, and arrangements for the issue of protective clothing to coke workers.

SUMMARY

286. The success of consultation depends not so much on the network of committees (useful though these are) as on an attitude of mind. Moreover, in most of what the Board do, facts and figures enable them—and Parliament and the public—to measure results; but success in joint consultation mostly appears as success in something else. Yet the Board believe that there is now within the industry the will to make joint consultation work and that, of the improvement in their relations with their workpeople in the last five years, much was due to this.

* "Coal": Report of a Productivity Team representing the British coal mining industry. Published by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, price 3s. 6d.

MINeworkERS AND UNDEROFFICIALS

Mineworkers

287. For half a century before nationalisation, the industry had machinery for negotiating wages and conditions of employment and for settling disputes when agreement could not be reached. The arrangements worked separately in each "wages district" by means of a District Conciliation Board, on which owners and workmen were represented. In 1943, however, a Board of Investigation recommended, with the concurrence of the Mining Association and the mineworkers' Union, that there should be national conciliation machinery as well. This was to be in two parts—a Joint National Negotiating Committee, with 12 representatives each of the employers and workmen, and a National Reference Tribunal, of three independent persons, by whom questions unsettled by the J.N.N.C. would be decided. Decisions of the Tribunal were to be binding on everyone.

288. When the Board took over, this scheme had been working for several years and they simply took the place of the "Owners' Side" on the J.N.N.C. ; Representatives of the Divisional Boards replaced the owners on the District Conciliation Boards. The conciliation machinery at collieries was made more uniform, and a standard "Pit Scheme" drawn up in consultation with the National Union of Mineworkers. Under it, "pit questions" which could not be settled at the colliery, or by the disputes committee set up by the District Conciliation Board, would be referred to an umpire.

289. This table shows how the Pit Scheme and the District machinery worked in the last three years :—

Disputes Settled, 1949-51

	" Pit Questions "		" District Questions "	
	by Pit Meetings*	by Disputes Committees or Pit Umpires	by District Conciliation Board	by District Referee†
1949	13,382	1,512	42	6
1950	11,188	854	37	5
1951	12,074	805	16	8

* Meetings of joint negotiating committees set up under the Pit Scheme.

† Each District has a Referee to whom "district questions" are referred when the District Conciliation Board do not agree.

290. The Joint National Negotiating Committee held 24 meetings in 1947, 16 in 1948, ten in 1949, ten in 1950, and six in 1951. They reached agreement on most issues. In the five years, the National Reference Tribunal was called upon eight times.

291. With these thorough arrangements for settling differences, there should be no strikes or "go-slow" working. But old habits die hard, and stoppages go on with loss to the nation and often to the mineworkers themselves and their dependants. The record for recent years is as follows :—

Stoppages and "Go-Slow" Working, 1947-51

	Number of disputes	Number of men involved (thousands)	Tonnage lost	
			Total† (thousand tons)	% of output
1947	1,635	303	1,654*	0.9
1948	1,528	191	1,062	0.5
1949	1,634	263	1,543*	0.8
1950	1,613	159	1,040	0.5
1951	1,637	150	1,113	0.5

292. In the five years, 6.4 million tons in all were lost as a result of over 8,000 stoppages and "go-slow" workings—roughly half the loss was due to disputes about wages and price-lists. This table gives details for each year :—

Loss of coal through disputes, 1947-51 : analysis by causes
(thousand tons)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Wages and price lists	493*	585	813*	702	575
Methods of working and colliery organisation	80	182	128	104	230
Allowances and bonuses	42	59	52	51	74
Working conditions	25	44	63	55	50
Alternative work	37	23	18	36	36
Sympathy with men dismissed or suspended	22	24	17	15	34
Personnel and grading questions	26	13	11	15	24
Work left over from previous shift	11	8	8	7	26
Objections to or disputes with officials	8	13	12	5	14
Refusal to await repairs	12	11	8	10	10
Conditions of five-day week agreement	838	15	—	—	—
Concessionary coal	—	—	383	—	—
Miscellaneous	60	85	30	40	40
TOTAL†	1,654*	1,062	1,543*	1,040	1,113

293. In 1951, about half the collieries were free from strikes and "go-slow" working. Nearly two-fifths of the tonnage lost was due to 38 stoppages and "go-slow" workings, the biggest being a stoppage in South Wales over the proposed closure of *Wern Tarw* colliery; otherwise there were no serious stoppages in 1951. Once again, most coal was lost in Scotland, Yorkshire and South Wales, which between them accounted for over four-fifths of the total.

* The figures for 1947 and 1949 include respectively 89,000 and 368,000 tons lost through strikes of winding enginemen (see paragraph 295).

† These totals are higher than the figures in Table 6 of Appendix I. The tables above give "raised and weighed" output; Appendix I, "saleable" output, which is about 8½ per cent less. Moreover, these tables include an estimate of tonnage lost through "go-slow" working.

294. Throughout the five years, no stoppage or "go-slow" movement had Union backing. The Board and the Union did all they could, especially at collieries where strikes were frequent, to persuade the men to entrust their grievances to the conciliation machinery. So that no one should be ignorant of the conciliation arrangements, the Board and the N.U.M. circulated widely a simple explanatory pamphlet, and posters were displayed at every colliery. These clearly set out the main essentials of the Conciliation Scheme.

Winding Enginemmen

295. Many winding enginemmen have always been members of the N.U.M., but in 1947 a body calling itself the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen claimed to represent them. The Board could not accept the claim: later in the year there was a strike of members of this Union in Durham about wages. In 1948, another new organisation—the Colliery Winders' Federation of Great Britain—claimed recognition and demanded an increase in wages for its members. In the next three years, there were prolonged discussions and recourse to arbitration; in 1949 a further strike of winding enginemmen, this time in Yorkshire and Lancashire, cost 368,000 tons of coal. In 1951, however, the Federation and the N.U.M. reached agreement, the members of the Federation being absorbed into the N.U.M.

Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers

296. There are overmen, deputies and shotfirers in both the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers and the National Union of Mineworkers. Discussions between the Board and the two Unions continued in 1951, but by the end of the year, formal conciliation machinery had not yet been set up. There were nevertheless frequent discussions with the N.A.C.O.D.S. (the only Union recognised for deputies) on the wages and conditions of employment of deputies, and with the N.U.M. and N.A.C.O.D.S. jointly on those of overmen and shotfirers.

COKE WORKERS AND OTHERS

297. Under private ownership, the wages of workers at coke and by-product plants, patent fuel works, brickworks and other ancillary activities were variously determined. Some were governed by coal industry conditions; others by agreements between various Unions and employers' organisations. In 1948, the Board and the N.U.M. agreed that the wages and conditions of service of workers in the Board's activities outside coal mining should not be governed by coal industry agreements, but should be related to those of the industry of which each of these activities was part. There would, however, be conciliation machinery for workers at the Board's coking and by-product plants, and at their briquetting and patent fuel plants.

298. Conciliation machinery for workers at the Board's coking and by-product plants, similar to that for the coal industry, was established in 1948 with a National Joint Council of 22 members, and a National Reference Tribunal. There are District Conciliation Schemes in the Scottish, Durham, North Eastern, East Midlands and South Western Divisions. Elsewhere (apart from the single plant in Lancashire which is covered by the Yorkshire scheme) the Board have no coking plants. Each plant has its own scheme for local disputes. By the end of 1951, the National Joint Council had had 17 meetings, of which six were in 1951. There were two references to the National Reference Tribunal, both in 1950. In the five years there was only one substantial stoppage at the Board's coking plants. It was in Durham in 1948 (*see Report for 1948, paragraph 298*) and cost nearly 18,000 tons of coke. There were four small stoppages in 1951.

299. The workers at the Board's briquetting and patent fuel plants belong mainly to the Transport and General Workers' Union, the N.U.M. and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Since 1949, there has been a National Joint Council of 16 members ; this met four times in 1951. If the National Council do not agree, disputes are to be settled by an agreed arbitrator or, in the last resort, by the Industrial Court. No such disputes had arisen by the end of 1951. Only a few men are involved and so there is a Divisional Scheme only in South Wales, where four-fifths of them work. There were three small stoppages at the Board's briquetting plants in 1951.

Wages and Conditions of Work

MINeworkERS AND UNDEROFFICIALS

Working Hours

300. In May, 1947, the Board and the N.U.M. concluded an Agreement for a five-day week ; this was fully described in the Board's Report for 1947. The five-day week, like other recent improvements in mineworkers' conditions of service, was one of the points in the 1945 "Miners' Charter". Under the Agreement, a bonus would be paid to any workman who worked five full shifts in a week so that, broadly speaking, he was paid the same for five shifts as formerly for six. No bonus was to be paid if any of the five shifts was missed, except for one of certain specified reasons. For their part, the workmen were to accept a re-assessment of tasks, so that the country would get the coal it needed from five days' working instead of six.

301. Before the Five-Day Week Agreement was three months old, the worsening economic position of the country led the Government to appeal to the basic industries to work longer hours and increase production. After much discussion, the Board and the N.U.M. concluded an Extension of Hours Agreement in October, 1947 (*see* 1947 Report, paragraphs 461-3). The Agreement was originally to run only until April, 1948, but in view of the increasing demand for coal it has been renewed from year to year ever since. The amount of extra coal obtained by working the extended hours cannot be gauged accurately (since, for instance, a man may work on Saturday and take a day off the next week on the strength of it), but the gain is put at 1·8 million tons in the last three months of 1947, 7·1 million in 1948, 7·6 million in 1949 and again in 1950, and 12·2 million in 1951, although Saturday working stopped almost entirely in the summer months of that year.

Wages

302. From the outset, the Board accepted the view that the wages of mineworkers must take account of the nature of their work and should be at least equal to the wages of workmen of comparable skill in other industries. This principle, again, was an item in the Miners' Charter and it had been the basis of a resolution passed by the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation at its first meeting in 1945.

303. The Five-Day Week Agreement gave mineworkers an indirect increase in shift wages, and the Extension of Hours Agreement shortly afterwards enabled them to raise their weekly earnings. Shift rates and the national weekly

minimum wage were raised in November, 1947, in October, 1950, and in January, 1951, and again in December, 1951 (with effect from November) as in this table :—

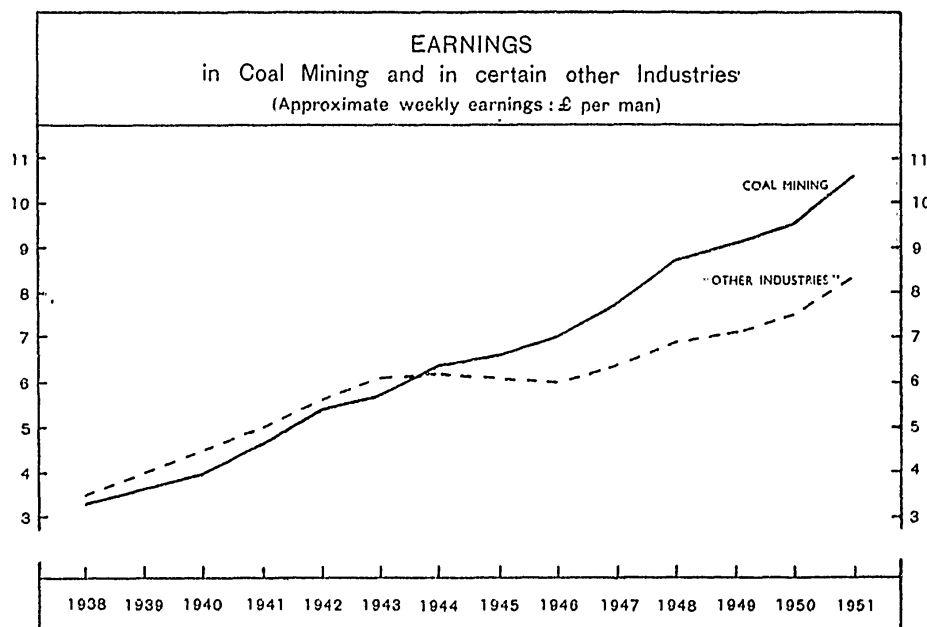
Weekly Minimum Wage and Increases in Shift Rates, 1947-51

(adults)

	National weekly minimum		Increases in shift rates	
	Underground	Surface	Underground	Surface
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January, 1947	5 - -	4 10 -	—	—
November, 1947	5 15 -	5 - -	2 6	1 8
October, 1950	6 - -	5 5 -	6	6
January, 1951	6 7 -	5 10 -	1 2	10
November, 1951	7 - 6	6 1 6	2 3	1 11

Note.—The figures in this table exclude the “skilled shilling”, paid to some skilled and semi-skilled workmen.

304. At the end of 1951, the earnings of adults (that is, men aged 21 and over) were estimated at 42s. 5d. a shift, including allowances in kind—more than three times the 1938 average of 12s. 8d. In the same period the cost of living had doubled—so that the “real” wages of mineworkers had risen by over a half. Wages in the mining industry have risen since before the war faster and further than in any other. In 1938, they were low on the list of wage rates ; at the end of 1951, they were at the top. This graph compares weekly earnings in coalmining with those in other industries since 1938 :—



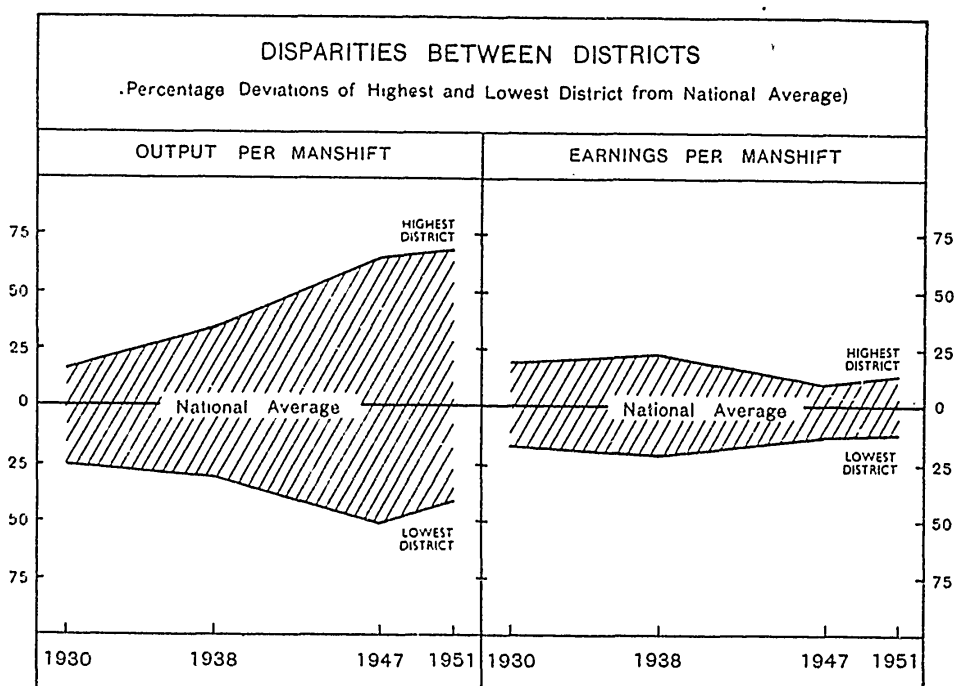
Note.—“Other industries” are those listed in the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

305. Part of the increase in mineworkers' earnings was due to higher productivity, because, when output per manshift rises, the earnings of piece workers rise too, even though piece rates remain unchanged.

306. Before the war, wages in each district largely depended upon its financial results and so varied widely between districts. In the first five years of nationalisation, there was a good deal of levelling-up. Advances in shift rates were subject to "ceilings" for each grade, so that workmen already getting their "ceiling" or more had no increases. The progressive rises in the national weekly minimum rates also reduced the differences between district rates and compressed the range of rates for the different classes of workmen in a district. At the end of 1951, the proportion of different groups of workers being paid the national minimum or national standard rate for their groups was :—

									%
Adult underground daywagemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Adult surface workers*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Winding enginemmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Craftsmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90

Since before the war there has been at once a marked divergence of district productivity and a slight convergence of district earnings, as this diagram shows :—



307. In 1951, the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers began a joint examination of the wages structure of the industry, to find out what further changes were needed.

* Other than winding enginemmen and surface craftsmen.

308. The wages of winding enginemen, shotfirers and craftsmen were generally adjusted after those of mineworkers. Details are given below :—

Winding Enginemen				Minimum shift rate	Ceiling
June, 1948	..	..	..	<i>s. d.</i> 21 10	<i>s. d.</i> 26 -
October, 1950	..	..	..	22 4	26 -
January, 1951	..	..	..	25 -	28 -
November, 1951	..	..	..	26 11	29 11

Shotfirers				Minimum shift rate	Ceiling
January, 1948	..	..	..	<i>s. d.</i> 23 6	<i>s. d.</i> 29 8
February, 1951	..	..	..	26 4	32 6

Craftsmen	Shift rate		Addition for underground work
	Grade I	Grade II	
June, 1948	<i>s. d.</i> 21 -	<i>s. d.</i> 18 6	<i>s. d.</i> 2 6
October, 1950	21 6	19 -	2 6
January, 1951	23 6	21 -	2 10
November, 1951	25 5	22 11	3 2

Note.—The figures in this table include the “skilled” shilling.

309. There are about 7,000 weekly paid industrial staff, mostly surface foremen. Their wages and conditions are negotiated separately from those of mineworkers and before 1947 had not been determined by collective agreements. In 1947, the wages of weekly paid industrial staff were revised to keep step with those of the workmen whom, in the main, they supervised. There were further revisions early in 1951 and again in November 1951, which together gave the following weekly increases :—

Weekly paid Industrial Staff: Wages in 1951 compared with 1947

	Total increases in weekly wages		Approx. average weekly wage in December, 1951	
	Surface	Underground	Surface	Underground
Supervisory grades ..	<i>s. d.</i> 36 11	<i>s. d.</i> 39 5	£ s. 10 18	£ s. 12 13
Others	26 11	31 11	8 10	10 1

310. In October, 1947, deputies received an increase of 5s. a shift, provided that their wages did not so exceed the average shift earnings of local piece-workers. Overmen's wages were adjusted in November, 1947, so as to be not less than those of deputies and not more than £100 a year higher.

311. Since then, apart from a provisional increase of 3s. a shift in February, 1951, the wages of deputies and overmen have not changed. The Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951, raise the qualifications needed by deputies and specify the duties of overmen ; at the end of the year, negotiations were in progress for a national grade and wages structure to take account of the changes in the status and responsibility of underofficials.

Holidays with Pay

312. In 1943, the National Reference Tribunal awarded mineworkers six consecutive days' holiday with pay. The Award also laid down the method of calculating the amount of holiday pay by reference to the current level of wages. This method is still used and the holiday money in each of the last five years was :—

				(men)	
				£	s.
1947	..	..	..	6	—
1948	..	..	..	6	5
1949	..	..	..	7	10
1950	..	..	..	7	16
1951	..	..	..	8	2

Six statutory or customary holidays are also paid at one-sixth of the rate for annual holidays.

313. In 1949, the N.U.M. claimed a second week's holiday. The Board agreed to introduce it as soon as possible, but felt (and were supported by the National Reference Tribunal in their view) that the country could not then afford the consequent loss of coal. When the second week's holiday had to be deferred for the third time in 1951, the Board, as an earnest of their intentions, made a special contribution of £2 million to the new Mineworkers' Pension Fund (*see* paragraph 319 below).

Concessionary Coal

314. As part of their terms of service, most miners have for long been allowed free or cheap coal for their own homes. In most of Lancashire and Cumberland, however, they were not. In 1950, the Board agreed to supply 4 tons 8 cwts. (later raised to 6 tons) to each miner householder in these counties—if he was not getting concessionary coal already—at a rebate of 21s. a ton on the commercial price. In December, 1951, when coal prices were raised, the rebate was increased by 5s. a ton to leave the net price unchanged.

Compensation Schemes

315. The Board have introduced, in agreement with the Unions concerned, several schemes to provide benefits in cases where workmen suffer accidents or industrial disease or lose their jobs through large-scale reorganisation.

316. The Supplementary Injuries (New Cases) Scheme (*see* 1948 Report, paragraphs 188–193) came into effect in July, 1948 at the same time as the new Industrial Injuries Act replaced the Workmen's Compensation Acts. This Scheme is jointly administered by the Ministry of National Insurance and the Board and provides benefits related to those paid from the statutory Industrial Injuries Fund. The Board meet about four-fifths and the workmen about one-fifth of the cost, which, by the end of 1951, had amounted to about £4½ million. An Old Cases Scheme (*see* 1948 Report, paragraph 194) was brought in by the Board at the same time to supplement benefits being paid under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The Board meet the full cost of this Scheme, which, by the end of 1951, had amounted to just over £4 million.

317. A Fatal Accidents Scheme (*see* 1949 Report, paragraph 322) provides lump sums of £150 to £250 for the widows and children of men who die as a result of colliery accidents or on colliery premises. Smaller lump sums are paid where there is no widow. The Board and the Unions share the cost of the Scheme; the men finance the Unions' share out of a contribution to the Unions of 1*d.* a week. The workmen are free to choose, colliery by colliery, whether to come into the Scheme; by the end of 1951 all but 33 collieries were covered, and £160,000 had been paid in benefits.

318. A scheme of compensation for mineworkers made redundant through large-scale reorganisation was introduced at the end of 1948 (*see* 1948 Report, paragraphs 198–201). By the end of 1951, well over £100,000 had been paid in benefits.

Miners' Pensions

319. An item in the Miners' Charter to which the National Union of Mine-workers attached much importance was the provision of pensions for mine-workers to supplement the national old age pension. In 1951, a Scheme was worked out and approved by the Minister of Fuel and Power as required by the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Each week, the workman pays 1*s.* 6*d.* (surface workers 1*s.* 3*d.*) and the Board add 2*s.* (1*s.* 8*d.* for surface workers). Pensions are payable at 65 and range from 10*s.* to 30*s.* a week, according to length of service and regularity of attendance at work; there are also benefits for widows and children. Since many mineworkers now getting beyond middle age have spent their working lives in the industry but would not otherwise qualify for a pension, the Scheme provides for "back service credits" which will enable them to qualify for a pension of 10*s.* a week at 65. In addition to their regular contributions, the Board made a special initial payment of £2 million to the funds of the Scheme in 1951 (*see* paragraph 313) and will also make deficiency payments (to meet the cost of back service credits) each year for 25 years. By the end of 1951, 300,000 mineworkers had applied for membership, and the Scheme came into force on 1st January, 1952.

WORKERS AT COKE OVENS AND BY-PRODUCT PLANTS

Wages

320. In 1949, the 7,000 workmen at the Board's coke ovens and by-product plants were, by agreement between the Board and the Union, graded in six groups. There were to be standard rates for each group in each Division; and these were introduced in 1950. At some plants, however, the workmen had shift rates higher than the agreed standard grade rates. The Board contended that they should retain their old rates as personal rates, and that newcomers to their jobs should get the standard rate only. The Union, however, maintained that the higher rates should go with the job, not the man, and should continue to be paid until overtaken by increases in the standard rate. Agreement was eventually reached in 1951.

321. Towards the end of 1951, the Union claimed an increase of 2*s.* 6*d.* a shift in the Divisional standard grade rates for the six occupational groups and improvements in overtime and week-end shift rates. The Union contended that there had been changes in circumstances since September, 1950 when the Divisional grade rates had been introduced. The cost of living had gone up, the index of retail prices having risen 15 points by September, 1951, and the increase claimed would no more than maintain the cokemen's standard of living. Since overtime rates differed from plant to plant, the Union pressed

for a uniform rate of time and a half. The Union also wanted the two shifts between 2 p.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday, as well as the three existing week-end shifts from 2 p.m. Saturday to 2 p.m. Sunday, to qualify for double time. Agreement on these claims had not been reached by the end of 1951.

Holidays

322. In 1950 the N.U.M. claimed two weeks' holiday with pay for workmen at the Board's coke and by-product plants. The Board could not accept this claim and were supported by the National Reference Tribunal. However, as there was at that time no uniform provision for holidays at coking plants, the Board made an Agreement with the Union that there should be, in the holiday year ended April, 1951, the same number of paid holidays and the same method of calculating holiday pay at coking plants as at collieries—namely, one week's annual holiday and six days of statutory or customary holidays at agreed rates of pay. At six plants the existing arrangements were more favourable to the men, and were not changed.

323. Early in 1951, the Union again claimed two consecutive weeks. The Board once more felt obliged to reject the claim. A fresh agreement was then concluded with the Union for the 1951/52 holiday year, differing from that for 1950/1 only in the amount of the payments for holidays. These were, for men aged 21 years and over :—

								£	s.	d.
Annual Holiday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	3
Six Statutory or Customary Holidays	..	..	..	..	..	each	..	1	4	8

WORKERS AT PATENT FUEL AND BRIQUETTING PLANTS

324. In May, 1949, after the establishment of a National Conciliation Scheme, the Unions made a claim for a comprehensive Agreement covering the wages and conditions of employment of workers at the Board's patent fuel and briquetting plants. The Board and the Unions did not agree on the relation of hours of work to rates of wages. Rates of pay and hours of work therefore continued unchanged, but for the other items of the claim—overtime, holidays, and guaranteed wages—a National Agreement was signed in October, 1950.

325. In January, 1951, the Unions submitted a new wage claim ; they proposed an increase of 2s. a day. Wages differ widely from plant to plant. The Board proposed, therefore, that a national system of grading and grouping of briquetting workers should be introduced and that standard grade rates for each group of day-wage workers should be fixed for each Division so that day-wage workers would get an average increase of 2s. a day. At the same time, pieceworkers would get an average increase of 2s. a shift. An Agreement to this effect was made in December, 1951. Standard grade rates were negotiated ranging from 19s. to 22s. 5½d. a shift. These rates would be retrospective to 1st January, 1951. The Board also agreed that holiday pay should be increased by 2s. a day from 1st January, 1951.

Staff

326. When the Board took over the mines, all but a few of the colliery companies' staff came into the service of the Board, who became overnight the employers of over 30,000 administrative, professional, technical and clerical workers. They were drawn from hundreds of companies, large and small, prosperous and unprofitable, progressive and backward, and they were serving

on hundreds of sets of conditions. Although there were fewer staff than mine-workers, there was already a good deal of uniformity in the conditions of service of mineworkers within each of the Wages Districts. The Board had thus much further to go in working out equitable terms of service for their "non-industrial" staff. Some of the difficulties were described in paragraphs 106 and following of the Board's report for 1947. By the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act the Board were obliged to consult with bodies representing their employees, workmen and staff alike, with a view to setting up conciliation machinery. Coal industry staff had no national Trade Unions with whom the Board could negotiate salaries and other conditions of service; only clerks in one or two coalfields were widely organised. The Board were thus obliged to begin work on a comprehensive salary structure by themselves. They began by introducing national rates of pay for groups of staff common to all or most Divisions and Areas. In 1947, standard rates of pay were introduced for mining, finance, scientific, legal and administrative staff. The most important remaining groups were clerical staff and marketing, labour and welfare staff; these were dealt with in 1948—the clerks by negotiation with the Trade Unions which had by then established the right to represent them.

CONCILIATION

Clerks

327. The Board asked the Trades Union Congress in 1946 to recommend which organisations should be given facilities for organising the clerical and other junior staff in the Board's Area, Divisional and Headquarters offices. The T.U.C. advised that the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union would be the appropriate body for Headquarters, and the National Association of Clerical and Supervisory Staffs for clerical staff at Divisions. The Board then gave facilities to the two Unions, who were told they would be recognised for negotiating purposes when they had enough members among the Board's staff. The C.A.W.U. were accordingly recognised in 1948, and the N.A.C.S.S. in 1949. The T.U.C. had made no recommendation about clerks at Areas and below, where, in fact, most of them were. Two Unions—the C.A.W.U. and the National Union of Mineworkers (Group 3)—claimed to represent these clerks. Although anxious that the Unions should settle the matter between themselves, the Board were being strongly pressed to introduce national salaries and grades for clerks. In November, 1947, therefore, they began separate negotiations with the two Unions on salaries and conditions of service for clerical staff at Area level and below (*see* paragraph 331 below). Meanwhile, the Board and the Unions, including the N.A.C.S.S., continued to discuss the setting-up of joint conciliation machinery. An Agreement was eventually signed in 1951 by the Board and the C.A.W.U., N.U.M. (Group 3), and N.A.C.S.S. which provided for the settlement of disputes about the pay and conditions of service of clerical staff throughout the Board's service.

Management Staff

328. Before nationalisation, management staff in the coal industry had no trade union. The National Association of Colliery Managers was a professional association with its membership restricted to those qualified as colliery managers; it could not, by its Charter, negotiate conditions of employment. As a result, a new organisation—the British Association of Colliery Management—was formed in 1947. The Association was registered as a trade union aiming to represent all management staff in the industry.

329. In 1947, the Board recognised the Association as representing colliery managers and other technical staff, and in 1948 set up conciliation machinery of the usual kind. This covered staff, of the status of undermanager or above, for whom the B.A.C.M. were already or might in future be recognised. The Board later recognised the B.A.C.M. for most other managerial, administrative and professional staff. Some of these were not clearly of the status of undermanager, but, if the B.A.C.M.'s claim to represent them was undisputed, they were treated as if covered by similar conciliation machinery.

330. In three cases—the small specialist groups of architectural staff, scientific technologists and engineering draughtsmen—the Board recognised the B.A.C.M. and another Union jointly, but without creating joint conciliation machinery. The Unions concerned are the Association of Building Technicians, the Association of Scientific Workers and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen; all had been “informally” recognised by the Board before their joint recognition with the B.A.C.M.

SALARIES OF STAFF

Clerks

331. Separate negotiations with the N.U.M. (Group 3) and the C.A.W.U. on the pay and conditions of service of clerks and junior staff in the Board's Area, colliery and intermediate offices began in November, 1947. Identical Agreements were signed with the two Unions in February, 1948. These Agreements introduced, for the first time in the industry, a common set of grades and salaries for clerical staff. The salaries were settled after careful review of those paid in the industry before nationalisation and those paid outside. Clerks earning less than the new rates had their salaries increased; those already earning more kept their existing salaries. The Board applied the new salary rates to the staff in their Divisional offices and, with a few minor changes, to those at their London Headquarters.

332. Early in 1951, the three Unions representing clerical staff (N.U.M., C.A.W.U. and N.A.C.S.S.) claimed general increases of up to £1 a week over the 1948 rates. The reasons given were the rise in the cost of living and the then recent increases for mineworkers and others. The Board believed that their rates still compared favourably with those paid by other large concerns, except for junior clerks under 21 years of age, so they rejected the claim for a general rise and offered a small increase for those under 21. The Unions referred their claim to arbitration. The National Reference Tribunal awarded in favour of the Board. They rejected the argument that wages once fixed must be increased automatically with every rise in the cost of living; the cost of living was to be taken into account, but was not the only thing. The Tribunal also did not agree that the wages of clerical staff in the industry must rise whenever those of mineworkers went up. There followed sporadic strikes—against the advice of the Union leaders—among clerks in Scotland, Yorkshire and Lancashire; others were threatened.

333. When the Tribunal's award was known, discussions with the Unions took place about proposals for certain changes in the 1948 Agreement. The Unions made some concessions, as did the Board, and a new Agreement was signed in October, 1951. The grade structure was made more flexible, overtime rates were reduced, and separate treatment was provided for outdoor staff, such as time-keepers and weighmen. There were also some pay increases.

Undermanagers

334. In 1947, when the Board introduced rates of pay for most mining staff, undermanagers were left out. This was because the wages of overmen, the grade immediately below them, were not yet settled; when they were, by early 1948, the Board opened negotiations with the B.A.C.M., which had by then established its right to represent undermanagers. An Agreement later in 1948 provided a single salary range for all undermanagers, the minimum varying between Divisions. The value of perquisites, other than coal, was to be deducted from salary; coal was unaffected.

Mining Agents, Colliery Managers, Mining Surveyors and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

335. Towards the end of 1948, the B.A.C.M. revised an earlier claim on behalf of colliery managers and other mining staff. Early in 1949, the Board put to the Union proposals of their own, mainly for mining agents, colliery managers, mining surveyors and electrical and mechanical engineers; the salaries proposed were similar to those introduced by the Board in 1947. The negotiations made good progress, but perquisites were a difficulty. The Union wanted all perquisites to go on, on the same terms as before nationalisation and in addition to salary. The Board were prepared to allow rent-free houses and concessionary coal to be provided, but always subject to an "abatement" of salary, so that those with perquisites would not have an unfair advantage over those without. The Union eventually accepted "abatement" for houses, water, gas and electricity, but not for coal. On arbitration in February, 1950, the National Reference Tribunal supported the Union. (By a decision in 1951, they awarded that other staff, in jobs which existed before 1947, might retain concessionary coal on the conditions which had then applied.)

336. The Board and the B.A.C.M. agreed on the salaries of colliery managers, certificated mining surveyors and electrical and mechanical engineers in the summer of 1950, but the rates for colliery managers were rejected by the Union's members and the matter went to arbitration. In March, 1951, the National Reference Tribunal awarded rates for colliery managers somewhat above those first proposed by the Board, but below those claimed by the Union.

337. Mining agents are the mining officials next above colliery managers. Their duties vary greatly within and between coalfields, but they usually supervise the operations of two or more collieries. Salary rates for agents had been introduced by the Board in 1947. As soon as those of colliery managers had been settled, negotiations with the B.A.C.M. on those of agents began. However, the responsibilities of agents vary widely, and it had not been settled by the end of 1951 which of them should be covered by the negotiations.

Other Staff

338. In 1948, the Board took over many of the architects and quantity surveyors employed by the Miners' Welfare Commission, mainly on building pithead baths. The Board then negotiated with the Association of Building Technicians (*see* paragraph 330, above) on their salaries, and reached agreement in 1949. The Union claimed increases in 1951 but by then the B.A.C.M. were also claiming to represent architectural and building staff. The position had not been cleared up by the end of the year.

339. The Board and the B.A.C.M. started discussions in 1950 on other groups of staff, including supplies staff, apprentice and uncertificated surveyors, coke-oven managers, and rescue station superintending staff. Salaries for supplies staff and apprentice and uncertificated surveyors were agreed in 1951, and those for rescue station superintending staff were fixed by the National Reference Tribunal, who awarded small increases over the rates offered by the Board. Agreement was also reached in 1951 on the salaries of coke oven managers, coal preparation and safety engineers, chief draughtsmen and estates staff. The National Reference Tribunal gave some increases to Group Training Centre managers.

340. Negotiations with the B.A.C.M. and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen on the pay of engineering draughtsmen began in June, 1950, but were suspended in July to await settlement of the B.A.C.M.'s general claim for concessionary coal (*see* paragraph 335 above). The negotiations were resumed and agreement was reached in 1951.

341. Rates of pay for marketing, scientific, finance and administrative staff had been introduced by the Board in 1947 and 1948 (*see* paragraph 326 above). The B.A.C.M. claimed increases for all of these in 1950 and 1951. Negotiations about finance staff began in 1950 and ended in 1951 with agreed increases. Negotiations about administrative and marketing staff began in 1951; increases were agreed later in the year similar to those given to finance staff. Scientific staff are divided by the Board into two groups—Scientists, who are mainly graduates, and Scientific Technologists, who are mainly non-graduates. Joint negotiations with the B.A.C.M. and the Association of Scientific Workers on rates of pay for scientific technologists were suspended in August, 1950 until the National Reference Tribunal had dealt with the B.A.C.M.'s general claims for concessionary coal (*see* paragraph 335 above) and retrospection (*see* paragraph 346 below). They were resumed in 1951, and an Agreement was signed in October. The B.A.C.M. claimed salary increases for some grades of scientist in March, 1951, but, before negotiations had begun, another Union also claimed recognition. This claim had to be considered—it was rejected—and negotiations with the B.A.C.M. began in October. Meanwhile, the Board themselves increased the pay of scientists in September, in order to attract staff urgently needed for research and other work. In negotiation, the Board agreed to some small further increases, and an Agreement was signed in January, 1952.

342. Some professional staff, such as doctors and nurses, are not represented by Trade Unions, their interests being watched by professional bodies. In 1949, after discussions with the British Medical Association, the Board introduced salary rates for doctors in their service. In 1951, the Association proposed increases. After further discussions with the Association, the Board introduced higher rates which took account of recent rises in the general level of salaries for doctors, especially in the public service. Rates of pay for nurses were also introduced by the Board in 1949. The rates were those approved by the Royal College of Nursing. These rates were increased, after discussions with the Royal College, in 1951.

343. Some staff are not represented either by a trade union or a professional body. The salaries of legal staff, introduced in 1947, were based largely on rates paid to similar staff in the Civil Service. The Civil Service rates were substantially increased in 1950, and the Board increased their rates in 1951.

344. In 1949, the Board recognised the B.A.C.M. as representative of some grades of labour officers, but in January, 1951 they withdrew recognition, as they believed that the Association no longer had the membership to justify it. The B.A.C.M. contested the Board's withdrawal of recognition and referred

the matter to the Ministry of Labour ; after discussions, one of the issues involved was, in December, 1951, referred back by the Ministry of Labour to the National Reference Tribunal. The Tribunal had not made their award by the end of the year ; earlier in 1951, the Board had themselves introduced improved salary rates for labour officers.

345. By the end of 1951, the Board had largely worked out and agreed with the appropriate Trade Unions a salary and grading structure for most of their staff. Agreements had been made covering 34,000 staff in 14 major groups ; others covering 1,400 more in six further groups were about to be made. For others, negotiations were still in progress, and the Board had themselves introduced grading and salaries for four groups not represented by Trade Unions.

RETROSPECTION

346. Since, before nationalisation, the conditions of service of non-industrial staff were far less uniform than those of mineworkers, the negotiations with the B.A.C.M. and other Unions took time, the various groups of staff being dealt with one after another. The B.A.C.M. argued that those at the back of the queue ought not to suffer, and that the Board should apply all initial salary agreements from a common date, such as February, 1948, a date already agreed for mining surveyors and electrical and mechanical engineers. The Board, however, felt that, while there might be some case for "retrospection" if negotiations had been delayed, each case should be taken on its merits. The Board had, after all, introduced their own rates for many of their staff without waiting for a Trade Union to show itself ; these rates had not been ungenerous. A common retrospective date for all would give unwarranted further increases to some. Moreover, rates negotiated in 1951 would reflect circumstances in 1951 ; they would have been too high in 1948.

347. The question was referred to the National Reference Tribunal in February, 1951 ; they ruled that each group of staff should be dealt with separately on its merits.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

348. Apart from salaries, the Board have applied, after consultation with the Unions, uniform general conditions of service. They include arrangements for superannuation, holidays, and absence through sickness, and allowances for travelling and subsistence. The Board's scheme of compensation for staff who become redundant in consequence of nationalisation was described in their Report for 1948, paragraph 219. By the end of 1951, there had been 483 claims, of which 444 had been settled. Under the scheme, a dissatisfied claimant may take the Board to arbitration, but by the end of 1951, only two had done so and the Board were upheld in both cases.

349. The Board early decided that as good employers they must have uniform and equitable rules for the selection of staff for promotion. After discussions with the Unions, agreed rules were introduced at the end of 1951. Vacancies for all but the highest posts are advertised within the industry and anyone may apply.

SUPERANNUATION

350. The Board inherited some 200 superannuation schemes with 26,000 members, together with the liability to pay pensions or lump sums according to the "customary practice" of many colliery companies. Early in 1947, the Board introduced a scheme of their own for staff and underofficials.

351. The transfer of the members of inherited schemes to the Board's scheme has taken time, as the schemes varied widely ; but, by the end of 1951, 17,000 members of 147 schemes had agreed to transfer ; only 85 people elected to keep their existing rights instead. Twenty-nine schemes had been wound up.

352. Taking over the people who expected a pension under “customary practice” was more difficult, since there is often doubt about what a company’s custom was and even if it had one at all. By the end of 1951, however, just over 5,000 claims to “customary practice” pensions or lump sums had been made ; 2,100 had been settled and 2,900 remained to be dealt with. Although anyone with superannuation rights protected by the Nationalisation Act could seek arbitration if he was unable to settle in agreement with the Board what those rights were, no one had done so by the end of 1951.

STAFF NUMBERS

353. Before nationalisation, the industry had a “non-industrial” staff of about 31,000, including both the directors of colliery companies and some thousands of colliery managers, under-managers and surveyors. The industry also made great use of consultants or specialist advisers such as mining engineers, surveyors, architects, doctors and solicitors. The Board, however, like other large concerns, decided that, with the industry in a single management, they could more economically employ a staff of their own to do the work of the consultants and specialists. Similarly, the Board’s marketing staff do work formerly done by sales agencies ; the Board carry their own insurance ; work previously done by private accountants has been taken over ; and many bodies not directly employed by colliery companies have become part of the Board’s organisation—such as the Coal Survey, the Rescue Stations and the Sheffield Mechanisation Training Centre. Most of the staff of the Miners’ Welfare Commission were also transferred to the Board. Moreover, the Board have sought, as explained elsewhere in this Report, to strengthen their staff in places where reinforcement was badly needed—among mining and other engineers and scientists, for instance.

354. In the five years 1947–51, the planned increase in staff was partly offset by savings in clerical staff with the concentration of wages and other accounting work at group offices. The sharp rise between 1947 and 1948 was largely statistical, through the reclassification as “non-industrial” of staff previously reckoned to be “industrial”. By the end of 1951, the number of non-industrial staff had risen since the end of 1948 by some 5 per cent, as this table shows :—

Number of Non-Industrial Staff, 1947-51

(thousands at end of year)				
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
34·5	38·3	38·8	39·0	40·4

Of the increase of about 1,400 in 1951, 240 is statistical (through further reclassification). Shortage of planning staff often reduces the rate of progress with reconstruction schemes ; 280 additional surveying, drawing office and architectural staff were taken on in 1951 for this work. There were 90 additional “directed practical trainees” (see paragraph 259) and several hundred scientific and other technical staff including doctors and nurses. About 170 of the extra staff were clerical and administrative ; 40 of these were employed at the Board’s Headquarters to speed the completion of outstanding work on superannuation (see paragraphs 350 to 352 above).

355. Two-thirds of the Board’s higher staff are at collieries, Areas or in between ; less than a quarter at Divisions, and about one-tenth in London.

356. The total cost in 1951 of the Board’s national Headquarters and of all Divisional Headquarters was about 0·7 per cent of the Board’s total expenditure, as in previous years.

CHAPTER VIII

THE YEAR IN EACH COALFIELD

357. This Chapter continues the account given in Chapter IX of the Annual Report for 1950.

358. This table shows the increase in output of coal from each Division in 1951 compared with 1950 and 1946* :—

Increase in Output : 1951 compared with 1950 and 1946

Division	Increase in 1951			
	Compared with 1950		Compared with 1946	
	Million tons	%	Million tons	%
1. East Midlands	3.1	7.6	10.1	30.5
2. North Eastern	1.9	4.5	6.8	18.0
3. North Western	0.6	4.2	2.4	19.0
<i>Great Britain</i>	7.8	3.8	30.6	16.9
4. South Eastern	0.1	3.1	0.5	36.7
5. Durham	0.8	2.9	4.0	17.1
6. West Midlands	0.4	2.2	1.4	8.4
7. South Western	0.4	1.8	2.4	10.5
8. Northern (N. & C.)	0.2	1.5	2.2	19.2
9. Scottish	0.3	1.3	0.9	4.1

1. EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION

(Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 33.0)	34.9	37.5	39.1	40.1	43.1	+ 7.6%
Average manpower (thousands)	94.6	98.2	98.1	95.7	96.6	+ 0.9%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	1.54	1.58	1.66	1.72	1.78	+ 4.0%
„ „ „ at the face (tons)	4.21	4.26	4.36	4.51	4.63	+ 2.7%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4.64	4.61	4.61	4.70	4.80	+ 2.1%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 43 10	s. d. 44 0	s. d. 43 4	s. d. 46 6	+ 7.3%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	33 0	36 1	36 0	36 6	38 7	+ 5.6%
Profit (per ton saleable) ..	4 4	7 9	8 0	6 10	8 0	+1s. 2d.

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—91.

* The figures of output, manpower, etc., given throughout this Chapter cover licensed small mines ; the financial figures do not. All profit and loss figures are of operating profit or loss, that is, before charging interest on capital.

359. In 1951, output from this Division was a record for the third year running ; the increase of 3·1 million tons, due mainly to higher productivity and extended Saturday working, was the biggest achieved by any Division in any year since nationalisation. This was the only Division in which the proportion of face workers to all workers rose in 1951 compared with 1950. Relations between management and workmen remained good. In 1951, 50,000 tons, or 0·1 per cent of output were lost through unofficial stoppages ; the rate of loss, though higher than in previous years, was much below the national average.

360. Costs in 1951 were again the lowest in the country, but rose by 2s. 1d. a ton. Half the increase was due to higher wage rates and most of the rest to the increased cost of materials.

361. The East Midlands produced over 10 million tons more coal in 1951 than in 1946, and the rapid rise in output has led to transport difficulties. In 1951, about one-sixth of the output of the Division, or more than half the coal used locally, was moved by road. Exports and bunkers were further reduced in 1951 by 1·4 million tons, so that, with the 3·1 million tons of extra output, about 4½ million more tons were sold inland than in 1950—mostly to industry, power stations and the home.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

362. Major colliery reconstruction schemes in progress or approved up to the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 284 to 286 of the Report for that year ; work on these continued in 1951. In 1951, the Board approved a second new colliery in this Division ; it will be in North Nottinghamshire, and will be known as *Bevercotes*. The first, at *Calverton*, was begun by the former owners, who had sunk one shaft before the war ; but *Bevercotes* will be entirely new. There will be skip winding, and underground haulage will be by means of locomotives and large mine-cars. By the end of 1951, planning work was far enough advanced for shaft sinking to be about to begin. The two shafts will each be 24 feet across ; where they pass through water-bearing strata, the ground will be frozen by the method used with success at *Calverton*. The whole scheme is expected to cost £5½ million. The Board also approved in 1951 the sinking of a new shaft at *Rufford* colliery, to work the Low Main seam. The surface at *Ormonde* colliery will be reorganised ; there will be new electric winders and all coal will be wound at one shaft. A third new colliery was being planned at *Cotgrave*, near Nottingham. At *Ollerton* colliery, surface reconstruction was planned to enable both decks of the cages to be loaded and unloaded at once.

363. The experiment in continuous mining at *Bolsover* colliery in Derbyshire (see 1950 Report, paragraph 282) continued in 1951. By the end of the year, not all the difficulties had been overcome, and the experiment continued into 1952.

364. By the end of 1951, five new drift mines had been sunk in this Division ; their output was then at the rate of 1¼ million tons a year. In addition, *Bestwood* and *Measham* collieries were being converted so that the coal would reach the surface by drifts instead of shafts.

365. In the five years up to 1951, eight collieries in the East Midlands were closed ; three more were closed as part of two major reconstruction schemes.

366. The amount of coal carbonised in the Board's coking plants in this Division fell steadily from 1948 as the condition of the plants at *Blackwell* and *Clay Cross* became worse and blocks of ovens eventually had to be closed (see 1950 Report, paragraph 287). In 1951, 822,000 tons were carbonised, compared with 882,000 tons in 1950. Extension of the *Grassmoor* and *Hardwick* plants, due to be completed at the end of 1951, was delayed by difficulties in getting materials, particularly refractory bricks. When the new ovens are completed in 1952, the coking capacity of the Division will be higher than at any time since nationalisation; it will be able to make over $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons of coke a year, compared with 663,000 tons in 1948, the highest in the last five years.

367. At Blackwell, the Board began in September, 1950 to blend a quarter of Durham coal with three-quarters of local coal to enable the coke to be used by the steel industry in blast furnaces. This is a costly device, but was continued throughout 1951 because of the pressing need for steel. Sales of gas to Area Gas Boards and industrial consumers increased by over 18 per cent from 4,030 million cubic feet in 1950 to 4,780 million in 1951.

368. Coke oven profits rose again from £64,000 in 1950 to £72,000 in 1951, and the profits of secondary by-product plants more than doubled from £33,000 to £71,000. The profits of brickworks and tileworks fell from £78,000 to £58,000, and the loss on houses increased from £117,000 to £150,000. The net operating profits from carbonisation and other activities fell from £126,000 to £117,000.

2. NORTH EASTERN DIVISION

(South and West Yorkshire)*

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 37.7)	38.6	40.6	42.1	42.6	44.5	+ 4.5%
Average manpower (thousands)	138.5	141.5	140.5	135.5	136.3	+ 0.6%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	1.18	1.20	1.27	1.31	1.33	+ 1.5%
” ” ” at the face (tons)	3.33	3.42	3.54	3.69	3.80	+ 3.0%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4.52	4.56	4.55	4.62	4.72	+ 2.2%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 39 0	<i>s. d.</i> 46 0	<i>s. d.</i> 47 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 0	<i>s. d.</i> 50 2	+ 6.6%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	38 8	42 8	42 4	42 4	45 8	+ 7.7%
Profit (per ton saleable) ..	4	3 5	4 11	4 8	4 6	- 2 <i>d.</i>

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—115.

369. With only a few hundred more men this Division produced nearly 2 million tons more coal in 1951 than in 1950; its output of 44½ million tons was the biggest from any of the Board's Divisions since nationalisation. About half the increase in 1951 was due to extended Saturday working and better attendance (which more than offset an increased loss through unofficial strikes); most of the rest came from increased productivity.

* Two collieries in Nottinghamshire are included in this Division.

370. In 1951, Yorkshire exported only 700,000 tons of coal (apart from 400,000 tons of slurry, most of which went to Denmark), compared with 2·4 million tons in 1949 and 2·1 million tons in 1950 ; as a result, more Yorkshire coal was released inland for gasworks, coke ovens, power stations, industry and the home.

371. Increased costs in 1951 were offset by the general increase in prices, but with the further loss of exports, there was a small drop in operating profit. Nearly two-thirds of the increase in costs was due to higher wage rates and nearly all the rest to the increased cost of materials.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

372. At the beginning of 1947, there was only one power-loader in this Division. By the end of 1951, power-loading machines, mainly the A.B. Meco-Moore cutter-loader and the Huwood loader, had helped to produce 3½ million tons of coal. The number of machines used for loading stone in drifts and roadways had also risen, from 40 to 143. At the beginning of 1947 there were six “ pneumatic ” stowing machines in use ; by the end of 1951, there were 15 at seven collieries.

373. Major colliery reconstruction schemes in progress or approved up to the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 307–9 of the Report for that year ; work on these continued in 1951. By the end of 1951, the re-opened *Ledston Luck* colliery was producing at the rate of ¼ million tons a year with an overall O.M.S. of 2¼ tons. Locomotives had been introduced at 19 collieries ; at the end of 1951, there were 136 locomotives compared with 48 in 1947, and the number of trunk conveyor systems had risen from 20 to 79. Skip winding had been installed at two collieries and was in course of installation at three more.

374. In 1951, the Board approved the conversion of a shaft at *Grimethorpe* colliery to skip winding at a cost of about £250,000. They also approved the deepening of both shafts at *New Stubbin* colliery. Locomotive haulage with large mine-cars will be introduced and there will be a new coal preparation plant. The whole scheme will cost nearly £1 million. At *Nostell* colliery, work began on a new drift to develop three seams ; here, too, there will be locomotives and mine-cars.

375. No new deep mines in Yorkshire are being sunk or planned, but four new drift mines have been sunk and at the end of 1951 were producing between them ½ million tons of coal a year at an overall O.M.S. of about 2½ tons.

376. In the five years up to 1951, three collieries—*Stocksbridge*, *Waleswood* and the small *Toftshaw Moor*—were closed and *Victoria* and *Darton* collieries were merged with others as part of big reconstruction schemes.

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

377. The Board inherited 20 coking plants in this Division. By 1951, they had closed those at *Hazelhead* and *Houghton Main* and those at *Manvers*, *Old Silkstone*, *Wharncliffe Silkstone*, *Wharncliffe Woodmoor*, *Crigglestone* and *Thornhill* had needed repairs. As a result, coke output from the Division fell again in 1951 to 2·16 million tons compared with 2·18 million in 1950. However, 17 new ovens came into use at *Manvers* in July ; when repairs and extensions to this plant are completed, it will carbonise 3,000 tons of coal a day. A new plant at *Grimethorpe*, approved in 1951, will handle 1,500 tons a day.

378. In spite of the reduced throughput of coal, the Division supplied just over 15 thousand million cubic feet of gas to the East Midlands and North Eastern Gas Boards in 1951, compared with 14·4 thousand million in 1950, an increase of 4½ per cent. Work began in 1951 on the installation of gas producers at *Smithywood*, the largest coking plant in the Division ; when ready, they will free, for sale, gas now used for heating the coke ovens.

379. The coking plants in this Division, which lost £11,000 in 1950 (*see* 1950 Report, paragraph 311) made a profit of £100,000 in 1951. Profits on secondary by-product plants rose again from £134,000 in 1950 to £188,000 in 1951. A loss on houses of £18,000 compared with a small profit of £4,000 in 1950. Briquetting plants again made a loss because early in the year some making ovoids were still on "care and maintenance". Total profits from carbonisation and other activities were £343,000 in 1951, compared with £209,000 in 1950.

3. NORTH WESTERN DIVISION

(Lancashire and North Wales)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 12·9)	13·4	14·3	14·4	14·7	15·3	+ 4·2%
Average manpower (thousands)	59·8	61·1	60·2	57·5	57·8	+ 0·5%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	0·92	0·97	1·03	1·06	1·05	- 0·9%
" " " at the face (tons)	2·67	2·79	2·88	2·91	2·99	+ 2·7%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4·66	4·62	4·50	4·64	4·84	+ 4·3%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 44 6	<i>s. d.</i> 50 3	<i>s. d.</i> 50 6	<i>s. d.</i> 50 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 6	+ 7·5%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	46 10	50 2	49 2	50 0	54 9	+ 9·6%
Profit or loss (-) (per ton sale- able)	-2 4	1	1 4	8	- 3	- 11 <i>d.</i>

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—71.

380. Labour turnover in the North Western Division is the highest in the country, so that, to offset wastage and obtain their small manpower increase in 1951, the Division had to take on very many new recruits. Productivity fell slightly and the increase in output was entirely due to better attendance, especially on the voluntary Saturday shift—the improvement in attendance in this Division in 1951 was bigger than in any other.

381. Proceeds in 1951 rose by 3*s.* 10*d.* a ton, but costs rose by 4*s.* 9*d.*, so that the small operating profit of 1950 was converted into a small loss, the first in this Division since 1947. Two-thirds of the increase in costs was due to higher wage rates, and a quarter to the cost of materials and stores.

382. Only about half the coal needs of Lancashire and Cheshire can be met by the local collieries ; the rest must be imported, mainly from Yorkshire and the East Midlands. Although in the five years up to 1951 output in Lancashire rose steadily and faster than the average, local demand grew faster still and more and more coal had to be brought in from elsewhere. This Division exports little and so was little affected by the further export cuts in 1951.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

383. Reconstruction schemes in hand or approved by the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 295 to 298 of the Report for that year. In 1951, work began on schemes for *Point of Ayr* and *Llay Main* collieries in North Wales. At Point of Ayr, there will be a new wharf for loading coal direct into ships. At Llay Main, where locomotives are to be introduced, the use of light alloy mine-cars and cages will make it possible to bring an increased output up the existing shaft. At Gidlow, near Wigan, a new central coal preparation plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year was approved in 1951 and preliminary work began. By 1951, skip winding had been installed at *Astley Green* colliery and was in process of installation at *Bradford* and *Mosley Common* collieries.

384. Three new drift mines had been completed by the end of 1951 and were producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal a year at an average O.M.S. of 1·8 tons. Three more drift mines were being developed or planned. *Robin Hill* drift, which will produce 125,000 tons of coal a year, was well under way. Borings north of the River Irwell had promising results—see paragraph 47. Eight collieries had been closed up to 1951, usually with a net gain in output; for instance, when *Black Park* colliery was closed, the workmen were, as far as possible, transferred to *Ifton* colliery nearby, and the output from Ifton soon exceeded the previous output of both collieries.

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

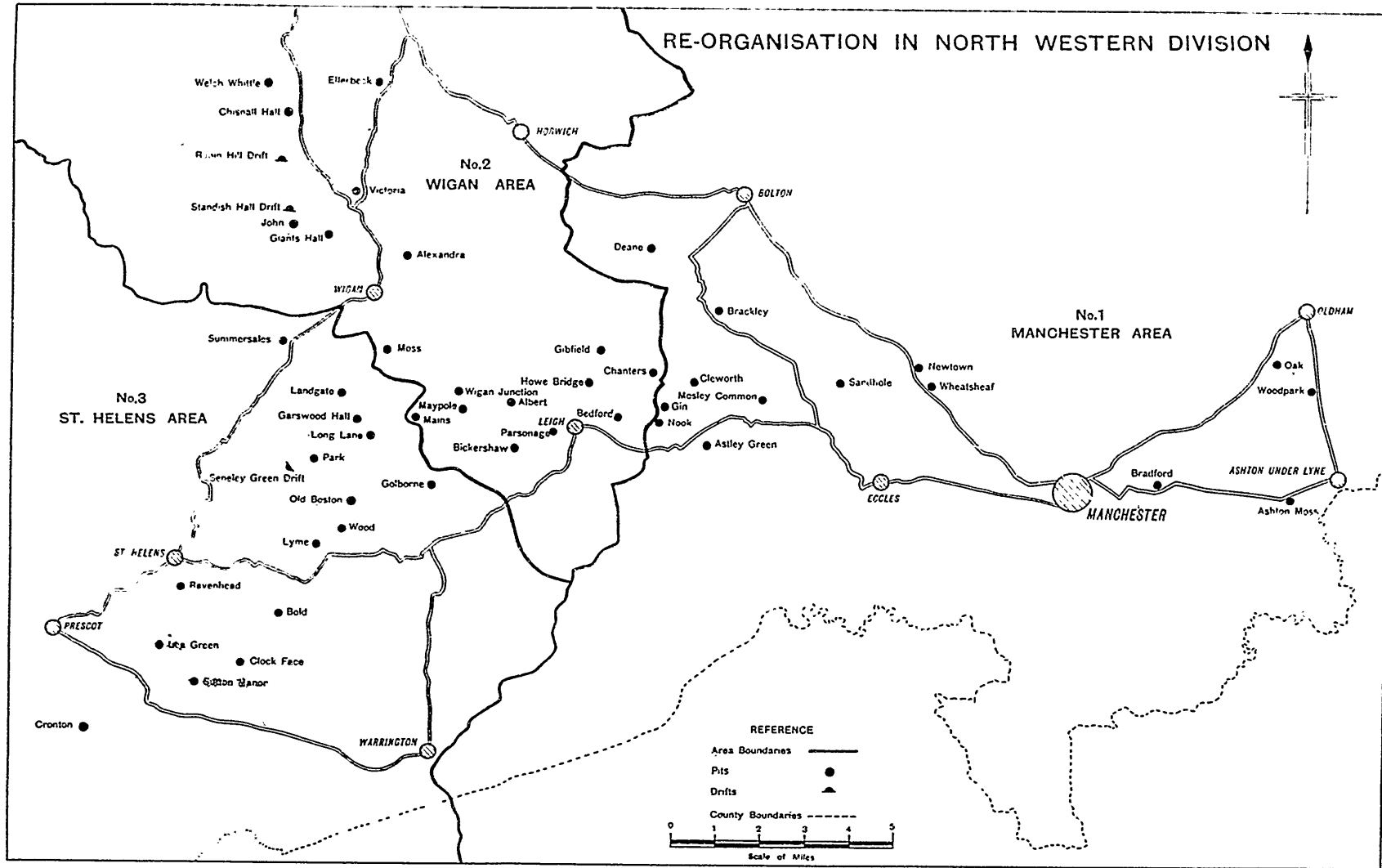
385. The reconstruction of the coking plant at *Altham*, the only one in this Division, progressed in 1951; as a result, the loss on the plant in 1949 and 1950 was converted into a profit of £71,000 and coke output was the highest since nationalisation. The loss on houses rose from £41,000 to £48,000. Total profits on carbonisation and other activities in this Division rose from £127,000 in 1950 to £294,000 in 1951.

ORGANISATION

386. The initial grouping of collieries in the Manchester, Wigan and St. Helens Area in Lancashire made the Manchester Area much larger than the other two. In 1951, the Board decided, on the advice of the North Western Divisional Board, to redistribute the collieries more equally between the three Areas as shown in the map opposite. The change was made on 1st July, 1951, and this table shows the effect on the size of the Areas :—

Redistribution of Collieries, North Western Division

Area	Before redistribution		After redistribution	
	Collieries (a)	1951 output as at (a)	Collieries (b)	1951 output as at (b)
No. 1 (Manchester)	21	6·3	14	4·1
No. 2 (Wigan)	18	2·9	19	4·3
No. 3 (St. Helens)	10	2·7	16	3·5



4. SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION (Kent)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 1.3)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	+ 3.1%
Average manpower (thousands)	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 3.3%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	0.93	1.04	1.14	1.24	1.21	- 2.4%
" " " at the face (tons)	2.83	2.91	3.18	3.42	3.38	- 1.2%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4.45	4.44	4.39	4.45	4.55	+ 2.2%
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	45 10	50 11	51 3	51 5	56 6	+ 9.8%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	53 0	54 0	51 2	49 4	56 9	+15.1%
Profit or loss (-) (per ton sale- able)	-7 2	-3 1	1	2 1	- 3	- 2s. 4d.

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—4.

387. Although productivity in this small Division was still nearly a third higher than in 1947, there was a slight fall in 1951 compared with 1950. An increase in the number of shifts worked more or less offset this fall; manpower rose, and output rose in about the same proportion.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

388. Some reconstruction of all four collieries in this Division, including the major reconstruction of *Betteshanger* and *Chislet*, was approved in the five years up to 1951, at an estimated cost of £3½ million; progress up to the end of 1950 was described in paragraph 264 of the Report for that year. In 1951, reconstruction work began at *Betteshanger* and the new pit bottom sidings, which will be needed to take locomotives and large mine-cars, were driven nearly 250 yards. At *Tilmanstone*, new screens were almost complete. By the end of 1951, 40 main belt conveyors with a total length of nine miles, had been installed in the four collieries. No new collieries or shafts are planned, but one shaft at *Tilmanstone* will be deepened by 500 yards.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

389. The briquetting plant at *Tilmanstone* increased its profit from £3,000 in 1950 to £18,000 in 1951, but the loss on houses rose and the Division made a loss on ancillary activities of £10,000, compared with £19,000 in 1950.

5. DURHAM DIVISION (Durham)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 23.3)	24.4	25.8	26.4	26.5	27.3	+ 2.9%
Average manpower (thousands)	108.9	111.0	110.7	108.3	107.1	- 1.1%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	0.89	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.01	+ 2.0%
" " " at the face (tons)	2.21	2.25	2.39	2.44	2.51	+ 2.9%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4.82	4.85	4.76	4.76	4.84	+ 1.7%
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	40 7	48 2	49 0	49 4	53 1	+ 7.6%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	46 6	52 2	51 0	51 6	55 10	+ 8.4%
Loss (-) (per ton saleable) ..	-5 11	-3 11	-2 0	-2 3	-2 9	- 6d.

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—125.

390. In 1951, overall O.M.S. in Durham rose slightly, as it had each previous year, and exceeded one ton for the first time. Through this increase and better attendance, output rose by over $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons in spite of the small reduction in manpower. Of the increase in costs in 1951, just over half was due to higher wages and most of the rest to higher prices of materials and stores.

391. Durham is one of the main exporting Divisions and was affected in 1951 by the further cuts, which reduced cargo exports from the Division to 1.4 million tons compared with 1.9 million in 1950. Of the coal so saved for inland consumption and the increase in output of 800,000 tons, more than half went to gasworks and power stations.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

392. Colliery reconstruction schemes in progress or approved up to the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 333 and 334 of the Report for that year; work went on in 1951. At *Boldon*, where locomotives will be installed, work began on the deepening of the second shaft and on three underground drifts. Work was also started at *Easington*, *Horden* and *Thrislington* collieries (at all of which, after surface and underground reorganisation, locomotives and large mine-cars will be installed) and at the new *Clockburn* drift mine. No new deep mines are projected in Durham.

393. Work began in 1951 on a central washery at *Westoe* which will handle $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons of coal a year from four collieries and will cost $\frac{3}{4}$ million. A central washery was also planned at *Monkton* to handle nearly a million tons from six collieries and to cost $\frac{1}{2}$ million.

394. Up to the end of 1951, eight collieries in Durham had been closed by the Board.

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

395. Work continued in 1951 on the new coking plant at *Fishburn*, which should be ready late in 1953, and on relining at *Horden* and *Bankfoot*, at each of which work was completed on the first battery of 60 ovens. The Board decided in 1951 to build a new plant at *Lambton* and to double the *Monkton* plant's capacity; a further plant with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day will be built, but the site will depend on colliery development and had not been settled by the end of the year.

396. The output of coke from the Board's plants in this Division was maintained in 1951 at just over 2.9 million tons, but sales of gas to the Northern Gas Board decreased slightly to 12.4 thousand million cubic feet compared with 12.6 thousand million in 1950.

397. Operating profits of the Board's coke ovens in Durham fell from £579,000 in 1950 to £474,000 in 1951; one of the reasons was a sharp increase in expenditure on repairs and renewals. Tar distilleries and benzole refineries made £195,000 compared with £109,000 in 1950, and profits on brickworks and tileworks, which had fallen from £57,000 in 1949 to £29,000 in 1950 (largely because of higher raw material prices) rose again to £42,000 in 1951. Briquetting plants, which made a small profit of £6,000 in 1950 made, with increased demand, £38,000 in 1951. The loss on houses in Durham rose again from £203,000 in 1950 to £287,000 in 1951. The total net profit on carbonisation and other activities in the Division fell from £804,000 in 1950 to £767,000 in 1951.

6. WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION

(North Staffs., South Staffs., Shropshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 16·6)	17·0	17·9	18·3	17·6	18·0	+ 2·2%
Average manpower (thousands)	59·5	59·9	59·9	56·2	55·2	— 1·8%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	1·20	1·24	1·28	1·31	1·34	+ 2·7%
" " " at the face (tons)	3·69	3·86	3·95	4·13	4·30	+ 4·1%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4·57	4·61	4·56	4·62	4·66	+ 0·9%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 41 0	<i>s. d.</i> 46 4	<i>s. d.</i> 46 10	<i>s. d.</i> 46 8	<i>s. d.</i> 50 4	+ 7·7%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 37 9	<i>s. d.</i> 41 10	<i>s. d.</i> 41 9	<i>s. d.</i> 42 7	<i>s. d.</i> 45 10	+ 7·6%
Profit (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 3 3	<i>s. d.</i> 4 6	<i>s. d.</i> 5 1	<i>s. d.</i> 4 1	<i>s. d.</i> 4 6	+ 5d.

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—59.

398. This Division has to compete for labour with other industries in the heavily concentrated industrial area of the West Midlands and, as in Lancashire where conditions are similar, labour turnover is very high. A sharp fall in manpower between 1949 and 1950 led to a fall in output in 1950; in 1951, however, a further slight fall in average manpower was more than offset by small increases in productivity and in the number of shifts worked, so that output was higher than in 1950, though still not as high as in 1949. Costs increased by 3*s.* 3*d.* a ton compared with 1950; nearly two-thirds of the increase was due to higher wages and most of the rest to the higher cost of materials and stores.

399. Exports from the West Midlands have always been small and the increase in production in this Division has gone into the inland market, most of it to local industry and coke ovens and to householders.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

400. The first cutter-loader in this Division was installed in 1950; by the end of 1951, there were eight, which in that year produced 476,000 tons of coal between them. Many conveyor belts have been installed for trunk conveying of the coal; these helped to raise the average tonnage handled by workers on the underground haulage from 5·2 tons a shift in 1948 to 6·7 tons in 1951—an improvement of more than a quarter.

401. Major reconstruction schemes in this Division in hand or approved up to the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 362–4 of the Report for that year; work continued in 1951. At *Hem Heath*, the new shaft, begun in 1950, had reached a depth of over 400 yards out of 1,140 yards by the end of 1951. A new colliery near Rugeley, to be known as *Lea Hall*, was approved in 1951; it will cost over £5½ million and will work recently confirmed reserves (see paragraph 48). Of the planned output of 1½ million tons a year, half is to go by conveyor belt to a new power station to be built by the British Electricity Authority nearby.

402. Twelve collieries and one drift mine were closed up to 1951; in addition, *Alvecote* colliery was merged with *Pooley Hall*.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

403. There are no coke ovens or by-product plants in this Division. The profits of the Board's briquetting plants rose again from £24,000 in 1950 to £57,000 in 1951. Brickworks and tileworks made £48,000, almost the same as in 1950. However, the loss on houses increased sharply from £13,000 to £50,000, and the net profit on all the Board's ancillary activities was £113,000 compared with £137,000 in 1950.

7. SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION

(South Wales, Monmouthshire, Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 22·4)	22·7	23·9	24·2	24·3	24·8	+ 1·8%
Average manpower (thousands)	115·5	115·5	113·0	107·8	108·0	+ 0·2%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	0·80	0·83	0·88	0·91	0·91	- 0·6%
" " " at the face (tons)	1·98	2·01	2·09	2·17	2·18	+ 0·5%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4·74	4·76	4·69	4·76	4·85	+ 1·9%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 43 5	<i>s. d.</i> 52 3	<i>s. d.</i> 54 6	<i>s. d.</i> 54 9	<i>s. d.</i> 57 8	+ 5·3%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 53 0	<i>s. d.</i> 57 0	<i>s. d.</i> 55 0	<i>s. d.</i> 54 7	<i>s. d.</i> 60 7	+10·9%
Profit or loss (-) (per ton sale- able)	-9 7	-4 9	- 6	2	-2 11	-3s. 1d.

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—177.

404. In 1951, manpower and productivity in the South Western Division hardly changed, so that the increase in output was almost entirely due to a continued improvement in the number of shifts worked. Losses of output through stoppages and "go slow" workings rose again by 138,000 tons to 276,000 tons, the biggest tonnage lost by the Division in any year since nationalisation.

405. Since productivity in this Division is the lowest in the country—in 1951 it was the only one with overall O.M.S. less than a ton—and since a high proportion of the workmen benefit by increases in minimum wage rates, the wage increases in 1951 raised costs in this Division by well over 3s. a ton—more than anywhere else.

406. As a result of the further cuts, cargo exports of coal from this Division fell from just over 4 million tons in 1950 to 2·7 million in 1951; the coal saved went mainly to power stations, industry and coke ovens in South Wales. The worsening in the Division's financial results in 1951 was partly due to the loss of export proceeds.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

407. Major reconstruction schemes in hand or approved up to the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 321–3 of the Report for 1950. Work on these schemes continued in 1951; by the end of that year, the Board had approved the large-scale reconstruction of seven collieries in the Division, at an estimated cost of £14 million. In addition, they approved in 1951 the sinking

of a new colliery in the Gwendraeth Valley in the anthracite area ; this is estimated to cost nearly £7½ million and is planned to produce 1 million tons of anthracite a year. Locomotives will be used in all the reconstructed collieries ; at five of them, development will be by means of " horizon mining ".

408. Work began in 1951 on a new drift mine at *Oaklands* in the Maesteg Area ; another new drift at *Harry Stoke*, north-east of Bristol, was planned.

409. In the five years up to 1951, 34 collieries were closed.

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

410. The Board's first new coking plant, at *Nantgarw* near Cardiff, came into operation in 1951 and by the end of the year was carbonising more than its rated capacity of 1,000 tons of coal a day. As a result, the output of hard coke from South Wales, which had risen steadily year by year to 421,000 tons in 1950, rose by over a quarter to 530,000 tons in 1951. The new plant supplies 6 million cubic feet of gas a day to the Wales Gas Board. Total gas sales in 1951 were 3·1 thousand million cubic feet, compared with 2·4 thousand million in 1950, an increase of 29 per cent. The output of the modern tar distillation plant at Caerphilly again increased.

411. The profits of the Board's coke ovens rose from £299,000 in 1950 to £324,000 in 1951, and those of secondary by-product plants from £50,000 to £97,000. Briquetting and manufactured fuel plants made £333,000 compared with £315,000, but the loss on houses increased from £110,000 to £132,000. In all, the profit on the Board's carbonisation and other activities rose again from £622,000 in 1950 to £714,000 in 1951.

8. NORTHERN (N. & C.) DIVISION (Northumberland and Cumberland)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons)(1946: 11·3)	11·8	12·4	12·8	13·3	13·5	+ 1·5%
Average manpower (thousands)	47·1	48·2	48·5	48·6	49·3	+ 1·4%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	1·01	1·02	1·06	1·10	1·09	- 0·9%
" " " at the face (tons)	2·86	2·83	2·88	2·96	2·98	+ 0·7%
Average " shifts " worked per man each week	4·76	4·84	4·77	4·77	4·81	+ 0·8%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 40 0	<i>s. d.</i> 46 6	<i>s. d.</i> 46 11	<i>s. d.</i> 46 11	<i>s. d.</i> 51 5	+ 9·6%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	42 9	48 9	48 10	48 11	54 0	+10·3%
Loss (-) (per ton saleable) ..	-2 9	-2 3	-1 11	-2 0	-2 7	- 7 <i>d.</i>

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—70.

412. Output from Northumberland and Cumberland increased again in 1951, as in each year since 1947. The increase, however, was small, and came from an increase in manpower, since, though more shifts were worked by each man,

there was a fall in output per shift. Wage increases accounted for nearly three-fifths of increased costs in 1951, but the cut in exports affected proceeds and the operating loss rose.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

413. Major reconstruction schemes in progress or approved up to the end of 1950 are described in paragraphs 271–2 of the Report for that year ; work continued in 1951. In addition, the Board approved in 1951 the first part of a reconstruction scheme for *Bates* colliery near Blyth in Northumberland. Locomotives and 3½-ton mine-cars will be used and output will be increased by 80,000 tons a year ; this part of the scheme is expected to cost about £200,000. Underground work was well under way at the end of the year, as was the planning of the full scheme.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

414. There are no coking or by-product plants in this Division. In 1951, the Board approved the replacement of kilns at *Throckley* brickworks ; the foundations for the new kilns were almost ready by the end of the year. Profits on brickworks in the Division fell slightly from £46,000 in 1950 to £40,000 in 1951. The loss on houses rose from £135,000 in 1950 to £145,000 in 1951, and the profit of £35,000 in 1950 on all ancillary activities fell to £2,000, in 1951.

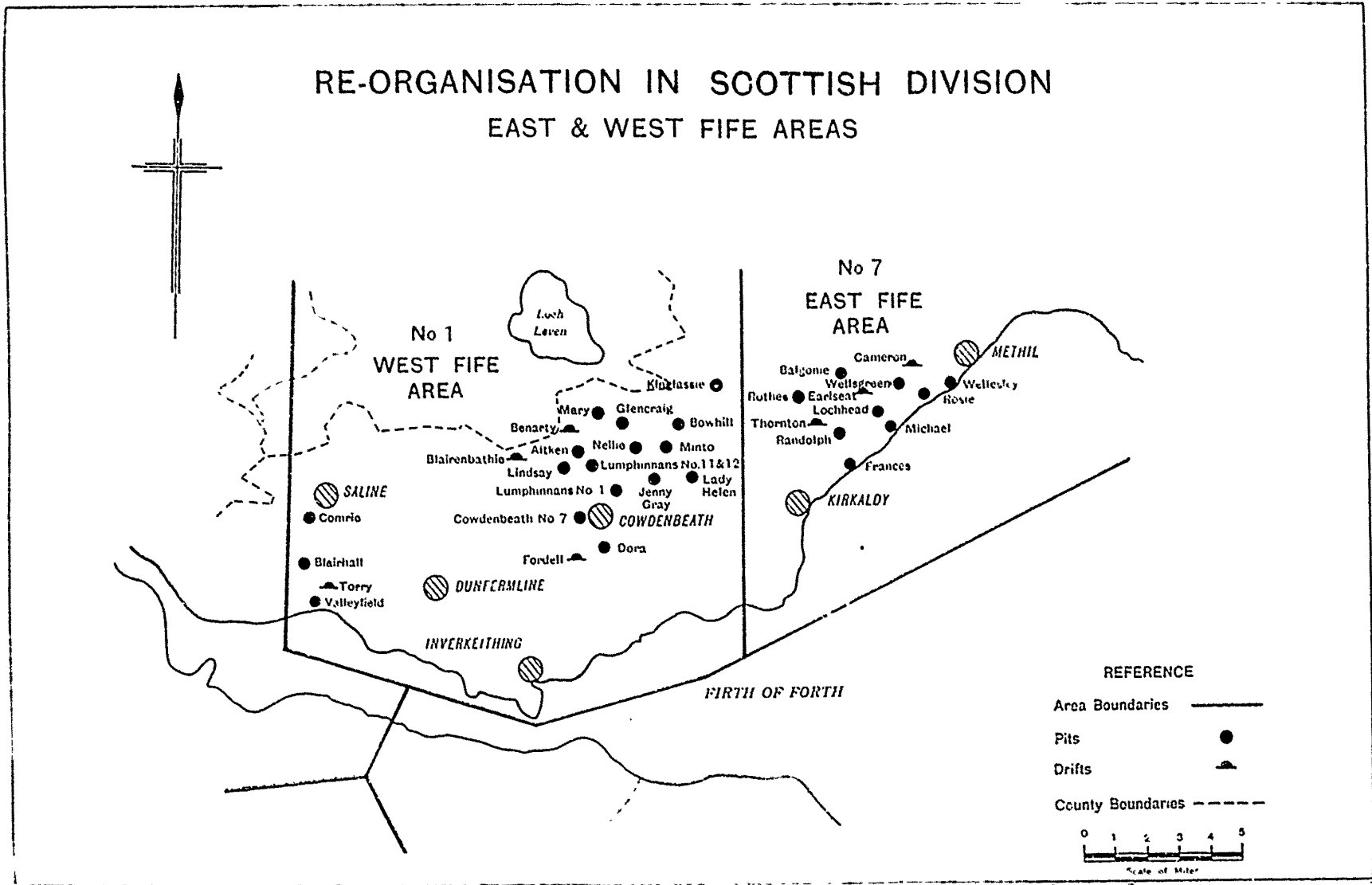
9. SCOTTISH DIVISION

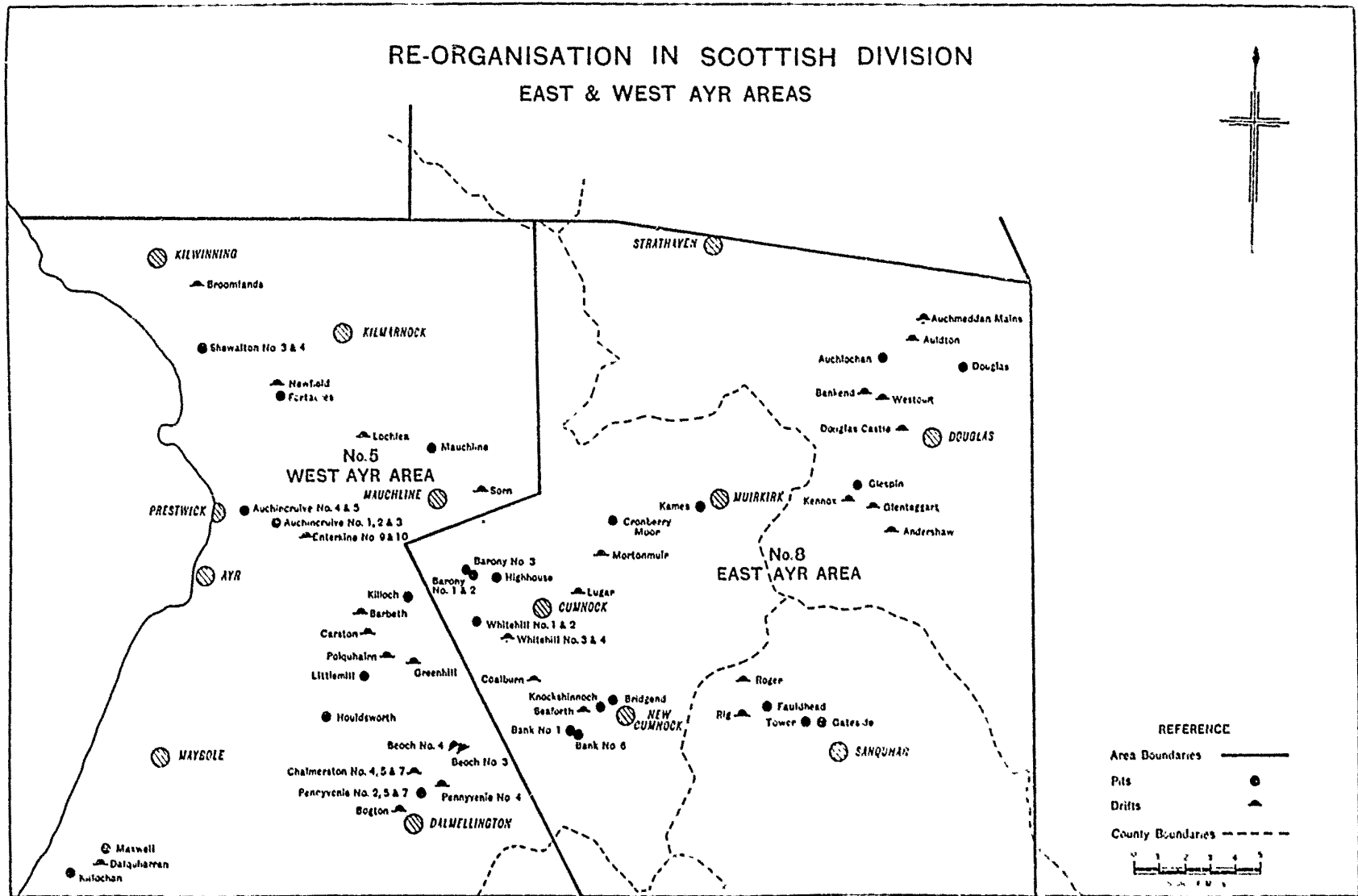
(Scotland)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950
Output (million tons) (1946: 22·7)	22·9	23·7	23·8	23·3	23·6	+ 1·3%
Average manpower (thousands)	81·1	82·4	82·7	81·5	82·2	+ 0·9%
Output per manshift (tons) ..	1·10	1·12	1·12	1·12	1·11	– 0·9%
„ „ „ at the face (tons)	2·57	2·66	2·64	2·63	2·60	– 1·1%
Average shifts worked per man each week	4·93	4·96	4·95	4·92	4·97	+ 1·0%
Proceeds (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 40 2	<i>s. d.</i> 47 4	<i>s. d.</i> 47 7	<i>s. d.</i> 47 2	<i>s. d.</i> 50 11	+ 7·9%
Costs (per ton saleable) ..	<i>s. d.</i> 38 9	<i>s. d.</i> 44 7	<i>s. d.</i> 45 6	<i>s. d.</i> 46 9	<i>s. d.</i> 51 5	+ 9·9%
Profit or loss (–) (per ton sale- able)	<i>s. d.</i> 1 5	<i>s. d.</i> 2 9	<i>s. d.</i> 2 1	<i>s. d.</i> 5	<i>s. d.</i> – 6	– 11 <i>d.</i>

Number of N.C.B. collieries on 1st January, 1951—189.

415. In Scotland, manpower rose very slightly in 1951 and productivity fell in the same proportion ; the small increase in output was almost entirely due to the reduced loss through strikes—253,000 tons compared with 499,000 tons in 1950, a particularly bad year. Costs rose in 1951 by 4*s.* 8*d.* a ton, of which just over half was due to increased wage rates. Exports from Scotland were further cut in 1951 to 800,000 tons from just under 1 million tons in 1950. The resulting loss of proceeds accounted for some of the worsening in the results of this Division, which made an operating loss for the first time.





COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS

416. Major reconstruction schemes in hand or approved by the end of 1950 were described in paragraphs 347–52 of the Report for that year. Work continued in 1951. At the end of the year, planning approval was being sought for the new colliery at *Glenochil*, the largest drift mine in the country, which would cost nearly £1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million and have an output of $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons of coal a year.

417. In 1951, the Board approved two new collieries in Scotland. One of these will be at *Killoch* in Ayrshire. This new colliery will cost £4 million and its output will be 1 million tons of coal a year. Development will be by the horizon method and the scheme includes a new coal preparation plant. The first contracts were placed in 1951. The other new colliery will be at *Bilston Glen* in Midlothian. This is expected to cost nearly £4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million, and have a yearly output of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million tons. The Board also approved in 1951 the reconstruction of *Roslin* and *Barony No. 3* collieries. The Barony scheme will cost over £3 million, including a new coal preparation plant. Locomotives and large mine-cars will be used and output should rise from 370,000 to 1 million tons of coal a year. Work began in 1951 on a new central coal preparation plant at *Kingshill* in Lanarkshire. This will handle 1 million tons of coal a year.

418. Under the Transfer Scheme introduced by the Scottish Divisional Board in 1949 (*see* Report for 1949, paragraphs 141 and 142) lodging, travelling and removal allowances are paid to workmen removing from the declining to the developing Areas in Scotland. By the end of 1951, 2,749 men had transferred under the Scheme; 1,138 to Fife, 963 to the Lothians, 527 to Ayrshire and 121 to the Alloa Area. In all, over 40 collieries in Scotland had been closed.

CARBONISATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

419. In 1951, the Board's four coking plants in Scotland produced 198,000 tons of coke, a record since nationalisation, compared with 197,000 tons in 1950. All the plants make high grade foundry coke; that at *Dumbreck* makes the special low-ash electrode coke as well. No gas is sold in this Division. Coke oven profits fell from £107,000 in 1950 to £98,000 in 1951, but those of secondary by-product plants rose from £14,000 to £28,000. Briquetting plants made £41,000 in 1951, compared with £36,000 in 1950. The loss on houses rose from £139,000 to £156,000; total net profits on carbonisation and other activities rose from £267,000 in 1950 to £328,000.

ORGANISATION

420. The Board explained, in paragraphs 354–6 of their Report for 1950, their decision to create a new Area in Scotland (the Alloa Area) to take over some of the collieries in the Fife and Clackmannan and Central West Areas. The change took place at the beginning of 1951, but the Fife and Clackmannan Area still included 32 collieries and was still, in output, among the half-dozen largest Areas in the country, as well as the most important centre of development in Scotland. Developments are also planned in the Ayr and Dumfries Area which, after the reorganisations in Scotland and South Wales at the beginning of 1951, had the largest number of collieries (46) of any Area in Great Britain.

The Board therefore decided, again on the advice of the Scottish Divisional Board, to divide into two both the Fife and Clackmannan and the Ayr and Dumfries Areas—the new Areas to be known as the East and West Fife and East and West Ayr Areas. The change took effect on 1st January, 1952, and the distribution of collieries in the four Areas is shown in the maps on pages 98 and 99.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

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ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1951**INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

Section 31 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, provides that the Board's annual statement of accounts shall be prepared in such a form as the Minister of Fuel and Power may direct, being a form which shall conform with the best commercial standards and which shall distinguish the colliery activities and each of the main ancillary activities of the Board. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with directions issued by the Minister on 23rd June 1948 (*Appendix VI to the 1947 Report*) and 13th January 1951 (*Appendix VIII to the 1950 Report*).

The "main ancillary activities" of the Board have been defined as—

Coal Selling Depots	Brickworks and Tileworks
Coke Ovens	Wagon Repair Shops
Secondary By-Product Plants	Houses
Manufactured Fuel Plants and Briquetting Plants	Estates and Farms

The Board's financial results for the years 1947 to 1951 are summarised on pages 106 to 109 and are followed by the Accounts for 1951. They consist of a simplified form of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account; fuller particulars of the assets and liabilities are given in Schedules I to VIII, while information supplementing the items in the Profit and Loss Account is contained in Schedules IX to XII. Schedule XIII contains particulars of receipts and payments by the Board in winding up the affairs of the Coal Commission. For convenience, the detailed Area Colliery Profit and Loss Accounts have been printed as an Appendix to the Report (Tables 1-8 on pages 243 to 263). *Comparative figures for 1950 are shown in italics in the accounts and in the schedules.*

Notes to be read in conjunction with the accounts appear on pages 153 to 166. The Report of the Auditors appears on page 113.

NATIONAL
SUMMARISED FIN
Years 1947

COLLIERY											
1	Saleable Output	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	million tons
2	Saleable Output per manshift...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwts.
3	Proceeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per ton saleable
4	Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per ton saleable
5	Profit or Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per ton saleable

PROFITS											
1	Colliery Profits or Losses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Profits of Ancillaries (see Note)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Other Income less Interest Payable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Compensation for Loss of Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Additional Provisions for Workmen's Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Contribution to Mineworkers' Pension Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Losses on Imported Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Profits Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Interest and Interim Income payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Surplus or Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Profits of Ancillaries in 1947 included £1.2 million from Railway Wagons which vested

INCOME ON											
	Sales—										
1	Coal (excluding Free and Concessionary Coal and Colliery Consumption)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gas, Crude Tar and Tar Products, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bricks, Tiles and Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Farm Produce and Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Miscellaneous Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hire of Railway Wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Services (Wagon Repairs, Transport, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Deduct : Sales from one Activity to another within the Board's organisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Net Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Total Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ANCIAL RESULTS

to 1951

RESULTS					
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
184.7	195.5	200.7	202.3	209.9	1
21.5	22.3	23.4	24.2	24.5	2
40s. 3.0d.	47s. 2.5d.	47s. 11.5d.	47s. 9.6d.	51s. 2.5d.	3
41s. 3.0d.	45s. 6.6d.	45s. 0.3d.	45s. 4.9d.	49s. 2.2d.	4
1s. 0.0d.	1s. 7.9d.	2s. 11.2d.	2s. 4.7d.	2s. 0.3d.	5

AND LOSSES					
(in £ million)					
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
9.2	16.2	29.4	24.2	21.2	1
3.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	2
0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	3
0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	—	4
—	—	4.0	—	1.6	5
—	—	—	—	2.0	6
1.7	—	—	0.3	5.5	7
—	—	3.5	2.5	2.0	8
8.2	17.3	22.7	22.8	12.7	
15.1	15.6	13.2	14.5	14.5	9
23.3	1.7	9.5	8.3	1.8	10

in the Transport Commission on 1st January 1948.

REVENUE ACCOUNT					
(in £ million)					
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
360.0	442.8	461.2	465.4	521.3	1
20.1	23.6	25.1	26.1	28.6	2
9.1	11.1	11.6	12.3	13.9	3
4.6	4.6	5.1	4.8	6.1	4
1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	5
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	6
0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	7
1.8	—	—	—	—	8
3.1	4.0	3.7	4.3	5.0	9
401.7	489.5	510.4	517.1	579.7	10
34.6	37.0	36.3	40.5	43.9	11
367.1	452.5	474.1	476.6	535.8	12
3.9	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.3	13
371.0	457.2	478.4	481.0	541.1	14

(CONTINUED OVERLEAF)

NATIONAL
SUMMARISED FINAN
Years 1947

EXPENDITURE ON										
1	Wages and Holiday Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Workmen's Compensation, Supplementary Injuries and National Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Profits Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Interest and Interim Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSETS AND										
Assets—										
1	Fixed Assets (incomplete total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Discounts less Premiums on Treasury Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Current Assets—										
5	Stocks of Products and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Debtors and Bills Receivable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Temporary Deposits with H.M. Exchequer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tax Reserve Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cash and Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liabilities—										
11	Current Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Deferred Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Total Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Net Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Capital Liabilities to the Minister of Fuel and Power (incomplete total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Note.—The deficit of £2.8 million at 31st December 1951 represented the deficiency on the of £3.0 million.</i>										

COAL BOARD

FINANCIAL RESULTS (continued)

to 1951

REVENUE ACCOUNT										
1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		
£ million	Per cent.	£ million	Per cent.	£ million	Per cent.	£ million	Per cent.	£ million	Per cent.	
247.8	62.8	291.7	64.1	295.3	63.0	298.3	63.1	334.7	61.7	1
14.7	3.7	12.7	2.7	15.7	3.4	11.7	2.5	13.3	2.4	2
13.0	3.3	16.8	3.7	17.7	3.8	18.2	3.9	19.7	3.6	3
3.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	3.9	0.8	3.9	0.8	6.4	1.2	4
71.7	18.2	82.2	18.1	83.3	17.8	86.1	18.2	110.6	20.4	5
13.6	3.5	15.1	3.3	16.4	3.5	16.1	3.4	18.0	3.3	6
15.2	3.9	17.3	3.8	19.9	4.2	21.4	4.5	23.7	4.3	7
—	—	—	—	3.5	0.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.4	8
15.1	3.8	15.6	3.4	13.2	2.8	14.5	3.1	14.5	2.7	9
394.3	100.0	455.5	100.0	468.9	100.0	472.7	100.0	542.9	100.0	10

LIABILITIES					(in £ million)	
31st December 1947	31st December 1948	31st December 1949	31st December 1950	31st December 1951		
263.5	270.8	281.1	287.6	294.9		1
—	—	—	0.8	4.6		2
1.9	1.9	1.9	5.0	5.0		3
2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0		4
48.0	59.9	67.9	57.0	68.5		5
67.0	71.1	49.9	46.9	49.2		6
—	0.2	22.4	36.0	17.3		7
—	—	—	—	7.7		8
2.7	2.2	0.6	0.3	2.2		9
385.4	406.3	424.0	432.2	450.4		10
48.7	49.6	54.8	61.2	77.9		11
25.4	31.6	36.8	34.8	35.5		12
74.1	81.2	91.6	96.0	113.4		13
311.3	325.1	332.4	336.2	337.0		14
331.8	343.9	341.7	337.2	339.8		15
20.5	18.8	9.3	1.0	2.8		16

Profit and Loss Account of £5.8 million (including £0.2 million for 1946) less the Reserve Fund

NATIONAL
BALANCE SHEET AS

31st December 1950	LIABILITIES		Sup- porting Schedules	Notes on Accounts Paragraphs
£	£	£		
	Capital Liabilities			
	Statutory Liabilities for Vested Assets—			
177,074,237	Funded Liabilities	234,595,092		
127,683,358	Liabilities for compensation determined but not yet paid	72,939,021		
—	Liabilities for compensation not yet determined	—		
<u>304,757,595</u>			307,534,113	
	Advances by the Minister of Fuel and Power—			
19,369,002	Funded Liabilities	19,148,065		
13,085,000	Temporary Advances	13,085,000		
			<u>32,233,065</u>	
<u>337,211,597</u>			339,767,178	V (a) (b) 32-37
	Provisions for Deferred Liabilities			
25,885,266	Workmen's Compensation	25,370,777		39-40
2,129,781	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	2,764,257		41
1,045,173	Surface Damage	1,464,681		42
2,177,924	Compensation for Loss of Office	2,092,360		43
1,307,310	Rebuilding of Coke Ovens and Kilns	1,644,725		44
1,230,471	Insurance Fund	1,150,405		45
1,000,000	Taxation (Provision for Profits Tax on excess of initial and annual allowances over depreciation charged in the Accounts)	1,000,000		46
<u>34,775,925</u>			35,487,205	VI 38-46
	Current Liabilities			
4,707,116	Bank Overdrafts	6,895,469		51
17,984,449	General Creditors for Supplies and Services	20,157,338		47
14,381,261	Interest and Interim Income	16,594,618		47
11,562,506	Accrued Charges	17,171,069		47
859,284	Pension and Superannuation Schemes	1,515,274		48
4,054,345	Other Creditors	6,237,510		49
7,616,785	Taxation	9,334,862		50
<u>61,165,746</u>			77,906,140	VII 47-51
3,024,372	Reserve Fund		3,024,372	VIII 52

H. S. HOULDSWORTH Chairman
E. T. COATES Deputy Chairman
J. LATHAM Director-General of Finance

£436,177,640

£456,184,895

COAL BOARD

793

AT 31st DECEMBER 1951

31st December 1950		ASSETS		£	£	£	Sup- porting Schedules	Notes on Accounts : Paragraphs
£		£		£				
	Fixed Assets							
	At cost less depreciation—							
272,320,802	Vested Assets for which com- pensation has been determined	272,421,177					I (a)	
—	Vested Assets for which com- pensation has not been deter- mined	—						
103,911,751	Additions to date	135,888,305					I (b) (c)	
376,232,553		408,309,482						
15,231,072	Less : Disposals to date	16,378,221						
361,001,481		391,931,261						
73,379,515	Less: Provision for depreciation of all Fixed Assets (including those for which compensation has not been determined)	97,036,524					I (d) (e)	
287,621,966				294,894,737			I (a)	8-13
	Discounts (less Premiums) on Treasury Stock issued in satis- faction of compensation for vested assets			4,558,213				14
(Cr.) 797,351								
	Suspense Account							
4,961,347	Disputed Claims against former colliery concerns for Holiday Pay and Workmen's Compensation			4,961,347				15
	Investments							
	At cost—							
—	Shares in Subsidiary Company...	289,170						
168,272	Other Investments	732,651						
				1,021,821			II	16-19
	Current Assets							
	Stocks of Products and Stores—							
7,228,190	Products	7,175,433						
49,735,442	Stores and Materials	61,281,389						
		68,456,822					III	20-24
46,868,790	Debtors	49,103,885					IV	25-28
—	Amount owing by Subsidiary Company	53,720						25
13,648	Bills Receivable	59,434					IV	25
36,060,000	Temporary Deposits with H.M. Exchequer	17,310,000						29
—	Tax Reserve Certificates	7,704,700						30
113,516	Cash and Bank Balances—							31
138,172	Cash in hand	126,775						
140,157,758	Bank Balances	2,117,390						
				144,932,726				20-31
	Profit and Loss Account							
12,350,310	Debit Balance brought forward at 31st December 1950	4,065,648						
(Cr.) 8,284,662	Add: Deficiency for the year ended 31st December 1951	1,750,403						4-7
4,065,648				5,816,051				
£436,177,640				£456,184,895				

NATIONAL COAL BOARD
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1951

1950 £		£	Notes on Accounts : Paragraphs
26,510,042	Operating Profits less Operating Losses (<i>Schedule IX</i>)	23,995,793	54-55
284,250	Other Income	287,367	
26,794,292		24,283,160	4
£	Less :	£	
465,822	Interest Payable less Receivable ...	438,446	
743,808	<i>Provision for Compensation for Loss of Office</i>	—	
—	Additional Provision for Workmen's Compensation	1,600,000	
—	Initial Contribution to Mineworkers' Pension Scheme	2,000,000	
300,000	Loss on Imported Coal	5,495,117	
2,500,000	Profits Tax— Estimated Liability for the year ...	2,000,000	
4,009,630		11,533,563	
22,784,662	Profit for year (before deducting statutory charges on capital provided by the Minister of Fuel and Power)	12,749,597	
	Less :		
14,500,000	Interest and Interim Income payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power	14,500,000	
(Surplus) £8,284,662	Deficiency carried to Balance Sheet	£1,750,403	

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

Report to the National Coal Board by Messrs. Thomson McLintock & Co., the Auditors appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power under Section 31(2) of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946

We report that we have examined the books and accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December 1951, and the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account which are in agreement therewith.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Board so far as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

An extensive internal audit conforming to a programme approved by us has been carried out by the Internal Audit Staff of the Board. In conducting the audit we have had regard to the extent of the internal audit performed.

No amounts can be placed on those of the fixed assets vesting in the Board under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, for which a valuation has yet to be determined by Valuation Boards appointed under the Act, nor can the corresponding liability to the Minister of Fuel and Power which thereby arises be ascertained.

The amounts receivable from the former owners in payment of certain liabilities which the Board assumed at the vesting date have not yet been agreed. An amount of £1,918,728 is included in a Suspense Account at 31st December 1951 for accrued 1947 Holiday Pay which is claimed by the Board from the former owners, but for which they do not admit liability. No legal action has been taken to recover this sum. The balance of £3,042,619 included in the Suspense Account relates to the Board's claim for recovery from the former owners of part of the cost of compensation payable to workmen employed by the Board who were certified as suffering from industrial diseases after 31st December 1946. A test case was taken to decide the question of the Board's right of recovery, and the Court of Appeal decided against the Board, but granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

The Board has substantial liabilities for back service benefits under the Staff Superannuation Scheme and the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme (which commenced on 1st January 1952), and under the Scheme for supplementary benefits to workmen injured before 5th July 1948 who are in receipt of Workmen's Compensation. These liabilities are being discharged by annual payments as described in paragraphs 41 and 48 of the Notes on the Accounts.

We have not seen Deeds of Title to the properties vesting in the Board under the Act.

Subject to these remarks, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Notes to be read in conjunction therewith, give a true and fair view of the Board's affairs as at 31st December 1951, and of the operations for the year ended on that date.

THOMSON McLINTOCK & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

London,
25th April 1952.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR FIXED ASSETS

1950		£	£																				
£																							
	I. Fixed Assets vested in the Board on 1st January 1947 or subsequently in accordance with the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act																						
	(a) Assets for which compensation has been determined—																						
	(i) Collieries—																						
	Valued at the global sum determined in accordance with Section 10 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act and chargeable to the Board in accordance with Section 28 of the Act	164,660,000																					
164,660,000	The compensation has been allocated to Valuation Districts, which fall within the Board's nine Divisions as follows :—																						
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 20%;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scottish</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21,837,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern (N & C)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,051,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Durham</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13,005,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Eastern</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35,701,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Western</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,535,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td style="text-align: right;">38,386,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19,530,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Western</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,521,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Eastern</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,094,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	Scottish	21,837,000	Northern (N & C)	10,051,000	Durham	13,005,000	North Eastern	35,701,000	North Western	9,535,000	East Midlands	38,386,000	West Midlands	19,530,000	South Western	15,521,000	South Eastern	1,094,000		
	£																						
Scottish	21,837,000																						
Northern (N & C)	10,051,000																						
Durham	13,005,000																						
North Eastern	35,701,000																						
North Western	9,535,000																						
East Midlands	38,386,000																						
West Midlands	19,530,000																						
South Western	15,521,000																						
South Eastern	1,094,000																						
	The compensation has not yet been allocated to Undertakings																						
	(ii) Minerals and other Fixed Assets of the Coal Commission—																						
	Valued at cost, representing the amount charged to the Board by the Minister of Fuel and Power as the value of Treasury Stock issued in exchange for Coal Commission Stock	78,457,089																					
78,457,089																							
67	(iii) Shortworkings and other interests in minerals	467																					
	(iv) Capital Outlay Refunds—																						
	Amount of Refunds made by the Minister of Fuel and Power up to 31st December 1951 and charged to the Board in accordance with Section 28 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act	16,748,482																					
16,813,990																							
259,931,146	Carried Forward	259,866,038	—																				

SCHEDULE I(a)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

— SUMMARY

1950		£	£
259,931,146	Brought Forward	259,866,038	—
12,363,081	(v) Ancillaries (including Railway Wagons £12,319,765)	12,475,992	
26,575	(vi) Compensation for Severance	79,147	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
272,320,802		272,421,177	
	(b) Assets for which compensation has not been deter- mined—		
—	(i) Shortworkings and other interests in minerals	—	
—	(ii) Ancillaries	—	
—	(iii) Compensation for Severance	—	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
272,320,802			272,421,177
	2. Fixed Assets other than those vested in the Board in accordance with the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act (at cost)		
	Additions to 31st December 1950	103,911,751	
	Additions during year ended 31st December 1951 ...	31,976,554	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
103,911,751			135,888,305
<hr/>			<hr/>
376,232,553			408,309,482
	3. Less : Disposals		
	Railway Wagons transferred to the Transport Commission in 1948	12,319,765	
	Disposals to 31st December 1950	2,911,307	
	Disposals during year ended 31st December 1951	1,147,149	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
15,231,072			16,378,221
<hr/>			<hr/>
	4. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (at cost, subject to the addition of amounts for assets for which compensation has not yet been determined)		391,931,261
361,001,481			
	5. Deduct : Provision for Depreciation of all Fixed Assets, including those for which the compensation payable has not been determined		
	Provision to 31st December 1950	73,379,515	
	Provision for year ended 31st December 1951	23,657,009	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
73,379,515			97,036,524
<hr/>			<hr/>
£287,621,966	6. BALANCE AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1951 (subject to the addition of amounts for assets for which compensation has not yet been determined)		£294,894,737
<hr/>			<hr/>

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
FIXED ASSETS—ADDI

I. ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES	1950	TOTAL	National and Headquarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
(a) Additions				
Collieries	24,562,718	26,538,658	220,985	2,936,320
Coal Selling Depots	31,000	82,955	—	2,289
Coke Ovens	1,603,639	1,977,926	—	5,420
Secondary By-Product Plants	15,757	85,682	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	167,595	96,800	—	6,182
Brickworks and Tileworks	76,744	146,079	—	23,555
Wagon Repair Shops	2,861	9,084	—	5
Houses	268,456	597,975	—	70,055
Estates and Farms	132,557	261,854	—	68,022
General Offices and Equipment	411,737	644,154	73,444	90,304
Railway Wagons	5,100	4,200	—	—
Other Activities	1,475,190	1,531,187	49,073	201,126
Total	28,753,354	31,976,554	343,502	3,403,278
(b) Disposals				
Collieries	633,953	749,578	276,230	39,212
Coal Selling Depots	999	1,466	—	30
Coke Ovens	51,120	19,165	—	3,347
Secondary By-Product Plants	274	684	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	1,663	6,169	—	—
Brickworks and Tileworks	1,048	1,201	—	270
Wagon Repair Shops	460	561	—	510
Houses	26,302	32,412	—	5,581
Estates and Farms	40,286	80,370	—	10,357
General Offices and Equipment	26,210	40,318	1,503	8,695
Railway Wagons	—	—	—	—
Other Activities	128,017	215,225	889	53,619
Total	910,332	1,147,149	278,622	121,621
(c) Additions less Disposals*				
Collieries	23,267,219	25,388,442	108,100	2,883,810
Coal Selling Depots	11,717	68,773	—	2,459
Coke Ovens	1,541,716	1,937,345	—	2,447
Secondary By-Product Plants	19,267	89,102	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	159,932	88,621	—	6,162
Brickworks and Tileworks	72,811	141,115	—	23,277
Wagon Repair Shops	3,478	8,593	—	455
Houses	243,517	573,199	—	60,738
Estates and Farms	92,404	170,273	—	58,125
General Offices and Equipment	385,526	604,377	71,480	86,293
Railway Wagons	5,100	4,079	—	—
Other Activities	2,040,335	1,755,486	61,769	155,503
TOTAL	27,843,022	£30,829,405	25,149	3,278,359
2. ANALYSIS OF NET ADDITIONS BY TYPES OF ASSETS				
Additions less Disposals				
Land	95,605	146,114	—	52,892
Buildings	2,667,823	3,674,692	26,610	380,149
Houses	231,393	579,096	—	50,148
Mines (including Surface Works)	5,069,501	6,370,091	—	979,747
Surface Works (other than Mines)	358,765	531,241	—	76,583
Plant and Machinery	18,950,076	18,495,771	141,391	1,623,833
Road Vehicles	376,957	675,049	3,207	48,533
Minerals	273,420	188,620	188,620	—
Office Furniture and Machinery	243,117	312,800	43,584	44,756
Railway Wagons	108,527	223,685	—	20,203
Other Assets	14,678	9,486	1,023	1,515
TOTAL	27,843,022	£30,829,405	25,149	3,278,359
<i>Total for 1950</i>	<i>27,843,022</i>	<i>27,843,022</i>	<i>199,196</i>	<i>3,220,124</i>

* After giving effect to Transfers of Assets between Divisions and between Activities

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
TIONS AND DISPOSALS

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SCHEDULE 1(b)

Note.—Figures in red denote a net
 excess of disposals over additions

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,925,397	2,756,506	4,330,628	3,019,814	5,129,455	1,961,928	4,019,835	237,790
132	1,007	2,296	46,305	30,926	—	—	—
—	405,785	263,668	67,025	527,257	—	708,771	—
—	7,040	10,476	440	6,724	—	61,002	—
716	1,195	—	—	1,490	1,224	85,993	—
14,679	12,706	10,254	16,932	41,100	19,798	7,055	—
—	—	1,909	3,567	—	1,055	2,548	—
52,481	94,245	157,089	23,680	105,725	27,400	66,013	1,287
61,442	45,415	14,115	36,365	17,812	16,434	2,249	—
26,770	35,157	128,847	39,694	111,514	28,238	105,960	4,226
—	—	4,200	—	—	—	—	—
77,023	269,221	182,568	278,792	237,029	72,074	156,733	7,548
2,158,640	3,628,277	5,106,050	3,532,614	6,209,032	2,128,151	5,216,159	250,851
17,792	15,107	28,553	32,951	18,943	51,752	268,713	325
252	—	—	609	—	—	575	—
—	3,355	7,731	520	1,143	—	3,069	—
—	625	17	—	—	—	42	—
—	—	888	—	—	318	4,963	—
—	—	—	100	110	277	444	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—
3,979	1,088	131	2,998	187	10,670	4,778	3,000
4,855	47,758	305	2,557	4,082	3,435	2,376	4,645
1,256	969	21,950	1,179	2,706	1,743	317	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22,587	11,228	2,518	15,693	17,970	19,111	71,373	237
50,721	80,130	62,093	56,607	45,141	87,306	356,701	8,207
1,823,380	2,776,262	4,277,185	2,783,963	5,109,566	1,880,645	3,729,692	232,039
470	1,007	2,704	32,891	30,467	—	285	—
—	389,729	249,422	66,915	524,708	—	704,124	—
—	6,415	13,902	440	6,763	—	61,582	—
716	1,252	950	—	1,490	906	79,045	—
14,713	12,756	9,729	13,801	41,859	18,464	6,516	—
—	—	1,909	3,567	—	1,055	2,517	—
48,501	97,192	158,976	20,682	110,859	16,730	61,234	1,713
55,902	5,743	22,629	31,065	637	12,999	696	4,645
24,540	28,924	109,410	48,364	99,628	26,245	105,267	4,226
—	—	4,200	—	—	—	121	—
131,095	263,169	220,366	467,720	245,983	77,486	124,937	7,458
2,098,377	3,570,963	5,069,482	3,469,408	6,171,960	2,034,530	4,873,812	237,365
22,037	40,658	29,935	26,274	24,187	23,544	10,075	2,172
233,065	321,437	596,869	472,276	572,982	180,149	821,380	69,775
72,521	119,665	157,739	17,663	109,057	16,650	37,382	1,729
497,838	553,084	907,268	1,030,758	1,020,130	526,730	766,202	88,334
10,527	50,620	18,795	36,279	60,084	2,549	318,492	—
1,182,772	2,388,607	3,213,745	1,670,953	4,209,755	1,172,280	2,815,902	76,533
35,523	59,008	137,801	178,271	102,607	71,091	38,188	820
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,745	36,346	15,117	22,392	51,756	22,907	52,580	4,637
25,349	82,854	29,796	6,722	21,402	23,728	13,631	—
—	—	7	7,820	—	—	—	1,167
2,098,377	3,570,963	5,069,482	3,469,408	6,171,960	2,034,530	4,873,812	237,365
2,369,791	2,992,870	4,441,970	3,121,152	5,438,343	2,375,055	3,727,877	355,036

within Divisions

**NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
FIXED ASSETS—CUMULATIVE ADDITIONS AND**

I. ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES	1950	TOTAL	National and Headquarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
(a) Additions				
Collieries	88,070,926	114,609,584	458,714	13,566,845
Coal Selling Depots	214,241	297,196	—	3,184
Coke Ovens	3,773,280	5,751,206	—	10,345
Secondary By-Product Plants	176,105	261,787	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	392,747	489,547	—	10,597
Brickworks and Tileworks	260,907	406,986	—	74,924
Wagon Repair Shops	7,900	16,984	—	595
Houses	3,778,034	4,376,009	14,036	348,250
Estates and Farms	489,301	751,155	—	140,917
General Offices and Equipment	2,532,981	3,177,135	220,675	403,221
Railway Wagons	89,444	93,644	—	2,560
Other Activities	4,125,885	5,657,072	152,100	1,119,363
Total	103,911,751	135,888,305	845,525	15,680,801
(b) Disposals				
Collieries	2,133,843	2,883,421	1,231,499	122,869
Coal Selling Depots	27,488	28,954	—	57
Coke Ovens	65,850	85,015	—	5,232
Secondary By-Product Plants	6,817	7,501	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	7,414	13,583	—	33
Brickworks and Tileworks	3,904	5,105	—	676
Wagon Repair Shops	3,184	3,745	—	540
Houses	57,001	89,413	—	14,301
Estates and Farms	201,722	282,092	—	33,570
General Offices and Equipment	102,300	142,618	8,607	39,017
Railway Wagons	12,423,003	12,423,003	—	787,974
Other Activities	198,546	413,771	899	77,401
Total	15,231,072	16,378,221	1,241,005	1,081,670
(c) Additions less Disposals*				
Collieries	85,278,548	110,666,990	934,170	13,390,292
Coal Selling Depots	137,598	206,371	—	3,320
Coke Ovens	3,829,467	5,766,812	—	2,363
Secondary By-Product Plants	52,822	141,924	—	—
Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	376,144	464,765	—	10,501
Brickworks and Tileworks	263,600	404,715	—	76,292
Wagon Repair Shops	6,133	14,726	—	646
Houses	3,739,245	4,312,444	14,036	349,525
Estates and Farms	282,488	452,761	—	107,086
General Offices and Equipment	2,378,254	2,982,631	205,691	354,528
Railway Wagons	12,348,734	12,344,655	—	795,347
Other Activities	4,685,114	6,440,600	174,019	1,102,078
TOTAL	88,680,679	£119,510,084	540,424	14,601,284
2. ANALYSIS OF NET ADDITIONS BY TYPES OF ASSETS				
Additions less Disposals				
Land	303,824	449,938	500	74,230
Buildings	6,174,176	9,848,868	86,149	1,187,306
Houses	3,740,810	4,319,906	14,036	325,166
Mines (including Surface Works)	15,701,579	22,071,670	8,490	4,103,238
Surface Works (other than Mines)	1,016,513	1,547,754	—	151,057
Plant and Machinery	71,373,316	89,869,088	299,462	9,075,266
Road Vehicles	2,046,458	2,721,507	23,114	254,162
Minerals	913,968	1,102,588	1,102,588	—
Office Furniture and Machinery	993,439	1,306,238	131,436	132,694
Railway Wagons	11,796,946	11,573,261	—	703,350
Other Assets	41,478	50,964	1,023	1,515
TOTAL	88,680,679	£119,510,084	540,424	14,601,284
<i>Total for 1950</i>	<i>88,680,679</i>	<i>88,680,679</i>	<i>565,573</i>	<i>11,322,925</i>

* After giving effect to Transfers of Assets between Divisions and between Activities

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
DISPOSALS TO 31st DECEMBER 1951

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SCHEDULE I(c)
Note—figures in red denote a net excess of disposals over additions

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
8,596,205	12,994,365	19,948,535	11,534,728	23,474,651	9,279,923	13,405,466	1,350,152
10,443	1,218	7,923	197,403	60,876	—	16,149	—
—	1,396,124	542,525	199,678	1,182,902	—	2,419,632	—
—	26,059	29,670	12,703	21,117	—	172,238	—
1,585	1,251	22,836	—	8,844	32,027	412,407	—
36,663	30,450	29,290	26,783	98,914	93,240	16,722	—
—	193	4,096	3,567	1,528	1,682	5,323	—
103,834	193,771	2,064,518	140,783	1,016,617	159,884	311,927	22,389
99,465	181,064	28,512	69,373	161,998	57,007	11,697	1,122
97,215	240,598	509,932	164,545	770,249	294,083	459,835	16,782
2,838	—	60,272	364	11,157	—	16,453	—
409,869	866,696	700,936	811,364	737,329	330,766	514,976	13,673
9,358,117	15,931,789	23,949,045	13,161,291	27,546,182	10,248,612	17,762,825	1,404,118
63,368	99,453	247,886	89,535	152,598	127,738	744,412	4,063
1,427	568	12,259	12,928	230	759	716	10
—	54,842	11,689	1,904	1,185	—	10,163	—
—	804	4,713	960	—	—	1,024	—
—	—	1,553	—	—	1,398	10,599	—
—	553	70	755	1,293	969	789	—
—	—	—	—	30	—	3,175	—
5,572	7,531	11,896	11,381	7,129	19,088	9,100	3,415
31,919	104,702	15,203	18,256	34,944	26,868	9,690	6,940
1,646	4,620	38,447	8,144	15,199	22,137	4,308	493
9,219	4,714	4,694,205	708,063	2,393,401	1,037,992	2,787,435	—
33,808	24,921	33,562	71,149	24,996	26,090	119,437	1,508
146,959	302,708	5,071,483	923,075	2,631,005	1,263,039	3,700,848	16,429
8,349,239	12,887,323	19,617,759	11,133,440	23,361,754	9,132,369	12,411,398	1,317,586
382	925	10,584	149,317	62,112	834	1,743	10
—	1,255,590	538,045	235,530	1,174,638	—	2,560,646	—
—	25,235	27,826	3,607	22,575	—	62,681	—
1,204	1,308	20,876	—	8,845	28,330	393,701	—
37,452	28,565	28,708	22,412	97,238	100,235	13,813	—
—	—	4,434	3,567	2,222	1,682	2,175	—
103,257	191,430	2,052,224	129,512	1,032,311	140,443	280,731	18,975
63,085	77,973	21,091	47,599	113,122	27,195	1,428	5,818
121,897	175,001	490,883	164,653	713,619	279,387	462,622	14,350
9,219	4,714	4,636,684	706,275	2,380,392	1,040,811	2,771,213	—
615,987	950,462	783,492	1,075,904	738,665	334,791	648,409	16,793
9,283,284	15,589,098	18,938,070	12,259,266	24,946,709	9,002,787	14,068,134	1,361,876
9,867	796	51,656	44,628	186,108	56,591	29,515	3,953
543,496	1,055,764	1,722,510	1,076,135	1,844,419	596,470	1,653,776	82,843
129,062	233,028	2,040,950	127,610	1,024,082	140,461	266,130	19,381
1,577,245	1,714,269	3,104,386	2,751,915	4,212,985	1,800,505	2,606,820	191,817
24,151	80,874	139,742	309,219	127,612	31,841	682,898	360
6,706,227	11,948,296	15,639,858	7,982,412	19,157,643	6,878,087	11,134,965	1,046,872
177,393	296,675	470,811	525,972	443,259	307,347	216,887	5,887
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68,303	140,387	223,901	78,833	220,873	123,238	175,447	11,126
40,859	119,009	4,455,783	679,468	2,270,297	932,303	2,698,304	6,376
6,681	—	39	42,010	25	550	—	1,167
9,283,284	15,589,098	18,938,070	12,259,266	24,946,709	9,002,787	14,068,134	1,361,876
7,184,907	12,018,135	13,868,588	8,789,858	18,774,749	6,968,257	9,194,322	1,124,511

within Divisions

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

FIXED ASSETS—DEPRECIATION

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head- quarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
1. Collieries	18,096,118	19,760,169	25,991	2,211,761
2. Coal Selling Depots	68,153	73,283	—	3,790
3. Coke Ovens	963,691	1,224,815	—	13,445
4. Secondary By-Product Plants	73,071	75,640	—	1,602
5. Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	116,982	130,470	—	10,841
6. Brickworks and Tileworks	108,907	127,828	—	38,817
7. Wagon Repair Shops	37,149	33,655	—	4,100
8. Houses	668,591	682,269	421	68,160
9. Estates and Farms	58,493	65,794	—	14,487
10. General Offices and Equipment	203,566	233,430	18,660	27,463
11. Railway Wagons	1,906	2,689	—	—
12. Other Activities	1,049,481	1,246,967	30,370	184,629
13. TOTAL	21,446,108	£23,657,009	75,442	2,579,095
<i>Total for 1950</i>		21,446,108	41,710	2,374,862

SCHEDULE I(d)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

PROVISION FOR THE YEAR

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,348,998	2,614,253	3,826,131	1,510,798	3,935,976	1,751,628	2,333,490	201,143
4,678	7,665	3,923	40,509	10,167	1,200	1,351	—
—	445,677	436,413	41,508	122,581	—	165,191	—
—	21,357	19,632	227	11,700	—	21,122	—
2,019	2,845	1,002	—	4,049	10,902	97,370	1,442
8,502	13,031	7,009	4,477	29,167	20,091	6,734	—
—	—	2,385	305	1,047	6,211	19,607	—
58,420	158,026	158,980	22,895	114,242	35,117	62,879	3,129
9,959	14,817	3,973	9,950	4,402	4,345	3,449	412
10,541	17,929	33,270	19,038	45,081	22,626	37,713	1,109
—	—	364	292	—	—	2,033	—
128,819	252,416	102,480	152,758	55,692	68,656	263,512	7,635
1,571,936	3,548,016	4,595,562	1,802,757	4,334,104	1,920,776	3,014,451	214,870
1,329,576	3,235,629	4,143,604	1,562,406	3,905,852	1,803,759	2,873,507	175,203

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

FIXED ASSETS—CUMULATIVE PROVISION FOR

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head-quarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
1. Collieries	61,459,849	81,109,460	23,179	9,021,593
2. Coal Selling Depots	207,713	274,872	—	18,916
3. Coke Ovens	3,508,857	4,726,260	—	72,036
4. Secondary By-Product Plants	313,520	389,539	—	10,424
5. Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	484,938	617,337	—	67,264
6. Brickworks and Tileworks	392,552	517,802	—	181,982
7. Wagon Repair Shops	159,169	192,848	—	29,167
8. Houses	2,647,163	3,329,862	1,592	338,786
9. Estates and Farms	220,828	292,955	—	65,123
10. General Offices and Equipment	522,014	757,754	71,209	85,056
11. Railway Wagons	10,589	9,957	—	—
12. Other Activities	3,452,323	4,817,878	59,816	624,639
13. TOTAL	73,379,515	£97,036,524	155,796	10,514,986
<i>Total for 1950</i>		<i>73,379,515</i>	<i>91,029</i>	<i>7,936,958</i>

SCHEDULE I (e)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

DEPRECIATION AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1951

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,165,822	10,655,455	16,685,544	5,915,397	15,686,792	7,047,953	10,203,959	703,766
16,138	21,613	19,536	140,497	41,767	7,078	9,327	—
—	2,039,495	1,466,738	134,696	517,188	—	496,107	—
—	113,449	99,671	1,727	59,048	—	105,220	—
9,289	31,775	28,533	—	18,283	46,037	412,612	3,544
34,369	54,962	26,999	15,757	103,675	74,717	25,341	—
—	—	28,384	1,312	5,743	31,342	96,900	—
287,472	738,247	791,292	116,108	564,491	164,694	313,144	14,036
48,732	47,045	30,349	40,421	23,929	20,295	14,961	2,100
24,717	53,456	113,983	54,705	162,672	77,417	109,394	5,145
—	—	789	1,446	—	—	7,722	—
504,884	980,805	436,334	503,393	179,051	245,450	1,244,485	39,021
6,091,423	14,736,302	19,728,152	6,925,459	17,362,639	7,714,983	13,039,172	767,612
4,521,459	11,179,934	15,125,326	5,122,887	13,030,685	5,793,454	10,022,038	555,745

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

INVEST

		31st December 1950	
		Nominal Amount	Book Value
		£	£
1. SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			
Hemsworth and United Kingdom Coke Oven Company Limited			
	2,100 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid	—	—
2. OTHER INVESTMENTS			
	(a) Government Securities	25,607	25,603
	(b) British Coal Utilisation Research Association		
	3½% First Debenture secured on Freehold Property already erected or to be erected, and repayable on six months' notice	110,000	110,000
	4½% Second Debenture secured on all other assets of the Association (including the Shares of the Subsidiary, C.U.R.A. Patents, Ltd.), and repayable on six months' notice	30,000	30,000
	(c) National Benzole Company Limited		
	116,509 7½% (after deduction of income tax) Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid ...	1,000	2,550
	109,300 5½% B Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	—	—
	(d) Northern Farmers Trading Association Limited		
	330 Shares of 12s. each, 7s. paid	198	118
	(e) Creosote Producers Association Limited		
	One Ordinary Share of £1, fully paid	1	1
		166,806	168,272
3. TOTAL		166,806	168,272

SCHEDULE II

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

MENTS

31st December 1951		
NOMINAL AMOUNT	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
£	£	
£210,000	£289,170	Not quoted

—	—	—
110,000	110,000	Not quoted
30,000	30,000	Not quoted
116,509	376,549	Not quoted
109,300	215,983	Not quoted
198	118	Not quoted
1	1	Not quoted
£366,008	£732,651	

£576,008	£1,021,821
----------	------------

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

STOCKS OF PRODUCTS

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head-quarters Stocks	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
I. STOCKS OF PRODUCTS				
(a) Coal				
(i) In Wagons, Bunkers, etc. (1,004,601 tons) ... (879,658 tons in 1950)	2,208,329	3,034,120	284,909	153,940
(ii) On the ground (including slurry) (3,606,649 tons) ... (5,038,437 tons in 1950)	3,655,336	2,861,697	—	408,975
(iii) Total (4,611,250 tons) ... (5,918,095 tons in 1950)	5,863,665	5,895,817	284,909	562,915
(b) Coke ...	325,428	202,665	—	3,316
(c) Carbonisation By-Products ...	168,929	164,524	—	11,172
(d) Manufactured Fuel and Briquettes	18,689	32,561	—	872
(e) Bricks ...	22,371	18,442	—	1,465
(f) Farm Products ...	371,746	380,638	—	54,075
(g) Other Products ...	457,362	480,786	—	62,439
(h) Total ...	7,228,190	£7,175,433	284,909	696,254
2. STOCKS OF STORES AND MATERIALS				
(a) Timber ...	9,702,294	12,246,657	5,548,404	929,814
(b) Steel ...	7,118,571	8,950,387	23,544	739,770
(c) Other Stores and Materials ...	26,848,910	33,848,965	130,661	3,311,334
(d) Spare Plant ...	6,065,667	6,235,380	270,181	356,270
(e) Total ...	49,735,442	£61,281,389	5,972,790	5,337,188
3. TOTAL				
	56,963,632	£68,456,822	6,257,699	6,033,442
Total for 1950	56,963,632	6,316,835	5,171,800

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SCHEDULE III

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

AND STORES

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
223,002	434,184	561,191	172,850	298,219	112,980	776,066	16,779
106,049	362,106	775,426	190,811	681,094	147,549	187,000	2,687
329,051	796,290	1,336,617	363,661	979,313	260,529	963,066	19,466
1,271	98,775	51,641	23,982	9,645	—	14,035	—
—	30,835	104,367	6,190	5,785	—	6,175	—
569	12	1,056	—	645	1,110	27,408	889
1,078	7,027	1,790	729	3,440	2,491	422	—
269,383	—	37,464	2,292	129	1,085	16,210	—
19,575	154,376	20,883	50,276	94,213	25,850	53,174	—
620,927	1,087,315	1,553,818	447,130	1,093,170	291,065	1,080,490	20,355
525,536	850,051	1,324,930	556,584	868,210	511,146	1,066,451	65,531
651,561	1,026,067	2,141,744	684,617	1,474,163	810,260	1,286,716	111,945
2,171,334	4,246,746	7,195,407	2,439,634	6,790,072	2,502,094	4,737,711	323,972
407,835	650,832	1,389,459	665,844	1,098,224	334,343	1,005,419	56,973
3,756,266	6,773,696	12,051,540	4,346,679	10,230,669	4,157,843	8,096,297	558,421
4,377,193	7,861,011	13,605,358	4,793,809	11,323,839	4,448,908	9,176,787	578,776
3,238,667	6,183,256	11,478,162	3,575,111	9,664,794	3,789,292	7,158,707	387,008

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

DEBTORS AND

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head-quarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
A. DEBTORS				
1. Trade Debtors	39,358,191	41,240,821	—	4,865,144
2. Colliery Concerns and Others Amounts owing for Workmen's Compensation Liabilities	5,715,784	4,989,289	4,989,289	—
3. Payments in Advance	833,143	1,019,781	17,569	135,006
4. Deposits	31,370	36,421	7,700	1,856
5. Secured Loans to Officials and Staff (for purchases of houses and motor cars)	260,285	378,220	142,603	14,835
6. Other Debtors	1,450,950	2,173,353	296,542	273,358
	47,649,723	49,837,885	5,453,703	5,290,199
7. Less : Provision for Bad and Doubt- ful Debts and for Discounts and Allowances	780,933	734,000	—	89,000
8. TOTAL	46,868,790	£49,103,885	5,453,703	5,201,199
<i>Total for 1950</i>		46,868,790	5,895,864	5,516,324
B. BILLS RECEIVABLE	13,648	£59,434	—	—
<i>Corresponding figures for 1950</i>		13,648	—	—

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SCHEDULE IV

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

BILLS RECEIVABLE

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,653,088	5,322,383	9,641,051	3,399,525	7,850,912	3,434,439	4,684,920	389,359
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52,387	127,563	193,853	167,900	112,453	79,917	126,531	6,602
1,638	2,637	2,553	1,153	16,843	530	1,511	—
20,186	8,458	71,077	28,194	57,835	15,445	18,742	845
65,767	66,306	183,412	153,509	227,322	110,158	780,094	16,885
1,793,066	5,527,347	10,091,946	3,750,281	8,265,365	3,640,489	5,611,798	413,691
34,000	81,000	160,000	60,000	117,000	67,000	117,000	9,000
1,759,066	5,446,347	9,931,946	3,690,281	8,148,365	3,573,489	5,494,798	404,691
1,654,685	5,044,085	8,948,595	3,496,354	7,758,799	3,165,339	5,034,671	354,074
2,252	—	53,369	—	—	—	3,813	—
1,961	513	11,174	—	—	—	—	—

**NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
CAPITAL**

(LIABILITIES TO THE MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER IN ACCORDANCE WITH

	31st December 1951	31st December 1950
	£	£
I. LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS VESTED IN THE BOARD ON 1st JANUARY 1947 OR SUBSEQUENTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT		
(i) Collieries. Amount of the global sum determined in accordance with Section 10 of the Act	164,660,000	164,660,000
(ii) Minerals and other Fixed Assets of the Coal Commission. Amount charged to the Board in respect of 2½% Treasury Stock (1986–2016) issued in replacement of Coal Commission Stock	78,457,089	78,457,089
(iii) Capital Outlay Refunds. Refunds made by the Minister of Fuel and Power—		
To 31st December 1950 (including pre-vesting date interest £99,910)	£ 17,809,954	
Recoveries during the year ended 31st December 1951 (Dr.)	60,782	
	17,749,172	17,809,954
(iv) Stocks of Products and Stores—	£	
Payments to 31st December 1950	27,415,631	
Payments during the year ended 31st December 1951	3,704,587	
Provisional balance of amount payable based on the Inventories rendered by Colliery Concerns and others, incorporating adjustments of the Inventories agreed to 31st December 1951 ...	4,751,646	
	35,871,864	36,765,965
(v) Main Line Railway Wagons—	£	
Payments to 31st December 1950	12,278,086	
Payments during the year ended 31st December 1951	39,954	
Payments to be made after 31st December 1951	1,725	
	12,319,765	12,319,765
(vi) Other Assets—	£	
Valuations certified to 31st December 1950 ...	69,958	
Valuations certified during the year ended 31st December 1951—		
Shortworkings and other interests in Minerals	400	
Ancillaries other than Main Line Wagons ...	112,911	
Compensation for Severance... ..	52,572	
Valuations not yet certified—amounts not known	—	
	235,841	69,958
TOTAL (subject to the addition of amounts not yet known)		
<i>Carried Forward</i>	309,293,731	310,082,731

SCHEDULE V(a)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

LIABILITIES

SECTIONS 26 AND 28 OF THE COAL INDUSTRY NATIONALISATION ACT)

	31st December 1951	31st December 1950
	£	£
Brought Forward	309,293,731	310,082,731
Add : Discounts (less Premiums) on Treasury Stock issued in satisfaction of Compensation	4,558,213	(Dr.)797,351
	313,851,944	309,285,380
Less : Repayments—		
Repayment of liability not funded	£	
To 31st December 1950	99,010	
Year 1951	4,428,775	
	1,790,046	
	6,317,831	4,527,785
TOTAL LIABILITY FOR VESTED ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER 1951 (subject to the addition of amounts not yet known)	£307,534,113	304,757,595

	1951	1950
	£	£
Funded Liabilities	234,595,092	177,074,237
Liabilities not yet funded... ..	72,939,021	127,683,358
	<u>£307,534,113</u>	<u>304,757,595</u>

2. ADVANCES BY THE MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER

Advances for expenditure chargeable to capital account, including the provision of working capital. (Maximum borrowings not to exceed £300 million)

(i) Borrowed and repaid during 1947	8,000,000	8,000,000
(ii) Funded on 31st December 1947	20,000,000	20,000,000
(iii) Temporary advances carried forward... ..	13,085,000	13,085,000
	41,085,000	41,085,000
Less : Repayments—		
Repayment of liability not funded	£	
To 31st December 1950... ..	8,000,000	
Year 1951	630,998	
	220,937	
	8,851,935	8,630,998
TOTAL LIABILITY FOR ADVANCES AT 31st DECEMBER 1951	£32,233,065	32,454,002

	1951	1950
	£	£
Funded Liabilities	19,148,065	19,369,002
Temporary Advances	13,085,000	13,085,000
	<u>£32,233,065</u>	<u>32,454,002</u>

3. TOTAL LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND ADVANCES AT 31st DECEMBER 1951 (subject to the addition of amounts not yet known)

	£339,767,178	337,211,597
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NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
**TERMINABLE ANNUITIES (EACH OF 50 YEARS
 THE BOARD'S LIABILITY TO THE MINISTER OF
 AND**

Terminable Annuity	Terminating at 31st December	Interest rate per Annum
Relating to Vested Assets—		
Nos. 1 and 2 for Compensation paid in 1946 ...	1996	2½%
Nos. 3 and 5 for Compensation paid in 1947 ...	1997	2½%
Nos. 6 and 7 for Compensation paid in 1948 ...	1998	3%
Nos. 8, 9 and 10 for Compensation paid in 1949 ...	1999	3%
Nos. 11 and 12 for Compensation paid in 1950 ...	2000	3½%
Nos. 13 and 14 for Compensation paid in 1951 ...	2001	3½%
Relating to Advances—		
No. 4 for Advances made in 1947	1997	2½%
TOTAL		

Total for 1950 ...

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SCHEDULE V(b)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

**DURATION) CREATED FOR THE FUNDING OF
FUEL AND POWER FOR COMPENSATION
ADVANCES**

Annual Payment	Amount Funded	Capital Repayments to 31st December 1951	Balance at 31st December 1951
£	£	£	£
3,122,775	88,569,097	4,775,621	83,793,476
257,120	7,292,531	310,638	6,981,893
585,073	15,053,798	412,509	14,641,289
679,588	17,485,630	314,688	17,170,942
2,263,933	53,101,956	405,365	52,696,591
2,528,644	59,310,901	—	59,310,901
9,437,133	240,813,913	6,218,821	234,595,092
705,161	20,000,000	851,935	19,148,065
£10,142,294	£260,813,913	£7,070,756	£253,743,157
7,613,650	201,503,012	5,059,773	196,443,239

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

PROVISIONS FOR

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head-quarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
1. Workmen's Compensation	25,885,266	25,370,777	25,370,777	—
2. Supplementary Injuries Scheme	2,129,781	2,764,257	58,473	304,854
3. Surface Damage	1,045,173	1,464,681	—	101,275
4. Compensation for Loss of Office	2,177,924	2,092,360	2,092,360	—
5. Rebuilding of Coke Ovens and Kilns	1,307,310	1,644,725	—	65,295
6. Insurance Fund	1,230,471	1,150,405	1,150,405	—
7. Taxation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
8. TOTAL	34,775,925	£35,487,205	29,672,015	471,424
<i>Total for 1950</i>		34,775,925	30,347,097	335,714

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SCHEDULE VI

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

DEFERRED LIABILITIES

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174,068	350,963	560,700	192,271	534,680	239,100	326,586	22,562
51,756	240,810	144,133	105,865	178,749	486,616	151,651	3,826
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,706	674,966	542,472	74,612	167,360	220	115,094	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
230,530	1,266,739	1,247,305	372,748	880,789	725,936	593,331	26,388
159,224	963,734	984,671	286,873	661,172	561,322	455,949	20,169

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

CURRENT

	1950	TOTAL	National and Head-quarters Items	Scottish
	£	£	£	£
1. General Creditors for Supplies and Services	17,984,449	20,157,338	1,497,514	1,574,196
2. Interest and Interim Income	14,381,261	16,594,618	16,594,618	—
3. Accrued Charges—				
(a) Wages	4,227,898	7,861,480	113	1,036,976
(b) Others	7,334,608	9,309,589	59,906	1,030,280
4. Pension and Superannuation Schemes ...	859,284	1,515,274	1,515,274	—
5. Other Creditors	4,054,345	6,237,510	1,229,322	398,250
6. Taxation—				
(a) Income Tax—				
(i) P.A.Y.E. deductions from Salaries and Wages	1,890,060	2,369,220	21,923	253,179
(ii) Net deductions from Interest, etc.	1,726,725	2,715,642	2,692,427	19,609
(b) Profits Tax	4,000,000	4,250,000	4,250,000	—
7. Total	56,458,630	71,010,671	27,861,097	4,312,490
8. Bank Overdrafts	4,707,116	6,895,469		
9. TOTAL	61,165,746	£77,906,140		
<i>Total for 1950</i>			22,849,795	3,367,221

RESERVE

Reserve Fund as at 31st December 1950 and as at 31st December 1951

NOTE.—At 31st December 1951 the Reserve Fund of £3,024,372

SCHEDULES VII & VIII

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

LIABILITIES

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,568,423	2,670,960	3,598,767	1,864,534	3,402,985	1,181,181	2,659,527	139,251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
625,129	1,366,405	1,398,838	600,279	1,135,068	555,395	1,078,433	64,844
753,543	1,214,563	1,770,827	820,102	1,216,017	641,769	1,727,360	75,222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
202,069	792,671	496,766	508,139	1,748,218	263,866	543,846	54,363
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153,064	373,621	453,154	162,106	429,069	171,880	323,875	27,349
5,519	20,069	2,623	3,829	1,742	1,381	20,612	1,873
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,307,747	6,398,151	7,720,975	3,951,331	7,929,615	2,812,710	6,353,653	362,902
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,798,726	4,396,214	5,949,700	2,950,734	6,213,359	2,163,350	5,511,994	257,537

FUND

... .. £3,024,372

was invested in the business of the Board.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

SUMMARY OF OPERATING

	1950	TOTAL	Scottish
			£
1. Collieries (<i>Schedule X</i>)	£ 24,150,617	£ 21,223,805	£ 531,855
2. Coal Selling Depots	195,562	258,829	34,522
3. Coke Ovens (<i>Schedule XI</i>)	1,027,678	1,139,358	98,412
4. Secondary By-Product Plants	343,680	583,082	27,573
5. Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants	389,866	483,776	41,145
6. Brickworks and Tileworks	392,295	432,932	201,051
7. Wagon Repair Shops	96,114	124,835	33,827
8. Houses	768,814	1,010,878	155,994
9. Estates and Farms	152,933	108,695	4,786
10. Other Activities	479,210	546,864	42,314
11. Licensed Mines—Royalties Receivable less Payable	50,901	104,495	11,718
12. TOTAL	26,510,042	£23,995,793	192,501
<i>Total for 1950</i> ... ..	...	26,510,042	790,413

SCHEDULE IX

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

PROFITS AND LOSSES

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

DIVISIONS							
Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,728,839	3,767,364	9,968,246	197,087	17,086,820	3,954,773	3,534,963	25,926
12,564	52,846	11,423	98,054	29,981	60	19,379	—
—	473,895	99,910	71,288	71,998	—	323,855	—
—	195,305	187,977	4,096	70,689	—	97,442	—
3,391	37,744	9,360	—	1,796	57,471	333,371	18,218
39,863	41,697	16,139	9,259	58,381	47,736	18,806	—
—	—	23,155	5,431	4,184	24,894	33,344	—
144,969	287,064	18,424	48,041	150,256	50,415	132,368	23,347
63,643	33,652	9,738	5,557	1,650	6,532	2,650	37
27,797	218,970	41,424	148,019	28,953	26,909	17,751	5,273
1,988	1,580	28,042	18,165	24,278	19,560	836	—
1,724,562	2,998,739	10,338,794	114,741	17,228,474	4,087,520	2,821,567	36,365
1,295,155	2,140,624	10,108,335	643,719	13,770,024	3,685,452	787,917	159,961

SCHEDULE X
COLLIERY PROFIT
and LOSS ACCOUNTS
National and Divisional Totals
(overleaf)

SCHEDULE X
National and Divisional Totals

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

	GREAT BRITAIN				SCOTTISH DIVISION				NORTHERN (N & C) DIVISION				DURHAM DIVISION				NORTH EASTERN DIVISION		
	1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		1950		1951	1950	
	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	
SALEABLE TON NAGE	209,893,972		202,262,598		23,247,114		22,948,069		13,395,735		13,195,658		27,099,895		26,320,199		44,264,400		42,322
1 PITHEAD PROCEEDS	£537,384,663	51: 2-5	£483,416,221	47: 9-6	£59,226,584	50:11-4	£54,158,661	47: 2-4	£34,420,065	51: 4-7	£30,949,851	46:10-5	£71,892,449	53: 0-7	£64,879,214	49: 3-6	£110,957,082	50: 1-6	£99,536,352
COSTS—																			
2 Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	312,917,767	29: 9-8	281,335,534	27: 9-8	35,356,170	30: 5-0	32,161,195	28: 0-4	23,396,103	34:11-2	21,138,815	32: 0-5	49,895,887	36: 9-9	45,533,652	34: 7-2	60,439,893	27: 3-7	54,024,551
3 Holiday Pay	14,089,908	1: 4-1	10,704,578	1: 0-7	1,619,397	1: 4-7	1,255,432	1: 1-1	999,052	1: 5-9	741,649	1: 1-5	2,110,961	1: 6-7	1,638,613	1: 2-9	2,800,767	1: 3-2	2,132,061
4 Supplementary Injuries Scheme	4,122,927	4-7	4,293,323	5-1	457,652	4-7	487,781	5-1	261,875	4-7	278,885	5-1	533,201	4-7	559,386	5-1	868,987	4-7	898,001
5 National Insurance	7,005,372	8-0	6,906,562	8-2	818,005	8-4	797,245	8-4	502,194	8-9	488,988	8-9	1,073,024	9-5	1,070,733	9-8	1,374,357	7-5	1,346,800
6 Roof Supports	31,827,164	3: 0-4	27,227,390	2: 8-3	4,043,691	3: 5-8	3,588,342	3: 1-5	2,008,415	3: 0-0	1,733,670	2: 7-5	4,356,761	3: 2-6	3,715,394	2: 9-9	5,551,947	2: 6-1	4,765,862
7 General Stores	36,036,724	3: 5-2	31,081,171	3: 0-9	4,819,778	4: 1-8	4,065,605	3: 6-5	2,981,781	4: 5-4	2,708,104	4: 1-2	5,514,417	4: 0-8	4,660,035	3: 6-5	5,266,524	2: 4-6	4,616,158
8 Repairs and Renewals	14,245,821	1: 4-3	11,404,250	1: 1-5	720,221	7-4	602,883	6-3	507,791	9-1	438,691	8-0	561,332	5-0	273,543	2-5	6,121,034	2: 9-2	5,137,025
9 Power, Heat and Light	32,893,341	3: 1-6	29,943,861	2:11-5	4,224,672	3: 7-6	3,949,834	3: 5-3	1,265,490	1:10-7	1,127,611	1: 8-5	3,386,383	2: 6-0	3,049,250	2: 3-8	6,883,704	3: 1-3	6,078,515
10 Salaries	10,336,941	11-8	9,756,346	11-6	1,073,672	11-1	947,705	9-9	715,924	1: 0-8	654,020	11-9	1,381,743	1: 0-2	1,312,149	1: 0-0	2,230,080	1: 0-1	2,084,402
11 General Expenses	22,177,417	2: 1-3	18,908,642	1:10-4	2,899,816	2: 5-9	2,375,579	2: 0-9	1,387,113	2: 0-8	1,187,005	1: 9-6	3,034,816	2: 2-9	2,535,109	1:11-1	3,654,057	1: 7-8	3,219,867
12 Administrative Expenses	10,622,804	1: 0-2	9,499,477	11-3	1,520,555	1: 3-7	1,380,494	1: 2-4	713,127	1: 0-8	596,195	10-8	1,128,602	10-0	1,024,609	9-3	1,988,902	10-8	1,858,676
13 Depreciation	19,884,672	1:10-8	18,204,470	1: 9-6	2,204,810	1:10-8	2,048,859	1: 9-4	1,410,039	2: 1-3	1,185,251	1: 9-6	2,682,686	1:11-8	2,446,587	1:10-3	3,808,584	1: 8-6	3,504,502
14 TOTAL COSTS	£516,160,858	49: 2-2	£459,265,604	45: 4-9	£59,758,439	51: 4-9	£53,660,954	46: 9-2	£36,148,904	53:11-7	£32,278,884	48:11-1	£75,659,813	55:10-1	£67,819,060	51: 6-4	£100,988,836	45: 7-6	£89,666,420
15 PROFIT OR LOSS—																			
before charging Interest (Item 1 of Schedule IX)	£21,223,805	2: 0-3	£24,150,617	2: 4-7	£531,855	5-5	£497,707	5-2	£1,728,839	2: 7-0	£1,329,033	2: 0-2	£3,767,364	2: 9-4	£2,939,816	2: 2-8	£9,968,246	4: 6-0	£9,869,932

NOTE :—Total figures for each Area are given in the Accounts Appendix, Tables 1 to 8.

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SCHEDULE X
National and Divisional Totals—contd.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in r. d. denote pence.

	NORTH WESTERN DIVISION				EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION				WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION				SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION				SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION			
	1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		1950	
	15,057,518		14,459,939		42,913,431		39,927,798		17,669,772		17,307,333		24,469,471		24,056,907		1,776,636		1,724,374	
	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.
1 PITHEAD PROCEEDS	£41,043,355	54: 6-2	£36,649,020	50: 8-3	£99,840,704	46: 6-4	£86,536,993	43: 4-2	£44,453,475	50: 3-8	£40,410,591	46: 8-4	£70,535,477	57: 7-8	£65,863,618	54: 9-1	£5,015,472	56: 5-5	£4,431,921	51: 4-8
COSTS—																				
2 Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	23,431,257	31: 1-5	20,629,642	28: 6-4	48,998,007	22: 10-0	43,706,571	21: 10-7	23,742,586	26: 10-5	21,735,478	25: 1-4	44,627,188	36: 5-7	39,748,741	33: 0-5	3,030,676	34: 1-4	2,656,889	30: 9-8
3 Holiday Pay	1,125,806	1: 5-9	837,366	1: 1-9	2,034,385	11-4	1,492,219	9-0	1,082,540	1: 2-7	838,660	11-6	2,188,925	1: 9-5	1,674,273	1: 4-7	128,075	1: 5-3	94,305	1: 1-1
4 Supplementary Injuries Scheme	295,233	4-7	306,541	5-1	844,278	4-7	848,746	5-1	345,379	4-7	366,029	5-1	481,343	4-7	511,306	5-1	34,979	4-7	36,648	5-1
5 National Insurance	560,695	8-9	555,842	9-2	988,827	5-5	968,813	5-8	553,535	7-5	561,803	7-8	1,071,794	10-5	1,055,303	10-5	62,941	8-5	61,035	8-5
6 Roof Supports	2,628,255	3: 5-9	2,261,756	3: 1-5	5,022,578	2: 4-1	4,227,822	2: 1-4	2,769,824	3: 1-6	2,522,176	2: 11-0	5,028,150	4: 1-3	4,107,274	3: 5-0	417,543	4: 8-4	305,094	3: 6-5
7 General Stores	2,455,093	3: 3-1	2,305,051	3: 2-2	8,757,890	4: 1-0	7,370,658	3: 8-3	2,036,423	2: 3-6	1,779,451	2: 0-7	3,999,884	3: 3-2	3,433,556	2: 10-3	204,934	2: 3-7	142,553	1: 7-8
8 Repairs and Renewals	1,794,905	2: 4-6	1,324,823	1: 10-0	988,012	5-5	809,837	4-8	1,762,391	1: 11-9	1,435,188	1: 7-9	1,546,916	1: 3-2	1,232,400	1: 0-3	243,219	2: 8-9	149,860	1: 8-9
9 Power, Heat and Light	3,657,532	4: 10-3	3,345,673	4: 7-5	4,546,211	2: 1-4	4,088,844	2: 0-6	2,794,671	3: 2-0	2,609,910	3: 0-2	5,742,755	4: 8-3	5,334,155	4: 5-2	391,923	4: 4-9	360,669	4: 2-1
10 Salaries	814,666	1: 1-0	758,564	1: 0-6	1,301,711	7-3	1,257,469	7-6	868,734	11-8	889,739	1: 0-3	1,865,853	1: 6-3	1,771,101	1: 5-7	84,558	11-4	81,197	11-3
11 General Expenses	2,054,098	2: 8-8	1,684,066	2: 4-0	3,551,268	1: 7-9	2,977,710	1: 5-9	2,029,417	2: 3-6	1,803,279	2: 1-0	3,409,311	2: 9-4	3,001,049	2: 5-9	157,521	1: 9-3	124,978	1: 5-4
12 Administrative Expenses	891,141	1: 2-2	776,510	1: 0-9	1,781,527	10-0	1,611,982	9-7	755,989	10-3	677,222	9-4	1,759,075	1: 5-3	1,495,811	1: 2-9	83,886	11-3	77,978	10-8
13 Depreciation	1,531,761	2: 0-4	1,359,863	1: 10-6	3,939,190	1: 10-0	3,555,814	1: 9-4	1,757,213	1: 11-9	1,659,773	1: 11-0	2,349,246	1: 11-1	2,281,207	1: 10-8	201,143	2: 3-2	162,614	1: 10-6
14 TOTAL COSTS	£41,240,442	54: 9-3	£36,145,697	49: 11-9	£82,753,884	38: 6-8	£72,916,485	36: 6-3	£40,498,702	45: 10-1	£36,878,708	42: 7-4	£74,070,440	60: 6-5	£65,646,176	54: 6-9	£5,041,398	56: 9-0	£4,253,220	49: 3-9
15 PROFIT OR LOSS—																				
before charging Interest (Item 1 of Schedule IX)	£197,637	3-1	£503,323	8-4	£17,086,820	7: 11-6	£13,620,508	6: 9-9	£3,954,773	4: 5-7	£3,531,883	4: 1-0	£3,534,963	2: 10-7	£217,442	2-2	£25,926	3-5	£178,701	2: 0-9

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
COKE OVEN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	COKE PRODUCTION	Tons	TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN				SCOTTISH DIVISION			DURHAM DIVISION			NORTH EAST
			1951		1950		1951		1950	1951		1950	19
			6,610,836		6,538,593		198,494		196,801	2,912,140		2,934,954	2,157
	Amount	Per Ton of Coke	Amount	Per Ton of Coke	Amount	Per Ton of Coke	Per Ton of Coke	Amount	Per Ton of Coke	Per Ton of Coke	Amount		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£		
1	VALUE OF PRODUCTION—												
1	Coke	26,591,023	80: 5·4	24,503,559	74:11·4	1,000,405	100: 9·6	95: 2·8	12,058,866	82: 9·8	77: 7·3	8,028,467	
2	Other Products (see note below) ...	10,735,856	32: 5·7	9,431,738	28:10·2	216,246	21: 9·5	18:10·0	3,974,800	27: 3·6	24:11·2	4,402,948	
3	TOTAL	£37,326,879	112:11·1	£33,935,297	103: 9·6	£1,216,651	122: 7·1	114: 0·8	£16,033,666	110: 1·4	102: 6·5	£12,431,415	
	COSTS—												
4	Raw Materials	25,573,878	77: 4·4	23,423,424	71: 7·8	777,659	78: 4·3	72: 3·1	11,508,374	79: 0·4	72: 9·3	8,473,356	
5	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	2,281,746	6:10·8	2,211,576	6: 9·2	116,532	11: 8·9	10:10·1	1,126,298	7: 8·8	7: 5·8	634,098	
6	Holiday Pay	108,013	3·9	99,586	3·6	4,589	5·5	4·8	48,029	3·9	3·5	32,854	
7	National Insurance	79,886	2·9	81,205	3·0	3,108	3·8	3·8	34,924	2·9	2·9	25,329	
8	General Stores	526,084	1: 7·1	527,953	1: 7·4	37,094	3: 8·9	2:10·6	254,249	1: 8·9	1:11·3	131,022	
9	Repairs and Renewals	998,139	3: 0·2	724,992	2: 2·6	21,049	2: 1·5	1: 6·5	236,927	1: 7·5	6·8	451,502	
10	Provision for Rebuilding Ovens ...	403,830	1: 2·7	403,935	1: 2·8	12,592	1: 3·2	1: 3·2	184,249	1: 3·2	1: 3·0	129,508	
11	Power, Heat and Light	4,177,349	12: 7·7	3,770,979	11: 6·4	107,129	10: 9·5	9:11·1	1,434,108	9:10·2	9: 2·5	1,765,480	
12	Salaries	269,627	9·8	253,979	9·3	6,547	7·9	8·1	97,792	8·1	7·6	101,028	
13	General Expenses	327,481	11·9	247,084	9·1	12,529	1: 3·2	1: 0·0	108,741	9·0	7·9	87,001	
14	Administrative Expenses	210,372	7·6	192,450	7·1	5,743	6·9	6·0	69,968	5·8	5·2	68,031	
15	Depreciation	1,231,116	3: 8·7	970,456	2:11·6	13,668	1: 4·5	1: 6·6	456,112	3: 1·6	3: 1·3	432,296	
16	TOTAL COSTS	£36,187,521	109: 5·7	£32,907,619	100: 7·9	£1,118,239	112: 8·1	103: 1·9	£15,559,771	106:10·3	98: 7·1	£12,331,505	
17	PROFIT OR LOSS—												
	before charging Interest (Item 3 of Schedule IX)	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
		£1,139,358	3: 5·4	£1,027,678	3: 1·7	£98,412	9:11·0	10:10·9	£473,895	3: 3·1	3:11·4	£99,910	

NOTE :—The value of Other Products (Item 2) relates only to Primary By-Products. Profits and Losses on the production of Secondary By-Products are shown as Item 4 of Schedule IX.

SCHEDULE XI.

**THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR**

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION			NORTH WESTERN DIVISION			EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION			SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION			
1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	
2,157,086		2,175,606	222,468		195,964	590,346		614,609	530,302		420,659	
Amount £	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	Per Ton of Coke s. d.	
8,028,467	74: 5·2	69: 0·7	949,052	85: 3·8	79: 2·5	2,118,092	71: 9·1	67: 2·9	2,436,141	91:10·5	86: 8·2	1
4,402,948	40: 9·9	33:10·7	388,115	34:10·7	37: 5·1	1,135,340	38: 5·6	35: 0·2	618,407	23: 3·9	21: 9·3	2
£12,431,415	115: 3·1	102:11·4	£1,337,167	120: 2·5	116: 7·6	£3,253,432	110: 2·7	102: 3·1	£3,054,548	115: 2·4	108: 5·5	3
8,473,356	78: 6·8	72: 4·8	836,826	75: 2·8	79: 4·3	2,120,155	71: 9·9	66: 4·5	1,857,508	70: 0·6	63: 8·4	4
634,098	5:10·5	5: 7·8	46,213	4: 1·8	4:10·3	150,033	5: 1·0	5: 7·9	208,572	7:10·4	8: 1·5	5
32,854	3·7	3·5	2,398	2·6	2·7	10,419	4·2	4·0	9,724	4·4	5·2	6
25,329	2·8	2·9	2,259	2·4	3·1	7,118	2·9	2·9	7,148	3·2	3·8	7
131,022	1: 2·6	1: 2·0	14,175	1: 3·3	1: 2·1	58,260	1:11·7	1: 9·6	31,284	1: 2·2	11·5	8
451,502	4: 2·2	3: 4·8	71,146	6: 4·7	6: 2·7	131,966	4: 5·7	3:10·8	85,549	3: 2·7	3: 6·9	9
129,508	1: 2·4	1: 2·5	18,000	1: 7·4	1:10·0	33,973	1: 1·8	1: 1·9	25,508	11·5	1: 1·1	10
1,765,480	16: 4·4	14: 1·3	179,366	16: 1·5	16: 6·1	455,180	15: 5·1	14: 7·1	236,086	8:10·9	8: 4·8	11
101,028	11·2	11·2	13,078	1: 2·1	1: 3·1	29,042	11·8	10·3	22,140	10·0	7·8	12
87,001	9·7	7·7	24,058	2: 2·0	2: 3·0	22,974	9·3	9·4	72,178	2: 8·7	1: 2·5	13
68,031	7·6	7·5	16,852	1: 6·2	1: 5·9	39,733	1: 4·2	1: 1·0	10,045	4·5	4·9	14
432,296	4: 0·1	2: 4·6	41,508	3: 8·8	2: 4·0	122,581	4: 1·8	3: 4·8	164,951	6: 2·7	5: 4·2	15
£12,331,505	114: 4·0	103: 0·6	£1,265,879	113: 9·6	117: 9·3	£3,181,434	107: 9·4	100: 2·2	£2,730,693	102:11·8	94: 2·6	16
£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	
£99,910	11·1	1·2	£71,288	6: 4·9	1: 1·7	£71,998	2: 5·3	2: 0·9	£323,855	12: 2·6	14: 2·9	17

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SCHEDULE XII (a)
Income and Expenditure
on Revenue Account
(overleaf)

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Analysed according to the primary

	1950	TOTAL after Eliminating Internal Transactions	Inter- Divisional Transactions	Head- quarters	National Transactions
	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME					
1. Sales (Net)	476,561,456	535,752,226	734,649	—	3,526,420
2. Rents Receivable	2,852,854	2,907,361	—	926	—
3. Licenses Mines, Royalties Receivable less Payable	50,901	104,522	—	—	—
4. Other Receipts	1,541,901	2,385,739	605,709	34,308	916,968
5. Total	481,007,112	541,149,848	1,340,358	35,234	4,443,388
EXPENDITURE					
6. Purchases for Resale (including Imported Coal)	2,836,570	11,605,668	489,897	—	9,021,537
7. Wages	287,128,706	320,110,486	—	12,776	29,461
8. Holiday Pay	11,135,359	14,647,951	—	—	714
9. National Insurance	7,439,328	7,597,753	—	13,726	3,884
10. Supplementary Injuries Scheme	4,300,943	4,132,177	—	—	—
11. Raw Materials and General Stores	70,271,607	86,462,747	225,977	16,994	84,868
12. Repairs and Renewals	5,616,704	3,784,935	—	11,986	1,110
13. Power, Heat and Light	7,418,012	8,724,523	—	5,739	9,951
14. Salaries	18,157,314	19,670,703	—	878,104	140,563
15. Pensions	3,945,070	6,399,462	—	—	2,000,951
16. General Expenses (Schedule XII (b))	14,536,447	17,312,455	624,484	256,800	230,728
17. Depreciation	21,446,108	23,657,009	—	20,807	54,635
18. Provision for Compensation for Loss of Office	743,808	—	—	—	—
19. Interest	746,474	694,382	—	—	686,447
20. Total	455,722,450	524,800,251	1,340,358	1,216,932	12,264,849
21. BALANCE	25,284,662	16,349,597	—	1,181,698	7,821,461
22. Less : Apportionment to Divisions of Head-quarters Overhead Expenses and National Transactions	—	—	—	1,181,698	124,201
23. BALANCE	25,284,662	16,349,597	—	—	7,697,260
			TOTALS for 1950—		1,268,188
Less :					
24. Additional Provision for Workmen's Compensation	—	1,600,000			
25. Profits Tax— Estimated Liability for the year	2,500,000	2,000,000			
26. PROFIT (before deducting statutory charges in respect of capital provided by the Minister of Fuel and Power)	22,784,662	£12,749,597			

**AMOUNTS INCLUDED ABOVE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
OF NATIONAL AND DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

27. Salaries	2,454,653	2,835,294	—	878,104	—
28. Other Expenses	993,533	1,104,639	—	338,828	—
29. Total	3,448,186	£3,939,933	—	1,216,932	—
Total for 1950		3,448,186	—	1,116,055	—

SCHEDULE XII(a)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

nature of each item—see Note 3)

Note—Figures in red denote losses or deductions

DIVISIONS								
Scottish	Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
58,478,630	34,010,209	74,943,240	108,492,179	41,592,679	97,624,079	42,878,940	70,276,063	4,664,436
473,940	100,375	251,028	867,118	137,392	519,654	172,441	323,304	61,183
11,745	1,988	1,580	28,042	18,165	24,278	19,560	836	—
227,366	97,607	206,326	473,140	212,552	408,526	174,578	219,001	21,076
59,191,681	34,210,179	75,402,174	109,860,479	41,960,788	98,576,537	43,245,519	70,817,532	4,746,695
181,637	77,997	58,375	124,345	1,369,608	270,179	210,835	780,987	65
37,232,586	23,011,427	50,667,855	61,683,243	25,213,948	49,485,832	24,166,878	45,541,510	3,064,970
1,701,043	1,027,199	2,246,058	2,879,863	1,201,276	2,077,695	1,108,014	2,275,158	130,931
903,923	531,561	1,180,738	1,466,239	642,871	1,042,961	583,743	1,162,288	65,819
457,715	263,503	533,201	871,217	297,619	844,277	348,323	481,343	34,979
9,882,138	5,769,065	12,115,198	17,899,956	6,729,318	15,090,962	6,733,172	11,465,727	901,326
312,575	175,927	519,733	837,230	431,940	782,214	354,724	344,556	12,940
974,434	771,835	1,912,933	1,142,527	635,132	1,064,875	374,424	1,831,272	1,401
2,307,300	1,234,985	2,337,862	3,683,383	1,711,559	2,530,063	1,404,714	3,296,076	146,094
493,177	289,577	549,174	966,812	308,222	889,608	356,033	510,633	35,275
2,147,314	1,116,498	2,530,745	3,120,893	1,393,040	2,746,603	1,502,347	2,727,062	164,909
2,579,095	1,571,936	3,548,016	4,595,562	1,802,757	4,334,104	1,920,776	3,014,451	214,870
2,058	144	1,270	2,238	1,512	371	163	179	—
59,174,995	35,841,654	78,201,158	99,273,508	41,738,802	81,159,744	39,064,146	73,431,242	4,773,579
16,686	1,631,475	2,798,984	10,586,971	221,986	17,416,793	4,181,373	2,613,710	26,884
193,010	89,715	198,416	228,321	105,842	182,380	93,137	205,847	9,231
176,324	1,721,190	2,997,400	10,358,650	116,144	17,234,413	4,088,236	2,819,557	36,115
816,201	1,293,834	2,140,565	10,113,278	642,751	13,779,791	3,685,818	789,391	160,019

NOTES.—1. The payments to or on behalf of members and former members of the National Coal Board included above were—

	1951	1950
	£	£
Salaries	36,417	41,000
Superannuation	2,717	1,659
Allowances	5,973	10,000
Travelling Expenses	1,238	638

2. The Income and Expenditure shown above in the "Total" column exclude internal transactions of the Board, e.g. coal consumed at Collieries or Coke Ovens. In the Divisional columns, inter-Divisional transactions have been included to arrive at the correct Profit or Loss for each Division.

3. The analysis of expenditure is based on its primary nature, e.g. the cost of stores purchased is included as "Raw Materials and General Stores" even though the stores may have been used eventually for repairs; wages of boilermen are included as "Wages" and not as "Power, Heat and Light".

237,362	160,200	236,782	322,554	202,843	276,806	172,935	339,708	8,000
82,542	58,098	85,466	138,732	94,576	111,064	50,358	141,475	3,500
319,904	218,298	322,248	461,286	297,419	387,870	223,293	481,183	11,500
268,086	159,821	282,470	415,035	243,578	339,455	191,038	422,148	10,500

**NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
GENERAL**
(Analysed according to their

	1950	TOTAL after eliminating Internal Transactions	Inter- Divisional Trans- actions	Head- quarters	National Trans- actions
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Workmen's Travelling Allowances...	512,810	597,900	—	—	—
2. Surface Damage	1,039,460	1,675,263	—	—	—
3. Wagon Charges	892,211	1,665,893	—	—	—
4. Hired Transport (including Dirt Disposal)	216,690	362,636	—	—	—
5. Hire of Plant	104,268	157,886	—	—	—
6. Rent and Wayleaves	846,697	779,030	—	85,749	2,141
7. Rates	2,479,014	2,679,062	—	23,991	1,869
8. Provision for Insurance	1,489,515	1,540,753	—	—	—
9. Travelling Expenses	700,719	792,288	—	53,043	19,744
10. Printing and Stationery	773,007	1,029,028	—	25,618	69,247
11. Telephones, Telegrams and Cables...	338,380	359,296	—	16,592	1,176
12. Postages	117,984	132,963	—	4,562	1,746
13. Office Expenses and Equipment	182,607	223,180	—	17,586	840
14. Legal and Professional Fees	143,924	209,113	—	319	46,633
15. Bank Charges	161,129	188,441	—	355	20,725
16. Subscriptions and Donations	101,618	167,557	14,195	—	14,676
17. Advertising and Publicity	66,055	108,397	32,359	—	—
18. Motor Vehicle and Other Licences	95,207	103,070	—	364	106
19. Mineral Rights Duty	118,064	122,531	—	—	—
20. Welfare Levies and Grants	1,376,382	1,427,623	—	477	—
21. Grants to Pithead Baths	1,295,042	1,492,244	—	—	—
22. Research Grants	135,703	162,994	361,233	—	—
23. Allowances to Employees serving in H.M. Forces	14,015	66,334	—	37	—
24. Sales Commission and Compensation for termination of Sales Agencies...	307,847	210,345	—	—	—
25. Provision for Dilapidations and Restoration	—	141,709	—	—	—
26. Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	144,790	9,301	—	—	—
27. Sundry Expenses	883,309	907,618	216,697	28,107	51,825
28. TOTAL (Item 16 of Schedule XII (a))	14,536,447	£17,312,455	624,484	256,800	230,728
<i>Total for 1950</i>		14,536,447	393,878	256,934	134,576

NOTES.—1. The analysis in the "Total" column excludes internal transactions of the Board. In the
2. The analysis is based on the primary nature of the expenditure, e.g., "Research Grants" Schedule XII(a).
3. Legal and Professional Fees (Item 14) include a provision of £20,000 for the fee payable to

833
SCHEDULE XII (b)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

**ON REVENUE ACCOUNT
EXPENSES**

primary nature—see Note 2)

Note.—Figures in red denote deductions

DIVISIONS								
Scottish	Northern (N & C)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
86,579	22,773	69,951	35,787	16,026	40,020	70,654	244,180	11,930
78,609	68,428	185,419	200,891	178,697	518,365	328,308	115,306	1,240
330,108	98,928	246,320	263,434	132,215	108,438	41,595	441,229	3,626
36,785	19,200	151,812	55,405	38,911	37,358	11,542	8,743	2,880
4,661	2,082	39,893	25,241	14,794	31,115	10,142	24,790	5,168
45,093	90,312	134,266	116,271	53,672	52,608	46,938	108,490	43,490
367,280	215,614	459,638	576,836	135,872	387,418	171,161	315,434	23,949
157,518	139,975	244,937	296,919	108,350	286,734	122,294	171,622	12,404
113,352	41,212	84,348	120,174	73,543	116,478	44,788	117,470	8,136
105,842	57,487	132,774	167,320	89,887	135,115	95,992	142,988	6,758
53,268	21,178	40,189	61,096	31,555	43,778	30,531	56,861	3,072
16,723	5,701	13,725	22,440	15,217	18,569	12,911	20,655	714
30,003	14,544	27,263	31,352	10,084	43,123	13,013	34,956	416
14,800	20,890	17,270	9,578	13,864	23,282	11,291	17,897	3,289
17,725	12,339	26,056	31,714	14,247	28,112	13,771	22,020	1,377
16,448	8,755	28,184	43,422	9,401	27,937	10,143	21,866	920
13,225	7,650	15,728	25,283	10,536	27,540	17,353	22,427	1,014
11,769	7,479	12,946	11,347	23,247	11,517	13,305	10,785	205
13,577	7,816	15,812	25,829	8,824	25,035	10,325	14,276	1,037
180,469	67,029	149,571	318,369	141,363	263,221	125,038	173,428	8,658
199,176	61,579	232,193	337,124	101,171	188,282	137,074	222,650	12,995
58,587	34,219	69,016	109,515	37,254	106,985	43,734	60,521	4,396
7,939	4,563	10,579	9,528	6,959	18,432	4,880	2,352	1,065
12,500	1,535	1,738	17,203	128	2,724	—	174,517	—
57,081	17,437	11,399	30,293	—	25,499	—	—	—
1,657	1,829	4,633	1,286	876	1,571	4,138	4,511	638
116,540	65,944	114,351	149,808	126,347	177,347	111,426	177,088	5,532
2,147,314	1,116,498	2,530,745	3,120,893	1,393,040	2,746,603	1,502,347	2,727,062	164,909
1,901,463	976,870	2,025,475	2,569,512	1,191,902	2,210,901	1,311,270	2,196,753	154,669

Divisional columns, inter-Divisional transactions have been included, so as to link up with Schedule XII (a), exclude the cost of research conducted by the Board's staff whose salaries appear as "Salaries" in

the Auditors appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power.

SCHEDULE XIII

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

Account of sums received or expended by the Board during the year ended 31st December 1951 in winding up the affairs of the Coal Commission, prepared in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Coal Commission (Dissolution) Order 1947 (S.R. & O. (1947) No. 396)

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF THE COAL COMMISSION

	<i>Debtors</i> £	<i>Creditors</i> £	<i>Net Amount</i> £
Balance of Debtors and Creditors as at 31st December 1950	3,451	110,465	(Cr.) 107,014
During the year ended 31st December 1951, the receipts from Debtors and the payments to Creditors amounted to	Nil	339	(Cr.) 339
Leaving Debtors and Creditors as at 31st December 1951 (incorporated in Schedules IV and VII) of	<u>£3,451</u>	<u>£110,126</u>	<u>(Cr.) £106,675</u>

NOTE.—The balance of £106,675 is held by the Board and together with the amounts due from Debtors of £3,451 will be required to discharge the outstanding Creditors of £110,126.

NOTES TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1951

I. BALANCE SHEET

1. The Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1951 is set out on pages 110 and 111 and is supplemented by detailed schedules of assets and liabilities (Schedules I to VIII on pages 114 to 137).

2. The values of fixed assets and the capital liabilities are incomplete because the compensation payable for some of the assets which vested in the Board has not yet been determined.

3. The following table summarises the Board's financial position as at 31st December 1951 and 31st December 1950—

	31st December 1951 £ million	31st December 1950 £ million
Fixed Assets (incomplete total)	294.9	287.6
Discounts less Premiums on Treasury Stock ...	4.6	—0.8
Suspense Account	5.0	5.0
Investments	1.0	0.2
Current Assets less Current Liabilities	<u>67.0</u>	<u>79.0</u>
	372.5	371.0
Deduct : Deferred Liabilities	<u>35.5</u>	<u>34.8</u>
	337.0	336.2
Deduct : Capital Liabilities (incomplete total) ...	<u>339.8</u>	<u>337.2</u>
Deficit	<u>2.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>

The deficit of £2.8 million at the end of 1951 was made up of the deficiency on the Profit and Loss Account of £5.8 million less the Reserve Fund of £3.0 million.

II. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Page 112)

4. The Board's operating profits (less losses) for the year 1951 amounted to £23,995,793, compared with £26,510,042 in 1950, a reduction of £2,514,249. To the operating profits has been added other income of £287,367 (£284,250 in 1950).

5. Interest payable, less receivable, amounted to £438,446 (£465,822 in 1950). In the 1950 Accounts a provision of £743,808 for compensation for loss of office was made ; there is no corresponding charge in 1951, as the total amount provided in the four years to 31st December 1950, amounting to £2,750,000, is likely to be sufficient to meet all claims resulting from the nationalisation of the industry. In 1951 a special provision of £1,600,000 has been made for Workmen's Compensation in view of the increased benefits payable as a result of increases in wages rates of the Board's employees in 1951. There has also been charged a sum of £2,000,000 which the Board agreed to provide in 1951 towards the cost of the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme which came into operation on 1st January 1952. Losses on 1,258,000 tons of imported coal shipped during 1951 amounted to £5,495,117 (£300,000 in 1950) ; losses on 246,000 tons of coal contracted for in 1951, but not shipped until 1952, will be charged in the 1952 Accounts. A provision for profits tax of £2,000,000 has been made, compared with £2,500,000 in 1950. So far as can be estimated the Board have not yet incurred liability to income tax.

6. The profit, before deducting statutory charges on capital provided by the Minister of Fuel and Power, amounted to £12,749,597, compared with £22,784,662 in 1950. Charges on capital include interest on compensation for assets vested in the Board and on borrowings. Payments (known as Interim Income) on account of interest on outstanding compensation have continued to be made by the Minister to the colliery concerns and others and have been charged to the Board, who have to provide the full amount of interest which will eventually be payable on unknown amounts of compensation. Only a broad estimate of the Board's liability can yet be made; the total provision in 1951, including interest on known liabilities, amounted to £14,500,000, the same as in 1950.

7. The Board's deficiency in 1951 thus amounted to £1,750,403, compared with a surplus of £8,284,662 in 1950. The financial results are discussed in Chapter I of the Report.

III. FIXED ASSETS (Schedules I(a) to I(e))

8. It is not yet possible to show the values of all the fixed assets which vested in the Board on 1st January 1947, as many of the amounts of compensation to be paid to the former owners have still to be determined by District Valuation Boards. The fixed assets which vested in the Board in accordance with the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, consisted of—

(i) Collieries

The collieries were valued at a "global sum" of £164,660,000, which has been apportioned between valuation districts falling within the Board's Divisions as shown in Schedule I(a). The District Valuation Boards have still to allocate the compensation payable to individual undertakings.

(ii) Fixed Assets of the Coal Commission

The Board were charged £78,457,089 for minerals and other assets transferred from the Coal Commission.

(iii) Shortworkings and other interests in Minerals

Many leases of minerals to colliery concerns by the Coal Commission provided for the subsequent recovery of "shortworkings", the excess of the minimum rents paid over the amounts due for coal worked. Some colliery concerns whose freehold coal vested in the Coal Commission took "freeholders' leases" of the coal at "peppercorn" rents instead of receiving compensation. These interests, and those of colliery concerns in minerals other than coal, vested in the Board but the compensation has not yet been determined.

(iv) Capital Outlay Refunds

Capital expenditure incurred by colliery concerns between 1st August 1945 and 31st December 1946 (immediately before nationalisation) was refunded to them by the Minister of Fuel and Power and charged to the Board. The amounts charged to 31st December 1951 amounted to £17,749,172 (Schedule V(a)), of which £16,748,482 appears in the fixed assets summary (Schedule I(a)), the balance of £1,000,690 being the value of Capital Outlay Refund items held in stock on 1st January 1947.

(v) Ancillaries

The word "ancillaries" is used to describe the activities other than collieries which vested in the Board. Apart from the main line railway wagons which were transferred to the Transport Commission on 1st January 1948, the values of most of the ancillaries have not yet been determined.

(vi) Compensation for Severance

In accordance with the Act, compensation is to be paid in cases where, as a result of part only of a business vesting in the Board, there has been an increase in the proportion of overhead expenses applicable to that part of the business which did not vest in the Board. The total compensation payable has not yet been determined, but will eventually constitute an addition to the cost of fixed assets.

9. Additions to fixed assets during the year 1951 amounted to £31,976,554 and disposals to £1,147,149, the net additions being £30,829,405, compared with £27,843,022 in 1950. In Schedule I(b) the additions and disposals in each Division during 1951 are analysed according to the activities for which they are used; particulars are also shown of the net additions in each Division, analysed according to the types of assets. Cumulative figures appear in Schedule I(c). The item of £1,531,187 for additions to "Other Activities" was made up mainly of commercial road vehicles and central services such as workshops and laboratories.

10. Disposals of fixed assets in 1951 were of minor importance and consisted mainly of the value of plant scrapped or sold and of mineral royalties received for coal worked by opencast methods and by licensees of small mines.

11. During 1951 the balance of capital expenditure authorised but not incurred increased from £68 million to £94 million, as the Board authorised capital expenditure amounting to £58 million and actually spent £32 million. Of the balance of £94 million at the end of 1951 only a part consisted of contractual commitments; the expenditure will be incurred over several years. In many cases supplementary authorisations will be required to meet increases in costs which have occurred since the schemes were approved.

12. Particulars of the provisions for the depreciation of fixed assets appear in Schedule I(d); cumulative figures are shown in Schedule I(e). Until the total compensation payable to the former owners is determined, only approximate provisions for depreciation can be made. In determining the amounts to be provided for depreciation, regard has been had to—

- (i) provisional estimates of the amounts of compensation which may be payable for the fixed assets which vested in the Board;
- (ii) expenditure on fixed assets since vesting date;
- (iii) the types of assets, ranging from land and minerals to buildings, plant and equipment;
- (iv) the probable effective lives of the assets.

Depreciation has again been provided on the basis of the actual or estimated cost of the fixed assets to the Board, although replacement costs have increased since 1947. The total provision for depreciation in 1951 amounted to £23,657,009, compared with £21,446,108 in 1950, the increase relating mainly to fixed asset additions in 1950 and 1951. The 1951 provision for collieries was £19,760,169 (£18,096,118 in 1950) and for ancillaries £3,896,840 (£3,349,990 in 1950).

13. The cost to the Board of fixed assets at 31st December 1951, so far as the cost was known, amounted to £391,931,261, from which has been deducted the accumulated depreciation provision of £97,036,524, leaving as the written down value of fixed assets the sum of £294,894,737.

IV. DISCOUNTS (LESS PREMIUMS) ON TREASURY STOCK ISSUED IN SATISFACTION OF COMPENSATION FOR VESTED ASSETS

14. When Treasury Stock is issued in satisfaction of compensation for vested assets, the Board's liability to the Minister of Fuel and Power is equal to the par value of the stock, whether it is issued at par, at a premium, or at a discount. When the stock is issued at a premium the amount charged to the Board is less than the amount of compensation satisfied, and, conversely, when the issue is at a discount the amount charged to the Board is greater than the amount of compensation satisfied. In 1951 discounts on Treasury Stock issued in satisfaction of compensation amounted to £5,355,564, from which has been deducted the premium of £797,351 on the stock issued in 1950, leaving a net balance of discounts, less premiums, of £4,558,213 at 31st December 1951, as follows —

Date of Issue	Issue Price	Treasury Stock Issued		Amount of Compensation satisfied by Stock issued	Premium (+) or Discount (—)
		Interest Rate	Nominal Amount of Stock		
15th June 1950 ...	Par	3½%	£ 19,039,500	£ 19,039,500	£ —
15th December 1950	103	3½%	26,578,371	27,375,722	+ 797,351
15th June 1951 ...	94	3½%	20,362,173	19,140,443	— 1,221,730
15th December 1951	88½	3½%	35,181,568	31,047,734	— 4,133,834
Total	...	...	£101,161,612	£96,603,399	—£4,558,213

The amount of £4,558,213 has been carried forward in the Balance Sheet and (with any further discounts, less premiums) will be written off over the periods of the terminable annuities by which the liabilities are funded.

V. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

15. Of the holiday payments made to workmen in 1947, sums totalling £1,918,728 in the Board's view accrued before the vesting date and are a liability of the former owners of the collieries. The apportionment of Holiday Pay has been disputed by the Mining Association on behalf of the colliery concerns. The Board also claim that amounts estimated on a conservative basis at £3,042,619 are recoverable from former colliery owners by exercise of the right of recourse under the Workmen's Compensation Acts in cases of industrial disease, certified after the vesting date, in which the workmen had been employed by a former colliery owner. This claim is disputed by the former owners and in March 1951 a test case was decided against the Board (by a majority) in the Court of Appeal ; the Board have appealed against the decision. Discussions are at present proceeding with the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mining Association with a view to a settlement of the claims. Meantime, a total amount of £4,961,347 is held in Suspense Account ; amounts not recovered will, in effect, represent additions to the compensation payable to the former colliery owners, to be capitalised in the Board's Accounts.

Vi. INVESTMENTS (Schedule II)

16. In July 1951 the Board acquired, at a cost of £289,170, sixty per cent. of the issued share capital of the Hemsworth & United Kingdom Coke Oven Company Limited, a company operating coke ovens in Yorkshire. The remaining shares are held by the North Eastern Area Gas Board, with whom the Board have entered into an agreement for the joint control of the company's business.

The company's financial year ends on 31st March and, according to the audited accounts to 31st March 1951, the assets and liabilities of the company at that date were as follows—

	£	£
Fixed Assets (at cost)	393,479	
Less : Depreciation	199,709	
	<hr/>	193,770
Current Assets	245,364	
Less : Current Liabilities	83,372	
	<hr/>	161,992
Capital Suspense Account		
Net Expenditure on Carbonising Plant dismantled and replaced		49,907
		<hr/>
		405,669
Represented by—		
Issued Share Capital	350,000	
Revenue Reserves (including Profit and Loss Account balance)	55,669	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£405,669

According to interim accounts prepared as at 31st December 1951 the company operated at a profit during the nine months to that date. The Board's interests in the company's assets and liabilities have not been consolidated in the Board's Accounts as the amounts involved are insignificant in relation to the Board's total assets, liabilities and revenue. At 31st December 1951 the book value of the Board's shares in the subsidiary company was £289,170, and a sum of £53,720 was owing to the Board by the company, an aggregate of £342,890.

17. The Board's other investments comprise debentures of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association, shares in the National Benzole Company Limited, and other minor trade investments. *Government Securities held by the Board on 31st December 1950 were realised during 1951.*

18. In conjunction with combustion appliance manufacturers and others, including the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Board finance the operation of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association. The Board have advanced a total sum of £140,000 to finance the Association's capital developments ; of the total advances, £110,000 is the subject of a First Debenture secured on freehold property and £30,000 is the subject of a Second Debenture secured on the remaining assets of the Association. The Debentures carry interest at 3½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. per annum respectively and are repayable at six months' notice. According to the audited Balance Sheet of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association as at 31st December 1951 the assets and liabilities of the Association consisted of—

	£
Fixed Assets (at written down values)	230,805
Current Assets less Current Liabilities	38,715
	<hr/>
	269,520
Less : Debentures	140,000
	<hr/>
Surplus	£129,520

19. During the year the Board increased their shareholding in National Benzole Company Limited by the acquisition, at a cost of £589,982, of 115,509 7½ per cent. (after deduction of income tax) Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 109,300 5½ per cent. 'B' Cumulative Preference Shares of £1

each, all fully paid. Shares in this company held by the former colliery owners did not vest in the Board on the nationalisation of the coal industry and the shares have been acquired by the Board to protect their interests in the marketing of benzole.

VII. STOCKS (Schedule III)

20. The Board's stocks of products, stores and materials at 31st December 1951 amounted to £68,456,822, compared with £56,963,632 at 31st December 1950, and are summarised in Schedule III. National and Headquarters stocks consisted mainly of imported timber, imported coal shipped and unsold, and stocks of colliery plant, office machinery and stationery held for issue to Divisions.

21. The inventories of stocks of products and consumable or spare stores of colliery concerns at 1st January 1947 which vested in the Board have to be examined and valued by the District Valuation Boards. Meanwhile, with the concurrence of the Minister of Fuel and Power, the Board have reached agreement with a large number of the colliery concerns on the extent to which both parties would regard the inventories as acceptable, and many of these cases have been settled by District Valuation Boards. Claims representing about 85 per cent. of the total claims for vested stocks had been settled by 31st December 1951. For vested stocks not yet valued the Board have adopted the amounts of the inventories rendered by colliery concerns as the values of the opening stocks, subject to adjustment of palpable errors and corrections acceptable to the former colliery owners.

22. The general basis of stock valuation at 31st December 1951 was—

(i) Stocks of Products

Stocks of products have been valued at market prices ruling on 31st December 1951, subject to deductions for expenses to be incurred in rendering the product saleable and marketing it ;

(ii) Stocks of Stores

Stocks of stores have been valued at cost or market value, whichever was lower. In attributing values to used, damaged or obsolete stocks, regard was had to market value and to the condition of the stocks.

23. Stocks of products at 31st December 1951 amounted to £7,175,433, compared with £7,228,190 at the end of 1950. There were increases in the quantities and values of coal stocks in wagons, bunkers, etc. ; the decrease in stocks of coal on the ground, the bulk of which consisted of inferior fuel, was caused by the reduction or disallowance of claims of former owners for vested stocks, and by disposals during the year. The total coal stocks of 4,611,250 tons exceed the coal stocks recorded in official statistics because of large tonnages of slurry and other inferior fuels on the ground, which are not taken into account in the official statistics.

24. At 31st December 1951 the value of stocks of stores (including spare plant) was £61,281,389, compared with £49,735,442 at the end of 1950 and £57,135,363 at the end of 1949. The increase of £11,545,947 during 1951 resulted mainly from increases in prices.

VIII. DEBTORS (Schedule IV)

25. The Board's general debtors amounted to £49,103,885 on 31st December 1951, compared with £46,868,790 at the end of 1950. In addition, £53,720 was owing by the subsidiary company (see paragraph 16) and bills receivable amounted to £59,434 (£13,648 at the end of 1950).

26. The amounts owing by colliery concerns and others for Workmen's Compensation comprised—

	£
(i) The balance of the estimated amounts due in respect of liabilities transferred to the Board (by Agreement) on 1st January 1947...	4,450,176
(ii) Compensation paid by the Board to claimants whose employment in coal mines terminated before vesting date, but who by reason of that employment have since been certified as suffering from industrial disease	539,113
	<u>£4,989,289</u>

The claims against the former owners for the compensation under item (ii) are at present under discussion with the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mining Association (see also paragraph 15).

27. Payments in advance amounted to £1,019,781 (£833,143 at the end of 1950) and consisted mainly of payments for such items as rent and rates made on or before 31st December 1951 but relating wholly or partly to subsequent periods. Secured loans to officials and staff, amounting to £378,220 (£260,285 at the end of 1950), consisted entirely of advances for the purchase of motor cars and houses. The loans are repayable to the Board during fixed periods and there are no arrears of repayments.

28. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts and for discounts and allowances, which have been deducted from debtors, amounted to £734,000 (£780,933 at the end of 1950).

IX. TEMPORARY DEPOSITS WITH H.M. EXCHEQUER

29. It is not the practice of the Board to carry any surplus funds. At 31st December 1951 the advances made in 1947 by the Minister of Fuel and Power for expenditure chargeable to capital account and provision of working capital were not all required by the Board and £17,310,000 was temporarily lodged at interest with H.M. Exchequer. At 31st December 1950 the corresponding figure was £36,060,000.

X. TAX RESERVE CERTIFICATES

30. Tax Reserve Certificates amounting to £7,704,700 on hand at 31st December 1951 were purchased during 1951 to discharge future taxation liabilities.

XI. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

31. Cash balances on 31st December 1951 amounted to £126,775 (£113,516 on 31st December 1950) and consisted of the balances held at all offices of the Board for current requirements. Bank balances amounted to £2,117,390 (£138,172 on 31st December 1950) and included £1,969,130 held by banks in connection with the purchase of imported mining timber and coal ; there were also overdrafts on accounts with some banks (see paragraph 51).

XII. CAPITAL LIABILITIES (Schedules V(a) and V(b))

32. The general arrangements under which the Board are financed are briefly described on pages 90 to 92 of the Board's Report for 1947. The Board's capital liabilities consist of—

- (i) Outstanding liabilities to the Minister of Fuel and Power in accordance with Section 28 of the Act for compensation payable by the Minister for the assets which have vested in the Board ;

- (ii) Outstanding balances of advances made by the Minister of Fuel and Power to the Board in accordance with Section 26 of the Act for expenditure chargeable to capital account, including the provision of working capital.

33. The capital liabilities outstanding at 31st December 1951, amounting to £339,767,178, are summarised in the Balance Sheet and are set out in more detail in Schedules V(a) and V(b). Particulars of all capital liabilities are not yet available as compensation for many of the assets vested in the Board has not yet been determined. The liability for compensation for stocks of products and stores in cases not yet settled has been brought into account provisionally at an amount based on the inventories rendered by the former owners. The liability for compensation for ancillaries (other than main line wagons) can be brought into account only when valuations have been certified by the District Valuation Boards and, so far, few of these valuations have been completed.

34. The total provisional liability of £309,293,731 for compensation for vested assets has been increased by discounts (less premiums) of £4,558,213 on Treasury Stock issued to former owners in satisfaction of compensation, and has been reduced by repayments of capital of £6,317,831 to 31st December 1951, leaving an outstanding balance at that date of £307,534,113, of which £234,595,092 represented funded liabilities.

35. Under Section 26 of the Act (as amended by Section 1 of the Coal Industry Act, 1951) the Minister may make advances to the Board to defray expenditure properly chargeable to capital account including the provision of working capital. The aggregate amount of the advances outstanding at any time must not exceed £300 million and the aggregate amount of advances in any financial year must not exceed £40 million or such greater amount as may be specified for that year in an Order made by the Minister of Fuel and Power. Outstanding advances at 31st December 1950, amounting to £32,454,002, were reduced by repayments of £220,937 in 1951, leaving the sum of £32,233,065 outstanding at 31st December 1951, of which £19,148,065 represented funded liabilities.

36. The total expenditure qualifying for advances by the Minister of Fuel and Power up to 31st December 1951 was as follows—

Capital Expenditure to 31st December 1951	...	£	...	135,888,305
Working Capital as at 31st December 1951—				
Current Assets	...		144,932,726	
Less :		£		
Stocks of Products and Stores vested in the Board being financed under the compensation provisions of the Act	...		35,871,864	
Temporary Deposits with H.M. Exchequer	...		17,310,000	
			<u>53,181,864</u>	
			91,750,862	
Less : Current Liabilities	...		<u>77,906,140</u>	
				13,844,722
Total	...			<u>£149,733,027</u>

Thus the expenditure qualifying for advances exceeded by £117,499,962 the advances outstanding at 31st December 1951 of £32,233,065.

37. The total provisional liability for compensation and advances outstanding at 31st December 1951 amounted to £339,767,178. There will be a substantial increase in the Board's capital liabilities when all compensation has been paid to the former owners for assets vesting in the Board.

XIII. PROVISIONS FOR DEFERRED LIABILITIES (Schedule VI)

(a) General

38. All the provisions for deferred liabilities have been built up since 1st January 1947 by charges to Profit and Loss Account except part of the Workmen's Compensation provision which represents sums receivable from the former colliery owners.

(b) Workmen's Compensation

39. The Board's total provision for Workmen's Compensation at 31st December 1951 amounted to £25,370,777, compared with £25,885,266 at the end of 1950. The provision is intended to cover the estimated liability of the Board for Workmen's Compensation cases existing at vesting date and cases arising since that date. On 5th July 1948 the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act came into operation and the liability for cases first arising on or after that date was taken over by the Minister of National Insurance.

40. The manner in which the outstanding liability of the colliery concerns and others for Workmen's Compensation at 1st January 1947 was transferred to the Board and the basis on which the liability was estimated was described in note 11 of the Explanatory Notes on the Accounts for 1949. To the liability at 1st January 1947, now estimated at £24,880,000, there was added in 1947 and 1948 an additional provision of £589,894 because of the probability that the policy of the Board would result in payments exceeding those which would have been made by the former owners on the basis of which valuations of outstanding liabilities at the vesting date were to be agreed. There have also been added provisions amounting to £16,402,159 for cases arising after vesting date and a special provision of £4,000,000 charged in the Accounts for 1949 to cover increased liabilities. In 1951 a further provision of £1,600,000 has been charged in the Accounts to cover the estimated increased benefits payable as a result of the increases in wages granted in 1951. The total of these items is £47,472,053, from which have been deducted payments to workmen to 31st December 1951 and to which has been added interest to 31st December 1951 on the outstanding balance of the provisions, leaving £25,370,777 as the balance of the provision as at 31st December 1951, as shown in Schedule VI, Item 1.

(c) Supplementary Injuries Scheme

41. The Board initiated a contributory Supplementary Injuries Scheme to provide additional benefits to workmen injured after the introduction of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act on 5th July 1948, and the provision in the Balance Sheet covers the Board's estimated eventual liability on cases arising between 5th July 1948 and 31st December 1951. As the payments by the Board to the Scheme are based on an average of the liability over a long period, provisions in the Board's Accounts in the early years exceed their total payments and at 31st December 1951 there was a balance of £2,764,257. The Board also agreed to supplement the Workmen's Compensation benefits to workmen injured before 5th July 1948; in this case actual payments to workmen have been charged in the Accounts and, if the agreement continues, there will be further charges of diminishing amounts for a number of years.

(d) Surface Damage

42. Section 48 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act provided that subsidence liabilities outstanding at 1st January 1947, subject to certain exceptions, should be transferred to the Board. The settlement of subsidence claims with the former colliery owners was thus virtually on a cash basis, leaving subsidence liabilities accrued and accruing on the vesting date as an obligation of the Board. The Board consider that over a period of years from vesting date a provision should be built up for accrued and accruing liabilities and that thereafter each year's revenue should bear the cost of surface damage likely to result from that year's working of coal. The provision for surface damage at 31st December 1950 was £1,045,173 to which has been added £419,508 in 1951, making a total provision of £1,464,681 at 31st December 1951.

(e) Compensation for Loss of Office

43. The Board are liable to pay compensation to officials and staff formerly employed in the coal industry who suffer loss as a result of nationalisation. Provisions made for this purpose in the four years to 31st December 1950 totalled £2,750,000 which the Board consider adequate. Payments of compensation to 31st December 1951 have amounted to £657,640, leaving the balance of the provision at that date £2,092,360.

(f) Rebuilding of Coke Ovens and Kilns

44. It has been customary to regard the cost of rebuilding or relining coke ovens, kilns, etc., as a revenue charge although expenditure is incurred at infrequent intervals. Provisions are made regularly each year so that there may be sufficient sums available when rebuilding or relining becomes necessary; the provisions are based on estimated costs in the periods during which the work is likely to be carried out. The balance of £1,644,725 represented the provision made, less amounts expended, to 31st December 1951, and compared with £1,307,310 in 1950.

(g) Insurance Fund

45. The Board have adopted the general policy of carrying their own insurance risks and sufficient provisions are being made in the Board's Profit and Loss Account to make available sums estimated to exceed the amounts of claims, so that over a period of years an adequate insurance fund will be built up. Charges to Profit and Loss Account during 1951 amounted to £1,438,667 and claims to £1,518,733, including heavy claims resulting from major underground disasters which are covered by the Insurance Fund. The balance of the fund at 31st December 1951 amounted to £1,150,405, compared with £1,230,471 at 31st December 1950.

(h) Taxation

46. The special provision of £1,000,000 for taxation shown in Schedule VI, Item 7, represented the approximate amount by which the Board's liability for profits tax had been deferred by reason of allowances for taxation purposes on plant and other assets exceeding the depreciation charges on those assets in the accounts. This provision was made in 1949 and no additional provisions were necessary in 1950 and 1951. The initial allowances for taxation purposes are being discontinued as from 5th April 1952.

XIV. CURRENT LIABILITIES (Schedule VII)

47. Current liabilities at 31st December 1951 amounted to £77,906,140, compared with £61,165,746 at 31st December 1950. General creditors for supplies and services amounting to £20,157,338 (£17,984,449 at 31st December 1950) consisted mainly of charges for supplies and services during the last month

of 1951. The amount of £16,594,618 for Interest and Interim Income owing represented amounts estimated to be payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power. The accrued charges of £17,171,069 included wages amounting to £7,861,480, which represented the wages of the week and two days to 31st December 1951 and arrears of increased wages which were paid early in 1952. Other accrued charges, amounting to £9,309,589, consisted of the proportions of charges for services (rent, rates, national insurance, etc.) payable after 31st December 1951 but relating partly to the year 1951, and a provision for part of the 1952 Holiday Pay and the payment in lieu of an extra week's holiday to be made in 1952.

48. The item for pension and superannuation schemes of £1,515,274 consisted of an amount of £445,939 (£859,284 in 1950), the Board's estimated liability to the Staff Superannuation Scheme at 31st December 1951, and an amount of £1,069,335 payable to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme, representing the Board's initial contribution of £2,000,000 to the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme less £930,665 paid before 31st December 1951. In accordance with the provisions of the contributory Staff Superannuation Scheme, the Board are liable to make good, over a period not exceeding 40 years from 1st January 1947, the amount of any deficiency disclosed on periodic valuations. Deficiencies will arise mainly owing to the Board having to provide for rights in respect of service in the coal industry prior to vesting date, which were protected by Section 37 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act and not covered by the funds to be transferred by Regulations under the Act. Deficiency payments at the rate of £900,000 a year are being made by the Board to the Scheme in addition to their ordinary contributions; the amount payable will be reviewed when the first valuation is made in 1953. During 1951 the Board, with the approval of the Minister of Fuel and Power, established a contributory Mineworkers' Pension Scheme which came into operation on the 1st January 1952. In accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, the Board have made the initial deficiency contribution of £2,000,000 referred to above, which has been charged in the Board's Accounts for the year 1951. The Board are liable to make good the amount of any deficiencies disclosed by periodic valuations; they will result mainly from the payment of benefits in respect of service in the coal industry prior to the inception of the Scheme. From the 1st January 1952 deficiency payments at the rate of £2,200,000 a year will be made by the Board to the Scheme in addition to their ordinary contributions. The amount of the annual deficiency payments, which will be payable over a period of 25 years from 1st January 1952, will be reviewed when the first valuation is made in 1957.

49. Other creditors at 31st December 1951, amounting to £6,237,510 (£4,054,345 in 1950), consisted of various items owing by the Board other than those mentioned above. There were substantially increased liabilities for outstanding insurance claims and for surface damage claims.

50. Income tax owing at 31st December 1951 (and since paid) included £2,369,220 for P.A.Y.E. deductions from wages and salaries and £2,715,642 which represented the balance of income tax deducted by the Board from payments of interest and rents, less income tax on similar payments to the Board. The provision for profits tax at 31st December 1951 was £4,250,000 (£4,000,000 in 1950) and represented the estimated liability to profits tax less payments made to 31st December 1951. (See also paragraph 46)

51. Bank overdrafts amounted to £6,895,469 on 31st December 1951 (£4,707,116 on 31st December 1950) and represented the excess of cheques drawn by the Board over lodgments in course of clearance by the banks at 31st December 1951. The Board's arrangements with the banks provide that all balances on banking accounts are cleared daily to the Bank of England and thence to the Board's account with H.M. Exchequer.

XV. RESERVE FUND (Schedule VIII)

52. The Reserve Fund of £3,024,372 remained unchanged during 1951.

XVI. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

53. There were contingent liabilities of £1,468,371 for bills receivable, discounted at 31st December 1951, which have since been honoured.

XVII. SUMMARY OF OPERATING PROFITS AND LOSSES

(Schedule IX)

(a) General

54. The Summary of Operating Profits and Losses shows the profits and losses of the main activities of the Board in each Division. The profits on other activities have been aggregated and include various types of activities which vested in the Board, but which are of minor importance. The profits and losses shown are after providing for depreciation, but before charging interest or taxation. In preparing the accounts, proper transfers, based on market prices, have been made for sales and services by one activity to another, and activities have been charged with their due proportions of the overhead and other general expenses of the Board.

55. Colliery profits (less losses) amounted to £21,223,805, compared with £24,150,617 in 1950. Profits on ancillary activities (excluding royalties from licensed mines) amounted to £2,667,493, against £2,308,524 in 1950. Royalties receivable, less payable, from licensed mines (excluding portions regarded as mineral royalties) amounted to £104,495, compared with £50,901 in 1950. The total operating profit was £23,995,793, compared with £26,510,042 in 1950.

(b) Collieries

56. Full particulars of the Colliery results for each Division are given in Schedule X, while detailed Area Profit and Loss Accounts are shown in Tables I to 8 of the Accounts Appendix (pages 243 to 263). The results are discussed in Chapters I and VIII of the Report. The final profits and losses are equal to the aggregate of the figures shown in the four quarterly statements already published. There is, however, one difference in the analysis of costs. In the quarterly statements the gross wages were shown as wages, in order to maintain continuity with pre-nationalisation statements. In the Board's Accounts, however, the amounts of wages applicable to power, heat and light, repairs and renewals, etc., have been included under the appropriate headings; these transfers reduce the cost of wages by approximately 7d. per ton.

(c) Coal Selling Depots

57. The Coal Selling Depots which earned a profit of £258,829 (£195,562 in 1950) consist of depots for the wholesale and retail distribution of coal situated away from the collieries. Where direct distribution of coal is undertaken at the collieries, the transactions have been brought into the Colliery Profit and Loss Accounts.

(d) Coke Ovens

58. Coke Oven profits increased to £1,139,358 (3s. 5·4d. per ton) in 1951, compared with £1,027,678 (3s. 1·7d. per ton) in 1950. Detailed Coke Oven Profit and Loss Accounts for each Division appear in Schedule XI and the results of coke ovens are discussed in Chapter VIII of the Report.

(e) Secondary By-Product Plants

59. Profits of the Secondary By-Product Plants (mainly benzole refining and tar distillation) increased from £343,680 in 1950 to £583,082 in 1951.

(f) Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants

60. A profit of £483,776 was earned on Manufactured Fuel and Briquetting Plants in 1951, compared with £389,866 in 1950.

(g) Brickworks and Tileworks

61. The Board's production of bricks, fireclay pipes and tiles was 5 per cent. greater in 1951 than in 1950, and the total profit increased from £392,295 to £432,932.

(h) Houses

62. Approximately 141,000 houses vested in the Board and in almost all cases they had been held by the colliery concerns for the purpose of providing accommodation for their employees, although a large number of the houses were actually tenanted by others. In some cases the houses are tenanted free by employees of the Board under their conditions of service, in other cases nominal rents only are paid, and in some cases ordinary tenancy conditions obtain. In the case of houses let free or at concessionary rents, normal rents have been credited to Houses Account, the difference between these rents and those actually receivable being charged to the appropriate activity. Many of the houses which vested in the Board were old and in poor condition and outgoings exceed income because of the heavy repair costs and the limitation on rents imposed by the Rent Restriction Acts. The total loss on houses (after charging depreciation of £682,269) was £1,010,878 in 1951, compared with £768,814 in 1950, because of increased costs of repairs and rates.

(i) Estates and Farms

63. Under the heading of Estates and Farms are grouped the land and properties owned by the Board, other than houses and those used by the various operating activities and service departments. The net revenue amounted to £108,695 in 1951, compared with £152,933 in 1950.

(j) Other Activities

64. The net profit on "Other Activities" amounted to £546,864, compared with £479,210 in 1950. These activities include road transport, electricity distribution, shipping staites, pyrites, cuprous oxide and barium sulphate plants, limeworks and waterworks.

(k) Licensed Mines

65. The net royalties receivable from Licensed Mines increased from £50,901 in 1950 to £104,495 in 1951.

XVIII. ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (Schedules XII (a) and (b))

66. In preparing the Profit and Loss Accounts of the Board's various activities, many internal transactions have been taken into account, including such items as the transfer of coal from collieries to coke ovens, the rendering of services by one activity to another; activities have been charged with their due proportion of the overhead and other general expenses of the Board. The aggregation of the Profit and Loss Accounts of all the separate activities would, therefore, produce inflated figures of income and expenditure on revenue account. An analysis of the Board's income and expenditure on revenue account, excluding all internal transactions, is provided in Schedules XII(a) and XII(b) (pages 148 to 151).

67. The Analysis of Income and Expenditure on Revenue Account is based on the primary nature of the income and expenditure. For example, salaries of research staffs appear as "Salaries" and not as "Research". Similarly, the cost of stores consumed during the year appears as "Raw Materials and General Stores", although they may have been used for repairs. The column for each Division excludes internal transactions within the Division but includes transactions with other Divisions. In the "Total" column, all internal transactions of the Board have been eliminated. Separate particulars are shown in Schedule XII(a) of the payments to Members of the National Coal Board and of the administrative expenses of the National and Divisional Headquarters. The General Expenses included in total in Schedule XII(a) are analysed in Schedule XII(b).

XIX. COAL COMMISSION ACCOUNTS (Schedule XIII)

68. In accordance with Section 38 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act and the Coal Commission (Dissolution) Order, 1947, there is annexed to the Accounts a statement of the sums received or expended by the Board during the year 1951 in winding up the affairs of the Coal Commission.

APPENDICES

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STATISTICAL TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The tables in this Appendix have been prepared from material supplied by the Statistics Branch of the National Coal Board and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The figures are based on the latest information available at time of going to press, and may be subject to revision. Tables 32 and 33 in particular can only be regarded as provisional.

Licensed mines are included except where otherwise stated.

Where figures have been rounded to the nearest unit indicated by the final digit, totals are correct but not necessarily equal to the sum of the rounded figures.

The following symbols have been used throughout :—

— Nil.

0 Less than half the final digit shown.

SALEABLE OUTPUT WEEKLY OUTPUT 1951 WITH FIGURES

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN		EAST MIDLANDS	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	183	178	164	183	388	408	771	820	240	244	816	807
2	13	483	487	257	265	540	540	913	893	301	308	873	823
3	20	484	466	261	266	558	534	897	888	299	305	863	820
4	27	488	490	270	264	563	522	887	883	310	292	832	794
5	Feb. 3	488	459	273	261	567	520	887	871	323	295	824	807
6	10	496	487	278	264	571	526	913	884	321	299	840	802
7	17	496	466	284	262	571	532	899	883	324	302	862	819
8	24	502	484	280	263	572	531	914	875	329	298	878	796
9	Mar. 3	491	458	278	265	570	535	914	867	324	299	877	811
10	10	500	495	276	267	574	536	924	857	329	295	883	804
11	17	495	465	277	268	575	533	959	859	337	294	910	808
12	24	504	498	223	266	434	539	869	864	241	291	715	796
13	31	482	461	209	269	436	543	537	884	264	300	611	849
14	Apr. 7	496	494	273	219	566	424	939	826	325	234	897	685
15	14	490	464	276	208	570	422	931	494	321	226	895	562
16	21	484	495	275	271	559	530	921	878	316	297	878	811
17	28	482	444	275	272	556	547	901	872	319	291	876	810
18	May 5	442	306	275	270	536	532	946	861	311	293	895	798
19	12	293	465	272	267	557	543	858	868	305	291	825	802
20	19	481	480	213	270	435	542	613	908	282	297	634	826
21	26	484	465	273	268	562	536	923	852	314	300	882	786
22	June 2	478	487	274	210	537	411	925	566	315	262	848	573
23	9	441	458	258	266	502	523	831	828	290	289	796	781
24	16	449	474	262	269	522	533	844	832	289	301	804	787
25	23	452	377	227	235	524	533	850	865	300	305	804	784
26	30	444	464	197	197	532	539	876	860	286	298	805	794
27	July 7	380	323	245	258	450	507	842	848	246	256	814	756
28	14	413	316	262	264	505	474	839	854	144	149	812	732
29	21	112	198	265	274	493	484	865	868	269	266	793	722
30	28	362	410	260	264	457	419	779	775	264	263	734	691
31	Aug. 4	385	410	103	98	293	373	424	350	227	237	494	532
32	11	413	451	176	183	362	341	540	525	242	240	488	456
33	18	433	452	258	261	444	452	814	770	298	285	835	755
34	25	440	486	261	265	503	488	783	714	299	284	848	760
35	Sept. 1	490	467	267	267	509	475	881	800	301	290	851	765
36	8	471	492	270	267	541	522	895	790	285	267	845	764
37	15	480	443	273	269	551	527	842	819	286	267	857	775
38	22	424	454	273	269	554	528	893	851	306	285	870	800
39	29	455	400	273	267	557	533	901	855	306	293	877	809
40	Oct. 6	443	446	277	272	551	534	893	847	300	290	873	803
41	13	480	463	276	274	554	535	898	839	305	294	881	804
42	20	472	487	277	275	555	537	885	853	303	294	878	825
43	27	485	472	275	274	554	545	882	845	306	293	888	806
44	Nov. 3	476	447	276	272	560	542	910	869	305	299	895	830
45	10	493	471	277	275	561	547	904	866	312	300	892	822
46	17	475	488	277	275	557	543	930	875	313	298	905	837
47	24	491	474	282	275	559	551	932	879	311	300	910	830
48	Dec. 1	474	503	280	275	564	553	934	909	317	319	908	873
49	8	501	485	283	270	561	555	962	947	322	322	924	888
50	15	508	512	289	281	579	581	1,031	967	335	328	969	908
51	22	528	527	283	272	565	556	915	816	313	308	910	766
52	29	515(a)	451	201	188	382	373	362	420	160	184	399	427
Total (52 weeks)		23,605	23,294	13,418	13,270	27,198	26,509	44,376	42,588	15,289	14,716	42,972	40,069
Weekly Average		454	448	258	255	523	510	854	819	294	283	826	771

(a) Including a retrospective adjustment of 74,000 tons.

(b) Anthracite included in these totals amounted to 2,964,000 tons in 1951 and 2,829,000 tons in 1950.

(c) Output of licensed mines included in these totals was 1,822,600 tons in 1951 and 1,725,300 tons in 1950.

OF COAL

FOR CORRESPONDING WEEK 1950

TABLE I

Thousand Tons

WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		TOTAL DEEP MINED		OPENCAST		TOTAL DEEP-MINED AND OPENCAST		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
345	362	498	495	33	32	3,438	3,528	138	187	3,576	3,715	1
369	368	516	514	39	35	4,291	4,232	158	243	4,449	4,475	2
351	363	490	499	37	34	4,242	4,174	165	251	4,407	4,425	3
345	358	485	493	37	33	4,217	4,130	194	253	4,411	4,383	4
356	354	484	493	36	33	4,238	4,095	201	194	4,439	4,289	5
370	356	501	500	34	34	4,324	4,151	198	192	4,522	4,343	6
376	360	507	498	37	37	4,356	4,158	168	194	4,524	4,352	7
378	355	517	491	36	35	4,406	4,128	179	211	4,585	4,339	8
377	354	518	494	36	35	4,385	4,119	212	219	4,597	4,338	9
377	356	511	488	36	34	4,409	4,131	210	247	4,619	4,378	10
389	355	527	486	37	35	4,506	4,103	194	256	4,700	4,359	11
352	354	468	476	34	34	3,840	4,117	157	263	3,997	4,380	12
225	362	366	501	20	35	3,149	4,202	157	275	3,306	4,477	13
378	337	522	471	36	33	4,432	3,722	211	243	4,643	3,965	14
383	210	523	351	36	19	4,425	2,956	215	176	4,640	3,132	15
375	357	514	483	36	34	4,358	4,175	228	260	4,586	4,435	16
364	354	505	495	35	36	4,312	4,121	239	275	4,551	4,396	17
383	351	525	487	37	36	4,350	3,933	201	285	4,551	4,218	18
353	352	476	495	35	31	3,973	4,114	211	276	4,184	4,390	19
223	364	355	515	20	37	3,256	4,239	191	307	3,447	4,546	20
373	343	515	485	34	35	4,359	4,070	256	286	4,615	4,356	21
363	206	513	349	34	19	4,286	3,084	235	221	4,521	3,305	22
341	342	465	484	31	35	3,955	4,006	263	270	4,218	4,276	23
352	352	464	491	34	36	4,020	4,075	263	279	4,283	4,354	24
355	355	435	500	35	36	3,981	3,990	263	282	4,244	4,272	25
356	353	434	498	37	35	3,967	4,038	274	274	4,241	4,312	26
349	355	396	388	32	36	3,754	3,726	269	277	4,023	4,003	27
345	356	356	428	32	35	3,708	3,609	256	278	3,964	3,887	28
351	363	406	414	33	35	3,587	3,624	255	257	3,842	3,881	29
385	375	399	399	37	37	3,677	3,633	253	283	3,930	3,916	30
319	318	376	364	32	32	2,653	2,713	229	245	2,882	2,958	31
7	7	209	225	—	—	2,437	2,428	142	183	2,579	2,611	32
313	308	464	388	29	30	3,888	3,701	235	257	4,123	3,958	33
358	347	490	468	36	34	4,019	3,845	244	220	4,263	4,065	34
363	347	497	480	37	33	4,196	3,924	204	208	4,400	4,132	35
355	349	498	486	36	35	4,197	3,970	223	238	4,420	4,208	36
353	350	492	482	37	33	4,171	3,965	241	234	4,412	4,199	37
355	355	499	482	35	34	4,208	4,058	252	244	4,460	4,302	38
356	355	491	487	38	35	4,254	4,034	237	228	4,491	4,262	39
356	354	499	489	37	34	4,229	4,069	234	217	4,463	4,286	40
353	354	504	495	36	35	4,286	4,093	246	243	4,532	4,336	41
357	352	491	489	37	35	4,255	4,146	242	243	4,497	4,389	42
357	358	501	495	38	32	4,286	4,120	248	259	4,534	4,378	43
361	360	521	497	36	37	4,340	4,153	228	241	4,568	4,394	44
364	360	527	502	38	37	4,368	4,180	126	251	4,494	4,431	45
369	362	520	501	38	37	4,384	4,216	177	222	4,561	4,438	46
372	365	526	501	39	38	4,422	4,214	182	137	4,604	4,351	47
375	369	531	517	39	36	4,420	4,355	183	158	4,603	4,513	48
386	376	546	533	40	37	4,524	4,413	210	164	4,734	4,577	49
395	396	570	558	41	41	4,716	4,572	202	195	4,918	4,767	50
359	340	499	470	37	36	4,409	4,093	212	182	4,621	4,275	51
150	178	228	242	12	15	2,409	2,478	74	103	2,483	2,581	52
17,971	17,639	24,669(b)	24,314(b)	1,774	1,725	211,271(c)	204,124(c)	10,986	12,185	222,257	216,309	
346	339	474	468	34	33	4,063	3,926	211	234	4,274	4,160	

Source : National Coal Board

SALEABLE OUTPUT

CUMULATIVE WEEKLY OUTPUT 1951 WITH

	Period ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN		EAST MIDLANDS	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.39	0.41	0.77	0.82	0.24	0.24	0.82	0.81
2	13	0.67	0.66	0.42	0.45	0.93	0.95	1.68	1.71	0.54	0.55	1.69	1.63
3	20	1.15	1.13	0.68	0.71	1.49	1.48	2.58	2.60	0.84	0.86	2.55	2.45
4	27	1.64	1.62	0.95	0.98	2.05	2.01	3.47	3.48	1.15	1.15	3.38	3.24
5	Feb. 3	2.13	2.08	1.22	1.24	2.62	2.53	4.35	4.36	1.47	1.47	4.21	4.05
6	10	2.62	2.57	1.50	1.50	3.19	3.05	5.27	5.24	1.79	1.74	5.05	4.85
7	17	3.12	3.03	1.79	1.77	3.76	3.58	6.17	6.12	2.12	2.05	5.91	5.67
8	24	3.62	3.51	2.07	2.03	4.33	4.11	7.08	7.00	2.45	2.34	6.79	6.47
9	Mar. 3	4.11	3.97	2.35	2.37	4.90	4.65	7.99	7.86	2.77	2.64	7.67	7.28
10	10	4.61	4.47	2.62	2.56	5.48	5.18	8.92	8.72	3.10	2.94	8.55	8.08
11	17	5.10	4.93	2.90	2.83	6.05	5.72	9.88	9.58	3.44	3.23	9.46	8.89
12	24	5.61	5.43	3.12	3.09	6.49	6.26	10.75	10.44	3.68	3.52	10.17	9.69
13	31	6.09	5.89	3.33	3.36	6.92	6.80	11.28	11.33	3.94	3.82	10.78	10.53
14	Apr. 7	6.59	6.39	3.60	3.58	7.49	7.22	12.22	12.15	4.27	4.06	11.68	11.22
15	14	7.08	6.85	3.88	3.79	8.06	7.65	13.15	12.65	4.59	4.28	12.57	11.78
16	21	7.56	7.34	4.15	4.06	8.62	8.20	14.07	13.53	4.91	4.58	13.45	12.59
17	28	8.04	7.79	4.43	4.33	9.17	8.74	14.97	14.40	5.22	4.87	14.33	13.40
18	May 5	8.49	8.09	4.70	4.60	9.71	9.27	15.92	15.26	5.54	5.16	15.22	14.20
19	12	8.78	8.56	4.97	4.87	10.27	9.82	16.78	16.13	5.84	5.45	16.05	15.00
20	19	9.26	9.04	5.19	5.14	10.70	10.36	17.39	17.03	6.12	5.75	16.68	15.83
21	26	9.74	9.50	5.46	5.41	11.26	10.90	18.32	17.89	6.44	6.05	17.57	16.61
22	June 2	10.22	9.99	5.74	5.62	11.80	11.31	19.24	18.45	6.75	6.31	18.41	17.19
23	9	10.66	10.45	5.99	5.88	12.30	11.83	20.07	19.29	7.04	6.60	19.21	17.97
24	16	11.11	10.92	6.26	6.15	12.82	12.36	20.91	20.11	7.33	6.90	20.01	18.76
25	23	11.56	11.30	6.48	6.39	13.35	12.89	21.76	20.98	7.63	7.21	20.82	19.54
26	30	12.01	11.77	6.68	6.59	13.88	13.43	22.64	21.84	7.92	7.50	21.62	20.33
27	July 7	12.39	12.09	6.92	6.84	14.33	13.94	23.48	22.69	8.16	7.76	22.44	21.09
28	14	12.80	12.40	7.19	7.11	14.83	14.41	24.32	23.54	8.31	7.91	23.25	21.82
29	21	12.91	12.60	7.45	7.38	15.33	14.90	25.19	24.41	8.57	8.18	24.04	22.54
30	28	13.27	13.01	7.71	7.65	15.78	15.32	25.97	25.18	8.84	8.44	24.77	23.23
31	Aug. 4	13.66	13.42	7.81	7.74	16.08	15.69	26.39	25.53	9.06	8.68	25.27	23.77
32	11	14.07	13.87	7.99	7.93	16.44	16.03	26.93	26.06	9.31	8.92	25.76	24.22
33	18	14.50	14.32	8.25	8.19	16.88	16.48	27.74	26.83	9.61	9.20	26.59	24.98
34	25	14.94	14.81	8.51	8.45	17.39	16.97	28.53	27.54	9.90	9.48	27.44	25.74
35	Sept. 1	15.43	15.28	8.78	8.72	17.89	17.45	29.41	28.34	10.21	9.77	28.29	26.50
36	8	15.91	15.77	9.05	8.98	18.43	17.97	30.30	29.13	10.49	10.04	29.14	27.27
37	15	16.38	16.21	9.32	9.25	18.99	18.49	31.14	29.95	10.78	10.31	29.99	28.04
38	22	16.81	16.67	9.59	9.52	19.54	19.02	32.04	30.80	11.03	10.59	30.86	28.84
39	29	17.26	17.07	9.86	9.79	20.10	19.56	32.94	31.65	11.39	10.89	31.74	29.65
40	Oct. 6	17.71	17.51	10.14	10.06	20.65	20.09	33.83	32.50	11.69	11.18	32.61	30.45
41	13	18.19	17.98	10.42	10.33	21.20	20.62	34.73	33.34	11.99	11.47	33.49	31.26
42	20	18.66	18.46	10.69	10.61	21.76	21.16	35.61	34.19	12.30	11.77	34.37	32.08
43	27	19.15	18.93	10.97	10.89	22.31	21.71	36.50	35.04	12.60	12.06	35.26	32.89
44	Nov. 3	19.62	19.38	11.25	11.16	22.87	22.25	37.41	35.91	12.91	12.36	36.15	33.72
45	10	20.11	19.85	11.52	11.43	23.43	22.80	38.31	36.77	13.22	12.66	37.05	34.54
46	17	20.59	20.34	11.80	11.71	23.99	23.34	39.24	37.65	13.53	12.95	37.95	35.38
47	24	21.08	20.82	12.08	11.98	24.55	23.89	40.17	38.53	13.84	13.25	38.86	36.21
48	Dec. 1	21.55	21.32	12.36	12.26	25.11	24.44	41.11	39.44	14.16	13.57	39.77	37.08
49	8	22.06	21.80	12.64	12.53	25.67	25.00	42.07	40.38	14.48	13.90	40.69	37.97
50	15	22.56	22.32	12.93	12.81	26.25	25.58	43.00	41.35	14.82	14.22	41.66	38.88
51	22	23.09	22.84	13.22	13.08	26.82	26.14	44.01	42.17	15.13	14.53	42.57	39.64
52	29	23.61	23.29	13.42	13.27	27.20	26.51	44.38	42.59	15.29	14.72	42.97	40.07

OF COAL

TABLE 2

FIGURES FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD 1950

Million Tons

WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		TOTAL DEEP-MINED		OPENCAST		TOTAL DEEP-MINED AND OPENCAST		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
0.35	0.36	0.50	0.50	0.03	0.03	3.44	3.53	0.14	0.19	3.58	3.72	1
0.71	0.73	1.01	1.01	0.07	0.07	7.73	7.76	0.29	0.43	8.02	8.19	2
1.07	1.09	1.50	1.51	0.11	0.10	11.97	11.93	0.46	0.68	12.43	12.61	3
1.41	1.45	1.99	2.00	0.15	0.13	16.19	16.06	0.65	0.93	16.84	16.99	4
1.77	1.80	2.47	2.49	0.18	0.17	20.42	20.16	0.86	1.13	21.28	21.29	5
2.14	2.16	2.97	3.00	0.22	0.20	24.75	24.31	1.05	1.32	25.80	25.63	6
2.51	2.52	3.48	3.49	0.25	0.24	29.11	28.47	1.22	1.51	30.33	29.98	7
2.89	2.89	4.00	3.98	0.29	0.27	33.51	32.60	1.40	1.72	34.91	34.32	8
3.27	3.23	4.52	4.48	0.32	0.31	37.90	36.71	1.61	1.95	39.51	38.66	9
3.64	3.59	5.03	4.97	0.36	0.34	42.31	40.85	1.82	2.19	44.13	43.04	10
4.03	3.94	5.55	5.45	0.40	0.38	46.81	44.95	2.02	2.45	48.83	47.40	11
4.39	4.30	6.02	5.93	0.43	0.41	50.65	49.07	2.17	2.71	52.82	51.78	12
4.61	4.66	6.39	6.43	0.45	0.45	53.80	53.27	2.33	2.98	56.13	56.25	13
4.99	4.99	6.91	6.90	0.49	0.48	58.23	56.99	2.54	3.23	60.77	60.22	14
5.38	5.20	7.43	7.25	0.52	0.50	62.66	59.95	2.75	3.40	65.41	63.35	15
5.75	5.56	7.95	7.73	0.56	0.53	67.02	64.12	2.98	3.66	70.00	67.78	16
6.11	5.91	8.45	8.23	0.60	0.57	71.33	68.24	3.22	3.94	74.55	72.18	17
6.49	6.27	8.98	8.72	0.63	0.60	75.68	72.18	3.42	4.22	79.10	76.40	18
6.85	6.62	9.45	9.21	0.67	0.64	79.65	76.29	3.64	4.50	83.29	80.79	19
7.07	6.98	9.81	9.73	0.69	0.67	82.91	80.53	3.82	4.81	86.73	84.34	20
7.44	7.32	10.32	10.21	0.72	0.71	87.27	84.60	4.08	5.09	91.35	89.69	21
7.81	7.53	10.83	10.56	0.75	0.73	91.55	87.68	4.32	5.32	95.87	93.00	22
8.15	7.87	11.30	11.04	0.79	0.76	95.51	91.69	4.58	5.58	100.09	97.27	23
8.50	8.22	11.76	11.54	0.82	0.80	99.53	95.76	4.84	5.86	104.37	101.62	24
8.85	8.58	12.20	12.04	0.86	0.83	103.51	99.75	5.10	6.15	108.61	105.90	25
9.21	8.93	12.63	12.53	0.89	0.87	107.48	103.79	5.38	6.42	112.86	110.21	26
9.56	9.29	13.03	12.92	0.92	0.91	111.23	107.52	5.65	6.69	116.88	114.21	27
9.90	9.64	13.38	13.35	0.96	0.94	114.94	111.13	5.90	6.97	120.84	118.10	28
10.26	10.01	13.79	13.76	0.99	0.97	118.52	114.75	6.16	7.23	124.68	121.98	29
10.64	10.38	14.19	14.16	1.03	1.01	122.20	118.38	6.41	7.52	128.61	125.90	30
10.96	10.70	14.56	14.53	1.06	1.04	124.85	121.10	6.64	7.76	131.49	128.86	31
10.97	10.71	14.77	14.75	1.06	1.04	127.29	123.52	6.79	7.94	134.08	131.46	32
11.28	11.01	15.24	15.14	1.09	1.07	131.18	127.22	7.02	8.20	138.20	135.42	33
11.64	11.36	15.73	15.61	1.12	1.11	135.20	131.07	7.26	8.42	142.46	139.49	34
12.00	11.71	16.23	16.09	1.16	1.14	139.39	134.99	7.47	8.63	146.86	143.62	35
12.35	12.06	16.72	16.57	1.20	1.17	143.59	138.96	7.69	8.87	151.28	147.83	36
12.71	12.41	17.22	17.06	1.23	1.21	147.76	142.93	7.93	9.10	155.69	152.03	37
13.06	12.76	17.72	17.54	1.27	1.24	151.97	146.99	8.18	9.34	160.15	156.33	38
13.42	13.12	18.21	18.02	1.30	1.28	156.22	151.02	8.42	9.57	164.64	160.59	39
13.77	13.47	18.71	18.51	1.34	1.31	160.45	155.09	8.66	9.79	169.11	164.88	40
14.13	13.82	19.21	19.01	1.38	1.35	164.74	159.18	8.90	10.03	173.64	169.21	41
14.48	14.18	19.70	19.50	1.42	1.38	168.99	163.33	9.15	10.27	178.14	173.60	42
14.84	14.53	20.20	19.99	1.45	1.41	173.28	167.45	9.39	10.53	182.67	177.98	43
15.20	14.89	20.72	20.49	1.49	1.45	177.62	171.60	9.62	10.77	187.24	182.37	44
15.57	15.25	21.25	20.99	1.53	1.49	181.99	175.78	9.74	11.02	191.73	186.80	45
15.93	15.61	21.77	21.49	1.57	1.52	186.37	180.00	9.92	11.24	196.29	191.24	46
16.31	15.98	22.29	21.99	1.61	1.56	190.79	184.21	10.11	11.38	200.90	195.59	47
16.69	16.35	22.83	22.51	1.64	1.60	195.21	188.57	10.29	11.54	205.50	200.11	48
17.07	16.73	23.37	23.04	1.68	1.63	199.74	192.98	10.50	11.70	210.24	204.68	49
17.46	17.12	23.94	23.60	1.73	1.67	204.45	197.55	10.70	11.90	215.15	209.45	50
17.82	17.46	24.44	24.07	1.76	1.71	208.86	201.65	10.91	12.08	219.77	213.73	51
17.97	17.64	24.67	24.31	1.77	1.72	211.27	204.12	10.99	12.19	222.26	216.31	52

Source : National Coal Board

ESTIMATED SALEABLE OUTPUT ATTRIBUTED TO (SATURDAY WORK

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN		
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
1	January	6	29	21	2	1	28	17	65	26	24	2
2		13	54	47	2	1	31	16	75	33	23	3
3		20	43	19	2	1	34	16	68	32	23	4
4		27	53	47	2	1	32	14	67	27	25	2
5	February	3	42	20	6	1	35	16	69	27	25	3
6		10	53	47	12	1	36	16	73	31	25	2
7		17	46	24	12	1	35	15	69	32	24	2
8		24	56	46	11	1	36	14	67	28	25	2
9	March	3	45	19	10	1	36	15	67	28	22	1
10		10	54	48	10	1	35	17	71	28	25	1
11		17	46	20	10	1	36	14	77	23	27	1
12		24	53	47	0	1	10	15	18	30	—	1
13		31	42	20	7	1	34	15	63	34	24	1
14	April	7	52	51	10	—	34	—	68	—	22	—
15		14	44	18	10	1	33	14	66	24	23	1
16		21	46	50	8	1	31	13	66	29	22	—
17		28	52	—	6	1	30	14	60	27	20	1
18	May	5	1	47	3	1	0	—	68	24	16	0
19		12	39	22	—	1	23	—	11	28	15	1
20		19	45	44	2	1	27	12	59	34	18	0
21		26	38	20	2	—	28	8	60	—	18	1
22	June	2	38	44	2	1	22	9	54	25	14	1
23		9	0	21	—	1	—	8	—	28	0	1
24		16	—	34	—	1	—	8	—	0	—	1
25		23	—	20	—	1	—	9	—	29	1	2
26		30	—	38	—	1	—	9	—	26	1	2
27	July	7	—	24	—	1	—	8	—	27	—	—
28		14	—	14	—	1	—	8	—	30	—	—
29		21	—	15	—	1	—	—	2	31	2	1
30		28	—	37	—	0	—	5	3	4	4	1
31	August	4	—	17	—	—	0	6	10	0	7	—
32		11	—	42	—	1	0	6	30	24	11	0
33		18	—	20	2	1	0	6	34	23	15	1
34		25	—	45	2	1	0	7	38	25	16	—
35	September	1	50	20	2	1	30	7	60	25	16	1
36		8	27	48	2	1	35	9	62	10	17	—
37		15	39	16	2	1	33	10	38	27	19	1
38		22	22	37	2	1	34	9	67	27	19	1
39		29	36	14	2	2	35	9	63	26	19	1
40	October	6	28	46	2	2	33	9	66	24	17	1
41		13	45	21	2	2	35	10	62	28	18	1
42		20	28	47	2	2	34	10	64	26	18	2
43		27	45	21	2	2	34	9	60	26	17	2
44	November	3	27	42	2	2	35	9	69	26	18	3
45		10	48	21	2	1	35	11	67	32	20	1
46		17	27	46	2	2	33	11	69	30	19	3
47		24	47	22	2	2	35	20	69	33	21	4
48	December	1	26	49	2	2	35	22	74	56	21	20
49		8	48	29	3	2	37	27	73	80	23	29
50		15	53	61	3	2	39	32	98	85	27	29
51		22	57	62	2	—	35	23	53	—	20	10
52		29	3	6	2	—	34	24	49	51	19	13
Total (52 weeks)		1,626	1,654	172	55	1,266	621	2,640	1,429	862	157	
Weekly Average		31	32	3	1	24	12	51	28	17	3	

(a) In addition, the following estimated output (thousand tons) was attributable to extra hours worked on Monday to Friday :

	Northern (N. & C.)	Durham	North Eastern	Total
1951 ...	360	43	13	416
1950 ...	516	184	12	712

THE EXTENSION OF HOURS AGREEMENT TABLE 3 (ING ONLY) (a)

Thousand Tons												
EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		No. of Pits working Saturday		
										Great Britain		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
72	35	27	14	45	21	1	—	292	137	682	319	1
76	35	27	16	43	24	2	—	332	174	765	462	2
77	40	24	14	31	11	2	—	303	137	707	284	3
65	24	23	12	39	18	2	—	308	144	759	404	4
70	40	26	13	37	11	1	—	312	131	746	296	5
68	26	26	13	43	22	2	—	337	158	808	439	6
76	40	25	12	40	16	2	—	330	142	778	322	7
75	25	27	12	43	14	1	—	341	142	806	398	8
76	36	28	12	40	17	1	—	325	129	788	293	9
78	31	28	12	36	14	2	—	338	151	789	401	10
86	36	29	11	43	17	1	—	355	124	789	280	11
1	24	8	12	4	5	1	—	95	135	360	340	12
69	58	25	14	39	26	1	—	303	169	765	354	13
76	—	26	1	43	1	1	—	332	53	789	182	14
74	29	26	13	43	14	2	—	321	113	768	257	15
70	24	24	12	38	8	1	—	306	137	776	331	16
64	24	24	12	39	19	1	—	296	98	777	221	17
67	10	24	10	43	11	1	—	222	103	472	286	18
3	13	7	12	6	18	1	—	104	105	401	252	19
54	21	21	14	37	25	1	—	264	151	701	386	20
56	—	21	3	39	1	1	—	262	33	676	91	21
43	15	17	11	34	10	1	—	225	115	660	323	22
5	18	—	11	—	16	—	—	6	104	15	235	23
2	25	—	11	—	17	—	—	2	97	8	287	24
2	15	—	11	—	17	—	—	3	104	10	228	25
2	20	—	11	—	12	—	—	2	118	9	313	26
3	18	—	12	—	11	—	—	3	101	11	238	27
3	21	—	12	—	14	—	—	3	100	9	233	28
7	17	—	13	—	16	—	—	11	93	20	200	29
10	25	19	14	1	15	—	—	37	101	82	276	30
—	—	1	1	1	0	—	—	20	24	57	71	31
19	9	—	—	20	8	—	—	80	91	185	264	32
36	14	20	12	30	13	—	—	137	90	326	231	33
42	9	22	13	31	16	—	—	151	115	356	341	34
53	11	22	13	36	13	1	—	270	90	708	206	35
60	16	22	14	37	16	1	—	263	115	635	330	36
61	21	20	16	35	19	2	—	249	110	691	291	37
65	25	22	17	37	17	1	—	269	132	647	337	38
66	35	22	16	35	15	2	—	279	118	725	266	39
65	34	23	16	37	18	1	—	273	150	669	404	40
66	29	21	16	38	22	1	—	288	129	750	309	41
67	41	22	17	24	13	1	—	261	157	639	406	42
67	26	22	18	39	18	1	—	287	122	754	291	43
70	40	23	19	39	20	1	—	284	160	662	396	44
70	34	25	18	40	23	1	—	308	141	754	312	45
69	38	24	19	40	19	2	—	285	167	663	424	46
72	35	25	22	41	19	2	—	312	156	762	377	47
73	67	26	25	43	27	2	—	302	268	667	617	48
77	83	29	32	46	49	1	—	337	332	774	662	49
95	88	29	31	50	49	2	1	395	378	792	779	50
30	0	19	5	22	4	2	0	240	104	617	415	51
15	54	17	20	26	25	1	0	166	192	510	535	52
2,667	1,451	987	708	1,552	864	54	2	11,825	6,940	—	—	
51	28	19	14	30	17	1	—	227	133	559	331	

Source : National Coal Board

ESTIMATED SALEABLE TONNAGE LOST FROM

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	271	276	54	52	104	104	14	18	56	55
2	13	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	6	1	1
3	20	1	6	2	—	0	2	1	—	2	2
4	27	2	3	0	1	1	—	5	3	2	7
5	Feb. 3	3	7	1	—	0	1	3	2	2	2
6	10	4	1	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	3
7	17	2	3	0	0	—	0	25	1	1	1
8	24	3	8	—	—	0	0	9	2	2	4
9	Mar. 3	12	9	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	2
10	10	4	4	0	1	0	5	2	7	1	1
11	17	6	9	—	0	1	9	1	9	2	3
12	24	3	4	51	2	112	1	2	3	66	3
13	31	13	10	57	0	107	1	352	1	65	3
14	Apr. 7	8	5	0	50	0	111	3	2	3	64
15	14	6	5	—	55	0	105	10	352	2	64
16	21	12	3	—	0	2	1	10	1	3	1
17	28	14	14	0	1	0	1	13	6	1	12
18	May 5	6	181	1	1	2	1	3	7	3	1
19	12	181	5	0	0	3	0	12	1	3	1
20	19	8	13	56	0	106	2	244	0	15	1
21	26	2	6	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	2
22	June 2	4	9	0	54	14	108	3	232	2	27
23	9	7	9	0	1	17	2	14	5	5	5
24	16	3	4	0	1	8	0	18	4	8	1
25	23	4	97	27	30	3	4	19	7	2	2
26	30	5	2	65	64	1	1	8	3	15	11
27	July 7	74	162	5	1	78	30	17	22	42	33
28	14	5	122	—	—	12	62	31	9	155	155
29	21	341	271	0	0	33	40	24	35	14	20
30	28	2	6	1	1	61	99	70	29	22	29
31	Aug. 4	42	39	163	171	229	134	452	521	68	57
32	11	19	19	60	58	121	149	280	257	45	36
33	18	6	4	—	1	74	63	51	46	3	2
34	25	6	3	0	1	5	26	116	127	7	7
35	Sept. 1	5	5	0	—	42	49	8	9	2	2
36	8	6	9	0	1	0	0	8	14	9	18
37	15	10	18	0	—	0	1	19	11	18	22
38	22	50	22	—	—	0	1	6	5	2	3
39	29	26	62	—	—	1	0	7	4	4	2
40	Oct. 6	31	38	2	—	0	1	5	4	3	2
41	13	13	2	—	1	0	1	3	16	2	1
42	20	6	8	0	0	1	0	16	6	2	2
43	27	8	1	—	—	0	0	7	9	1	2
44	Nov. 3	4	54	—	0	—	2	2	6	2	2
45	10	3	2	1	0	0	1	15	6	2	2
46	17	6	11	—	—	0	0	2	1	5	3
47	24	6	4	—	0	0	1	6	1	6	3
48	Dec. 1	10	1	—	0	0	0	13	4	1	3
49	8	3	2	—	1	2	1	5	3	1	3
50	15	6	5	—	0	—	0	3	1	1	2
51	22	0	1	—	0	3	0	3	6	3	2
52	29	4	2	60	59	106	103	365	345	124	126
Total (52 weeks)		1,279	1,573	607	611	1,253	1,227	2,314	2,173	809	816
Weekly Average		25	30	12	12	24	23	44	42	15	16

(a) Excluding tonnage lost where no manshifts are lost.

ALL CAUSES OTHER THAN ABSENTEEISM (a) TABLE 4

Thousand Tons

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
—	1	0	1	1	4	—	—	501	511	1
0	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	6	17	2
—	2	0	0	1	2	0	—	7	14	3
0	1	0	1	1	3	—	—	12	19	4
—	1	0	1	2	2	—	—	10	16	5
4	0	0	1	2	9	4	—	18	21	6
1	—	0	0	4	2	—	—	33	7	7
2	0	0	0	1	4	—	—	17	19	8
0	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	18	17	9
3	—	0	3	3	2	—	—	14	23	10
0	0	0	1	3	2	—	—	13	34	11
96	2	1	1	6	1	—	2	336	18	12
234	—	133	4	110	4	14	—	1,086	23	13
0	91	1	0	3	3	—	—	18	326	14
—	222	0	138	4	98	—	13	22	1,052	15
1	—	0	1	3	1	—	—	30	7	16
2	2	1	1	4	4	—	—	34	41	17
1	1	1	1	2	4	—	—	18	197	18
1	—	1	2	2	2	—	3	204	15	19
189	1	135	2	113	2	14	—	879	20	20
1	1	1	1	3	4	—	—	13	16	21
22	181	0	135	1	99	—	14	46	860	22
17	20	0	4	5	3	3	—	70	49	23
26	18	1	1	16	3	—	—	80	32	24
22	19	1	1	44	5	—	—	123	165	25
19	13	0	1	44	1	—	—	157	97	26
16	44	1	0	73	105	2	0	306	398	27
26	66	0	1	100	54	—	—	329	468	28
59	66	1	2	54	68	—	—	526	503	29
82	89	1	1	72	80	—	—	310	334	30
318	224	1	5	79	80	—	—	1,351	1,230	31
289	272	357	352	231	211	35	34	1,437	1,387	32
15	24	10	12	18	79	—	—	177	230	33
18	21	1	3	1	2	—	—	155	190	34
24	19	1	1	3	1	—	—	86	86	35
24	19	1	1	2	2	—	—	49	64	36
21	18	0	1	5	5	—	—	73	73	37
2	0	0	1	1	1	—	—	61	33	38
11	11	0	0	4	2	—	—	52	82	39
10	9	0	0	4	1	—	—	55	56	40
3	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	22	24	41
8	—	0	3	2	3	—	—	37	22	42
0	1	0	1	1	2	—	4	19	20	43
2	1	—	1	2	3	1	—	13	69	44
1	1	0	2	2	6	—	1	24	20	45
0	—	1	1	8	6	—	—	22	22	46
1	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	21	12	47
1	0	0	1	3	1	—	2	29	12	48
1	3	0	1	1	5	—	—	13	16	49
0	5	1	0	2	1	—	—	13	14	50
0	4	—	1	3	5	—	—	13	20	51
339	320	143	135	196	185	15	14	1,352	1,289	52
1,914	1,795	798	828	1,249	1,179	86	86	10,309	10,288	
37	34	15	16	24	23	2	2	198	198	

ESTIMATED SALEABLE TONNAGE LOST

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	271	276	54	52	104	104	—	—	53	54
2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Feb. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Mar. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	24	—	—	50	—	112	—	0	—	64	—
13	31	0	—	55	—	107	—	351	—	62	—
14	Apr. 7	—	—	—	50	—	110	—	—	—	63
15	14	—	—	—	54	—	104	—	349	—	62
16	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	May 5	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	12	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	19	—	—	56	—	105	—	240	—	13	—
21	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	June 2	—	—	—	54	—	104	—	230	—	25
23	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	16	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	23	—	96	27	30	2	3	—	—	—	2
26	30	—	0	65	64	—	—	—	—	12	10
27	July 7	74	79	5	—	76	30	5	17	40	32
28	14	1	0	—	—	12	62	25	7	154	155
29	21	331	249	—	—	31	39	19	33	13	17
30	28	—	—	1	1	58	98	68	27	20	28
31	Aug. 4	37	38	163	171	229	132	449	518	66	56
32	11	15	14	60	58	121	148	272	256	42	32
33	18	—	—	—	1	73	61	42	31	—	—
34	25	—	0	—	—	4	20	111	121	4	4
35	Sept. 1	—	—	—	—	41	49	—	0	—	—
36	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	9
37	15	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15
38	22	37	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
39	29	22	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40	Oct. 6	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Nov. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Dec. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	29	—	—	60	59	105	103	361	344	122	125
	Total (52 Weeks)	999	1,020	594	595	1,180	1,167	1,943	1,942	688	691
	Weekly Average	19	20	11	11	23	23	37	37	13	13

861 APPENDIX I—(contd.)
THROUGH RECOGNISED HOLIDAYS TABLE 5

Thousand Tons

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	486	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
91	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	319	—	12
232	—	133	—	109	—	14	—	1,064	—	13
—	90	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	315	14
—	221	—	135	—	96	—	13	—	1,035	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	19
189	—	134	—	110	—	14	—	860	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	181	—	135	—	98	—	14	22	841	22
15	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	23
23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	24
21	18	—	0	—	0	—	—	50	149	25
19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	87	26
15	44	—	0	71	101	—	—	285	303	27
26	66	—	—	99	51	—	—	317	340	28
57	65	—	—	52	66	—	—	502	469	29
80	87	—	—	70	78	—	—	297	319	30
317	224	—	—	78	78	—	—	1,338	1,217	31
289	272	357	352	230	211	35	34	1,420	1,377	32
14	23	10	10	17	78	—	—	155	204	33
18	21	—	0	0	0	—	—	137	165	34
19	19	—	—	—	0	—	—	60	68	35
18	19	—	—	—	0	—	—	25	41	36
20	16	—	0	—	0	—	—	38	46	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	21	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
336	321	143	134	195	184	15	14	1,338	1,284	52
1,821	1,737	777	766	1,033	1,043	77	75	9,112	9,036	
35	33	15	15	20	20	2	2	175	174	

ESTIMATED SALEABLE TONNAGE

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	—	0	—	—	—	—	14	13	1	—
2	13	1	4	0	—	—	—	1	6	0	0
3	20	0	5	2	—	—	—	1	0	—	—
4	27	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	0	3
5	Feb. 3	3	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	0	0
6	10	5	1	—	—	0	—	1	1	—	2
7	17	1	2	0	—	—	0	19	1	0	1
8	24	3	4	—	—	—	0	4	2	0	1
9	Mar. 3	12	6	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1
10	10	4	3	—	—	0	5	1	6	—	0
11	17	5	9	—	—	—	8	1	9	1	2
12	24	3	4	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
13	31	13	9	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
14	Apr. 7	7	4	—	—	—	0	3	2	3	0
15	14	4	5	—	—	—	—	10	3	1	0
16	21	11	2	—	—	1	—	10	1	1	0
17	28	12	13	—	1	0	—	13	4	0	11
18	May 5	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	0
19	12	1	5	—	—	3	—	12	1	1	—
20	19	8	13	0	—	1	—	3	—	1	0
21	26	2	6	—	—	1	0	3	1	0	1
22	June 2	4	9	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	0
23	9	7	8	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	2
24	16	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	7	0
25	23	4	0	—	—	1	1	8	6	0	—
26	30	5	1	—	—	1	—	8	2	1	1
27	July 7	0	83	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	—
28	14	4	120	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1
29	21	11	21	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	2
30	28	2	3	—	—	0	—	2	1	1	—
31	Aug. 4	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	0
32	11	3	4	0	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
33	18	4	3	—	—	1	—	3	14	2	0
34	25	3	2	—	—	1	—	6	1	0	2
35	Sept. 1	4	5	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1
36	8	3	4	—	0	—	—	8	3	1	9
37	15	8	3	0	—	0	—	19	10	0	3
38	22	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2
39	29	4	37	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—
40	Oct. 6	3	9	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—
41	13	12	2	—	—	—	0	3	16	1	1
42	20	3	7	—	—	0	—	12	3	1	—
43	27	8	1	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	1
44	Nov. 3	4	53	—	0	—	—	2	6	0	—
45	10	3	—	—	—	0	0	12	5	0	0
46	17	6	3	—	0	0	—	1	1	3	0
47	24	6	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	1
48	Dec. 1	9	1	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	2
49	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	0
50	15	6	1	—	—	—	—	0	0	1	—
51	22	1	1	—	0	2	—	3	3	1	0
52	29	4	2	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	0
Total (52 Weeks)		253	499	4	1	14	18	278	181	44	57
Weekly Average		5	10	—	—	0	0	5	4	1	1

(a) Excluding tonnage lost where no manshifts are lost.

LOST THROUGH DISPUTES (a)

TABLE 6

Thousand Tons

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
—	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	15	15	1
0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	2	11	2
—	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	4	7	3
—	—	0	—	1	1	—	—	8	10	4
—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	5	9	5
1	—	—	0	1	7	—	—	8	10	6
1	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	24	4	7
1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	8	8	8
—	—	—	0	1	0	—	—	13	11	9
1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	7	17	10
0	0	—	0	2	1	—	—	9	31	11
—	0	—	0	2	0	—	—	9	9	12
—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	18	17	13
—	—	0	—	1	0	—	—	14	7	14
—	0	—	0	2	3	—	—	17	11	15
1	—	—	0	1	0	—	—	25	3	16
1	2	0	—	3	3	—	—	29	34	17
0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	9	10	18
1	—	1	0	1	1	—	3	20	10	19
—	—	0	—	1	1	—	—	14	14	20
—	1	1	—	0	3	—	—	7	12	21
0	—	0	—	0	1	—	—	7	15	22
0	—	—	4	3	1	3	—	22	19	23
—	—	1	1	15	2	—	—	28	7	24
1	1	1	0	42	4	—	—	58	13	25
0	0	0	0	43	—	—	—	57	4	26
0	0	1	—	1	4	—	0	14	88	27
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	125	28
2	—	0	—	0	1	—	—	20	25	29
—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	7	30
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	31
—	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	7	32
0	0	—	—	0	1	—	—	10	18	33
—	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	11	6	34
5	—	1	—	2	0	—	—	20	7	35
2	—	0	0	1	1	—	—	16	17	36
—	2	—	0	2	4	—	—	30	22	37
—	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	14	8	38
11	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	25	42	39
11	—	0	—	3	1	—	—	22	14	40
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	20	41
3	—	0	0	1	1	—	—	20	12	42
—	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	15	11	43
—	—	—	0	0	1	0	—	7	59	44
0	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	17	6	45
0	—	0	0	6	0	—	—	17	5	46
1	1	—	0	—	0	—	—	16	7	47
1	0	—	—	1	0	—	2	19	7	48
—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	3	5	49
—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	6	2	50
—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	9	9	51
—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	9	3	52
49	13	7	16	151	63	3	5	803	853	
1	0	0	0	3	1	—	—	15	16	

OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 7	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95	1.29	1.30	1.07	1.03
2	13	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.09	1.03	0.99	1.37	1.33	1.11	1.08
3	20	1.15	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.04	0.99	1.37	1.32	1.11	1.06
4	27	1.14	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.03	0.98	1.36	1.33	1.10	1.05
5	Feb. 3	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.03	0.99	1.36	1.33	1.13	1.06
6	10	1.13	1.16	1.11	1.11	1.04	0.99	1.37	1.34	1.09	1.07
7	17	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.09	1.04	0.99	1.35	1.34	1.09	1.07
8	24	1.14	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.04	0.98	1.35	1.33	1.10	1.07
9	Mar. 3	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.04	0.98	1.34	1.33	1.08	1.08
10	10	1.13	1.16	1.09	1.10	1.04	0.99	1.35	1.32	1.10	1.07
11	17	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.03	0.99	1.36	1.32	1.10	1.08
12	24	1.14	1.17	1.05	1.10	0.97	0.99	1.32	1.33	1.02	1.06
13	31	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.09	0.98	0.99	1.24	1.31	1.10	1.07
14	Apr. 1	1.13	1.16	1.08	1.07	1.02	0.96	1.35	1.31	1.08	1.04
15	14	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.03	0.96	1.35	1.19	1.06	1.00
16	21	1.12	1.16	1.08	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.35	1.32	1.05	1.06
17	28	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.32	1.32	1.06	1.06
18	May 5	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.01	0.99	1.34	1.31	1.04	1.05
19	12	1.04	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.03	1.00	1.30	1.32	1.04	1.05
20	19	1.10	1.13	1.05	1.10	0.97	0.99	1.26	1.33	1.03	1.06
21	26	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.02	0.99	1.33	1.33	1.04	1.06
22	June 2	1.10	1.14	1.08	1.06	1.00	0.94	1.34	1.21	1.05	1.04
23	9	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.27	1.27	1.01	1.04
24	16	1.11	1.13	1.08	1.11	1.00	0.99	1.31	1.28	1.02	1.07
25	23	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.09	1.00	0.99	1.33	1.32	1.04	1.08
26	30	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.35	1.31	1.03	1.07
27	July 7	1.08	1.02	1.05	1.06	0.97	0.99	1.31	1.31	0.99	1.03
28	14	1.11	1.03	1.08	1.09	0.99	0.99	1.32	1.31	0.89	0.94
29	21	—	0.98	1.09	1.12	1.01	0.99	1.35	1.34	1.01	1.03
30	28	1.03	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.00	0.97	1.33	1.27	1.01	1.05
31	Aug. 4	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.05	0.89	0.92	1.19	1.10	1.01	1.03
32	11	1.07	1.12	0.99	1.03	0.92	0.89	1.18	1.17	1.00	1.00
33	18	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	0.98	0.95	1.31	1.27	1.03	1.04
34	25	1.10	1.15	1.09	1.12	0.99	0.96	1.36	1.28	1.05	1.04
35	Sept. 1	1.16	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.00	0.97	1.34	1.27	1.04	1.06
36	8	1.10	1.17	1.08	1.10	1.00	0.98	1.32	1.28	1.02	1.03
37	15	1.13	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.01	0.99	1.31	1.30	1.04	1.04
38	22	1.09	1.14	1.09	1.11	1.02	0.99	1.34	1.32	1.06	1.05
39	29	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.02	1.00	1.33	1.33	1.06	1.07
40	Oct. 6	1.09	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.01	1.01	1.32	1.32	1.03	1.06
41	13	1.14	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.01	1.33	1.31	1.05	1.08
42	20	1.11	1.16	1.12	1.13	1.02	1.01	1.32	1.32	1.05	1.07
43	27	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.02	1.32	1.31	1.05	1.07
44	Nov. 3	1.11	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.03	1.02	1.34	1.34	1.05	1.08
45	10	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.02	1.02	1.33	1.32	1.07	1.09
46	17	1.10	1.17	1.11	1.14	1.01	1.02	1.34	1.33	1.06	1.08
47	24	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.01	1.03	1.34	1.33	1.05	1.08
48	Dec. 1	1.10	1.18	1.11	1.12	1.02	1.02	1.33	1.35	1.06	1.12
49	8	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.01	1.02	1.34	1.37	1.06	1.10
50	15	1.12	1.17	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.04	1.38	1.34	1.06	1.08
51	22	1.13	1.16	1.11	1.13	1.01	1.03	1.34	1.31	1.06	1.10
52	29	1.08	1.12	1.04	1.06	0.91	0.95	1.06	1.19	0.94	1.08
	Annual Average	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.01	0.99	1.33	1.31	1.05	1.06

WORKED OVERALL

865 APPENDIX I—(contd.)
TABLE 7

Tons

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
1.78	1.73	1.34	1.30	0.94	0.91	1.24	1.15	1.20	1.18	1
1.79	1.71	1.39	1.31	0.95	0.93	1.33	1.21	1.25	1.20	2
1.81	1.72	1.37	1.30	0.94	0.92	1.32	1.20	1.25	1.19	3
1.80	1.68	1.36	1.30	0.94	0.91	1.33	1.19	1.24	1.20	4
1.80	1.72	1.38	1.30	0.93	0.92	1.26	1.19	1.23	1.20	5
1.78	1.70	1.39	1.30	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.21	6
1.79	1.74	1.39	1.32	0.92	0.93	1.24	1.32	1.23	1.21	7
1.79	1.70	1.38	1.31	0.92	0.92	1.21	1.27	1.23	1.20	8
1.78	1.73	1.37	1.30	0.92	0.92	1.20	1.28	1.23	1.20	9
1.79	1.73	1.37	1.32	0.92	0.92	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.20	10
1.80	1.74	1.39	1.32	0.93	0.92	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.20	11
1.69	1.71	1.32	1.31	0.87	0.90	1.19	1.25	1.18	1.20	12
1.72	1.75	1.26	1.31	0.87	0.92	1.06	1.22	1.16	1.20	13
1.80	1.65	1.36	1.28	0.92	0.90	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.18	14
1.79	1.64	1.38	1.19	0.92	0.85	1.22	1.05	1.22	1.11	15
1.78	1.71	1.37	1.30	0.91	0.90	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.20	16
1.78	1.71	1.33	1.30	0.90	0.91	1.16	1.28	1.20	1.19	17
1.78	1.71	1.36	1.30	0.91	0.90	1.20	1.28	1.21	1.19	18
1.75	1.72	1.33	1.29	0.88	0.92	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.19	19
1.72	1.72	1.25	1.31	0.85	0.93	1.04	1.27	1.15	1.20	20
1.78	1.71	1.35	1.29	0.90	0.92	1.14	1.22	1.21	1.19	21
1.78	1.63	1.34	1.18	0.90	0.85	1.16	1.07	1.20	1.13	22
1.73	1.71	1.31	1.27	0.86	0.90	1.14	1.26	1.16	1.17	23
1.77	1.73	1.36	1.31	0.89	0.91	1.17	1.28	1.20	1.19	24
1.77	1.71	1.37	1.31	0.87	0.92	1.21	1.28	1.20	1.19	25
1.77	1.72	1.37	1.30	0.89	0.92	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.20	26
1.77	1.70	1.35	1.31	0.85	0.89	1.15	1.29	1.19	1.18	27
1.78	1.67	1.33	1.31	0.83	0.88	1.15	1.27	1.20	1.18	28
1.76	1.66	1.34	1.33	0.85	0.87	1.16	1.25	1.20	1.19	29
1.73	1.69	1.39	1.33	0.85	0.87	1.24	1.28	1.19	1.18	30
1.63	1.59	1.30	1.27	0.86	0.87	1.18	1.19	1.11	1.10	31
1.59	1.50	—	—	0.79	0.78	—	—	1.08	1.06	32
1.79	1.71	1.29	1.25	0.91	0.85	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.16	33
1.81	1.72	1.35	1.30	0.91	0.90	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.18	34
1.81	1.73	1.37	1.30	0.91	0.92	1.26	1.25	1.22	1.18	35
1.81	1.73	1.34	1.31	0.91	0.93	1.27	1.28	1.21	1.19	36
1.82	1.72	1.33	1.31	0.90	0.92	1.27	1.21	1.21	1.19	37
1.80	1.74	1.33	1.33	0.92	0.92	1.20	1.23	1.21	1.20	38
1.81	1.75	1.33	1.33	0.91	0.93	1.29	1.27	1.22	1.21	39
1.81	1.74	1.34	1.33	0.91	0.93	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.21	40
1.81	1.72	1.32	1.33	0.91	0.93	1.22	1.25	1.22	1.20	41
1.81	1.75	1.34	1.33	0.90	0.92	1.22	1.24	1.21	1.22	42
1.82	1.72	1.34	1.34	0.91	0.93	1.27	1.20	1.22	1.21	43
1.82	1.77	1.34	1.35	0.94	0.93	1.24	1.31	1.23	1.22	44
1.81	1.74	1.35	1.35	0.95	0.94	1.26	1.32	1.23	1.22	45
1.82	1.77	1.35	1.36	0.94	0.93	1.24	1.32	1.23	1.23	46
1.82	1.75	1.36	1.36	0.94	0.93	1.26	1.35	1.23	1.22	47
1.80	1.81	1.36	1.37	0.93	0.95	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.25	48
1.81	1.79	1.37	1.37	0.95	0.95	1.26	1.27	1.23	1.24	49
1.82	1.76	1.36	1.38	0.96	0.97	1.27	1.34	1.24	1.24	50
1.84	1.71	1.33	1.34	0.91	0.92	1.21	1.29	1.22	1.21	51
1.43	1.61	1.06	1.21	0.76	0.81	0.84	1.01	1.02	1.12	52
1.78	1.72	1.34	1.31	0.91	0.91	1.21	1.24	1.21	1.19	

OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	2.54	2.48	2.73	2.70	2.44	2.38	3.71	3.63	3.01	2.86
2	13	2.68	2.68	2.93	2.94	2.51	2.44	3.80	3.67	3.05	2.95
3	20	2.62	2.56	2.94	2.95	2.54	2.43	3.81	3.66	3.08	2.92
4	27	2.64	2.72	2.98	2.96	2.53	2.42	3.82	3.70	3.06	2.88
5	Feb. 3	2.57	2.57	3.00	2.95	2.53	2.43	3.80	3.69	3.13	2.90
6	10	2.61	2.73	3.02	2.97	2.56	2.44	3.83	3.73	3.05	2.92
7	17	2.58	2.58	3.06	2.94	2.57	2.44	3.83	3.72	3.07	2.94
8	24	2.64	2.73	3.02	2.93	2.57	2.42	3.80	3.72	3.10	2.93
9	Mar. 3	2.61	2.57	3.02	2.94	2.57	2.43	3.80	3.71	3.07	2.97
10	10	2.63	2.75	2.98	2.97	2.57	2.45	3.81	3.73	3.10	2.93
11	17	2.60	2.59	2.98	2.97	2.55	2.44	3.80	3.72	3.09	2.97
12	24	2.64	2.78	2.95	2.97	2.47	2.44	3.76	3.74	2.92	2.90
13	31	2.61	2.60	2.89	2.94	2.49	2.43	3.83	3.67	3.19	2.91
14	Apr. 7	2.64	2.75	2.93	2.91	2.53	2.41	3.83	3.70	3.08	2.85
15	14	2.61	2.57	2.95	2.85	2.54	2.41	3.83	3.63	2.99	2.80
16	21	2.63	2.74	2.96	2.95	2.51	2.46	3.82	3.68	2.99	2.90
17	28	2.56	2.53	2.99	2.97	2.51	2.46	3.77	3.69	3.01	2.90
18	May 5	2.44	2.70	3.00	2.98	2.49	2.43	3.78	3.69	2.97	2.89
19	12	2.63	2.53	2.99	2.95	2.56	2.46	3.71	3.70	2.99	2.89
20	19	2.57	2.65	2.94	2.96	2.48	2.45	3.87	3.69	3.00	2.88
21	26	2.56	2.54	2.95	2.98	2.52	2.45	3.76	3.70	2.94	2.92
22	June 2	2.58	2.71	2.98	2.92	2.48	2.38	3.82	3.66	2.98	2.90
23	9	2.49	2.54	2.97	2.95	2.42	2.41	3.67	3.58	2.85	2.83
24	16	2.63	2.69	3.00	3.01	2.48	2.43	3.77	3.59	2.87	2.90
25	23	2.61	2.65	2.95	3.00	2.49	2.44	3.80	3.69	2.92	2.94
26	30	2.60	2.69	2.94	2.83	2.52	2.45	3.84	3.66	2.87	2.92
27	July 7	2.52	2.52	2.92	2.86	2.48	2.48	3.75	3.68	2.89	2.86
28	14	2.65	2.65	2.96	2.90	2.48	2.45	3.78	3.66	2.94	2.99
29	21	—	2.66	2.97	2.96	2.50	2.44	3.81	3.69	2.87	2.87
30	28	2.48	2.59	3.06	3.01	2.51	2.43	3.83	3.60	2.85	2.91
31	Aug. 4	2.48	2.49	3.13	3.07	2.37	2.31	3.66	3.46	2.87	2.83
32	11	2.49	2.63	2.81	2.82	2.38	2.31	3.69	3.63	2.85	2.78
33	18	2.53	2.50	2.94	2.90	2.46	2.34	3.79	3.63	2.89	2.84
34	25	2.55	2.69	2.99	2.98	2.45	2.35	3.93	3.61	2.95	2.86
35	Sept. 1	2.72	2.56	3.03	2.97	2.48	2.39	3.85	3.57	2.95	2.88
36	8	2.53	2.71	2.94	2.94	2.48	2.41	3.76	3.60	2.89	2.85
37	15	2.62	2.51	2.96	2.98	2.49	2.43	3.75	3.65	2.96	2.84
38	22	2.52	2.65	2.95	2.98	2.52	2.43	3.82	3.70	3.02	2.88
39	29	2.65	2.59	2.96	2.97	2.53	2.46	3.80	3.71	3.01	2.92
40	Oct. 6	2.56	2.68	3.04	3.01	2.51	2.48	3.80	3.69	2.94	2.89
41	13	2.65	2.54	3.02	3.02	2.55	2.49	3.79	3.69	2.99	2.94
42	20	2.57	2.70	3.05	3.02	2.53	2.48	3.79	3.72	2.98	2.93
43	27	2.68	2.58	3.01	3.03	2.54	2.51	3.77	3.72	3.00	2.93
44	Nov. 3	2.57	2.75	3.04	3.01	2.55	2.50	3.83	3.79	2.99	2.97
45	10	2.66	2.62	3.04	3.04	2.53	2.51	3.80	3.73	3.03	2.99
46	17	2.56	2.71	3.02	3.04	2.51	2.50	3.84	3.75	3.00	2.98
47	24	2.64	2.60	3.03	3.04	2.51	2.53	3.84	3.75	3.00	2.99
48	Dec. 1	2.56	2.73	3.02	3.01	2.52	2.50	3.80	3.79	3.00	3.09
49	8	2.65	2.59	3.02	2.98	2.50	2.49	3.81	3.77	2.99	2.98
50	15	2.58	2.69	3.01	3.01	2.51	2.52	3.84	3.66	2.98	2.92
51	22	2.60	2.63	3.01	3.01	2.51	2.52	3.80	3.68	3.01	3.04
52	29	2.52	2.58	2.96	2.95	2.38	2.42	3.63	3.81	2.98	3.16
Annual Average		2.60	2.63	2.98	2.96	2.51	2.44	3.80	3.69	2.99	2.91

WORKED AT THE FACE

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APPENDIX I—(contd.)

TABLE 8

Tons.

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
4.53	4.50	4.23	4.03	2.22	2.15	3.39	3.14	3.20	3.12	1
4.54	4.47	4.33	4.06	2.25	2.18	3.50	3.26	3.20	3.11	2
4.59	4.51	4.28	4.02	2.24	2.17	3.56	3.24	3.20	3.09	3
4.60	4.42	4.30	4.03	2.25	2.17	3.60	3.23	3.20	3.10	4
4.60	4.51	4.30	4.03	2.21	2.17	3.41	3.23	3.18	3.09	5
4.61	4.44	4.37	4.03	2.21	2.20	3.42	3.32	3.20	3.12	6
4.64	4.56	4.39	4.08	2.18	2.19	3.35	3.54	3.20	3.12	7
4.61	4.44	4.38	4.05	2.19	2.18	3.28	3.48	3.20	3.11	8
4.62	4.54	4.39	4.03	2.19	2.19	3.32	3.49	3.20	3.11	9
4.64	4.51	4.35	4.09	2.18	2.19	3.26	3.36	3.20	3.13	10
4.60	4.53	4.35	4.07	2.20	2.18	3.23	3.42	3.20	3.12	11
4.43	4.48	4.22	4.07	2.10	2.15	3.31	3.41	3.11	3.13	12
4.74	4.53	4.35	4.07	2.18	2.18	3.19	3.29	3.12	3.11	13
4.61	4.37	4.32	3.99	2.20	2.14	3.29	3.29	3.20	3.08	14
4.60	4.53	4.37	3.99	2.19	2.09	3.30	3.14	3.19	2.97	15
4.58	4.46	4.33	4.06	2.18	2.12	3.33	3.34	3.18	3.11	16
4.60	4.48	4.27	4.05	2.16	2.15	3.23	3.46	3.15	3.09	17
4.56	4.49	4.29	4.06	2.17	2.15	3.31	3.48	3.15	3.13	18
4.51	4.56	4.25	4.07	2.11	2.17	3.35	3.40	3.17	3.09	19
4.69	4.53	4.30	4.05	2.14	2.18	3.06	3.45	3.11	3.11	20
4.61	4.50	4.27	4.04	2.15	2.18	3.13	3.43	3.15	3.09	21
4.63	4.50	4.26	3.97	2.16	2.11	3.18	3.27	3.16	3.02	22
4.50	4.53	4.18	4.04	2.08	2.15	3.12	3.46	3.06	3.05	23
4.62	4.60	4.29	4.14	2.14	2.14	3.23	3.57	3.15	3.10	24
4.62	4.57	4.33	4.16	2.10	2.17	3.33	3.56	3.16	3.13	25
4.60	4.57	4.33	4.13	2.14	2.18	3.42	3.44	3.18	3.11	26
4.61	4.51	4.28	4.16	2.08	2.17	3.19	3.56	3.17	3.15	27
4.63	4.47	4.21	4.15	2.06	2.12	3.22	3.56	3.20	3.14	28
4.55	4.41	4.26	4.20	2.08	2.12	3.25	3.48	3.23	3.16	29
4.56	4.50	4.32	4.15	2.10	2.14	3.36	3.49	3.17	3.12	30
4.66	4.46	4.22	4.16	2.17	2.08	3.37	3.40	3.04	2.94	31
4.44	4.24	—	—	2.11	2.04	—	—	2.96	2.91	32
4.58	4.42	4.17	4.07	2.15	2.04	3.25	3.34	3.14	3.03	33
4.67	4.45	4.22	4.13	2.14	2.12	3.54	3.37	3.16	3.05	34
4.65	4.52	4.29	4.15	2.16	2.16	3.51	3.43	3.20	3.06	35
4.67	4.53	4.26	4.18	2.17	2.18	3.52	3.53	3.14	3.09	36
4.67	4.52	4.28	4.17	2.16	2.19	3.53	3.37	3.16	3.08	37
4.66	4.51	4.26	4.20	2.19	2.18	3.38	3.36	3.18	3.12	38
4.69	4.56	4.29	4.22	2.18	2.22	3.57	3.46	3.20	3.14	39
4.69	4.55	4.30	4.22	2.19	2.21	3.51	3.42	3.18	3.15	40
4.69	4.48	4.27	4.22	2.18	2.22	3.46	3.45	3.20	3.12	41
4.69	4.60	4.32	4.24	2.17	2.21	3.44	3.46	3.18	3.16	42
4.70	4.49	4.34	4.28	2.18	2.22	3.59	3.39	3.21	3.14	43
4.72	4.63	4.31	4.29	2.24	2.22	3.56	3.57	3.21	3.20	44
4.69	4.54	4.37	4.31	2.27	2.24	3.60	3.61	3.22	3.17	45
4.70	4.60	4.35	4.32	2.26	2.23	3.54	3.57	3.21	3.19	46
4.69	4.52	4.37	4.31	2.24	2.22	3.51	3.63	3.22	3.17	47
4.65	4.64	4.34	4.29	2.23	2.23	3.45	3.53	3.19	3.21	48
4.65	4.55	4.40	4.28	2.25	2.24	3.48	3.38	3.21	3.17	49
4.63	4.43	4.29	4.24	2.25	2.24	3.49	3.52	3.21	3.15	50
4.79	4.39	4.28	4.24	2.18	2.19	3.51	3.47	3.19	3.11	51
4.39	4.67	4.19	4.33	2.09	2.12	3.16	3.19	2.91	3.05	52
4.63	4.51	4.30	4.13	2.18	2.17	3.38	3.42	3.17	3.11	

COAL
PROPORTION OF SALEABLE OUPUT
Weekly

	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Percentage Hand Cleaned	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	37.3	37.2	24.3	25.8	23.7	24.3	24.4	26.4	25.2	28.5
February...	37.3	37.5	23.9	25.4	23.5	24.7	24.6	26.2	24.2	27.3
*March ...	37.5	37.7	23.8	25.6	22.9	24.3	24.6	26.1	24.2	26.6
April ...	37.4	37.6	24.0	25.6	22.8	24.1	24.3	25.9	23.8	27.1
May ...	37.4	36.8	24.3	24.4	22.8	24.4	24.5	25.7	23.9	26.4
*June ...	37.5	37.2	24.6	24.4	23.0	24.7	24.5	25.7	23.3	25.7
July ...	38.0	37.9	24.3	24.7	22.6	24.5	24.4	25.1	22.7	26.5
August ...	37.5	37.3	23.1	23.8	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.8	21.6	25.7
*September	37.3	37.4	24.0	24.4	23.5	23.7	24.5	24.8	22.0	26.1
October ...	37.2	37.7	24.0	24.6	23.5	23.9	24.5	24.7	22.1	26.2
November	36.8	37.8	23.9	24.9	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.6	22.0	25.6
*December	37.5	37.4	23.8	25.1	23.9	24.0	24.5	24.9	22.0	25.4
Annual Average	37.4	37.4	24.1	24.9	23.3	24.2	24.4	25.4	23.1	26.4
Percentage Mechanically Cleaned										
January ...	53.8	56.6	52.3	53.5	53.0	55.7	63.0	62.2	46.3	44.6
February...	54.2	55.8	53.2	53.6	52.1	54.9	60.9	62.0	48.4	46.5
*March ...	53.8	55.4	52.6	53.7	51.5	55.3	60.9	62.4	46.7	48.5
April ...	54.3	55.5	52.7	53.1	51.2	55.4	60.5	62.9	49.3	48.4
May ...	54.1	56.4	52.5	53.5	52.6	55.1	59.2	63.4	50.5	49.0
*June ...	54.1	56.4	52.1	54.3	52.3	55.1	59.6	63.7	51.7	49.6
July ...	54.0	55.5	51.4	52.6	52.8	55.9	59.6	64.3	52.4	49.5
August ...	54.1	56.4	51.7	52.5	53.3	54.8	59.6	63.9	51.6	48.5
*September	54.9	56.2	52.3	53.3	52.1	54.9	60.9	64.5	52.7	48.8
October ...	54.2	54.5	51.4	53.2	51.9	55.2	61.0	64.5	52.6	49.7
November	54.3	54.2	51.3	52.5	50.9	54.9	61.1	64.2	52.3	49.1
*December	53.9	54.4	52.0	48.5	51.7	53.5	61.0	63.5	52.1	46.1
Annual Average	54.1	55.6	52.1	52.8	52.1	55.0	60.7	63.5	50.5	48.2
Percentage Hand and Mechanically Cleaned										
January ...	91.3	93.8	76.6	79.3	76.7	80.0	87.4	88.6	71.5	73.1
February...	91.5	93.3	77.1	79.0	75.6	79.6	85.5	88.2	72.6	73.8
*March ...	91.4	93.1	76.4	79.3	74.4	79.6	85.5	88.5	70.9	75.1
April ...	91.7	93.1	76.7	78.7	74.0	79.5	84.8	88.8	73.1	75.5
May ...	91.5	93.2	76.8	77.9	75.4	79.5	84.3	89.1	74.4	75.4
*June ...	91.6	93.6	76.7	78.7	75.3	79.8	84.1	89.4	75.0	75.3
July ...	92.0	93.4	75.7	77.3	75.4	80.4	84.0	89.4	75.1	76.0
August ...	91.6	93.7	74.8	76.3	77.1	78.9	83.8	88.7	73.2	74.2
*September	92.2	93.6	76.3	77.7	75.6	78.6	85.4	89.3	74.7	74.9
October ...	91.4	92.2	75.4	77.8	75.4	79.1	85.5	89.2	74.7	75.9
November	91.1	92.0	75.2	77.4	74.9	78.9	85.6	88.8	74.3	74.7
*December	91.4	91.8	75.8	73.6	75.6	77.5	85.5	88.4	74.1	71.5
Annual Average	91.5	93.0	76.2	77.7	75.4	79.2	85.1	88.9	73.6	74.6

* Average of 5 weeks.

PREPARATION HAND AND MECHANICALLY CLEANED

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Averages

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN	
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
29.9	32.9	38.4	40.5	37.6	37.3	25.9	32.9	29.7	31.4
29.7	33.2	38.7	40.6	37.3	37.0	26.3	32.6	29.6	31.3
28.9	31.3	38.8	41.1	37.7	36.7	23.3	32.5	29.4	30.8
28.4	29.9	38.4	40.6	37.3	37.3	23.2	31.5	29.1	30.8
28.6	30.7	38.6	41.4	36.9	37.2	19.8	31.5	29.0	30.5
29.0	30.9	38.7	39.8	36.5	37.1	19.4	30.6	29.1	30.4
28.8	31.0	39.0	39.7	35.4	36.5	20.5	30.7	28.7	30.1
28.1	30.2	39.3	39.8	36.9	37.2	19.6	29.7	29.0	30.1
28.9	29.9	38.7	39.9	36.4	37.0	19.6	28.8	29.1	30.0
28.1	29.9	38.3	40.3	36.6	36.9	19.4	29.7	28.8	30.1
27.8	29.9	38.1	39.1	36.6	37.9	19.6	30.1	28.8	30.0
27.6	29.5	37.9	38.4	36.7	38.1	19.6	29.1	28.8	30.0
28.6	30.8	38.6	40.1	36.8	37.2	21.3	30.8	29.1	30.4
47.1	47.5	36.3	35.7	43.4	42.4	48.5	39.3	50.8	51.0
47.4	47.1	36.4	35.9	43.8	43.0	46.9	41.2	50.7	51.1
48.2	47.7	36.1	35.8	43.8	43.4	51.8	40.7	50.6	51.5
48.8	46.5	36.3	36.3	43.3	43.2	52.5	43.1	50.8	51.7
48.2	48.3	36.8	36.1	44.0	43.0	59.5	42.4	51.0	51.9
47.7	47.9	35.9	37.3	44.0	43.4	60.9	43.2	50.8	52.2
48.2	46.6	35.9	37.3	43.9	44.0	57.6	44.0	50.8	52.0
49.1	48.4	35.1	36.1	43.8	43.4	60.4	44.0	51.1	52.0
47.9	48.0	35.9	36.5	44.2	43.6	62.1	44.5	51.2	52.1
48.5	47.9	36.1	36.3	43.9	43.4	60.8	41.4	51.2	51.9
48.0	48.4	36.4	36.0	42.6	43.4	60.6	41.2	50.8	51.8
47.0	47.3	36.0	35.8	42.2	43.8	60.1	41.3	50.7	50.9
48.0	47.8	36.1	36.3	43.6	43.3	56.9	42.2	50.9	51.7
77.0	80.4	74.7	76.2	81.0	79.9	74.4	70.2	80.5	82.4
77.1	80.3	75.1	76.5	81.3	80.0	73.2	73.8	80.3	82.4
77.1	79.0	74.9	76.9	81.5	80.1	75.1	73.2	80.0	82.3
77.2	76.4	74.7	76.9	80.6	80.5	75.7	74.6	79.9	82.5
76.8	79.0	75.4	77.5	80.9	80.2	79.3	73.9	80.0	82.4
76.7	78.8	74.6	77.1	80.5	80.5	80.3	73.8	79.9	82.6
77.0	77.6	74.9	77.0	79.3	80.5	78.1	74.7	79.5	82.1
77.2	78.6	74.4	75.9	80.7	80.6	80.0	73.7	80.1	82.1
76.8	77.0	74.6	76.4	80.6	80.6	81.7	73.3	80.3	82.1
76.6	77.8	74.4	76.6	80.5	80.3	80.2	71.1	80.0	82.0
75.8	78.3	74.5	75.1	79.2	81.3	80.2	71.3	79.6	81.8
74.6	76.8	73.9	74.2	78.9	81.9	79.7	70.4	79.5	80.9
76.6	78.6	74.7	76.4	80.4	80.5	78.2	73.0	80.0	82.1

Source : National Coal Board

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS ON

End of Month	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Face Workers										
January	36.3	36.1	18.9	19.0	46.0	47.0	53.2	54.7	21.9	22.6
February	36.5	36.2	18.8	19.0	46.0	47.0	53.4	54.3	21.9	22.6
March	36.6	36.2	18.9	18.8	45.8	46.9	53.6	54.1	22.0	22.5
April	36.3	36.3	18.9	19.0	45.9	46.8	53.8	53.8	22.2	22.3
May	36.3	36.4	19.0	18.8	46.0	46.7	53.8	53.8	22.1	22.4
June	36.4	36.2	19.1	18.8	45.9	46.7	53.8	53.7	22.3	22.3
July	36.4	36.0	19.1	19.0	45.8	46.7	53.8	53.6	22.0	22.4
August	36.1	36.0	19.1	19.0	45.6	46.5	53.6	53.4	21.7	22.1
September	36.1	36.1	19.1	18.9	45.5	46.2	53.3	53.1	21.7	21.9
October	36.0	36.2	19.1	18.9	45.5	46.2	53.3	52.8	21.7	21.9
November	36.2	36.1	19.0	18.9	45.5	46.1	53.4	52.9	21.6	21.7
December	36.4	36.2	19.0	18.9	45.6	46.0	53.6	52.9	21.5	21.7
Annual Average ...	36.3	36.2	19.0	18.9	45.8	46.6	53.5	53.6	21.9	22.2
Percentage of Effective Wage Earners	91.3	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.5	90.1	88.5	88.1	89.7	89.8
All Underground Workers										
January	63.4	63.6	36.3	36.3	83.1	85.3	105.2	106.9	43.6	45.0
February	64.0	63.6	36.4	36.3	83.3	85.1	105.9	106.5	44.4	44.8
March	64.3	63.6	36.5	36.2	83.3	84.7	106.3	105.0	44.8	44.5
April	64.0	63.8	36.7	36.3	83.3	84.6	106.5	105.2	44.8	44.3
May	64.2	63.8	36.7	36.2	83.4	84.5	106.4	105.5	44.8	44.2
June	64.3	63.7	36.7	36.1	83.3	84.1	106.4	105.3	44.8	44.1
July	64.1	63.4	36.7	36.1	83.2	83.9	106.4	105.3	44.4	43.9
August	63.6	63.2	36.8	36.1	83.0	83.5	106.2	104.9	43.7	43.6
September	63.7	62.9	36.6	36.0	82.8	83.1	105.7	104.3	43.4	43.1
October	63.6	62.8	36.6	36.0	82.7	83.0	105.5	103.9	43.2	42.9
November	63.8	62.8	36.5	36.0	82.8	82.9	105.8	103.9	43.3	43.0
December	64.2	63.0	36.8	36.2	83.0	83.0	106.5	104.4	43.8	43.2
Annual Average ...	63.9	63.4	36.6	36.2	83.1	84.0	106.0	105.3	44.1	43.9
All Workers										
January	81.5	81.8	49.1	48.6	107.3	109.7	135.4	137.4	57.4	58.8
February	82.3	81.9	49.3	48.6	107.5	109.5	136.4	137.1	58.3	58.6
March	82.8	81.9	49.5	48.6	107.6	109.1	136.8	136.6	58.7	58.3
April	82.9	82.1	49.5	48.7	107.6	109.0	136.9	136.2	58.6	58.1
May	82.5	82.1	49.5	48.6	107.5	108.8	135.7	135.8	58.7	58.0
June	82.6	82.0	49.4	48.5	107.2	106.5	136.6	135.6	58.5	57.8
July	82.4	81.7	49.3	48.7	106.9	108.0	136.5	135.6	58.1	57.5
August	81.9	81.3	49.4	48.7	107.0	107.8	136.4	134.9	57.3	57.0
September	81.8	80.9	49.2	48.7	106.8	107.4	135.9	134.2	56.9	56.4
October	81.6	80.7	49.2	48.6	106.7	107.0	135.8	133.6	56.8	56.2
November	81.8	80.6	49.1	48.7	106.7	106.7	136.1	133.7	56.9	56.2
December	82.2	80.9	49.2	48.8	106.9	106.9	136.7	134.2	57.3	56.4
Annual Average ...	82.2	81.5	49.3	48.6	107.1	108.3	136.3	135.5	57.8	57.5
Percentage of Effective Wage Earners	91.2	90.7	91.2	91.0	90.7	90.4	89.0	88.9	90.5	90.4

Note.—The Standardised number of wage earners is the number on colliery books adjusted to allow for those absent over very long periods. Effective wage earners exclude those absent for the whole of any week from whatever cause.

* Average of 5 weeks.

COLLIERY BOOKS (STANDARDISED)

TABLE 10

Thousands

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		Percentage of Effective Wage Earners during period	
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
40.5	40.4	19.4	20.8	47.6	49.2	2.4	2.4	286.3	292.2	%	%
40.7	40.3	19.6	20.6	47.8	49.0	2.4	2.4	287.1	291.6	89.5	91.0
41.0	40.3	19.6	20.4	48.1	49.1	2.4	2.4	288.0	290.8	90.8	90.6
41.1	40.0	19.6	20.2	48.1	48.7	2.4	2.4	288.3	289.4	91.5*	90.6*
41.1	40.0	19.6	20.1	48.2	48.4	2.4	2.3	288.4	288.9	92.4	91.0
41.2	39.8	19.5	20.0	48.2	48.4	2.4	2.4	288.8	288.3	91.9	92.0
41.2	39.8	19.6	19.9	48.1	48.3	2.4	2.4	288.4	288.0	91.0*	89.9*
41.2	39.7	19.5	19.8	47.8	48.0	2.3	2.3	286.9	286.9	82.5	81.4
41.2	39.7	19.3	19.5	47.5	47.3	2.4	2.4	286.0	285.2	77.3	77.5
41.1	39.7	19.3	19.3	47.4	46.9	2.4	2.4	285.8	284.3	91.1*	90.5*
41.2	39.9	19.3	19.2	47.5	47.1	2.4	2.4	286.1	284.4	91.6	91.6
41.3	40.2	19.4	19.3	47.7	47.4	2.4	2.4	286.8	285.1	92.4	92.0
41.0	40.0	19.5	20.0	47.8	48.2	2.4	2.4	287.2	288.1	91.4*	91.1*
89.2	89.0	89.2	89.2	88.5	88.0	89.3	89.1	89.6	89.2	—	—
74.7	74.8	40.2	42.9	85.0	88.1	4.8	4.8	535.9	547.7	89.2	91.1
74.9	74.7	40.7	42.4	85.6	87.8	4.8	4.8	539.9	546.1	90.7	90.6
75.2	74.5	40.9	42.0	85.9	87.4	4.9	4.7	542.1	543.6	91.7*	90.7*
75.5	74.4	40.7	41.6	86.1	86.7	4.9	4.8	542.6	542.3	92.4	91.1
75.6	74.2	40.7	41.4	86.3	86.4	4.9	4.8	543.0	540.9	92.0	92.0
75.6	74.2	40.6	41.2	86.4	86.3	4.9	4.8	542.9	539.8	90.9*	90.1*
75.6	73.9	40.7	41.2	86.4	86.0	4.9	4.7	542.4	538.6	78.5	82.3
75.7	73.8	40.4	40.9	85.7	85.5	4.9	4.8	540.1	536.2	77.6	77.8
75.5	73.6	39.9	40.3	85.0	84.7	5.0	4.8	537.4	532.8	90.8*	90.3*
75.5	73.3	39.7	39.3	84.8	84.0	5.0	4.8	536.6	530.6	91.6	91.4
75.6	73.3	39.9	39.7	85.1	84.0	5.0	4.8	537.8	530.4	92.3	92.0
76.0	73.7	40.2	39.9	85.6	84.4	5.1	4.8	541.2	532.7	91.8*	91.3*
75.4	74.1	40.4	41.2	85.6	86.0	4.9	4.8	540.0	538.9	89.7	89.4
95.7	96.8	55.2	58.1	107.2	110.0	6.1	6.0	694.9	707.3	89.5	91.5
96.3	96.6	55.8	57.5	108.1	109.8	6.1	6.0	700.1	705.7	90.8	90.9
96.8	96.4	55.9	57.1	108.5	109.5	6.2	6.0	702.8	703.4	92.0*	91.1*
96.9	96.3	55.8	56.6	108.8	108.5	6.2	6.0	703.2	701.6	92.7	91.7
96.9	96.1	55.6	56.3	108.8	108.2	6.2	6.0	702.4	699.8	92.5	92.5
96.8	95.9	55.4	56.2	108.8	108.0	6.2	6.0	701.5	698.4	91.4*	90.8*
96.8	95.5	55.5	56.2	108.7	107.7	6.2	6.0	700.4	696.8	84.0	83.3
96.8	95.3	55.2	56.0	108.1	107.2	6.2	6.0	698.3	694.3	78.5	78.7
96.6	94.8	54.5	55.2	107.2	106.3	6.2	6.0	695.1	689.9	91.1*	90.7*
96.6	94.5	54.3	54.7	107.0	105.5	6.2	6.0	694.2	686.8	92.0	91.9
96.7	94.5	54.5	54.4	107.1	105.8	6.3	6.0	695.2	686.6	92.6	92.4
97.0	94.9	54.9	54.5	107.4	105.9	6.3	6.0	697.9	688.6	92.3*	91.7*
96.6	95.7	55.2	56.2	108.0	107.8	6.2	6.0	698.6	697.0	90.1	89.9
90.3	90.2	89.9	90.3	89.1	88.6	90.4	90.4	90.1	89.9	—	—

Source : National Coal Board

PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEEISM

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	14.0	11.4	20.9	12.6	17.4	12.3	21.5	16.5	21.3	12.2
2	13	13.4	10.2	13.3	9.9	13.0	10.7	15.6	13.2	20.0	11.4
3	20	13.2	9.9	11.6	10.3	11.1	11.2	17.2	13.6	21.0	11.5
4	27	12.4	11.1	10.3	10.6	9.9	12.4	17.5	14.3	18.2	12.2
5	Feb. 3	10.9	11.2	9.8	11.5	9.7	13.2	17.3	15.2	17.0	13.2
6	10	10.4	12.2	9.5	10.9	9.7	12.4	16.0	14.8	15.2	12.7
7	17	10.2	11.9	9.4	10.8	9.6	11.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	12.5
8	24	10.4	12.3	9.2	10.3	9.6	10.8	14.7	15.0	14.3	12.8
9	Mar. 3	10.3	11.1	9.4	9.8	9.5	10.3	14.4	15.3	14.6	13.2
10	10	10.3	11.0	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	14.2	15.6	14.4	13.7
11	17	10.2	10.2	8.8	9.3	8.6	10.0	12.5	15.3	12.8	13.7
12	24	10.2	10.9	8.9	9.3	9.2	10.0	15.6	15.3	10.5	13.2
13	31	11.2	10.5	9.8	8.6	10.1	9.2	15.7	13.2	15.2	11.6
14	Apr. 7	10.3	10.5	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	13.1	15.2	14.1	10.7
15	14	10.7	9.9	8.8	9.1	8.5	10.1	13.1	14.8	13.8	11.7
16	21	11.0	10.5	8.9	8.3	8.7	8.9	14.0	13.1	14.5	11.1
17	28	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.4	9.0	9.1	13.9	13.5	14.8	11.0
18	May 5	9.0	10.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	11.8	13.7	15.0	11.3
19	12	9.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	13.8	13.7	15.8	11.8
20	19	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.1	9.7	8.7	17.5	11.5	18.1	10.4
21	26	9.4	9.1	7.7	8.4	8.3	9.1	12.3	13.6	13.8	10.4
22	June 2	9.8	9.9	8.0	8.9	8.8	9.9	12.6	18.1	13.8	13.0
23	9	9.1	9.4	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.5	13.5	14.0	10.9	10.8
24	16	8.9	10.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.2	12.9	12.9	9.9	10.2
25	23	8.2	8.8	9.8	9.9	9.0	9.2	12.8	13.4	10.1	9.7
26	30	9.0	12.6	8.5	8.6	9.5	8.8	12.6	13.4	9.7	9.2
27	July 7	7.5	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.4	8.9	12.8	13.3	13.6	12.6
28	14	13.9	15.5	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.0	12.6	13.9	11.8	10.8
29	21	—	11.1	7.4	7.5	8.5	9.5	11.9	12.1	13.1	12.8
30	28	19.0	17.9	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.8	14.8	15.9	13.0	11.9
31	Aug. 4	10.3	11.4	11.1	11.4	10.7	11.7	14.0	13.2	13.3	11.6
32	11	10.5	12.3	12.8	13.4	12.1	11.5	17.3	18.6	15.4	13.7
33	18	9.7	10.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	10.0	15.4	16.0	13.4	11.2
34	25	8.9	10.6	8.9	9.6	9.9	10.1	16.0	15.7	13.2	11.0
35	Sept. 1	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.6	16.0	16.1	13.6	11.4
36	8	9.3	10.4	8.7	9.0	9.6	9.8	14.8	16.3	15.4	12.2
37	15	9.2	10.2	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.5	16.6	15.5	15.8	12.4
38	22	9.4	10.4	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	15.3	14.4	15.1	11.5
39	29	9.9	10.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	14.9	14.3	14.7	11.3
40	Oct. 6	9.4	10.9	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.5	15.1	14.4	14.8	11.5
41	13	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.1	10.0	9.9	15.2	14.6	14.5	11.4
42	20	9.5	10.4	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.4	15.6	13.9	14.8	11.2
43	27	10.4	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.1	15.6	13.7	14.8	11.2
44	Nov. 3	9.6	11.2	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.0	15.0	13.5	14.8	11.0
45	10	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	14.9	13.1	14.6	10.8
46	17	9.2	10.3	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.2	13.9	13.3	14.0	11.3
47	24	9.4	10.0	8.3	9.3	8.7	9.2	13.8	12.8	14.4	10.9
48	Dec. 1	9.3	9.9	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.6	13.1	12.3	13.4	13.1
49	8	9.0	9.1	7.5	9.1	7.8	8.7	11.8	11.5	12.5	12.4
50	15	8.3	9.0	6.2	7.5	6.7	7.4	9.2	9.2	10.4	10.5
51	22	7.7	8.7	7.3	9.5	7.8	9.9	13.5	15.3	13.7	15.9
52	29	11.3	12.6	11.6	15.6	15.1	18.7	28.4	26.6	24.6	22.0
Annual Average		10.2	10.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.0	14.6	14.3	14.5	11.9

-ALL WORKERS

TABLE II

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
14.7	12.8	16.5	13.3	14.1	12.0	17.5	12.9	17.5	13.3	1
11.8	11.8	14.9	13.4	13.7	11.5	11.8	10.9	14.3	11.6	2
13.6	12.1	17.7	13.3	16.7	11.6	14.7	11.0	15.2	11.8	3
15.7	12.7	18.6	13.9	18.3	12.6	16.3	12.1	15.3	12.7	4
16.6	13.3	17.4	14.5	17.5	12.6	13.8	12.1	14.8	13.2	5
14.7	13.0	15.5	14.0	15.2	13.1	11.3	12.4	13.5	13.1	6
13.3	13.2	14.4	14.0	13.2	12.8	10.8	12.5	12.6	12.9	7
12.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	12.1	13.0	11.0	12.9	12.1	12.9	8
11.8	13.3	13.7	14.0	11.9	13.1	11.9	13.3	12.0	12.7	9
11.6	13.8	13.4	14.5	12.3	13.6	11.3	13.6	11.9	13.0	10
10.3	13.7	12.0	14.3	11.1	13.9	10.0	13.0	10.8	12.8	11
11.7	13.4	14.2	14.1	11.1	13.0	11.8	12.5	11.8	12.6	12
13.7	11.2	12.9	12.4	15.9	12.7	12.2	10.9	13.2	11.4	13
10.6	12.0	12.4	14.0	11.2	12.3	10.6	14.2	11.2	11.9	14
10.6	13.4	12.6	12.0	10.8	15.6	10.8	12.7	11.1	12.3	15
11.2	11.2	13.2	12.2	11.6	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.7	11.0	16
11.5	11.5	13.6	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.0	11.3	11.8	11.0	17
9.7	11.7	11.4	12.8	10.4	11.2	9.9	12.1	10.5	11.3	18
11.6	11.7	13.8	12.8	10.6	11.2	12.8	13.6	11.7	11.2	19
14.2	10.1	12.4	11.0	15.4	11.0	12.5	9.5	13.5	10.0	20
10.2	12.0	11.3	13.1	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.6	11.0	21
10.5	14.7	13.0	12.3	10.9	14.9	11.4	12.7	11.0	13.2	22
11.9	11.7	13.6	13.3	10.0	11.5	12.1	12.8	10.9	11.3	23
12.0	11.7	13.1	13.3	9.8	10.9	11.1	11.8	10.6	11.1	24
11.5	11.5	13.0	12.5	9.6	10.5	11.0	11.9	10.6	10.9	25
11.5	11.5	12.8	12.5	10.9	10.5	11.3	12.1	10.7	11.2	26
11.3	11.7	13.2	12.5	10.1	10.5	13.6	11.2	10.8	11.2	27
11.7	11.7	12.9	12.6	10.4	12.2	13.0	12.3	11.4	12.0	28
10.6	12.1	12.4	12.1	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.4	10.8	11.3	29
12.8	13.1	10.2	10.0	10.9	11.6	8.9	8.5	12.8	13.1	30
13.6	14.2	17.6	16.8	12.9	13.3	17.3	15.9	13.0	13.0	31
16.8	16.2	—	—	19.0	19.9	—	—	14.8	15.1	32
12.2	12.9	18.4	17.4	14.2	13.0	18.9	18.4	12.9	12.8	33
12.1	13.1	13.4	13.6	12.7	13.2	11.0	12.6	12.2	12.5	34
12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	12.8	12.0	10.9	13.5	12.2	12.3	35
12.4	13.3	14.2	14.0	12.8	12.5	14.3	13.8	12.3	12.5	36
12.4	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.3	37
12.5	12.4	14.0	13.6	12.9	12.6	14.1	12.8	12.4	11.9	38
12.6	12.1	13.9	13.6	13.4	12.5	12.2	12.9	12.4	11.8	39
12.5	12.2	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.4	12.3	13.4	12.3	12.0	40
12.1	11.6	13.7	13.5	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.1	12.2	11.8	41
12.1	11.5	13.6	13.4	12.0	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.5	42
11.9	11.5	13.5	13.2	12.1	10.9	12.7	11.6	12.4	11.2	43
11.5	11.2	12.8	13.0	11.5	10.9	13.3	11.7	11.9	11.3	44
11.5	11.2	13.1	12.9	11.5	10.8	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	45
10.9	11.0	12.2	13.0	11.2	10.7	10.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	46
10.4	11.0	11.9	12.7	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.9	47
10.2	10.5	11.6	12.6	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.1	10.6	10.7	48
9.3	9.6	10.7	11.9	9.4	10.4	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.3	49
7.2	7.5	8.9	9.5	7.6	8.9	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.6	50
11.0	13.4	12.9	15.4	11.2	12.7	11.8	12.5	10.7	12.6	51
21.3	20.9	27.2	23.5	26.0	22.4	33.1	25.6	20.5	20.2	52
12.0	12.3	13.7	13.4	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	

PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEEISM

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	17.4	15.0	26.4	16.1	20.6	15.2	26.7	20.8	25.0	14.7
2	13	13.9	11.3	13.9	11.3	13.8	12.2	17.7	15.9	22.2	13.3
3	20	13.7	10.9	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.8	19.7	16.8	23.5	13.5
4	27	13.5	12.0	11.3	12.4	11.2	14.2	20.7	17.7	20.7	14.5
5	Feb. 3	11.8	12.2	11.1	13.1	11.2	14.9	20.2	18.4	19.5	15.1
6	10	11.3	13.1	10.9	12.6	11.3	14.1	18.8	18.2	17.8	14.6
7	17	11.1	12.8	10.9	12.5	11.4	13.4	18.5	18.5	17.6	14.6
8	24	11.5	13.6	10.9	12.1	11.4	12.5	18.1	18.7	17.3	15.1
9	Mar. 3	11.6	12.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	12.0	18.0	19.2	18.0	15.8
10	10	11.3	12.1	11.2	11.3	10.9	12.2	17.5	19.8	17.8	16.0
11	17	11.4	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.8	15.0	19.3	15.4	16.2
12	24	11.3	12.3	11.1	11.1	11.5	12.1	20.1	19.5	13.3	15.7
13	31	12.9	12.1	12.1	9.9	12.8	10.9	22.3	16.3	19.1	13.6
14	Apr. 7	11.5	11.8	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	16.5	19.8	17.5	12.9
15	14	12.1	11.3	10.5	11.1	10.1	12.7	16.7	20.8	17.1	14.5
16	21	12.2	11.8	10.7	9.6	10.4	10.5	18.0	16.0	17.8	13.2
17	28	11.3	10.5	11.1	10.0	11.0	10.8	18.5	16.7	18.5	12.9
18	May 5	10.1	12.0	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.3	14.8	17.4	19.0	13.9
19	12	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	18.2	17.5	20.4	14.8
20	19	10.6	10.5	11.9	9.6	12.6	10.4	24.7	13.9	23.9	12.1
21	26	10.5	10.4	9.3	10.1	10.2	11.1	15.6	17.6	17.3	12.7
22	June 2	11.1	11.3	9.7	11.2	10.9	12.7	16.1	25.3	17.7	16.7
23	9	10.4	10.9	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	18.0	17.9	13.8	13.0
24	16	9.9	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.2	16.9	16.3	12.3	12.0
25	23	8.8	10.3	12.6	12.4	10.9	11.3	16.5	16.5	12.1	11.4
26	30	9.9	14.6	10.9	10.4	10.3	10.7	16.2	16.7	11.7	10.8
27	July 7	7.9	11.5	11.7	11.3	10.0	10.8	16.3	16.7	17.8	16.4
28	14	16.5	19.6	9.2	9.5	11.2	10.8	16.0	17.5	15.5	14.7
29	21	—	13.7	8.2	8.6	9.9	11.6	14.8	14.6	16.3	16.1
30	28	22.1	20.9	12.2	12.4	12.3	13.4	18.9	20.7	15.4	14.5
31	Aug. 4	10.9	12.5	13.9	14.7	13.0	14.4	19.4	18.4	16.5	14.2
32	11	10.6	13.1	16.2	16.8	15.0	14.5	23.4	25.7	19.0	17.3
33	18	9.9	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	12.0	19.3	19.8	16.0	13.2
34	25	9.0	11.3	10.2	10.9	11.2	12.0	19.8	19.2	15.9	13.3
35	Sept. 1	10.4	10.6	10.0	10.7	10.0	11.4	20.1	20.0	16.5	13.8
36	8	10.0	11.2	10.1	10.1	11.0	11.7	18.5	19.9	18.8	15.2
37	15	9.9	11.4	10.1	10.3	10.5	11.3	20.6	19.3	19.3	15.0
38	22	10.4	11.5	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.2	19.1	17.5	18.6	13.7
39	29	10.7	11.2	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.1	18.8	17.9	18.2	13.6
40	Oct. 6	10.4	12.4	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.4	19.3	17.9	18.6	14.0
41	13	10.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	12.3	12.1	19.3	18.7	18.3	13.8
42	20	10.5	11.6	11.4	10.5	11.7	11.2	20.0	17.5	18.5	13.6
43	27	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.8	10.9	19.7	17.5	18.3	13.6
44	Nov. 3	10.4	12.9	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.5	19.1	17.1	18.6	13.3
45	10	10.6	11.5	11.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	18.9	16.4	18.1	13.0
46	17	10.1	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.8	17.7	16.6	17.2	13.6
47	24	10.2	10.9	9.4	10.8	10.3	10.8	17.7	16.0	18.3	13.1
48	Dec. 1	10.2	10.8	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	16.6	14.9	16.7	15.8
49	8	9.6	9.6	8.6	10.2	9.4	9.7	14.7	13.9	15.4	14.1
50	15	8.8	9.3	6.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	10.6	10.4	12.1	11.7
51	22	8.1	9.0	8.1	10.3	9.2	11.0	17.4	19.5	17.1	19.0
52	29	13.4	14.5	15.0	18.7	20.1	22.9	41.7	36.7	33.8	28.2
Annual Average		11.2	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.8	18.5	18.0	17.9	14.4

-FACE WORKERS

TABLE 12

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
18.1	16.4	20.6	17.6	16.0	13.7	22.8	16.8	21.1	16.5	1
13.8	15.0	17.9	17.6	15.2	12.9	14.1	13.5	15.7	13.7	2
16.3	15.8	21.2	17.7	18.6	13.0	20.8	13.7	17.0	14.1	3
19.0	16.5	22.2	18.2	20.2	14.5	20.8	16.1	17.4	15.1	4
19.9	16.8	20.3	18.4	19.1	14.0	16.7	15.7	16.8	15.4	5
17.9	16.4	18.6	18.1	16.5	14.5	13.9	16.2	15.5	15.3	6
16.4	16.9	17.5	17.7	14.8	14.2	14.1	15.5	14.8	15.2	7
15.2	16.9	17.2	18.5	13.7	14.7	14.2	17.0	14.4	15.4	8
15.2	17.2	17.6	18.2	14.0	14.9	16.1	16.8	14.6	15.3	9
14.9	17.9	17.2	18.6	14.5	15.8	15.5	18.1	14.4	15.7	10
12.8	17.4	15.2	18.4	12.7	16.0	14.7	17.5	12.9	15.4	11
15.5	17.2	18.9	18.4	13.1	14.9	16.2	15.7	14.7	15.3	12
19.5	14.0	19.1	16.4	20.3	14.5	18.4	14.3	17.3	13.6	13
13.4	15.8	16.3	19.0	13.2	14.3	13.5	19.4	13.5	14.7	14
13.7	18.6	16.4	17.8	12.6	19.4	13.5	19.3	13.5	15.9	15
14.8	14.1	17.2	16.3	13.7	12.6	14.3	16.1	14.3	13.1	16
15.5	14.6	18.5	16.8	14.5	12.7	16.0	14.3	14.8	13.2	17
12.6	15.3	14.9	17.1	12.2	13.0	12.5	16.0	12.8	13.9	18
15.4	15.5	18.8	17.1	12.8	13.2	18.0	18.2	14.7	13.8	19
20.4	12.8	18.0	14.4	20.0	11.5	17.8	12.4	17.9	11.9	20
13.5	15.9	15.6	17.5	12.6	12.6	13.9	15.8	13.0	13.6	21
13.8	20.9	17.3	18.2	12.9	18.9	14.4	19.4	13.6	17.3	22
16.1	15.4	18.2	18.3	11.7	13.7	15.1	17.3	13.7	14.1	23
16.2	15.5	17.1	17.8	11.5	12.8	15.1	16.4	13.1	13.6	24
15.4	15.4	16.8	16.7	11.3	12.2	15.1	16.3	13.0	13.4	25
15.2	15.1	16.7	17.1	13.0	12.2	14.5	16.6	13.1	13.7	26
14.8	15.5	17.1	16.9	12.0	12.8	17.7	15.3	13.3	14.0	27
15.4	15.3	16.9	16.9	12.4	14.6	18.0	17.3	14.2	15.1	28
13.7	15.8	16.3	16.0	13.2	14.3	16.2	15.7	13.2	13.9	29
16.8	17.1	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.8	10.5	12.0	15.9	16.4	30
19.0	18.9	24.1	23.4	15.6	16.2	23.3	23.1	16.3	16.4	31
23.2	22.7	—	—	25.1	25.7	—	—	18.9	19.5	32
15.1	15.9	23.7	23.0	16.2	15.0	25.7	24.2	15.1	15.1	33
15.3	16.3	17.0	17.3	14.3	14.9	14.1	17.0	14.3	14.6	34
15.4	16.6	17.2	17.9	14.5	13.7	13.7	17.8	14.5	14.6	35
16.1	16.9	18.1	18.1	14.8	14.3	17.3	17.8	14.7	14.9	36
15.7	16.7	18.3	18.1	10.3	14.6	16.0	17.8	15.0	14.8	37
16.3	16.0	18.2	17.5	15.2	14.6	18.9	16.8	15.0	14.3	38
16.5	15.6	17.9	17.8	15.8	14.6	16.5	17.1	15.0	14.3	39
16.8	16.1	18.1	18.1	15.1	14.5	16.3	18.3	15.1	14.6	40
16.0	15.2	18.3	17.8	14.3	13.9	16.9	16.4	15.0	14.3	41
16.0	15.2	18.1	17.8	14.3	13.4	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.0	42
15.6	15.5	18.4	17.6	14.2	12.8	17.3	16.2	15.1	13.8	43
15.3	15.0	17.4	17.0	13.5	12.8	17.6	15.8	14.6	13.8	44
15.1	14.8	17.5	17.0	13.5	12.6	16.3	14.8	14.4	13.3	45
14.3	14.3	16.5	17.2	13.4	12.3	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.3	46
13.6	14.1	16.2	16.6	12.7	12.1	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.0	47
13.5	13.3	15.7	16.2	11.7	11.5	13.4	15.2	12.9	12.6	48
12.1	11.7	14.1	15.0	11.0	11.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	49
8.7	8.7	11.2	11.5	8.3	9.6	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.5	50
14.9	17.7	17.6	20.3	13.5	14.9	17.1	16.2	13.2	15.0	51
33.0	30.5	41.1	33.5	35.1	29.4	50.1	37.1	28.0	26.2	52
15.7	16.0	17.9	17.7	14.5	14.1	16.5	16.5	14.8	14.5	

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHIFTS WORKED PER

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	2.35	2.36	3.52	3.88	3.77	3.94	4.44	4.58	3.98	3.99
2	13	5.10	5.21	4.79	4.97	4.87	4.95	4.93	4.88	4.76	4.84
3	20	5.19	5.17	4.89	4.96	5.01	4.92	4.83	4.89	4.72	4.86
4	27	5.24	5.17	4.98	4.92	5.08	4.85	4.81	4.82	4.89	4.74
5	Feb. 3	5.33	5.10	5.01	4.90	5.10	4.81	4.82	4.77	4.97	4.74
6	10	5.34	5.13	5.07	4.91	5.10	4.85	4.92	4.80	5.07	4.76
7	17	5.39	5.14	5.11	4.93	5.10	4.91	4.87	4.80	5.09	4.79
8	24	5.36	5.12	5.14	4.95	5.11	4.95	4.97	4.79	5.12	4.73
9	Mar. 3	5.32	5.11	5.12	4.99	5.11	4.98	4.99	4.77	5.10	4.73
10	10	5.35	5.19	5.13	4.98	5.13	4.96	5.00	4.73	5.13	4.70
11	17	5.35	5.15	5.15	5.01	5.17	4.95	5.15	4.75	5.24	4.67
12	24	5.36	5.19	4.29	5.00	4.14	4.99	4.81	4.75	4.04	4.73
13	31	5.23	5.13	4.06	5.06	4.14	5.04	3.16	4.93	4.08	4.82
14	Apr. 7	5.31	5.22	5.13	4.21	5.15	4.04	5.07	4.63	5.14	3.88
15	14	5.32	5.18	5.14	4.04	5.15	4.05	5.05	3.04	5.16	3.89
16	21	5.21	5.22	5.13	5.04	5.12	5.03	5.00	4.87	5.12	4.81
17	28	5.33	5.00	5.10	5.06	5.11	5.03	5.00	4.85	5.11	4.75
18	May 5	5.12	3.45	5.10	5.02	4.95	4.94	5.15	4.82	5.08	4.80
19	12	3.40	5.24	5.04	5.01	5.02	4.99	4.83	4.84	5.00	4.79
20	19	5.30	5.19	4.10	5.04	4.16	5.03	3.56	5.01	4.67	4.85
21	26	5.35	5.21	5.13	5.01	5.13	4.98	5.07	4.73	5.15	4.86
22	June 2	5.27	5.19	5.10	4.07	5.01	4.02	5.04	3.44	5.11	4.35
23	9	5.03	5.19	4.89	5.00	4.81	4.95	4.77	4.79	4.91	4.82
24	16	4.88	5.10	4.90	5.01	4.88	4.97	4.72	4.79	4.83	4.88
25	23	4.91	4.24	4.38	4.44	4.88	4.96	4.70	4.82	4.93	4.89
26	30	4.85	5.01	3.91	3.97	4.97	4.98	4.75	4.84	4.76	4.80
27	July 7	4.27	3.86	4.74	5.01	4.32	4.72	4.69	4.76	4.24	4.31
28	14	4.50	3.75	4.90	5.01	4.79	4.44	4.64	4.80	2.78	2.76
29	21	—	2.47	4.93	5.04	4.55	4.52	4.69	4.76	4.57	4.50
30	28	4.28	4.63	4.75	4.84	4.27	4.01	4.30	4.51	4.49	4.34
31	Aug. 4	4.41	4.70	2.00	1.91	3.08	3.75	2.61	2.36	3.88	4.01
32	11	4.69	4.97	3.59	3.66	3.66	3.53	3.34	3.32	4.21	4.20
33	18	4.85	5.15	4.86	4.88	4.24	4.41	4.55	4.47	5.03	4.79
34	25	4.91	5.18	4.83	4.85	4.76	4.72	4.23	4.14	4.99	4.76
35	Sept. 1	5.15	5.20	4.89	4.93	4.75	4.53	4.82	4.66	5.07	4.83
36	8	5.24	5.16	5.06	4.96	5.04	4.93	4.97	4.58	4.92	4.56
37	15	5.19	5.02	5.05	4.96	5.10	4.96	4.73	4.70	4.82	4.55
38	22	4.77	4.93	5.07	4.96	5.10	4.97	4.91	4.80	5.05	4.81
39	29	4.92	4.58	5.05	4.96	5.12	4.97	4.98	4.81	5.07	4.85
40	Oct. 6	4.95	4.85	5.04	4.98	5.11	4.95	4.98	4.80	5.10	4.85
41	13	5.18	5.21	5.07	4.98	5.08	4.95	4.98	4.80	5.10	4.86
42	20	5.24	5.20	5.03	4.99	5.09	4.99	4.94	4.84	5.09	4.87
43	27	5.20	5.24	5.04	4.98	5.08	4.99	4.93	4.82	5.10	4.88
44	Nov. 3	5.25	4.84	5.04	4.98	5.10	4.99	5.01	4.86	5.12	4.91
45	10	5.28	5.16	5.04	4.99	5.13	5.02	5.01	4.90	5.15	4.91
46	17	5.28	5.19	5.08	4.98	5.15	5.00	5.09	4.91	5.20	4.90
47	24	5.31	5.21	5.14	4.99	5.17	5.04	5.10	4.93	5.19	4.93
48	Dec. 1	5.27	5.27	5.15	5.03	5.19	5.08	5.14	5.03	5.24	5.08
49	8	5.36	5.31	5.19	5.00	5.22	5.11	5.25	5.18	5.33	5.23
50	15	5.52	5.42	5.22	5.10	5.33	5.23	5.48	5.40	5.50	5.40
51	22	5.67	5.42	5.20	4.95	5.22	5.03	4.99	4.65	5.17	4.96
52	29	4.98	4.98	3.92	3.62	3.93	3.68	2.50	2.63	2.96	3.01
	Annual Average	4.97	4.92	4.81	4.77	4.84	4.76	4.72	4.62	4.84	4.64

MAN PER WEEK—OVERALL

TABLE 13

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
4.83	4.81	4.69	4.76	5.01	4.92	4.41	4.57	4.15	4.23	1
5.11	4.96	4.86	4.79	5.09	5.03	4.81	4.73	4.96	4.96	2
4.99	4.93	4.67	4.79	4.87	4.95	4.65	4.73	4.91	4.93	3
4.83	4.88	4.60	4.74	4.79	4.91	4.54	4.67	4.90	4.88	4
4.78	4.85	4.68	4.71	4.84	4.89	4.70	4.66	4.93	4.84	5
4.90	4.86	4.80	4.75	4.98	4.89	4.51	4.64	5.01	4.87	6
5.00	4.87	4.87	4.73	5.11	4.90	4.90	4.65	5.06	4.88	7
5.10	4.85	4.91	4.72	5.19	4.88	4.88	4.64	5.11	4.87	8
5.11	4.84	4.92	4.74	5.20	4.89	4.82	4.60	5.11	4.88	9
5.10	4.82	4.92	4.70	5.14	4.86	4.85	4.59	5.11	4.86	10
5.23	4.82	5.02	4.71	5.24	4.84	4.91	4.63	5.20	4.86	11
4.38	4.82	4.76	4.73	4.93	4.81	4.68	4.55	4.63	4.87	12
3.67	5.03	3.19	4.83	3.86	4.97	3.11	4.76	3.87	4.98	13
5.15	4.32	4.96	4.64	5.21	4.79	4.87	4.55	5.14	4.50	14
5.16	3.56	4.96	3.11	5.23	3.79	4.82	2.99	5.15	3.78	15
5.11	4.93	4.92	4.83	5.19	4.94	4.82	4.68	5.10	4.96	16
5.07	4.91	4.90	4.81	5.16	4.99	4.82	4.71	5.10	4.93	17
5.20	4.85	5.04	4.79	5.30	4.97	4.93	4.67	5.13	4.71	18
4.87	4.85	4.75	4.81	4.99	4.99	4.69	4.29	4.74	4.94	19
3.80	4.98	3.20	4.94	3.82	5.13	3.05	4.83	4.03	5.03	20
5.10	4.77	4.97	4.74	5.23	4.88	4.79	4.71	5.14	4.88	21
4.91	3.67	4.87	3.11	5.22	3.78	4.77	2.99	5.07	3.91	22
4.75	4.77	4.69	4.77	4.94	4.96	4.41	4.62	4.84	4.90	23
4.70	4.75	4.66	4.78	4.79	5.01	4.69	4.68	4.79	4.90	24
4.69	4.77	4.65	4.82	4.59	5.04	4.69	4.68	4.73	4.78	25
4.71	4.81	4.68	4.84	4.49	4.99	4.72	4.66	4.69	4.84	26
4.74	4.65	4.66	4.83	4.28	4.06	4.47	4.70	4.49	4.51	27
4.70	4.59	4.68	4.83	3.95	4.51	4.59	4.65	4.41	4.39	28
4.64	4.56	4.71	4.87	4.41	4.39	4.67	4.71	4.26	4.38	29
4.38	4.29	4.98	5.02	4.31	4.25	4.87	4.88	4.41	4.43	30
3.13	3.51	4.42	4.47	4.00	3.89	4.35	4.43	3.40	3.53	31
3.17	3.19	—	—	2.43	2.66	—	—	3.24	3.29	32
4.82	4.63	4.39	4.39	4.72	4.24	4.18	4.22	4.65	4.57	33
4.85	4.65	4.81	4.78	5.00	4.83	4.68	4.61	4.75	4.69	34
4.87	4.66	4.80	4.78	5.04	4.89	4.85	4.53	4.91	4.78	35
4.83	4.63	4.84	4.78	5.06	4.90	4.63	4.51	5.00	4.80	36
4.86	4.73	4.86	4.81	5.06	4.91	4.76	4.52	4.95	4.83	37
4.99	4.85	4.87	4.82	5.08	4.93	4.67	4.59	4.98	4.88	38
5.00	4.87	4.89	4.82	5.05	4.93	4.74	4.56	5.01	4.85	39
5.00	4.88	4.89	4.82	5.09	4.98	4.76	4.56	5.02	4.88	40
5.03	4.95	4.89	4.83	5.16	5.02	4.76	4.63	5.06	4.94	41
5.03	4.97	4.91	4.84	5.07	5.01	4.81	4.66	5.05	4.96	42
5.06	4.97	4.92	4.89	5.14	5.05	4.73	4.40	5.05	4.97	43
5.09	4.97	4.95	4.87	5.19	5.08	4.64	4.64	5.09	4.94	44
5.10	5.00	4.96	4.89	5.19	5.06	4.81	4.64	5.11	4.99	45
5.13	5.00	5.03	4.89	5.16	5.07	4.92	4.65	5.14	4.99	46
5.18	5.01	5.04	4.92	5.25	5.09	4.88	4.69	5.17	5.02	47
5.20	5.11	5.06	4.96	5.32	5.17	4.89	4.63	5.20	5.09	48
5.28	5.25	5.14	5.05	5.38	5.28	5.02	4.81	5.27	5.19	49
5.51	5.45	5.29	5.26	5.55	5.46	5.12	5.04	5.45	5.36	50
5.11	4.74	4.94	4.68	5.11	4.83	4.83	4.64	5.16	4.91	51
2.45	2.79	2.59	2.70	2.77	2.82	2.28	2.48	3.19	3.22	52
4.80	4.70	4.66	4.62	4.85	4.76	4.55	4.45	4.81	4.72	

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHIFTS WORKED PER

	Week ended (1951)	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
		1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1	Jan. 6	1.99	1.97	3.16	3.58	3.46	3.64	3.93	4.12	3.66	3.74
2	13	4.97	5.00	4.62	4.75	4.67	4.69	4.54	4.43	4.54	4.61
3	20	5.09	5.01	4.69	4.74	4.79	4.65	4.43	4.42	4.45	4.62
4	27	5.09	4.99	4.78	4.69	4.84	4.59	4.37	4.36	4.61	4.49
5	Feb. 3	5.21	4.93	4.79	4.67	4.86	4.56	4.39	4.32	4.71	4.53
6	10	5.20	4.93	4.86	4.69	4.85	4.58	4.48	4.35	4.81	4.54
7	17	5.27	4.98	4.91	4.69	4.85	4.64	4.40	4.35	4.80	4.54
8	24	5.21	4.90	4.93	4.72	4.84	4.68	4.50	4.32	4.84	4.50
9	Mar. 3	5.17	4.91	4.89	4.74	4.84	4.70	4.49	4.30	4.79	4.45
10	10	5.20	4.97	4.92	4.76	4.86	4.67	4.53	4.24	4.81	4.45
11	17	5.21	4.95	4.94	4.79	4.91	4.46	4.71	4.27	4.98	4.38
12	24	5.21	4.94	4.01	4.77	3.83	4.70	4.31	4.27	3.75	4.45
13	31	5.05	4.89	3.82	4.85	3.82	4.76	2.62	4.46	3.76	4.59
14	Apr. 7	5.14	4.98	4.94	3.97	4.88	3.76	4.57	4.14	4.80	3.67
15	14	5.18	4.99	4.93	3.81	4.89	3.73	4.53	2.52	4.85	3.62
16	21	5.07	5.00	4.91	4.84	4.85	4.77	4.48	4.43	4.80	4.57
17	28	5.21	4.84	4.86	4.82	4.83	4.76	4.44	4.39	4.78	4.50
18	May 5	4.99	3.12	4.86	4.78	4.68	4.68	4.65	4.34	4.73	4.53
19	12	3.06	5.06	4.80	4.78	4.73	4.72	4.29	4.37	4.59	4.49
20	19	5.15	4.98	3.82	4.83	3.81	4.75	2.94	4.57	4.25	4.62
21	26	5.22	5.03	4.88	4.79	4.83	4.70	4.56	4.28	4.81	4.60
22	June 2	5.09	4.94	4.85	3.82	4.69	3.70	4.51	2.87	4.73	4.02
23	9	4.88	4.97	4.58	4.77	4.50	4.64	4.22	4.30	4.55	4.56
24	16	4.71	4.85	4.59	4.75	4.57	4.68	4.17	4.32	4.50	4.63
25	23	4.75	3.93	4.05	4.16	4.58	4.67	4.17	4.37	4.60	4.64
26	30	4.69	4.77	3.52	3.70	4.61	4.70	4.24	4.37	4.47	4.55
27	July 7	4.14	3.53	4.40	4.75	3.95	4.37	4.18	4.29	3.82	3.98
28	14	4.27	3.30	4.63	4.80	4.45	4.13	4.13	4.34	2.19	2.22
29	21	—	2.07	4.68	4.86	4.30	4.23	4.22	4.37	4.23	4.14
30	28	4.02	4.39	4.44	4.63	3.97	3.68	3.78	4.03	4.20	4.03
31	Aug. 4	4.28	4.58	1.72	1.68	2.71	3.46	2.15	1.89	3.61	3.73
32	11	4.57	4.78	3.28	3.42	3.33	3.18	2.72	2.70	3.89	3.88
33	18	4.73	5.04	4.60	4.74	3.95	4.15	4.00	3.98	4.73	4.53
34	25	4.77	5.02	4.57	4.69	4.50	4.47	3.72	3.70	4.66	4.49
35	Sept. 1	5.00	5.05	4.63	4.75	4.49	4.26	4.28	4.20	4.73	4.55
36	8	5.17	4.99	4.83	4.78	4.80	4.66	4.45	4.13	4.56	4.23
37	15	5.07	4.89	4.83	4.78	4.85	4.69	4.20	4.22	4.46	4.26
38	22	4.66	4.75	4.84	4.78	4.83	4.69	4.38	4.33	4.68	4.53
39	29	4.76	4.29	4.82	4.75	4.84	4.69	4.44	4.34	4.70	5.57
40	Oct. 6	4.80	4.61	4.75	4.77	4.83	4.66	4.41	4.33	4.70	4.56
41	13	5.02	5.05	4.81	4.79	4.78	4.64	4.44	4.29	4.70	4.56
42	20	5.10	4.98	4.78	4.79	4.82	4.68	4.37	4.34	4.69	4.58
43	27	5.03	5.05	4.79	4.78	4.79	4.71	4.38	4.30	4.70	4.57
44	Nov. 3	5.13	4.54	4.77	4.76	4.82	4.71	4.46	4.34	4.72	4.60
45	10	5.13	4.98	4.79	4.79	4.86	4.73	4.46	4.39	4.78	4.59
46	17	5.14	5.00	4.83	4.79	4.87	4.72	4.54	4.42	4.82	4.60
47	24	5.15	5.05	4.90	4.79	4.89	4.73	4.55	4.43	4.81	4.62
48	Dec. 1	5.12	5.09	4.88	4.84	4.91	4.80	4.59	4.55	4.89	4.78
49	8	5.22	5.18	4.94	4.79	4.94	4.84	4.73	4.75	4.99	5.00
50	15	5.43	5.28	5.07	4.96	5.07	5.01	5.01	4.99	5.22	5.20
51	22	5.58	5.54	4.97	4.79	4.93	4.79	4.51	4.19	4.82	4.68
52	29	4.81	4.82	3.59	3.38	3.53	3.35	1.86	2.08	2.49	2.68
	Annual Average	4.81	4.71	4.56	4.55	4.55	4.48	4.20	4.14	4.49	4.36

MAN PER WEEK—FACE WORKERS TABLE 14

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
4.46	4.43	4.22	4.26	4.74	4.65	4.06	4.24	3.77	3.86	1
4.77	4.55	4.40	4.32	4.83	4.77	4.58	4.45	4.69	4.64	2
4.65	4.49	4.23	4.31	4.59	4.67	4.22	4.44	4.63	4.61	3
4.46	4.45	4.13	4.26	4.52	4.62	4.22	4.31	4.60	4.56	4
4.41	4.44	4.26	4.24	4.60	4.63	4.44	4.31	4.65	4.53	5
4.48	4.47	4.35	4.28	4.75	4.62	4.16	4.31	4.71	4.55	6
4.57	4.45	4.40	4.27	4.86	4.63	4.62	4.34	4.75	4.57	7
4.67	4.45	4.41	4.26	4.94	4.58	4.60	4.28	4.79	4.55	8
4.65	4.44	4.39	4.28	4.93	4.60	4.49	4.26	4.77	4.55	9
4.65	4.43	4.42	4.24	4.86	4.55	4.58	4.22	4.78	4.53	10
4.81	4.43	4.56	4.25	4.99	4.54	4.59	4.24	4.89	4.53	11
3.93	4.42	4.25	4.26	4.63	4.51	4.35	4.17	4.28	4.53	12
3.14	4.66	2.63	4.35	3.49	4.69	2.67	4.42	3.51	4.66	13
4.74	3.90	4.47	4.14	4.94	4.48	4.63	4.12	4.81	4.16	14
4.74	3.09	4.48	2.59	4.97	3.44	4.62	2.49	4.82	3.43	15
4.66	4.54	4.43	4.34	4.91	4.67	4.57	4.32	4.76	4.64	16
4.63	4.52	4.35	4.33	4.86	4.72	4.51	4.39	4.74	4.61	17
4.77	4.44	4.55	4.29	5.03	4.68	4.66	4.31	4.79	4.35	18
4.45	4.41	4.23	4.30	4.68	4.70	4.31	3.89	4.35	4.60	19
3.29	4.56	2.64	4.48	3.45	4.87	2.69	4.51	3.63	4.71	20
4.66	4.36	4.47	4.23	4.96	4.60	4.52	4.30	4.80	4.56	21
4.46	3.18	4.36	2.59	4.94	3.42	4.50	2.49	4.70	3.53	22
4.30	4.32	4.18	4.23	4.64	4.65	4.16	4.22	4.47	4.55	23
4.23	4.30	4.19	4.25	4.49	4.73	4.39	4.26	4.42	4.56	24
4.22	4.31	4.19	4.29	4.29	4.77	4.38	4.28	4.36	4.42	25
4.25	4.37	4.21	4.28	4.20	4.72	4.44	4.25	4.32	4.50	26
4.29	4.21	4.18	4.28	3.95	3.69	4.12	4.32	4.10	4.10	27
4.25	4.13	4.19	4.30	3.59	4.18	4.21	4.23	4.01	3.98	28
4.23	4.13	4.20	4.34	4.05	4.04	4.33	4.33	3.84	3.98	29
3.91	3.86	4.54	4.53	3.95	3.86	4.63	4.53	4.02	4.04	30
2.58	3.00	3.85	3.84	3.61	3.64	3.94	3.93	3.02	3.21	31
2.67	2.71	—	—	2.04	2.28	—	—	2.86	2.91	32
4.42	4.29	3.84	3.83	4.52	3.95	3.81	3.83	4.31	4.26	33
4.41	4.30	4.36	4.25	4.79	4.61	4.41	4.24	4.43	4.39	34
4.44	4.26	4.35	4.25	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.21	4.58	4.47	35
4.40	4.24	4.30	4.26	4.81	4.67	4.42	4.19	4.67	4.49	36
4.45	4.31	4.28	4.28	4.79	4.64	4.50	4.20	4.62	4.51	37
4.54	4.46	4.30	4.32	4.80	4.67	4.35	4.29	4.63	4.56	38
4.54	4.46	4.30	4.30	4.74	4.64	4.47	4.23	4.64	4.50	39
4.52	4.44	4.29	4.30	4.80	4.67	4.47	4.17	4.64	4.53	40
4.56	4.51	4.29	4.32	4.87	4.73	4.43	4.27	4.69	4.60	41
4.55	4.51	4.29	4.29	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.28	4.67	4.61	42
4.59	4.52	4.27	4.33	4.84	4.76	4.41	3.95	4.68	4.62	43
4.62	4.51	4.33	4.36	4.91	4.78	4.24	4.30	4.73	4.57	44
4.62	4.55	4.31	4.35	4.91	4.77	4.47	4.32	4.74	4.64	45
4.68	4.56	4.39	4.36	4.85	4.79	4.62	4.39	4.77	4.66	46
4.71	4.60	4.41	4.41	4.96	4.81	4.63	4.45	4.80	4.68	47
4.74	4.71	4.46	4.47	5.02	4.91	4.69	4.27	4.84	4.77	48
4.83	4.87	4.53	4.57	5.11	5.04	4.79	4.55	4.92	4.89	49
5.09	5.11	4.75	4.84	5.32	5.26	4.93	4.80	5.14	5.09	50
4.62	4.34	4.32	4.16	4.79	4.53	4.44	4.34	4.82	4.61	51
1.88	2.27	1.84	2.13	2.28	2.41	1.61	1.97	2.73	2.85	52
4.35	4.27	4.13	4.11	4.56	4.46	4.23	4.09	4.46	4.38	

**PRELIMINARY AND
(i) NUMBER OF MEN UNDER TRAINING**

Month	PRELIMINARY TRAINING (DIVISIONAL TRAINING)									
	NUMBER COMPLETING TRAINING DURING MONTH						UNDER TRAINING AT			
	Juveniles		Adults		TOTAL		Juveniles		Adults	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
January	457	296	1,359	873	1,816	1,169	3,701	2,994	2,374	1,028
February	437	304	3,193	1,236	3,630	1,540	3,951	2,987	2,166	929
March	833	791	2,815	1,344	3,648	2,135	3,875	2,593	1,008	748
April	1,851	1,253	1,597	933	3,448	2,186	4,610	2,927	995	625
May	741	395	1,208	979	1,949	1,374	4,469	2,970	823	632
June	832	574	1,166	966	1,998	1,540	4,039	2,765	443	501
July	1,484	672	673	691	2,157	1,363	3,243	2,539	386	484
August	1,742	1,163	611	683	2,353	1,846	3,647	2,887	713	837
September	551	566	1,134	1,210	1,685	1,776	4,160	3,443	717	608
October	387	401	1,165	807	1,552	1,208	4,498	3,505	952	643
November	894	599	1,461	889	2,355	1,488	4,313	3,307	928	630
December	2,508	1,931	1,449	963	3,957	2,894	3,378	1,999	942	638
Total completing Training ...	12,717	8,945	17,831	11,574	30,548	20,519	—	—	—	—

(ii) NUMBER OF MEN COMPLETING

	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN		NORTH WESTERN	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Divisional Training Centres :										
Juveniles	1,529	992	1,016	782	1,801	1,369	1,973	1,398	1,338	884
Adults	2,706	2,139	898	725	996	825	3,363	2,001	3,059	1,837
Total ...	4,235	3,131	1,914	1,507	2,797	2,194	5,336	3,399	4,397	2,721
Coal Face Training:										
Direct from preliminary training	47	86	10	35	8	42	156	102	27	38
Others	1,986	1,887	791	788	1,596	1,551	2,364	2,215	1,226	1,016
Total ...	2,033	1,973	801	823	1,604	1,593	2,520	2,317	1,253	1,054

**COAL FACE TRAINING
AND COMPLETING TRAINING MONTHLY**

TABLE 15

CENTRES)		COAL FACE TRAINING							
END OF MONTH		NUMBER COMPLETING TRAINING DURING MONTH						Under training at end of month	
TOTAL		Direct from preliminary training		Others		TOTAL			
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
6,075	4,022	178	278	828	1,050	1,006	1,328	4,937	5,284
6,117	3,916	17	221	862	914	1,038	1,135	5,429	5,262
4,883	3,341	207	188	906	893	1,113	1,081	5,817	5,253
5,605	3,552	301	220	952	915	1,253	1,135	6,298	5,174
5,292	3,602	229	213	1,030	970	1,259	1,183	6,535	5,212
4,482	3,266	226	204	1,224	946	1,450	1,150	6,363	5,129
3,629	3,023	217	160	1,010	869	1,227	1,029	6,229	4,977
4,360	3,724	262	190	1,052	809	1,314	999	6,061	5,020
4,877	4,051	285	206	1,162	1,027	1,447	1,233	5,852	4,862
5,450	4,148	233	187	1,024	856	1,257	1,043	5,883	4,930
5,241	3,937	234	221	1,194	969	1,428	1,190	5,849	4,975
4,320	2,637	221	257	1,162	1,057	1,383	1,314	5,684	4,645
—	—	2,769	2,545	12,406	11,275	15,175	13,820	—	—

TRAINING BY DIVISIONS

EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN	
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
1,861	1,376	883	492	2,135	1,520	181	132	12,717	8,945
2,819	2,050	1,988	901	1,851	1,054	151	42	17,831	11,574
4,680	3,426	2,871	1,393	3,986	2,574	332	174	30,548	20,519
181	190	430	541	1,910	1,511	—	—	2,769	2,545
3,067	2,438	725	666	523	607	128	107	12,406	11,275
3,248	2,628	1,155	1,207	2,433	2,118	128	107	15,175	13,820

Source : National Coal Board

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	3,872	5,097	6,133	15,102	929
2nd Quarter ...	3,823	3,621	5,188	12,632	778
3rd Quarter ...	4,522	3,521	5,455	13,498	809
4th Quarter ...	2,902	3,876	7,271	14,049	735
Year 1950 ...	15,119	16,115	24,047	55,281	3,251
1951					
1st Quarter ...	7,178	8,765	11,275	27,218	1,103
2nd Quarter ...	3,503	3,680	6,968	14,151	873
3rd Quarter ...	5,411	3,086	6,202	14,699	739
4th Quarter ...	3,493	4,853	8,381	16,727	772
Year 1951 ...	19,585	20,384	32,826	72,795	3,487

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	681	783	777	2,241	107
2nd Quarter ...	558	677	673	1,908	76
3rd Quarter ...	681	534	958	2,173	100
4th Quarter ...	399	475	942	1,816	69
Year 1950 ...	2,319	2,469	3,350	8,138	352
1951					
1st Quarter ...	1,026	1,068	1,084	3,178	123
2nd Quarter ...	547	562	688	1,797	79
3rd Quarter ...	810	446	753	2,009	91
4th Quarter ...	460	613	955	2,028	73
Year 1951 ...	2,843	2,689	3,480	9,012	366

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	342	358	374	1,074	91
2nd Quarter ...	304	264	297	865	50
3rd Quarter ...	392	255	350	997	59
4th Quarter ...	163	315	391	869	60
Year 1950 ...	1,201	1,192	1,412	3,805	260
1951					
1st Quarter ...	527	471	643	1,641	85
2nd Quarter ...	204	204	379	787	80
3rd Quarter ...	412	174	324	910	55
4th Quarter ...	274	250	479	1,003	64
Year 1951 ...	1,417	1,099	1,825	4,341	284

GREAT BRITAIN

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APPENDIX I—(contd.)
TABLE 16

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
1,225	1,829	1,697	15,767	21,447	- 6,345	1950
1,257	1,838	1,443	11,978	17,294	- 4,662	1st Quarter.
1,429	1,678	1,528	16,081	21,525	- 8,027	2nd Quarter.
922	1,642	1,205	11,033	15,537	- 1,488	3rd Quarter.
4,833	6,987	5,873	54,859	75,803	-20,522	4th Quarter.
						Year 1950.
834	2,177	1,122	7,698	12,934	+14,284	1951
611	2,630	1,152	10,351	15,617	- 1,466	1st Quarter.
673	3,158	971	15,538	21,079	- 6,380	2nd Quarter.
393	2,538	970	9,185	13,858	+ 2,869	3rd Quarter.
2,511	10,503	4,215	42,772	63,488	+ 9,307	4th Quarter.
						Year 1951.

SCOTTISH DIVISION

TABLE 17

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
85	221	282	1,467	2,162	+ 79	1950
67	214	163	1,285	1,805	+ 103	1st Quarter.
92	139	369	2,333	3,033	- 860	2nd Quarter.
73	331	140	1,335	1,948	- 132	3rd Quarter.
317	905	954	6,420	8,948	- 810	4th Quarter.
						Year 1950.
80	232	148	679	1,262	+ 1,916	1951
26	231	145	1,460	1,941	- 144	1st Quarter.
50	390	163	2,144	2,838	- 829	2nd Quarter.
50	228	143	1,126	1,620	+ 408	3rd Quarter.
206	1,081	599	5,409	7,661	+ 1,351	4th Quarter.
						Year 1951.

NORTHERN (N. & C.) DIVISION

TABLE 18

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
101	97	83	688	1,060	+ 14	1950
61	154	68	595	928	- 63	1st Quarter.
145	95	66	431	796	+201	2nd Quarter.
62	112	71	455	760	+109	3rd Quarter.
369	458	288	2,169	3,544	+261	4th Quarter.
						Year 1950.
82	137	65	630	999	+642	1951
44	132	68	497	821	- 34	1st Quarter.
79	163	43	782	1,122	-212	2nd Quarter.
46	121	37	706	974	+ 29	3rd Quarter.
251	553	213	2,615	3,916	+425	4th Quarter.
						Year 1951.

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	648	283	537	1,468	139
2nd Quarter ...	668	213	414	1,295	111
3rd Quarter ...	823	165	428	1,416	100
4th Quarter ...	392	269	632	1,293	120
Year 1950 ...	2,531	930	2,011	5,472	470
1951					
1st Quarter ...	1,038	367	933	2,338	163
2nd Quarter ...	438	151	717	1,306	199
3rd Quarter ...	858	116	605	1,579	110
4th Quarter ...	394	248	841	1,483	108
Year 1951...	2,728	882	3,096	6,706	580

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	619	996	1,288	2,903	160
2nd Quarter ...	648	707	1,016	2,371	160
3rd Quarter ...	779	625	1,026	2,430	130
4th Quarter ...	512	808	1,554	2,874	133
Year 1950 ...	2,558	3,136	4,884	10,578	583
1951					
1st Quarter ...	1,172	1,815	2,344	5,331	220
2nd Quarter ...	615	761	1,467	2,843	133
3rd Quarter ...	1,005	694	1,319	3,018	133
4th Quarter ...	639	981	1,640	3,260	152
Year 1951...	3,431	4,251	6,770	14,452	636

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	360	1,154	537	2,051	80
2nd Quarter ...	402	648	459	1,509	72
3rd Quarter ...	467	808	534	1,809	60
4th Quarter ...	251	777	809	1,837	58
Year 1950 ...	1,480	3,387	2,339	7,206	270
1951					
1st Quarter ...	815	1,723	1,397	3,935	83
2nd Quarter ...	436	817	658	1,911	67
3rd Quarter ...	505	681	742	1,928	41
4th Quarter ...	390	1,082	985	2,457	71
Year 1951...	2,146	4,303	3,782	10,231	262

DURHAM DIVISION

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TABLE 19

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
227	223	243	1,310	2,142	— 674	1950
234	295	150	1,143	1,933	— 638	1st Quarter.
482	267	201	1,378	2,428	—1,012	2nd Quarter.
239	191	159	1,043	1,752	— 459	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
1,182	976	753	4,874	8,255	—2,783	Year 1950.
138	217	134	974	1,626	+ 712	1951
158	318	151	1,012	1,838	— 532	1st Quarter.
99	184	113	1,471	1,977	— 398	2nd Quarter.
42	204	106	878	1,338	+ 145	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
437	923	504	4,335	6,779	— 73	Year 1951.

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION**TABLE 20**

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
278	180	247	3,585	4,450	—1,547	1950
178	166	276	2,518	3,298	— 927	1st Quarter.
251	181	253	3,014	3,829	—1,399	2nd Quarter.
182	174	263	2,080	2,832	+ 42	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
889	701	1,039	11,197	14,409	—3,831	Year 1950.
166	372	208	1,761	2,727	+2,604	1951
126	385	233	2,265	3,142	— 299	1st Quarter.
150	402	229	2,759	3,673	— 655	2nd Quarter.
100	293	193	1,711	2,449	+ 811	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
542	1,452	863	8,496	11,991	+2,461	Year 1951.

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION**TABLE 21**

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
73	239	273	2,348	3,013	— 962	1950
52	278	265	1,380	2,047	— 538	1st Quarter.
127	178	227	2,521	3,113	—1,304	2nd Quarter.
62	137	189	1,398	1,844	— 7	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
314	832	954	7,647	10,017	—2,811	Year 1950.
68	313	225	951	1,640	+2,295	1951
49	350	214	1,396	2,076	— 165	1st Quarter.
67	588	135	2,765	3,596	—1,668	2nd Quarter.
18	441	189	1,299	2,018	+ 439	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
202	1,692	763	6,411	9,330	+ 901	Year 1951.

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	454	634	622	1,710	107
2nd Quarter ...	426	436	508	1,370	94
3rd Quarter ...	484	447	536	1,467	193
4th Quarter ...	310	460	759	1,529	92
Year 1950 ...	1,674	1,977	2,425	6,076	486
1951					
1st Quarter ...	759	1,036	1,227	3,022	131
2nd Quarter ...	412	465	781	1,658	107
3rd Quarter ...	650	321	667	1,638	87
4th Quarter ...	538	488	811	1,837	100
Year 1951...	2,359	2,310	3,486	8,155	425

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	228	407	579	1,214	75
2nd Quarter ...	221	306	635	1,162	71
3rd Quarter ...	281	316	532	1,129	46
4th Quarter ...	207	325	705	1,237	76
Year 1950 ...	937	1,354	2,451	4,742	268
1951					
1st Quarter ...	541	937	1,219	2,697	103
2nd Quarter ...	257	337	788	1,382	84
3rd Quarter ...	416	297	603	1,316	71
4th Quarter ...	374	585	899	1,858	79
Year 1951...	1,588	2,156	3,509	7,253	337

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	504	468	1,377	2,349	160
2nd Quarter ...	550	359	1,161	2,070	138
3rd Quarter ...	552	347	1,057	1,956	119
4th Quarter ...	634	417	1,413	2,464	118
Year 1950 ...	2,240	1,591	5,008	8,839	535
1951					
1st Quarter ...	1,188	1,299	2,351	4,838	185
2nd Quarter ...	558	364	1,456	2,378	113
3rd Quarter ...	707	327	1,123	2,157	142
4th Quarter ...	395	542	1,662	2,599	116
Year 1951...	2,848	2,532	6,592	11,972	556

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EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION **TABLE 22**

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
156	187	197	1,770	2,417	- 707	1950
109	96	232	1,295	1,826	- 456	1st Quarter.
129	163	163	1,798	2,446	- 979	2nd Quarter.
115	130	117	1,125	1,579	- 50	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
509	576	709	5,988	8,268	-2,192	Year 1950.
97	193	112	567	1,100	+1,922	1951
89	323	142	954	1,615	+ 43	1st Quarter.
87	314	134	1,207	1,829	- 191	2nd Quarter.
55	324	125	909	1,513	+ 324	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
328	1,154	513	3,637	6,057	+2,098	Year 1951.

WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION **TABLE 23**

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
83	136	146	2,216	2,656	-1,442	1950
86	102	110	1,626	1,995	- 833	1st Quarter.
87	88	105	1,725	2,051	- 922	2nd Quarter.
83	110	106	1,524	1,899	- 662	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
339	436	467	7,091	8,601	-3,859	Year 1950.
105	247	90	765	1,310	+1,387	1951
65	397	82	1,274	1,902	- 520	1st Quarter.
79	401	66	1,612	2,229	- 913	2nd Quarter.
47	341	66	970	1,503	+ 355	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
296	1,386	304	4,621	6,944	+ 309	Year 1951.

SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION **TABLE 24**

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
217	512	219	2,308	3,416	-1,067	1950
468	529	174	2,069	3,378	-1,308	1st Quarter.
112	552	140	2,799	3,722	-1,766	2nd Quarter.
103	439	152	2,002	2,814	- 350	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
900	2,032	685	9,178	13,330	-4,491	Year 1950.
98	433	134	1,338	2,188	+2,650	1951
51	464	110	1,422	2,160	+ 218	1st Quarter.
61	710	80	2,736	3,729	-1,572	2nd Quarter.
34	568	104	1,533	2,355	+ 244	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
244	2,175	428	7,029	10,432	+1,540	Year 1951.

RECRUITMENT AND WASTAGE

	RECRUITMENT				WASTAGE
	Boys under 18 (New Entrants)	Newly employed (18 and over)	Re-entrants	TOTAL NET RECRUITMENT	Deaths
1950					
1st Quarter ...	36	14	42	92	10
2nd Quarter ...	46	11	25	82	6
3rd Quarter ...	63	24	34	121	2
4th Quarter ...	34	30	66	130	9
Year 1950 ...	179	79	167	425	27
1951					
1st Quarter ...	112	49	77	238	10
2nd Quarter ...	36	19	34	89	11
3rd Quarter ...	48	30	66	144	9
4th Quarter ...	29	64	109	202	9
Year 1951...	225	162	286	673	39

RECRUITMENT OF WAGE

	Under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 26	26 and under 31	31 and under 41
1950					
1st Quarter ...	4,025	1,272	2,730	2,336	2,694
2nd Quarter ...	3,957	1,047	2,125	1,745	1,999
3rd Quarter ...	4,633	1,213	2,030	1,832	2,037
4th Quarter ...	3,032	1,093	2,461	2,423	2,819
Year 1950 ...	15,647	4,625	9,346	8,336	9,549
1951					
1st Quarter ...	7,452	2,158	4,669	4,484	4,944
2nd Quarter ...	3,766	1,792	2,476	2,112	2,150
3rd Quarter ...	5,630	1,546	2,120	1,762	1,890
4th Quarter ...	3,819	1,820	3,173	2,768	2,812
Year 1951...	20,667	7,316	12,438	11,126	11,796

WASTAGE OF WAGE

	Under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 26	26 and under 31	31 and under 41
1950					
1st Quarter ...	1,126	1,844	4,559	3,448	3,824
2nd Quarter ...	900	1,220	2,910	2,704	3,325
3rd Quarter ...	1,090	1,678	3,492	3,528	4,158
4th Quarter ...	1,163	1,422	2,404	2,249	2,720
Year 1950	4,279	6,164	13,365	11,929	14,027
1951					
1st Quarter ...	1,188	1,199	2,084	2,058	1,959
2nd Quarter ...	1,156	1,196	2,631	2,725	3,175
3rd Quarter ...	1,509	1,973	3,685	3,972	4,337
4th Quarter ...	1,398	1,411	2,293	2,221	2,546
Year 1951...	5,251	5,779	10,693	10,976	12,017

—SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION

TABLE 25

WASTAGE						
Retirements	Excess of new compensation and medical cases over those returned	Dismissals (other than redundancy)	Other Causes	TOTAL NET WASTAGE	Gain or Loss	
5	34	7	75	131	— 39	1950
2	4	5	67	84	— 2	1st Quarter.
4	15	4	82	107	+ 14	2nd Quarter.
3	18	8	71	109	+ 21	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
14	71	24	295	431	— 6	Year 1950.
—	33	6	33	82	+ 156	1951
3	30	7	71	122	— 33	1st Quarter.
1	6	8	62	86	+ 58	2nd Quarter.
1	18	7	53	88	+ 114	3rd Quarter.
						4th Quarter.
5	87	28	219	378	+ 295	Year 1951.

Source : National Coal Board

EARNERS BY AGE GROUPS

TABLE 26

41 and under 51	51 and under 61	61 and under 65	65 and over	Total	
1,377	555	75	38	15,102	1950
1,214	458	63	24	12,632	1st Quarter.
1,188	448	87	30	13,498	2nd Quarter.
1,542	588	73	18	14,049	3rd Quarter.
					4th Quarter.
5,321	2,049	298	110	55,281	Year 1950.
2,498	851	113	49	27,218	1951
1,243	521	62	29	14,151	1st Quarter.
1,153	502	56	40	14,699	2nd Quarter.
1,575	640	72	48	16,727	3rd Quarter.
					4th Quarter.
6,469	2,514	303	166	72,795	Year 1951.

Source : National Coal Board

EARNERS BY AGE GROUPS

TABLE 27

41 and under 51	51 and under 61	61 and under 65	65 and over	Total	
2,708	1,455	653	1,830	21,447	1950
2,495	1,442	537	1,761	17,294	1st Quarter.
3,250	1,661	624	2,044	21,525	2nd Quarter.
2,272	1,412	510	1,385	15,537	3rd Quarter.
					4th Quarter.
10,725	5,970	2,324	7,020	75,803	Year 1950.
1,490	1,131	582	1,243	12,934	1951
2,070	1,215	452	997	15,617	1st Quarter.
2,708	1,437	467	991	21,079	2nd Quarter.
1,847	1,054	412	676	13,858	3rd Quarter.
					4th Quarter.
8,115	4,837	1,913	3,907	63,488	Year 1951.

Source : National Coal Board

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE

At 9th DECEMBER, 1950.

	Under 16	16 and under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 26	26 and under 31	31 and under 41
Scottish	834	2,485	3,556	7,745	10,630	18,471
Northern (N. & C.) ...	503	1,444	1,844	4,353	5,615	11,212
Durham	1,191	3,629	5,070	9,812	13,140	23,296
North Eastern	1,003	3,087	4,346	12,030	17,119	30,761
North Western	402	1,427	2,380	5,109	7,116	12,131
East Midlands	795	2,311	3,691	9,060	11,938	21,600
West Midlands	322	1,204	1,790	5,113	6,482	11,496
South Western	1,034	2,570	3,649	10,719	13,048	24,533
South Eastern	80	181	186	469	714	1,472
Great Britain	6,164	18,338	26,512	64,410	85,802	154,972
Distribution by place of work						
Face	489	1,647	5,222	27,482	44,670	81,965
Elsewhere underground	1,298	8,475	13,963	25,169	27,838	45,614
Surface	4,377	8,216	7,327	11,759	13,294	27,393
Total	6,164	18,338	26,512	64,410	85,802	154,972
Percentage distribution ...	0.9%	2.7%	3.9%	9.5%	12.6%	22.8%

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE

At 15th DECEMBER, 1951.

	Under 16	16 and under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 26	26 and under 31	31 and under 41
Scottish	895	2,771	3,741	7,150	10,507	18,656
Northern (N. & C.) ...	479	1,622	2,010	3,923	5,570	11,409
Durham	1,162	3,747	5,391	8,776	12,496	23,605
North Eastern	1,127	3,554	5,068	11,143	17,227	31,136
North Western	580	1,671	2,783	4,775	6,869	12,031
East Midlands	734	2,555	4,429	8,291	11,782	22,126
West Midlands	403	1,281	2,064	4,408	6,307	11,302
South Western	839	2,963	4,245	9,182	13,008	24,447
South Eastern	60	249	260	469	719	1,549
Great Britain	6,279	20,413	29,991	58,117	84,485	156,261
Distribution by place of work						
Face	385	1,960	6,473	24,915	45,189	83,381
Elsewhere underground	1,421	9,732	16,062	22,372	26,316	46,525
Surface	4,473	8,721	7,456	10,830	12,980	26,355
Total	6,279	20,413	29,991	58,117	84,485	156,261
Percentage distribution ...	0.9%	3.0%	4.3%	8.4%	12.2%	22.6%

FATAL AND REPORTABLE

	UNDERGROUND					
	EXPLOSIONS		FALLS OF GROUND		HAULAGE ACCIDENTS	
	Killed	Reportable Injuries	Killed	Reportable Injuries	Killed	Reportable Injuries
1947	168	79	235	961	111	597
1948	9	40	243	905	109	618
1949	4	42	238	792	109	483
1950	6	41	186	716	92	517
1951	99	18	198	733	88	461

(a) All Mines under the Coal Mines Act, including licensed mines.

EARNERS ON COLLIERY BOOKS 891 TABLE 28

N.C.B. MINES ONLY

41 and under 51	51 and under 56	56 and under 61	61 and under 65	65 and under 70	70 and over	Total all ages	Average age
17,825	7,066	4,737	3,019	2,124	902	79,394	39·7
11,780	4,422	3,551	2,202	1,248	237	48,411	40·5
25,341	10,266	7,887	4,957	1,292	59	105,940	39·7
32,747	12,786	9,878	5,826	3,075	805	133,463	40·7
13,877	5,201	3,988	2,313	1,114	272	55,330	40·2
23,584	9,009	6,592	3,798	1,708	217	94,303	40·1
13,707	5,079	3,775	2,253	1,482	642	53,345	41·1
24,320	9,781	7,718	4,345	2,822	374	104,913	40·2
1,544	530	456	200	131	62	6,025	40·5
164,725	64,140	48,582	28,913	14,996	3,570	681,124	40·2
75,855	23,148	13,353	5,450	1,619	170	281,070	39·1
53,390	24,943	21,218	13,992	7,808	1,713	245,421	40·9
35,480	16,049	14,011	9,471	5,569	1,687	154,633	41·4
164,725	64,140	48,582	28,913	14,996	3,570	681,124	40·2
24·2%	9·4%	7·1%	4·2%	2·2%	0·5%	100%	

Source : National Coal Board.

EARNERS ON COLLIERY BOOKS TABLE 29

N.C.B. MINES ONLY

41 and under 51	51 and under 56	56 and under 61	61 and under 65	65 and under 70	70 and over	Total all ages	Average age
18,850	7,002	4,657	3,006	2,399	1,099	80,733	39·9
11,892	4,569	3,557	2,220	1,347	301	48,899	40·7
25,711	10,251	8,074	5,056	1,828	80	106,177	40·0
32,977	13,352	9,928	6,053	3,511	1,001	136,077	40·8
13,861	5,648	3,956	2,327	1,327	327	56,155	40·3
23,610	9,735	6,986	3,974	2,112	316	96,650	40·3
13,603	5,546	3,949	2,384	1,680	745	53,672	41·5
24,411	10,618	7,944	4,775	3,295	640	106,367	40·8
1,557	529	475	224	154	84	6,329	40·4
166,472	67,250	49,526	30,019	17,653	4,593	691,059	40·5
75,602	23,699	13,238	5,612	1,997	268	282,719	39·1
55,079	26,832	22,113	14,738	9,149	2,256	252,595	41·3
35,791	16,719	14,175	9,669	6,507	2,069	155,745	41·8
166,472	67,250	49,526	30,019	17,653	4,593	691,059	40·5
24·1%	9·7%	7·2%	4·3%	2·6%	0·7%	100%	

Source : National Coal Board.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES (a) TABLE 30

ACCIDENTS				SURFACE ACCIDENTS (all causes)		TOTAL ACCIDENTS	
OTHER UNDER-GROUND ACCIDENTS		TOTAL UNDERGROUND		Killed	Reportable Injuries	Killed	Reportable Injuries
Killed	Reportable Injuries	Killed	Reportable Injuries				
70	55	584	2,191	34	255	618	2,446
73	635	434	2,198	34	193	468	2,391
59	640	410	1,957	50	223	460	2,180
163	544	447	1,818	46	202	493	2,020
63	526	448	1,738	39	204	487	1,942

Source : Ministry of Fuel & Power.

ACCIDENTS AT 1951 and

	SCOTTISH		NORTHERN (N. & C.)		DURHAM		NORTH EASTERN	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Fatal Accidents								
1st Quarter	19	10	6	10	14	9	19	15
2nd Quarter	10	12	8	6	99	15	8	15
3rd Quarter	14	26	3	6	19	15	13	13
4th Quarter	4	13	10	5	19	16	14	17
Total	47	61	27	27	151	55	54	60
Reportable Non-Fatal Accidents								
1st Quarter	54	43	31	27	51	74	90	99
2nd Quarter	50	63	23	24	50	77	108	95
3rd Quarter	54	65	25	28	56	49	78	94
4th Quarter	58	55	34	39	74	68	72	97
Total	216	226	113	118	231	268	348	385
Injured and Absent for more than 3 days (excluding Reportable Accidents)								
1st Quarter	5,609	5,698	3,720	3,813	9,157	9,610	11,768	12,716
2nd Quarter	5,667	5,942	4,006	3,632	9,803	9,315	12,922	12,226
3rd Quarter	5,580	5,952	3,881	3,721	9,315	9,339	12,503	12,401
4th Quarter	5,698	5,942	3,997	3,902	9,839	9,619	12,554	12,173
Total	22,554	23,534	15,604	15,068	38,114	37,883	49,747	49,516
All Accidents								
1st Quarter	5,682	5,751	3,757	3,850	9,222	9,693	11,877	12,830
2nd Quarter	5,727	6,017	4,037	3,662	9,952	9,407	13,038	12,336
3rd Quarter	5,648	6,043	3,909	3,755	9,390	9,403	12,594	12,508
4th Quarter	5,760	6,010	4,041	3,946	9,932	9,703	12,640	12,287
Total	22,817	23,821	15,744	15,213	38,496	38,206	50,149	49,961
Rate per 100,000 Manshifts—								
Fatal Accidents	0.23	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.57	0.21	0.16	0.19
All Accidents	110.64	117.47	127.02	124.67	144.40	144.41	150.22	154.04
Fatal Accidents by Major Cause								
Underground								
Falls of ground—Face ...	19	17	7	10	23	15	22	26
Roads	1	3	3	3	6	8	4	9
Haulage and Transport ...	11	11	3	6	14	13	13	12
Gases, coal dust and fires ...	—	5	5	—	92	1	1	1
Shafts	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	4
Machinery	2	2	1	3	2	4	2	1
By use of tools and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stumbling, falling and slipping	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Other miscellaneous causes	8	18	2	1	1	3	1	4
Surface—all causes	5	1	5	3	6	8	8	3
TOTAL UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE	47	61	27	27	151	55	54	60
All Accidents by Major Cause								
Underground								
Falls of ground—Face ...	4,246	4,429	3,141	2,953	7,667	7,514	11,261	10,923
Roads	454	580	112	126	538	602	1,766	1,883
Haulage and Transport ...	5,117	5,633	3,612	3,790	10,284	11,427	8,059	8,072
Machinery	394	464	331	338	418	502	420	445
By use of tools and appliances	1,765	1,793	1,034	1,065	2,800	2,783	3,655	3,602
Stumbling, falling and slipping	3,056	2,936	1,785	1,553	4,358	3,766	5,989	6,039
Other miscellaneous causes	5,388	5,232	4,091	3,578	8,275	7,372	13,997	13,679
Surface—all causes	2,397	2,754	1,638	1,810	4,156	4,240	5,002	5,318
TOTAL UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE	22,817	23,821	15,744	15,213	38,496	38,206	50,149	49,961

N. C. B. MINES

TABLE 31

1950

NORTH WESTERN		EAST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS		SOUTH WESTERN		SOUTH EASTERN		GREAT BRITAIN	
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
5	9	21	14	7	13	26	19	1	—	118	99
7	3	9	5	3	11	18	23	—	—	162	90
4	7	18	93	12	5	17	21	1	1	101	187
7	6	14	5	6	8	18	28	—	2	92	100
23	25	62	117	28	37	79	91	2	3	473	476
38	31	51	65	47	69	108	126	3	4	473	538
49	45	52	49	50	37	94	88	2	3	478	481
41	35	44	45	60	42	75	97	1	—	434	455
44	39	64	58	59	50	110	100	3	2	518	508
172	150	211	217	216	198	387	411	9	9	1,903	1,982
3,568	3,814	6,586	7,515	3,761	4,707	11,164	11,435	585	589	55,918	59,897
3,991	3,702	6,750	7,013	3,747	4,246	11,816	11,285	589	594	59,291	57,955
3,656	3,729	6,562	6,613	3,576	4,243	11,574	11,356	672	588	57,319	57,942
3,710	3,600	6,612	6,903	3,464	4,243	11,463	11,067	692	557	58,029	58,006
14,925	14,845	26,510	28,044	14,548	17,439	46,017	45,143	2,538	2,328	230,557	233,800
3,611	3,854	6,658	7,594	3,815	4,789	11,298	11,580	589	593	56,509	60,534
4,047	3,750	6,811	7,067	3,800	4,294	11,928	11,396	591	597	59,931	58,526
3,701	3,771	6,624	6,751	3,648	4,290	11,666	11,474	674	589	57,854	58,584
3,761	3,645	6,690	6,966	3,529	4,301	11,591	11,195	695	561	58,639	58,614
15,120	15,020	26,783	28,378	14,792	17,674	46,483	45,645	2,549	2,340	232,933	236,258
0·16	0·18	0·26	0·50	0·21	0·28	0·29	0·35	0·13	0·21	0·27	0·28
106·74	110·64	111·11	121·77	112·12	133·42	171·94	175·04	168·82	166·39	134·59	139·81
7	6	44	14	15	16	24	36	1	2	162	142
1	4	2	4	2	1	10	8	—	—	29	40
10	3	8	8	4	5	25	30	—	1	88	89
1	4	—	82	—	3	—	—	—	—	99	96
2	3	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	16	14
—	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	13	13
—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	6	5
1	—	2	2	2	3	2	3	—	—	19	34
1	4	1	4	1	9	11	10	—	—	38	42
23	25	62	117	28	37	79	91	2	3	473	476
3,379	3,288	6,742	7,132	3,171	3,938	12,559	12,663	858	784	53,024	53,624
297	294	471	604	369	474	1,853	2,012	46	46	5,906	6,621
2,620	2,740	2,570	2,945	2,375	2,920	4,063	5,440	246	290	38,946	43,257
238	276	198	322	151	210	256	464	37	16	2,443	3,037
1,212	1,197	3,988	4,005	1,490	1,835	3,613	3,798	217	160	19,774	20,238
1,978	1,808	2,990	3,065	1,694	1,929	6,647	6,101	371	344	28,868	27,541
3,972	3,805	7,498	7,701	4,021	4,592	13,269	10,902	586	511	61,097	57,372
1,424	1,612	2,326	2,604	1,521	1,776	4,223	4,265	188	189	22,875	24,568
15,120	15,020	26,783	28,378	14,792	17,674	46,483	45,645	2,549	2,340	232,933	236,258

Source : National Coal Board.

INLAND CONSUMPTION OF COAL (a)

WEEKLY AVERAGES

TABLE 32

Thousand Tons

Month	PUBLIC UTILITY UNDERTAKINGS						COKE OVENS		INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS (b)					
	Gas		Electricity		Railways				Iron and Steel		Engineering and other Metal Trades		Other Industries	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
January	612	578	797	702	287	284	440	434	171	167	105	96	708	663
February	618	598	797	721	285	295	443	436	180	180	104	102	708	673
*March	589	566	744	661	276	289	447	435	172	175	95	92	669	666
212 April	546	514	700	614	285	274	447	433	171	163	88	75	676	619
May	503	483	646	593	273	277	447	432	155	164	69	62	638	633
*June	462	433	590	522	270	269	447	428	150	148	52	45	621	576
July	436	422	560	517	270	271	440	422	129	136	46	43	566	542
August	420	407	531	486	263	265	443	424	120	128	38	36	521	506
*September	460	430	625	586	272	278	452	432	146	156	51	50	600	586
October	508	472	696	640	270	279	460	438	150	163	70	72	656	649
November	560	546	737	737	275	285	465	437	158	174	90	94	690	690
*December	598	602	755	806	279	288	470	439	151	169	96	104	685	697
Total 52 weeks ...	27,355	26,225	35,435	32,911	14,313	14,538	23,424	22,498	8,034	8,337	3,910	3,769	33,522	32,524
Weekly Average ...	526	504	681	633	275	280	450	433	155	160	75	72	645	625

INLAND CONSUMPTION OF COAL (a) TABLE 32—contd.

WEEKLY AVERAGES

Thousand Tons

Month	DOMESTIC						COLLIERIES		MISCELLANEOUS		TOTAL	
	Miners' Coal		Merchants' Disposals									
			House Coal		Anthracite and Boiler fuel							
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
January	115	111	678	697	52	50	214	217	274	273	4,453	4,272
February	113	112	693	730	50	52	217	226	292	297	4,500	4,422
*March	109	108	678	684	48	50	209	220	276	289	4,312	4,235
213 April	112	100	653	593	47	44	213	207	281	258	4,219	3,894
May	97	99	567	553	41	42	202	208	253	253	3,801	3,799
*June	87	80	526	467	38	35	196	197	242	229	3,681	3,429
July	79	77	477	471	35	32	182	187	216	216	3,436	3,336
August	73	71	432	410	34	31	172	177	209	196	3,256	3,137
*September	91	89	531	511	40	41	199	201	249	224	3,716	3,584
October	96	97	538	539	40	45	202	204	284	253	3,970	3,851
November	103	105	593	627	45	49	206	213	296	272	4,218	4,229
*December	107	111	590	681	44	51	204	214	295	270	4,274	4,432
Total 52 weeks ...	5,121	5,025	30,145	30,190	2,227	2,268	10,469	10,721	13,977	13,161	207,932	202,167
Weekly Average ...	98	97	580	581	43	44	201	206	270	253	3,999	3,888

* Average of five weeks.

(a) Provisional figures. Excluding shipments to the Channel Islands.

(b) Undertakings with an annual consumption of 100 tons or more of coal and/or coke.

Source : Ministry of Fuel and Power

DISTRIBUTED STOCKS OF COAL

TABLE 33

END OF PERIOD

Thousand Tons

Month	PUBLIC UTILITY UNDERTAKINGS								COKE OVENS		INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS (a)					
	Gas		Electricity		Water		Railways				Iron and Steel		Engineering and other Metal Trades		Other Industries	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
214 January	2,244	2,204	2,599	3,747	59	90	471	796	664	686	451	533	403	465	2,425	2,706
February	1,938	1,854	2,554	3,293	55	85	480	673	758	665	437	469	394	390	2,325	2,535
March	1,658	1,593	2,578	3,104	61	83	512	591	732	692	433	441	397	376	2,279	2,430
April	1,675	1,438	2,963	2,937	64	79	527	536	808	600	452	425	443	375	2,429	2,318
May	1,778	1,630	3,284	3,114	71	80	549	599	797	703	466	434	459	379	2,544	2,369
June	2,086	1,944	4,080	3,489	74	80	623	662	871	745	504	471	555	435	2,890	2,539
July	2,318	2,294	4,556	3,832	74	81	583	653	824	732	542	484	619	481	3,130	2,724
August	2,373	2,407	4,684	3,967	72	78	450	546	588	536	551	497	685	518	3,192	2,781
September	2,805	2,808	5,096	4,201	77	78	548	569	742	625	585	555	770	583	3,645	3,044
October	3,108	3,083	5,256	4,290	78	77	679	611	845	700	606	565	772	567	3,824	3,126
November	3,233	3,109	5,261	3,988	81	73	741	622	955	765	618	542	763	532	3,808	3,063
December	3,032	2,705	4,914	3,038	81	66	720	549	912	723	611	494	721	453	3,620	2,766

DISTRIBUTED STOCKS OF COAL

TABLE 33—contd.

END OF PERIOD

Thousand Tons

Month	MERCHANTS' STOCKS				MISCELLANEOUS		TOTAL DISTRIBUTED STOCKS		COLLIERY STOCKS		OPENCAST STOCKS (b)	
	House Coal		Anthracite and Boiler fuel									
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
215 January	866	1,308	95	169	176	194	10,453	12,898	1,345	1,573	161	782
February	629	771	75	140	167	162	9,812	11,037	1,419	1,502	150	616
March	343	440	66	119	159	134	9,218	10,003	1,416	1,383	180	448
April	243	275	61	111	161	127	9,826	9,221	1,252	1,296	186	335
May	243	328	61	123	181	140	10,433	9,899	1,192	1,294	156	204
June	547	744	79	158	236	166	12,545	11,433	1,077	1,315	227	185
July	779	1,125	83	172	272	187	13,780	12,765	1,037	1,202	212	192
August	878	1,418	79	175	314	204	13,866	13,127	1,014	1,231	176	183
September	1,043	1,756	83	181	368	230	15,762	14,630	1,062	1,264	137	154
October	1,158	2,020	84	181	396	232	16,806	15,452	1,074	1,241	175	132
November	1,217	1,939	92	171	388	215	17,157	15,019	1,136	1,311	153	114
December	1,169	1,321	96	122	358	186	16,234	12,423	1,078	1,308	191	210

(a) Undertakings with an annual consumption of 100 tons or more coal and/or coke.

(b) At sites and central stocking grounds. Excluding second quality coal.

Source : Ministry of Fuel & Power.

EXPORTS OF COAL

(Excluding

				European					
				Belgium (a)	Denmark (a)	France (a)	Portugal (a)	Irish Republic	Italy
1950	January	...	...	33	153	101	61	131	251
	February	...	...	24	164	120	22	113	167
	March	...	...	22	163	183	45	130	149
	April	...	...	7	159	115	44	119	152
	May	...	...	18	183	152	37	145	138
	June	...	...	22	182	144	20	139	174
	July	...	...	19	153	104	40	128	137
	August	...	...	11	107	92	26	130	54
	September	...	...	21	125	99	21	150	57
	October	...	...	32	187	109	22	168	123
	November	...	...	18	128	84	17	114	83
	December	...	...	11	112	67	16	110	50
Total 1950	...	...	241	1,825	1,370	370	1,576	1,536	
1951	January	...	...	9	74	71	5	64	22
	February	...	...	6	52	40	20	64	33
	March	...	...	13	82	51	23	81	48
	April	...	...	12	105	63	18	76	51
	May	...	...	31	173	58	20	120	53
	June	...	...	53	209	41	16	127	47
	July	...	...	48	215	37	5	99	39
	August	...	...	59	155	39	14	94	10
	September	...	...	39	133	40	20	97	39
	October	...	...	30	177	58	30	117	79
	November	...	...	45	138	43	44	104	60
	December	...	...	31	112	54	40	114	42
Total 1951	...	...	375	1,625	597	257	1,159	525	

(a) Including Overseas Possessions

**BY DESTINATION
Patent Fuel)**

TABLE 34

Thousand Tons

Countries (E.C.E.)							
Nether-lands	Norway	Sweden	Germany	Switzer-land	Others	Total E.C.E.	
88	30	138	50	17	—	1,064	1950 January February March
85	52	117	57	8	1	929	
105	42	127	74	18	0	1,059	
76	24	82	31	7	1	818	April May June
96	42	143	36	18	1	1,009	
104	35	125	38	17	—	999	
50	19	110	34	19	0	812	July August September
17	21	78	37	9	—	582	
32	32	72	37	15	0	662	
34	21	107	25	15	0	843	October November December
21	19	61	16	14	1	577	
26	26	60	15	6	1	499	
735	363	1,221	449	162	5	9,853	Total 1950
14	9	57	9	5	0	338	1951 January February March
18	18	39	0	5	1	297	
25	16	44	2	4	1	392	
19	17	18	1	5	3	388	April May June
31	15	74	2	13	0	590	
40	21	86	5	13	1	659	
30	14	97	5	8	1	599	July August September
37	13	83	10	4	—	520	
42	27	116	27	10	1	591	
32	20	126	27	9	1	706	October November December
31	25	94	30	8	2	624	
24	44	92	23	6	2	586	
342	239	927	141	89	12	6,290	Total 1951

Source : National Coal Board.

Continued on next page

EXPORTS OF COAL (Excluding

				Dependent Overseas Terri- tories	Other European		Non-Euro-		
					Finland	Spain (a)	Argentina	Canada	Egypt
1950	January	...	...	14	4	103	75	6	11
	February	...	...	11	—	76	113	12	8
	March	...	...	6	—	53	119	11	6
	April	...	...	9	—	63	70	64	1
	May	...	...	16	6	94	45	58	11
	June	...	...	6	4	57	82	50	2
	July	...	...	19	5	8	102	61	—
	August	...	...	7	6	2	48	35	7
	September	...	...	0	12	8	82	36	18
	October	...	...	11	12	27	69	11	8
	November	...	...	7	15	24	61	30	2
	December	...	...	16	8	24	51	1	4
Total 1950	...	...	121	73	538	916	376	77	
1951	January	...	...	3	7	20	16	24	—
	February	...	...	12	8	19	19	12	—
	March	...	...	16	0	37	40	15	0
	April	...	...	2	0	37	6	—	8
	May	...	...	8	20	47	5	30	2
	June	...	...	5	20	29	7	30	7
	July	...	...	9	7	24	52	25	2
	August	...	...	20	11	21	45	33	0
	September	...	...	15	23	27	68	48	7
	October	...	...	7	29	34	54	51	4
	November	...	...	9	35	39	46	11	—
	December	...	...	5	23	22	70	4	—
Total 1951	...	...	111	184	356	428	282	30	

(a) Including Overseas Possessions.

(b) Excluding Shipments to the Channel Islands which amounted to 199,800 tons in 1951 and 223,800 tons in 1950.

BY DESTINATION
Patent Fuel)

TABLE 34—contd.

Region		Thousand Tons					
U.S.A.	Others	TOTAL Non- E.C.E.	Overseas Bunker Depots	Total Cargo Exports (b)	Foreign Bunkers	Total Exports and Bunkers	
7	17	237	53	1,354	385	1,739	1950 January February March
—	38	257	84	1,269	358	1,628	
—	53	247	89	1,396	339	1,735	
—	18	226	52	1,095	337	1,432	April May June
—	30	258	61	1,328	417	1,745	
—	4	205	81	1,285	283	1,567	
—	22	216	41	1,069	308	1,377	July August September
4	9	117	41	740	348	1,089	
—	5	161	23	846	285	1,131	
—	12	150	38	1,032	285	1,316	October November December
6	0	145	45	766	367	1,132	
5	13	123	36	658	310	968	
22	219	2,342	643	12,838	4,021	16,858	Total 1950
—	0	70	7	416	326	742	1951 January February March
—	4	75	3	374	294	668	
—	0	108	—	500	306	806	
4	0	58	—	447	289	736	April May June
—	5	116	—	706	275	981	
—	3	102	2	763	395	1,159	
3	6	129	—	729	302	1,031	July August September
4	0	134	—	654	362	1,016	
—	5	193	—	784	307	1,091	
8	1	187	—	892	292	1,184	October November December
—	4	145	—	769	382	1,150	
—	3	126	—	712	312	1,023	
19	32	1,444	12	7,746	3,842	11,588	Total 1951

Source : National Coal Board.

EXPORTS OF COAL BY DIVISIONS (Excluding Patent Fuel and Foreign Bunkers)

TABLE 35

Thousand Tons

				Scottish	Northern (N. & C.)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern	TOTAL
220	1950	January	... ..	70	179	234	214	18	223	7	409	—	1,354
		February	... ..	71	189	177	210	11	219	6	387	—	1,269
		March	... ..	84	168	205	262	16	222	3	435	—	1,396
		April	... ..	87	119	142	186	12	182	3	365	—	1,095
		May	... ..	91	176	168	237	16	230	7	404	—	1,328
		June	... ..	94	133	172	215	20	190	6	455	—	1,285
		July	... ..	48	123	138	177	19	136	10	417	—	1,069
		August	... ..	87	95	82	95	26	78	8	269	—	740
		September	... ..	92	102	130	134	21	49	9	309	—	846
		October	... ..	91	94	261	147	25	75	8	330	—	1,032
		November	... ..	77	79	106	100	18	50	6	327	3	766
		December	... ..	59	87	114	98	9	44	5	241	1	658
	Total 1950	... ..	950	1,543	1,929	2,075	211	1,698	77	4,348	5	12,838	
	1951	January	... ..	37	54	85	54	5	16	1	162	3	416
		February	... ..	41	58	68	38	6	12	1	147	3	374
		March	... ..	57	52	102	57	9	16	1	204	2	500
		April	... ..	57	64	92	40	10	13	3	163	4	447
		May	... ..	86	87	121	101	24	26	10	246	4	706
		June	... ..	96	109	122	143	28	34	8	219	3	763
		July	... ..	62	97	114	162	25	40	7	217	4	729
		August	... ..	74	85	71	114	21	29	7	250	2	654
		September	... ..	77	99	149	113	29	28	7	280	2	784
		October	... ..	79	119	195	102	31	44	10	310	1	892
		November	... ..	76	126	163	90	25	48	8	231	2	769
		December	... ..	64	104	154	76	22	52	7	232	1	712
	Total 1951	... ..	806	1,054	1,436	1,092	237	359	69	2,660	32	7,746	

COAL SUPPLIED FOR FOREIGN BUNKERS BY DIVISIONS
(Including Trawler Bunkers)

TABLE 36

Thousand Tons

				Scottish	Northern (N. & C.)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	South Western	South Eastern	TOTAL
1950	January	...	...	57	29	55	128	8	34	74	1	385
	February	...	...	54	26	39	123	8	33	75	—	358
	March	...	...	47	36	36	111	8	27	75	1	339
	April	...	...	54	29	33	125	11	27	59	1	337
	May	...	...	54	42	47	144	10	28	91	1	417
	June	...	...	46	26	26	95	7	22	61	0	283
	July	...	...	36	30	37	108	6	22	67	0	308
	August	...	...	50	36	40	122	8	27	64	0	348
	September	...	...	46	35	34	92	7	19	52	1	285
	October	...	...	34	30	31	98	6	25	60	0	285
	November	...	...	47	33	40	134	10	35	67	0	367
	December	...	...	48	27	35	110	7	24	59	1	310
Total 1950				572	379	451	1,390	96	324	803	6	4,021
Trawler Bunkers Included				284	182	62	705	88	157	170	—	1,647
1951	January	...	...	51	25	47	117	6	27	53	1	326
	February	...	...	45	24	44	97	6	22	55	1	294
	March	...	...	50	25	43	104	8	19	57	1	306
	April	...	...	46	23	43	93	7	19	58	1	289
	May	...	...	44	23	41	95	7	16	50	0	275
	June	...	...	68	36	52	125	9	23	83	0	395
	July	...	...	42	28	39	111	6	21	55	0	302
	August	...	...	61	32	44	127	9	26	61	0	362
	September	...	...	47	33	49	98	7	21	52	1	307
	October	...	...	46	25	41	99	6	26	48	0	292
	November	...	...	55	33	56	124	8	35	70	0	382
	December	...	...	42	29	44	118	6	21	51	0	312
Total 1951				596	336	544	1,308	85	275	693	6	3,842
Trawler Bunkers Included				320	173	74	777	81	168	163	—	1,756

Source : National Coal Board.

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AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MANSHIFT WORKED (ALL AGES) TABLE 37
(Excluding the Value of Allowances in Kind)

					Scottish	Northern (N. & C.)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern	GREAT BRITAIN
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
222	1950	January	...	...	33 2	34 2	33 0	33 11	32 4	37 11	33 2	30 6	38 1	33 7
		February	...	...	32 7	34 4	33 1	34 1	32 5	38 0	33 4	30 9	38 7	33 8
		March	...	...	32 6	34 4	33 1	34 2	32 4	38 1	33 5	30 8	38 7	33 8
		April	...	...	32 7	34 7	33 4	34 6	32 10	38 9	33 9	30 9	38 8	33 11
		May	...	...	33 0	34 3	33 0	34 2	32 3	38 0	33 7	30 8	38 11	33 8
		June	...	...	32 5	34 2	33 0	34 2	32 5	38 2	33 8	30 8	38 9	33 8
		July	...	...	32 6	34 5	32 10	34 4	32 1	38 0	33 10	30 9	39 3	33 9
		August	...	...	32 10	34 8	33 1	34 0	32 4	38 0	33 4	30 11	37 11	33 8
		September	...	...	33 0	34 8	33 3	34 4	32 5	38 4	33 10	31 0	38 10	33 11
		October	...	...	33 2	34 11	33 5	34 7	32 9	38 7	34 2	31 1	39 6	34 2
		November	...	...	33 3	35 0	33 8	34 11	33 2	39 0	34 7	31 4	39 6	34 5
		December	...	...	35 0	36 9	35 7	36 6	35 0	40 9	36 2	33 11	41 2	36 3
	Average 1950	...	...	33 0	34 8	33 4	34 5	32 8	38 6	33 11	31 1	39 0	34 0	
	1951	January	...	...	35 2	36 1	35 3	36 1	34 8	40 2	35 7	32 8	40 6	35 9
		February	...	...	35 3	37 0	35 11	37 0	35 2	41 0	36 6	33 4	41 8	36 5
		March	...	...	35 3	37 3	36 3	37 3	35 7	41 7	36 10	33 6	41 3	36 8
		April	...	...	35 3	37 0	35 10	36 9	35 0	41 1	36 5	33 6	41 4	36 5
		May	...	...	35 4	37 2	36 0	37 0	34 9	41 0	36 11	33 8	41 8	36 6
		June	...	...	34 6	36 10	35 10	36 6	34 8	40 5	36 2	33 1	41 4	36 1
		July	...	...	34 1	37 2	35 8	36 4	34 3	40 6	36 6	33 4	41 9	36 2
		August	...	...	34 6	37 5	36 0	36 9	35 1	40 11	36 5	34 0	40 10	36 5
		September	...	...	35 11	37 8	36 7	37 4	35 4	41 8	37 2	34 0	42 4	37 0
		October	...	...	35 8	37 11	36 7	37 5	35 5	41 10	37 6	34 0	42 5	37 1
		November	...	...	35 10	38 1	36 9	37 10	35 7	42 1	37 7	34 3	43 0	37 4
		December(a)	...	...	43 1	45 5	43 7	45 11	43 5	51 2	45 0	42 0	51 0	45 0
	Average 1951	...	...	35 10	37 11	36 8	37 8	35 9	41 11	37 4	34 3	42 5	37 3	

(a) Including arrears of wages and retrospective adjustments

Source: National Coal Board.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MANSHIFT WORKED (ALL AGES) TABLE 38
(Including the Value of Allowances in Kind)

				Scottish		Northern (N. & C.)		Durham		North Eastern		North Western		East Midlands		West Midlands		South Western		South Eastern		GREAT BRITAIN			
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1950	January	...	...	33	11	36	11	35	11	35	3	32	8	39	5	34	6	31	11	39	8	35	2
	February	...	...	33	4	37	1	36	1	35	6	32	9	39	6	34	8	32	3	40	1	35	3
	March	...	...	33	3	37	0	36	0	35	7	32	8	39	6	34	9	32	2	40	1	35	3
	April	...	...	33	2	37	4	36	3	35	11	33	3	40	3	35	1	32	1	40	1	35	5
	May	...	...	33	6	36	7	35	8	35	6	32	7	39	5	34	9	31	11	40	1	35	1
	June	...	...	32	9	36	5	35	7	35	3	32	9	39	5	34	8	31	10	39	6	34	11
	July	...	...	32	11	36	9	35	6	35	5	32	4	39	3	34	10	31	11	40	0	35	1
	August	...	...	33	3	37	1	35	11	35	2	32	7	39	4	34	6	32	2	38	9	35	0
	September	...	...	33	6	36	11	35	11	35	7	32	11	39	8	34	11	32	3	39	10	35	4
	October	...	...	33	9	37	4	36	2	35	10	33	2	40	0	35	4	32	4	40	8	35	7
	November	...	...	34	0	37	8	36	7	36	3	33	9	40	5	35	11	32	9	41	0	36	0
	December	...	...	35	11	39	8	38	7	38	0	35	9	42	5	37	8	35	5	42	10	38	0
Average 1950				33	8	37	3	36	2	35	9	33	1	39	10	35	1	32	5	40	3	35	6		
1951	January	...	...	36	1	39	1	38	4	37	8	35	4	41	9	37	0	34	3	42	2	37	7
	February	...	...	36	1	39	10	38	11	38	7	35	10	42	7	37	11	34	11	43	3	38	2
	March	...	...	36	1	40	3	39	4	38	11	36	2	43	4	38	3	35	1	42	11	38	6
	April	...	...	36	1	39	9	38	10	38	5	35	10	42	8	37	10	35	1	42	10	38	2
	May	...	...	36	1	39	10	38	10	38	6	35	5	42	6	38	3	35	2	43	1	38	2
	June	...	...	35	0	39	4	38	8	37	10	35	3	41	9	37	3	34	5	42	3	37	6
	July	...	...	34	5	39	10	38	7	37	8	34	11	41	10	37	7	34	8	42	7	37	8
	August	...	...	35	0	40	0	39	0	38	2	35	8	42	4	37	8	35	5	42	0	37	11
	September	...	...	36	5	40	1	39	4	38	8	35	11	43	0	38	4	35	4	43	5	38	6
	October	...	...	36	4	40	8	39	4	38	10	36	1	43	3	38	9	35	5	43	9	38	8
	November	...	...	36	8	40	10	39	8	39	3	36	4	43	6	38	11	35	10	44	6	39	0
	December	...	...	44	1	48	6	46	7	47	6	43	9	52	11	46	6	43	7	52	8	46	10
Average 1951				36	7	40	8	39	8	39	2	36	4	43	5	38	8	35	9	43	9	38	10		

(a) Including arrears of wages and retrospective adjustments.

Source: National Coal Board.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (ALL AGES) TABLE 39

				Scottish	Northern (N. & C.)	Durham	North Eastern	North Western	East Midlands	West Midlands	South Western	South Eastern	GREAT BRITAIN
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Excluding the value of allowances in kind.													
224	1950	1st Quarter	... ..	175 1	183 1	177 8	179 10	166 6	203 5	174 3	166 11	195 5	179 0
		2nd Quarter	... ..	172 8	171 8	170 2	171 5	162 8	191 7	166 6	161 11	184 6	171 9
		3rd Quarter	... ..	163 10	170 0	160 5	165 1	154 7	184 6	164 4	151 8	180 5	164 6
		4th Quarter	... ..	185 6	184 11	180 9	181 10	174 1	205 10	179 1	170 11	196 9	183 4
		Average 1950	... ..	174 3	177 5	172 3	174 7	164 5	196 4	171 0	162 10	189 3	174 8
224	1951	1st Quarter	... ..	194 2	192 1	190 11	194 7	188 4	219 11	191 8	184 9	212 0	195 3
		2nd Quarter	... ..	186 10	189 8	190 3	192 3	187 11	213 1	188 4	180 6	211 1	191 9
		3rd Quarter	... ..	170 1	181 6	175 7	178 4	172 5	201 3	179 7	168 5	200 8	178 9
		4th Quarter	... ..	210 11	214 11	212 0	213 11	206 7	240 7	210 2	201 3	236 6	214 6
		Average 1951	... ..	190 7	194 7	192 3	194 10	188 10	218 8	192 5	183 9	215 2	195 1
Including the value of allowances in kind.													
224	1950	1st Quarter	... ..	179 1	197 7	193 5	187 2	168 4	211 6	181 2	174 10	203 1	187 6
		2nd Quarter	... ..	175 4	183 11	184 3	177 10	164 3	198 6	172 3	168 8	189 10	179 0
		3rd Quarter	... ..	165 10	181 6	173 9	170 8	156 4	190 9	169 7	157 9	184 7	171 1
		4th Quarter	... ..	189 10	198 9	195 10	188 11	177 3	213 6	186 1	178 5	203 10	191 7
		Average 1950	... ..	177 6	190 5	186 9	181 2	166 6	203 7	177 3	169 11	195 4	182 4
224	1951	1st Quarter	... ..	199 2	207 6	207 5	203 1	191 7	228 9	199 3	193 8	220 5	204 8
		2nd Quarter	... ..	190 5	203 2	205 6	200 1	191 7	220 11	194 10	188 4	217 7	200 2
		3rd Quarter	... ..	172 4	193 10	189 8	184 10	175 7	207 11	185 3	175 2	205 6	186 1
		4th Quarter	... ..	215 5	230 0	227 10	221 8	209 6	248 11	217 6	209 8	244 2	223 5
		Average 1951	... ..	194 5	208 8	207 8	202 6	192 1	226 7	199 2	191 9	222 0	203 7

Source : National Coal Board.

DIVISIONS AND AREAS

Division	Area	Number of N.C.B. collieries*		Saleable output 1951 (million tons)	
		By Areas	Total	By Areas	Total
<i>Scottish</i>	1. Fife	32		6.6	
	2. Lothians	22		3.8	
	3. Central West	39	189	3.0	23.3
	4. Central East	29		3.7	
	5. Ayr and Dumfries	46		4.3	
	6. Alloa	21		1.9	
<i>Northern (N. & C.)</i>	1. South Northumberland	21		3.3	
	2. Mid-Northumberland	25	70	4.8	13.4
	3. North Northumberland	13		4.1	
	4. Cumberland	11		1.2	
<i>Durham</i>	1. North East Durham	12		4.4	
	2. Mid East Durham	15		5.7	
	3. South East Durham	8	125	3.7	27.1
	4. South West Durham... ..	21		4.3	
	5. Mid-West Durham	27		3.4	
	6. North West Durham	42		5.6	
<i>North Eastern</i>	1. Worksop	12		5.8	
	2. Doncaster	13		8.7	
	3. Rotherham	13		6.3	
	4. Carlton	13	115	5.1	44.3
	5. South Barnsley	12		4.2	
	6. North Barnsley	19		4.1	
	7. Wakefield	17		3.6	
	8. Castleford	16		6.5	
<i>North Western (As regrouped in July, 1951 — see paragraph 386)</i>	1. Manchester	14		4.1	
	2. Wigan	19		4.3	
	3. St. Helen's	16	71	3.5	15.1
	4. Burnley	15		0.9	
	5. North Wales	7		2.3	
<i>East Midlands</i>	1. Chesterfield	19		8.0	
	3. Edwinstowe	12		9.0	
	4. Alfreton	19		7.5	
	5. Ilkeston	16	91	5.7	42.9
	6. Nottingham	8		5.1	
	7. South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	17		7.6	
<i>West Midlands</i>	1. North Staffordshire	20		6.1	
	2. Cannock Chase	17		5.0	
	3. South Staffordshire and Shropshire	8	59	1.4	17.7
	4. Warwickshire... ..	14		5.2	

* Collieries producing coal on 1st January, 1951.

APPENDIX II—(contd.)

Division	Area	Number of N.C.B. collieries*		Saleable output 1951 (million tons)	
		By Areas	Total	By Areas	Total
<i>South Western</i>	1. Swansea	18	177	1.5	24.5
	2. Maesteg	23		3.4	
	3. Rhondda	25		3.7	
	4. Aberdare	17		3.3	
	5. Rhymney	16		3.7	
	6. Monmouthshire	32		5.3	
	7. Dean Forest	6		2.3	
	8. Somerset and Bristol... ..	9		0.8	
	9. Neath	31		0.5	
<i>South Eastern</i>	—	—	4	—	1.8
<i>All Divisions</i>		901		210.1	
<i>Licensed Mines</i>		—		1.8	
GREAT BRITAIN		—		211.9	

* Collieries producing coal on 1st January, 1951.

FINANCIAL DIRECTIONS BY THE MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER

(1)

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
7, Millbank,
London, S.W.1.
31st January 1951.

My Lord,

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, the Minister of Fuel and Power with the approval of the Treasury issues the following direction to the National Coal Board :—

Interim Income payments made by the Minister under Sections 19 and 22 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and Section 1 of the Coal Industry (No. 2) Act, 1949, amounted during the six months ended 31st December, 1950, to Three million eight hundred and twenty eight thousand, five hundred and eighty nine pounds and seven shillings (£3,828,589 7s. 0d.). The Board is directed to pay this sum to the Minister on or before the 17th February, 1951.

I am, My Lord,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) DONALD FERGUSON.

The Chairman,
National Coal Board.

(2)

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
7, Millbank,
London, S.W.1.
21st May 1951.

My Lord,

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, the Minister of Fuel and Power with the approval of the Treasury issues the following directions to the National Coal Board.

2. The Crown's expenses and liabilities, other than expenses of the nature referred to in paragraph 7 below, in respect of cash payments under Sections 10 and 18 of the Act during the year ended 31st December, 1950, amounted to a net sum of £7,484,084 15s. 3d. plus interest thereon. The said sum comprises (a) in respect of compensation money payments £7,573,364 3s. 8d. (of which £621,227 9s. 6d. relates to main line railway wagons) from which is deducted (b) in respect of capital outlay refunds a credit of £89,279 8s. 5d. being the difference between payments amounting to £142,236 5s. 0d. and recoveries in respect of capital outlay refunds reassessed amounting to £231,515 13s. 5d.

3. In respect of interest on the said sum of £7,484,084 15s. 3d. the Board is directed to pay to the Minister, on or before the 1st June, 1951, the sum of Ninety seven thousand eight hundred and five pounds, twelve shillings and sevenpence (£97,805 12s. 7d.) being interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates of the respective payments or credits up to 31st December, 1950, less interest on compensation money payments for the period to 30th June, 1950, already paid to the Minister.

4. In recoupment of the principal sum the Board is directed to pay to the Minister on 31st December, 1951, and each succeeding 31st December up to and including 31st December, 2000, an annuity (called Terminable Annuity No. 11) of Three hundred and nineteen thousand and seventy four pounds five shillings and elevenpence (£319,074 5s. 11d.) being the annual amount required over a period of 50 years to repay the principal £7,484,084 15s. 3d. with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1951.

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5. £19,039,500 of 3½ per cent. Treasury Stock 1977–1980 was issued on 15th June, 1950, representing an equivalent amount of compensation under Section 10 of the Act. A further issue of £26,578,371 3s. 4d. of 3½ per cent. Treasury Stock 1977–1980 was made on 15th December, 1950, in satisfaction of compensation to the amount of £27,375,722 10s. 0d. In respect of the Crown's expenses and liabilities, other than expenses of the nature referred to in paragraph 7 below, the Board is directed to pay to the Minister :—

- (a) on or before the 1st June, 1951, the sum of Three hundred and seventy six thousand seven hundred and seven pounds eleven shillings and eightpence (£376,707 11s. 8d.) being interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates of the respective issues of stock up to 31st December, 1950, less interest for the period to 30th June, 1950, already paid to the Minister ;
- (b) on 31st December, 1951, and each succeeding 31st December up to and including 31st December, 2000, an annuity (called Terminable Annuity No. 12) of One million nine hundred and forty four thousand eight hundred and fifty nine pounds one shilling and fivepence (£1,944,859 1s. 5d.) being the annual amount required over a period of 50 years to repay the principal of £45,617,871 3s. 4d. with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1951.

6. No fresh advances under Section 26 of the Act were made to the Board during 1950. A net sum of One hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds fourteen shillings and ninepence (£111,977 14s. 9d.) is due to the Board in respect of interest at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on temporary variations in the sums advanced on account of working capital above or below the amount of £20,000,000 funded for repayment by terminable annuity. This sum may be deducted by the Board from the amounts payable to the Minister under paragraphs 3 and 5 (a).

7. The amount due from the Board in respect of expenses incurred by the Treasury in the issue and management of stock and debt attributable to the requirements of the Board for the year 1950 is Eight thousand nine hundred and ninety three pounds seventeen shillings and sevenpence (£8,993 17s. 7d.) and I am to request that payment of this sum should also be made on or before the 1st June, 1951.

I am, My Lord,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) DONALD FERGUSON

The Chairman,
National Coal Board.

(3)

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
7, Millbank,
London, S.W.1.
1st August 1951.

Sir,

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, the Minister of Fuel and Power with the approval of the Treasury issues the following direction to the National Coal Board :—

Interim income payments made by the Minister under Sections 19 and 22 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and Section 1 of the Coal Industry (No. 2) Act, 1949, amounted during the six months ended 30th June, 1951, to Two million five hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and seven pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence (£2,546,107 13s. 4d.). The Board is directed to pay this sum to the Minister on or before the 11th August, 1951.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) DONALD FERGUSON.

The Chairman,
National Coal Board.

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
7, Millbank,
London, S.W.1.
17th October 1951.

Sir,

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, the Minister of Fuel and Power with the approval of the Treasury issues the following directions to the National Coal Board.

2. The Crown's expenses and liabilities, other than expenses of the nature referred to in paragraph 8 of the Ministry's letter of 30th December, 1947, in respect of cash payments under Sections 10, 18 and 44 of the Act amounted during the six months ended 30th June, 1951, to a net sum of £2,302,104 11s. 4d. plus interest thereon. The said sum comprises (a) in respect of compensation money payments £2,357,421 17s. 9d. (of which £12,782 2s 7d. relates to main line railway wagons) from which is deducted (b) in respect of capital outlay refunds a credit of £55,317 6s. 5d. being the difference between payments amounting to £13,119 9s. 3d. and recoveries in respect of capital outlay refunds re-assessed amounting to £68,436 15s. 8d. The Board is directed to pay to the Minister, on or before the 27th October, 1951, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence (£16,519 13s. 6d.) being interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the dates of the respective payments or credits comprised in the total of £2,302,104 11s. 4d. up to 30th June, 1951.

3. £20,362,173 10s. 1d. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury Stock 1977-1980 was issued on 15th June, 1951, in satisfaction of compensation under Section 10 of the Act to the amount of £19,140,443 7s. 0d. In respect of the Crown's expenses and liabilities up to 30th June, 1951, other than expenses of the nature referred to in paragraph 8 of the Ministry's letter of 30th December, 1947, the Board is directed to pay to the Minister, on or before the 27th October, 1951, the sum of Twenty nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eight pounds, one shilling and two pence (£29,288 1s. 2d.) being interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the date of issue of the stock.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) DONALD FERGUSSON.

The Chairman,
National Coal Board.

APPENDIX IV

“ PLAN FOR COAL ” : APPROVAL BY THE MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
7, Millbank,
London, S.W.1.
10th October 1951.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Fuel and Power to inform you that he has considered the Board's proposals for the reorganisation and development of the coal mining industry over the next ten to fifteen years set out in the " Plan for Coal ", submitted to him on 24th April in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946.

Mr. Noel-Baker understands that the Plan is primarily an indication of the general lines on which the development of the coal mining industry is expected to take place ; that the Board's proposals have been submitted to him only in broad outline, so as to preserve necessary flexibility in executing reorganisation and development plans in the changing circumstances likely to be encountered over the period of years envisaged ; that the Plan is subject to amendment on minor points ; that it will be formally reviewed as a whole towards the end of 1952, and periodically thereafter ; and that any substantial modifications made will be first submitted for his approval.

Mr. Noel-Baker wishes to emphasize that the rate at which the Plan is executed, and the amount of investment undertaken each year, must necessarily depend upon decisions taken from time to time by the Government on investment policy, the availability of materials and on employment and social considerations.

On this understanding, I am directed to convey to the Board the Minister's formal approval of the lines of reorganisation and development set out in the " Plan for Coal ".

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed.) DONALD FERGUSSON.

Sir Hubert Houldsworth, K.C., D.Sc.,
Chairman,
National Coal Board.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

Name	Date of Incident	Place of Work
George Medal		
Ben Ackerley	11. 5.51	Victoria Coke Ovens, Whinfield Works, Co. Durham.
British Empire Medal		
Simon Crooks Wright ...	21.10.50*	Elemore Colliery, Co. Durham.
King's Commendation		
Robert Reuben Cook ...	21.10.50*	Elemore Colliery, Co. Durham.

* The awards for these acts were not made in time for inclusion in the Annual Report for 1950.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL SCHEMES

1951

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SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL

<i>Area</i>			<i>Colliery</i>			<i>Description</i>			
SCOTTISH DIVISION									
1	Fife	Glencraig	Surface and Underground Reorganisation			
2			Michael ...	...	...	Reorganisation			
3			Roths ...	...	...	New Pit			
4			Wellesley ...	...	...	Underground Reorganisation			
5			Central Power Station			Extension of Present Plant and Transmission Lines			
6	Lothians ...	...	Bilston Glen ...	...	...	New Pit			
7			Dalkeith ...	...	...	New Central Coal Preparation Plant ...			
8			Easthouses ...	...	...	Reorganisation including Pithead Baths ...			
9	Central East	...	Kingshill 1, 2 and 3	...	...	New Shaft and New Surface Buildings ...			
10			Kingshill ...	...	...	New Central Coal Preparation Plant ...			
11	Ayr ...	...	Barony ...	...	...	Reorganisation			
12			Killoch ...	...	...	New Pit			
13			Littlemill ...	...	...	New Shaft and Coal Preparation Plant ...			
14	Alloa ...	...	Glenochil ...	...	...	New Surface Mine			
15			Kinneil ...	...	...	Reorganisation including the Sinking of two Shafts			
NORTHERN (N & C) DIVISION									
16	South Northumberland		Havannah ...	...	...	New Drift Mine			
17	North Northumberland		Ellington ...	...	...	Reorganisation			
18			Linton ...	...	...	Reorganisation			
19			Lynemouth ...	...	...	Reorganisation			
20			Lynemouth ...	...	...	New Central Coal Preparation Plant ...			
21	Cumberland	...	Solway ...	...	...	New Pit			

SCHEMES — 1951

Scottish and Northern (N & C) Divisions

<i>Authorisations including Unexpended Balances at Vesting Date</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31st December 1950</i>	<i>Expenditure Year 1951</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance of Authorisations at 31st December 1951</i>	<i>Balance of Cost of Schemes Approved in Principle (not included in column 4)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
£	£	£	£	£	
292,722	64,149	62,422	166,151	—	1
476,870	113,544	131,653	231,673	—	2
2,917,924	425,219	203,181	2,289,524	2,380,623	3
250,787	104,159	16,439	130,189	—	4
303,799	263,944	27,704	12,151	—	5
530,727	—	13,731	516,996	3,919,273	6
410,500	13,139	147,643	249,718	—	7
253,250	732	7,176	245,342	—	8
369,012	233,689	104,375	30,948	—	9
376,500	59	49,948	326,493	—	10
1,198,609	256,316	74,194	868,099	1,420,626	11
650,000	—	—	650,000	3,350,000	12
103,800	11,581	33,600	58,619	336,640	13
490,833	—	2,684	488,149	1,175,881	14
733,300	1,440	36,322	695,538	—	15
£9,358,633	1,487,971	911,072	6,959,590	£12,583,043	
701,114	117,405	153,740	429,969	—	16
435,799	95,576	23,763	316,460	183,268	17
706,696	118,463	158,838	429,395	—	18
1,168,288	255,862	234,427	677,999	490,078	19
789,553	37,408	100,192	651,953	—	20
587,156	543,804	12,137	31,215	—	21
£4,388,606	1,168,518	683,097	2,536,991	£673,346	

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL

<i>Area</i>	<i>Colliery</i>	<i>Description</i>
DURHAM DIVISION		
22	North-East Durham Boldon	Reorganisation including Underground Mechanisation
23	Wardley and Usworth	Reorganisation to form Wardley and Usworth into a Combined Mine... ..
24	Westoe	New Central Coal Preparation Plant
25	Mid-East Durham Herrington	Reorganisation
26	Lambton Coke Ovens	New Ovens and Plant
27	South-East Durham Easington	Surface and Underground Reorganisation... ..
28	Horden	Reorganisation
29	South-West Durham Dean and Chapter	Reorganisation
30	Fishburn Coke Ovens	New Ovens and Plant
31	Thrislington	Reorganisation
32	North-West Durham Monkton Coke Ovens	Central Washery
NORTH EASTERN DIVISION		
33	Worksop	Surface and Underground Reorganisation... ..
34	Manton	New Shaft
35	Doncaster	Underground Reorganisation
36	Hickleton	Underground Reorganisation, Coal Preparation Plant and Pithead Baths
37	Yorkshire	Underground Reorganisation
38	Rotherham	Manvers Coke Ovens
39	Manvers Main	Concentration of Manvers, Wath, Kilnhurst and Barnburgh Collieries and New Washery
40	New Stubbin	Reorganisation of Winding Arrangements
41	Carlton	Darfield
42	South Barnsley	Barnsley Main
43	Smithywood Coke Ovens	Installation of Gas Producers
44	North Barnsley	North Gawber
45	Woolley	New Shaft, Underground Mechanisation and Coal Preparation Plant
46	Wakefield	Nostell
47	Castleford	Ledston Luck
48	Primrose Hill	Coal Preparation Plant and Minor Reconstruction

NOTE : (a) The amount authorised has been reduced slightly as a result of modifications

SCHEMES — 1951

Durham & North Eastern Divisions

<i>Authorisations including Unexpended Balances at Vesting Date</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31st December 1950</i>	<i>Expenditure Year 1951</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance of Authorisations at 31st December 1951</i>	<i>Balance of Cost of Schemes Approved in Principle (not included in column 4)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
£	£	£	£	£	
272,305	93,144	23,291	155,870	412,017	22
584,154	28,829	38,615	516,710	609,509	23
674,480	1,800	41,653	631,027	—	24
139,997	67,216	72,781	—	966,128	25
1,975,035	—	—	1,975,035	—	26
443,463	204,295	17,892	221,276	1,617,054	27
303,512	185,497	21,267	96,748	486,767	28
800,597	375,321	136,839	288,437	633,033	29
2,028,330	8,705	335,131	1,684,494	—	30
510,714	—	—	510,714	184,367	31
—	—	—	—	496,114	32
£7,732,587	964,807	687,469	6,080,311	£5,404,989	
1,778,458	248,873	250,012	1,279,573	—	33
388,172	253,617	56,527	78,028	—	34
(a) 405,351	321,232	35,719	48,400	—	35
(a) 285,546	163,707	61,300	60,539	—	36
534,201	285,001	239,484	9,716	—	37
428,000	105,630	159,439	162,931	5,704,594	38
3,350,176	268,739	166,683	2,914,754	1,370,042	39
128,393	—	11,806	116,587	714,651	40
528,348	217,749	123,064	187,535	—	41
252,319	134,982	73,123	44,214	—	42
320,000	—	58,549	261,451	—	43
(a) 297,822	272,408	20,983	4,431	—	44
346,168	141,886	21,697	182,585	—	45
279,400	—	1,532	277,868	155,000	46
445,697	265,349	78,466	101,882	—	47
372,400	1,863	67,361	303,176	—	48
£10,140,451	2,681,036	1,425,745	6,033,670	£7,944,287	

made to these schemes during 1951.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL

Area	Colliery	Description
NORTH WESTERN DIVISION		
49	Manchester ... Astley Green ...	Reorganisation
50	Bradford	Reorganisation
51	Bradford	New Coal Preparation Plant
52	Mosley Common	Reorganisation
53	Mosley Common	New Coal Preparation Plant
54	Wigan Chisnall Hall ...	Surface and Underground Reorganisation...
55	St. Helens Bold	Reorganisation
56	Burnley Bank Hall	Reorganisation and New Washery... ..
57	Thorny Bank Drift	New Drift Mine and Pithead Baths... ..
58	North Wales Gresford	Coal Preparation Plant, Boiler Replacement and Underground Mechanisation ...
59	Llay Main	Reorganisation
60	Point of Ayr	Surface and Underground Reorganisation...
EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION		
61	Chesterfield Bolsover	Deep Hard Development, Extension to Aerial Ropeway, Improvement of Ventilation and Continuous Mining
62	Williamthorpe	Reorganisation
63	Avenue Central Coking Plant	New Ovens and Plant
64	Grassmoor and Hardwick Coke Ovens	Extension of Ovens and By-Product Plant and Gas Purification Plant
65	Central Workshops	New Area Workshops
66	Edwinstowe Bevercotes	New Pit
67	Clipstone	Surface and Underground Reorganisation...
68	Mansfield	Surface and Underground Reorganisation including Coal Preparation Plant and Extension to Existing Haulage
69	Clifton	Surface and Underground Reorganisation and Improved Transport Facilities ...
70	Rufford	Surface and Underground Reorganisation...
71	Thoresby	Surface and Underground Reorganisation and Improved Transport Facilities ...
72	Ilkeston Ormonde	Surface Reorganisation
73	Ripley and Denby Hall	New Drift Mine
74	Nottingham Bestwood	Underground Reorganisation, New Washery and Extension to Aerial Ropeways ...
75	Calverton	New Pit
76	Gedling	Surface and Underground Reorganisation and Extension to Aerial Ropeway ...
77	Linby	New Coal Preparation Plant, Dirt Disposal Plant, Fan Installation and Underground Mechanisation

NOTE : (a) The amount authorised has been reduced slightly as a result of modifications
 (b) In addition to this scheme preliminary approval has been given to a proposed

SCHEMES — 1951

North Western and East Midlands Divisions

<i>Authorisations including Unexpended Balances at Vesting Date</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31st December 1950</i>	<i>Expenditure Year 1951</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance of Authorisations at 31st December 1951</i>	<i>Balance of Cost of Schemes Approved in Principle (not included in column 4)</i>	
(1) £	(2) £	(3) £	(4) £	(5) £	
(a) 253,414	230,055	6,208	17,151	—	49
2,268,381	873,451	436,495	958,435	—	50
617,532	120,159	74,470	422,903	—	51
557,211	464,993	92,218	—	—	52
658,000	502,032	94,340	61,628	—	53
326,500	254,695	59,899	11,906	—	54
4,802,467	240,476	268,806	4,293,185	—	55
787,810	6,477	60,018	721,315	—	56
253,400	13,620	106,071	133,709	—	57
313,586	276,171	17,759	19,656	—	58
344,544	—	26,900	317,644	—	59
559,364	7,179	59,770	492,415	246,300	60
£11,742,209	2,989,308	1,302,954	7,449,947	£246,300	
412,626	382,779	22,683	7,164	—	61
305,333	201,078	51,552	52,703	155,000	62
6,329,479	5,191	15,422	6,308,866	1,944,703	63
1,095,773	524,020	440,256	131,497	—	64
286,642	96,469	88,982	101,191	—	65
1,082,823	—	46	1,082,777	4,405,177	66
1,942,858	312,107	230,513	1,400,238	—	67
1,028,165	431,715	323,504	272,946	—	68
499,288	262,756	204,331	32,201	—	69
(b) 601,024	61,824	21,552	517,648	—	70
1,029,255	745,425	108,682	175,148	—	71
144,700	—	—	144,700	352,000	72
390,704	366,590	147	23,967	—	73
803,513	616,241	100,629	86,643	—	74
(a) 2,722,168	563,134	489,388	1,669,646	—	75
1,103,552	437,687	72,426	593,439	—	76
269,585	259,614	5,997	3,974	—	77
£20,047,488	5,266,630	2,176,110	12,604,748	£6,856,880	

made to these schemes during 1951.
New Sinking at this colliery.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL

	Area	Colliery	Description
WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION			
78	North Staffs.	Florence	Surface and Underground Reorganisation...
79		Hem Heath	Reorganisation including New Shaft
80	Cannock Chase	Hilton Main	Reorganisation
81		Lea Hall	New Pit
82		Littleton	Reorganisation including Pithead Baths
83		West Cannock No. 5	Reorganisation including Pithead Baths
84	Warwickshire	Haunchwood	Reorganisation including deepening of both Shafts and Changeover from Steam to Electricity
85		Pooley Hall	Concentration Scheme and Coal Preparation Plant
SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION			
86	Swansea	Gwendraeth	New Pit
87	Maesteg	Ffaldau	Reorganisation including Pithead Baths
88		Llanharan	Reorganisation
89	Rhondda	Coedele Coke Ovens	New Ovens
90		Cwm	Reorganisation including Pithead Baths
91		Cwm Coke Ovens	New Ovens and Plant
92	Aberdare	Aberaman Phurnacite Plant	Extensions
93		Mardy	Reorganisation and Coal Preparation Plant
94	Rhymney	Nantgarw	Reorganisation
95		Nantgarw Coke Ovens	New Ovens and Plant
96	Bristol and Somerset	Norton Hill	Reorganisation
97	Neath	Cefn Coed	Reorganisation
SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION			
98		Betteshanger	Reorganisation
99		Chislet	Reorganisation and Coal Preparation Plant
100		Tilmanstone	Underground Reorganisation and Coal Preparation Plant
TOTAL (Great Britain)			

NOTE : (a) The amount authorised has been reduced slightly as a result of modifications
 (b) Expenditure before 1951 on a minor scheme which was incorporated in a

SCHEMES — 1951

West Midlands, South Western and South Eastern Divisions, and Totals

<i>Authorisations including Unexpended Balances at Vesting Date</i>	<i>Expenditure to 31st December 1950</i>	<i>Expenditure Year 1951</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance of Authorisations at 31st December 1951</i>	<i>Balance of Cost of Schemes Approved in Principle (not included in column 4)</i>	
(1) £	(2) £	(3) £	(4) £	(5) £	
(a) 411,330	61,749	36,887	312,694	656,810	78
935,552	121,984	155,262	658,306	4,889,674	79
108,037	—	681	107,356	431,253	80
278,785	—	38,924	239,861	5,063,215	81
1,102,499	499,488	207,003	396,008	—	82
468,695	98,255	47,340	323,100	165,000	83
382,259	210,710	13,807	157,742	—	84
438,362	52,818	46,949	338,595	—	85
£4,125,519	1,045,004	546,853	2,533,662	£11,205,952	
53,949	—	2,979	50,970	7,296,051	86
518,494	404,616	69,064	44,814	—	87
1,212,121	352,807	207,810	651,504	—	88
370,787	333,160	15,744	21,883	—	89
1,114,153	13,255	78,727	1,022,171	2,479,817	90
67,760	—	—	67,760	3,044,000	91
300,137	234,498	65,639	—	—	92
3,762,499	452,213	535,954	2,774,332	124,190	93
3,232,824	1,009,152	680,504	1,543,168	—	94
(a) 2,566,552	1,410,086	743,754	412,712	—	95
455,515	179,250	111,930	164,335	—	96
323,076	95,301	56,249	171,526	—	97
£13,977,867	4,484,338	2,568,354	6,925,175	£12,944,058	
347,941	(b) 1,616	28,266	318,059	1,473,510	98
725,029	419,319	54,791	250,919	440,000	99
300,467	88,039	26,024	186,404	—	100
£1,373,437	508,974	109,081	755,382	£1,913,510	
£82,886,797	20,596,586	10,410,735	51,879,476	£59,772,365	

made to these schemes during 1951.
major scheme approved during 1951.

ACCOUNTS APPENDIX

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7	West Midlands Division	259
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NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

		SCOTTISH DIVISION										
		Fife Area			Lothians Area			Central West Area			Central East Area	
SALEABLE TONNAGE	1951	6,533,076			3,834,073			3,034,694			3,665,614	
	1950	6,564,680			3,791,474			2,899,276			3,511,114	
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951	
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	16,817,056	51: 5-8	48: 3-3	9,537,282	49: 9-0	45: 8-8	7,856,087	51: 9-3	47: 5-5	9,279,765	50: 7-6
COSTS—												
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	9,508,488	29: 1-3	26: 7-0	5,295,975	27: 7-5	25: 4-6	5,290,144	34:10-4	33: 4-9	5,777,242	31: 6-2
3	Holiday Pay	443,552	1: 4-3	1: 0-5	257,768	1: 4-1	1: 0-3	230,743	1: 6-3	1: 3-2	257,123	1: 4-8
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	128,735	4-7	5-1	75,447	4-7	5-1	59,689	4-7	5-1	71,995	4-7
5	National Insurance	224,957	8-3	7-9	128,219	8-0	7-8	116,793	9-2	9-7	129,210	8-5
6	Roof Supports	1,217,463	3: 8-7	3: 4-8	418,064	2: 2-2	2: 0-2	479,927	3: 2-0	3: 0-5	630,637	3: 5-3
7	General Stores	1,310,497	4: 0-1	3: 5-3	745,980	3:10-7	3: 4-7	706,929	4: 7-9	4: 3-2	796,857	4: 4-2
8	Repairs and Renewals	175,217	6-4	6-2	124,998	7-8	5-8	110,255	8-7	7-2	112,233	7-3
9	Power, Heat and Light	1,167,789	3: 6-9	3: 3-1	650,439	3: 4-7	3: 1-0	549,192	3: 7-4	3: 7-9	633,333	3: 5-5
10	Salaries	251,895	9-3	7-8	187,346	11-7	10-1	153,798	1: 0-2	1: 0-4	150,253	9-8
11	General Expenses	764,839	2: 4-1	1:11-4	368,179	1:11-1	1: 7-7	574,859	3: 9-5	2: 8-7	440,776	2: 4-9
12	Administrative Expenses	369,051	1: 1-6	1: 0-7	208,726	1: 1-1	11-9	249,279	1: 7-7	1: 6-1	260,891	1: 5-1
13	Depreciation	660,207	2: 0-3	1:10-2	332,851	1: 8-9	1: 7-1	268,633	1: 9-2	1:10-2	347,623	1:10-8
14	TOTAL COSTS	16,222,690	49: 8-0	44:10-0	8,793,992	45:10-5	41: 6-3	8,790,241	57:11-2	54: 7-1	9,608,173	52: 5-1
15	PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging interest	£ 594,366	s. d. 1: 9-8	s. d. 3: 5-3	£ 743,290	s. d. 3:10-5	s. d. 4: 2-5	£ 934,154	s. d. 6: 1-9	s. d. 7-1-6	£ 328,408	s. d. 1: 9-5

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TABLE I
Scottish Division

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

SCOTTISH DIVISION											
Glasgow and East Area		Ayr and Dumfries Area			Alloa Area			TOTAL			
								1951		1950	
14		4,339,807			1,839,850			23,247,114		22,948,069	
3,557,219		4,292,681			1,842,739						
51	1950	1951		1950	1951		1950				
Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.
50: 7·6	46:11·9	11,109,540	51: 2·4	47: 2·4	4,626,854	50: 3·6	46: 4·7	£59,226,584	50:11·4	£54,158,661	47: 2·4
31: 6·2	29: 1·2	6,590,824	30: 4·5	27: 6·3	2,893,497	31: 5·4	29: 3·0	35,356,170	30: 5·0	32,161,195	28: 0·4
1: 4·8	1: 1·6	299,521	1: 4·6	1: 0·9	130,690	1: 5·1	1: 1·5	1,619,397	1: 4·7	1,255,432	1: 1·1
4: 7	5·1	85,550	4·7	5·1	36,236	4·7	5·1	457,652	4·7	487,781	5·1
8·5	8·6	153,567	8·5	8·3	65,259	8·5	8·5	818,005	8·4	797,245	8·4
3: 5·3	2:11·0	943,933	4: 4·2	3: 8·7	353,667	3:10·1	3: 7·2	4,043,691	3: 5·8	3,588,342	3: 1·5
4: 4·2	3: 6·5	806,940	3: 8·6	3: 1·2	452,575	4:11·0	4: 1·3	4,819,778	4: 1·8	4,065,605	3: 6·5
7·3	6·7	127,109	7·0	5·9	70,409	9·2	6·5	720,221	7·4	602,883	6·3
3: 5·5	3: 7·8	781,245	3: 7·2	3: 3·8	442,674	4: 9·8	4: 4·7	4,224,672	3: 7·6	3,949,834	3: 5·3
9·8	9·4	228,665	1: 0·7	11·1	101,715	1: 1·3	11·4	1,073,672	11·1	947,705	9·9
2: 4·9	2: 1·0	490,565	2: 3·1	2: 1·1	260,598	2:10·0	2: 3·6	2,899,816	2: 5·9	2,375,579	2: 0·9
1: 5·1	1: 4·7	288,196	1: 4·0	1: 2·6	144,412	1: 6·9	1: 3·4	1,520,555	1: 3·7	1,380,494	1: 2·4
1:10·8	1: 9·3	403,585	1:10·3	1: 9·0	191,911	2: 1·0	1:11·5	2,204,810	1:10·8	2,048,859	1: 9·4
52: 5·1	48: 0·9	11,199,700	51: 7·4	46: 4·0	5,143,643	55:11·0	50: 7·7	£59,758,439	51: 4·9	£53,660,954	46: 9·2
s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1: 9 5	1 1 0	90,160	5 0	10 4	516,789	5: 7 4	4: 3 0	£531,855	5 5	£497,707	5 2

TABLE 2
Northern (N & C) Division

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

		NORTHERN (N & C) DIVISION															
		Southern Northumberland Area			Central Northumberland Area			Northern Northumberland Area			Cumberland Area			TOTAL			
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951	1950		
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.
SALEABLE TONNAGE		1951 3,344,966	1950 3,206,058	4,797,247	4,796,273	4,049,119	4,062,672	1,204,403	1,130,655	13,395,735		13,195,658					
PITHEAD PROCEEDS		8,372,453	50: 0-7	45: 3-6	12,077,802	50: 4-2	45:10-2	10,356,995	51: 1-9	47: 3-0	3,612,815	59:11-9	54: 8-9	£34,420,065	51: 4-7	£30,949,851	46:10-9
COSTS—																	
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	5,644,937	33: 9-0	32: 1-2	8,208,189	34: 2-6	31: 4-0	6,956,737	34: 4-3	30:11-0	2,586,240	42:11-3	38:10-8	23,396,103	34:11-2	21,138,815	32: 0-5
3	Holiday Pay	235,658	1: 4-9	1: 1-5	348,931	1: 5-5	1: 1-0	302,102	1: 5-9	1: 0-9	112,361	1:10-4	1: 5-4	999,052	1: 5-9	741,649	1: 1-5
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	64,240	4-6	5-0	94,323	4-7	5-1	79,629	4-7	5-1	23,683	4-7	5-1	261,875	4-7	278,885	5-1
5	National Insurance	120,771	8-7	8-9	175,626	8-8	8-6	147,756	8-8	8-4	58,041	11-6	11-7	502,194	9-0	488,888	8-9
6	Roof Supports	501,719	3: 0-0	2: 7-0	679,939	2:10-0	2: 5-1	623,600	3: 1-0	2:10-7	203,157	3: 4-5	2: 8-1	2,008,415	3: 0-0	1,733,670	2: 7-5
7	General Stores	766,281	4: 7-0	4: 6-1	1,075,027	4: 5-8	4: 2-1	821,418	4: 0-7	3: 6-9	319,055	5: 3-6	4: 6-9	2,981,781	4: 5-4	2,708,104	4: 1-2
8	Repairs and Renewals	54,921	3-9	3-8	88,850	4-4	3-6	283,954	1: 4-8	1: 2-9	80,066	1: 4-0	1: 1-5	507,791	9-1	438,691	8-0
9	Power, Heat and Light	273,044	1: 7-6	1: 6-3	314,844	1: 3-8	1: 2-2	368,862	1: 9-9	1: 6-8	308,740	5: 1-5	4:11-6	1,265,490	1:10-7	1,127,611	1: 8-5
10	Salaries	201,055	1: 2-4	1: 1-2	240,706	1: 0-0	10-9	193,122	11-4	10-9	81,041	1: 4-1	1: 3-8	715,924	1: 0-8	654,020	11-9
11	General Expenses	427,732	2: 6-7	2: 0-4	440,749	1:10-1	1: 7-3	378,302	1:10-4	1: 7-3	140,330	2: 4-0	2: 7-7	1,387,113	2: 0-8	1,187,005	1: 9-6
12	Administrative Expenses	194,744	1: 2-0	1: 0-6	208,120	10-4	8-4	218,753	1: 1-0	10-6	91,510	1: 6-2	1: 5-0	713,127	1: 0-8	596,195	10-8
13	Depreciation	354,229	2: 1-4	1:10-6	485,210	2: 0-3	1: 7-4	381,070	1:10-6	1: 6-9	189,530	3: 1-8	3: 1-4	1,410,039	2: 1-3	1,185,251	1: 9-6
14	TOTAL COSTS	8,839,331	52:10-2	49: 4-6	12,360,514	51: 6-4	46: 5-7	10,755,305	53: 1-5	47: 4-4	4,193,754	69: 7-7	63: 7-0	£36,148,904	53:11-7	£32,278,884	48:11-1
15	LOSS—																
	before charging Interest	£ 466,878	s. d. 2- 9-5	d. 4 1 0	£ 262,712	s. d. 1: 2 2	d. 7 5	£ 398,310	s. d. 1:11 6	d. 1 4	£ 580,939	s. d. 9: 7 8	s. d. 8.10-1	£ 1,728,839	s. d. 2: 7 0	£ 1,329,033	s. d. 2: 0-2

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

DURHAM DISTRICT													
SALEABLE TONNAGE		North East Durham Area			Mid-East Durham Area			South East Durham Area			South West Durham Area		
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	
1951		4,429,457			5,709,188			3,648,256			4,308,242		
1950		4,079,156			5,411,506			3,685,405			4,079,156		
1951		1951			1951			1951			1951		
1950		1950			1950			1950			1950		
1		PITHEAD PROCEEDS	53: 4-9	49: 6-3	14,772,665	51: 9-0	47:10-0	9,466,602	51:10-8	48:11-9	11,663,858	54: 1-8	
2		COSTS—											
3		Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	33: 4-8	32: 8-6	9,973,310	34:11-2	33:10-5	6,380,579	34:11-8	32: 0-8	8,162,662	37:10-7	
4		Holiday Pay	1: 4-0	1: 1-2	427,211	1: 6-0	1: 2-7	287,555	1: 6-9	1: 2-5	341,190	1: 7-0	
5		Supplementary Injuries Scheme	4-7	5-1	112,400	4-7	5-1	71,782	4-7	5-1	84,754	4-7	
6		National Insurance	8-2	8-9	221,851	9-3	9-8	142,294	9-4	9-2	167,516	9-3	
7		Roof Supports	2: 9-0	2: 8-6	904,033	3: 2-0	2: 8-4	612,655	3: 4-3	2: 9-1	900,371	4: 2-2	
8		General Stores	4: 3-2	4: 1-1	977,739	3: 5-1	3: 3-0	589,952	3: 2-8	3: 0-9	1,145,408	5: 3-8	
9		Repairs and Renewals	4-5	3-5	286,766	1: 0-1	4-4	23,334	1-5	1-2	43,633	2-4	
10		Power, Heat and Light	2: 3-8	2: 4-7	777,477	2: 8-7	2: 6-8	529,034	2:10-8	2: 7-0	551,276	2: 6-7	
11		Salaries	10-3	10-6	282,544	11-9	11-9	141,988	9-3	8-6	190,166	10-6	
12		General Expenses	2: 2-2	2: 1-4	603,854	2: 1-4	2: 1-7	407,985	2: 2-9	1: 7-1	502,044	2: 4-0	
13		Administrative Expenses	8-7	8-2	198,703	8-3	7-9	170,434	11-2	10-1	179,999	10-0	
13		Depreciation	2: 0-3	1:11-2	594,566	2: 1-0	1:10-9	343,284	1:10-6	1: 9-7	392,154	1: 9-9	
14		TOTAL COSTS	51: 3-7	50: 1-1	15,360,454	53: 9-7	50:11-1	9,700,876	53: 2-2	47:11-3	12,661,173	58: 9-3	
15		PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging Interest	£ 464,335	s. d. 2: 1-2	s. d. 6 8	£ 587,789	s. d. 2: 0 7	s. d. 3: 1-1	£ 234,274	s. d. 1: 3-4	s. d. 1: 0-6	£ 997,315	s. d. 4: 7 5

TABLE 3
Durham Division

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

DURHAM DIVISION												
East Durham Area		Mid-West Durham Area			North West Durham Area			TOTAL				
								1951		1950		
4,217,558		3,360,377 3,370,257			5,644,375 5,556,317			27,099,895		26,320,199		
1950		1951		1950		1951		1950		1951		
Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	
54: 1-8	49: 4-7	8,969,541	53: 4-6	49: 6-7	15,191,150	53: 9-9	50: 6-5	£71,892,449	53: 0-7	£64,879,214	49: 3-6	1
37:10-7	34: 3-7	7,070,436	42: 1-0	38: 8-7	10,911,496	38: 7-9	36: 1-0	49,895,887	36: 9-9	45,533,652	34: 7-2	2
1: 7-0	1: 2-7	303,072	1: 9-6	1: 4-7	455,699	1: 7-4	1: 3-9	2,110,961	1: 6-7	1,638,613	1: 2-9	3
4-7	5-1	66,117	4-7	5-1	111,027	4-7	5-1	533,201	4-7	559,386	5-1	4
9-3	9-4	154,953	11-1	11-1	234,707	10-0	10-2	1,073,024	9-5	1,070,733	9-8	5
4: 2-2	3: 8-1	549,975	3: 3-3	2:10-8	781,217	2: 9-2	2: 4-5	4,356,761	3: 2-6	3,715,394	2: 9-9	6
5: 3-8	4: 4-6	818,918	4:10-5	3: 6-5	1,037,092	3: 8-1	3: 1-2	5,514,417	4: 0-8	4,660,035	3: 6-5	7
2-4	1-4	90,125	6-4	3-0	34,575	1-5	1-4	561,332	5-0	273,543	2-5	8
2: 6-7	2: 4-2	412,253	2: 5-4	2: 1-4	603,138	2: 1-6	1:11-2	3,386,383	2: 6-0	3,049,250	2: 3-8	9
10-6	9-5	212,534	1: 3-2	1: 2-5	364,128	1: 3-5	1: 3-6	1,381,743	1: 0-2	1,312,149	1: 0-0	10
2: 4-0	1:11-2	412,688	2: 5-5	1:10-2	624,291	2: 2-5	1:10-0	3,034,816	2: 2-9	2,535,109	1:11-1	11
10-0	9-4	189,679	1: 1-6	1: 0-0	229,916	9-8	9-4	1,128,602	10-0	1,024,609	9-3	12
1: 9-9	1: 9-1	310,874	1:10-2	1: 8-0	594,102	2: 1-3	1:11-7	2,682,686	1:11-8	2,446,587	1:10-3	13
58: 9-3	52: 6-4	10,591,624	63: 0-5	56: 0-0	15,981,388	56: 7-5	52: 1-2	£75,659,813	55:10-1	£67,819,060	51: 6-4	14
s. d. 4: 7 5	s. d. 3 1 1	£ 1,622,083	s. d. 9: 7 9	s. d. 6: 5 3	£ 790,238	s. d. 2: 9 6	s. d. 1 6 7	£ £3,767,364	s. d. 2: 9 4	£ £2,939,846	s. d. 2: 2 8	15

TABLE 4
North Eastern Division

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

		NORTH EASTERN DIVISION										
		Worksop Area			Doncaster Area			Rotherham Area			Carlton Area	
SALEABLE TONNAGE		5,757,409			8,723,601			6,275,211			5,128,414	
1951		5,783,863			8,583,085			6,005,100				
1950												
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951	
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per To Saleable s. d.
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	14,395,944	50: 0:1	47: 5:2	21,859,788	50: 1:4	48: 0:2	16,163,135	51: 6:2	48: 5:4	13,022,977	50: 9:2
COSTS—												
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	7,819,661	27: 2:0	24:11:9	11,486,978	26: 4:0	24: 3:6	8,958,867	28: 6:6	26: 8:5	7,943,754	30:11:6
3	Holiday Pay	368,561	1: 3:4	11:9	531,823	1: 2:6	11:0	407,578	1: 3:6	1: 0:3	375,483	1: 5:6
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	113,225	4:7	5:1	171,500	4:7	5:1	123,085	4:7	5:1	100,703	4:7
5	National Insurance	184,848	7:7	7:6	259,023	7:1	7:1	196,433	7:5	7:8	186,318	8:7
6	Roof Supports	740,481	2: 6:8	2: 2:0	970,979	2: 2:7	1:11:9	693,700	2: 2:6	2: 0:6	485,268	1:10:7
7	General Stores	677,543	2: 4:2	2: 0:7	1,008,073	2: 3:8	2: 2:8	835,366	2: 8:0	2: 7:8	472,334	1:10:1
8	Repairs and Renewals	683,122	2: 4:5	1:10:7	1,151,339	2: 7:7	2: 2:3	1,162,010	3: 8:4	2:11:3	752,412	2:11:2
9	Power, Heat and Light	913,258	3: 2:1	2: 7:9	1,333,112	3: 0:7	2: 7:0	1,165,935	3: 8:6	3: 9:8	950,551	3: 8:5
10	Salaries	313,847	1: 1:1	1: 0:6	373,487	10:3	9:7	329,776	1: 0:6	1: 1:1	290,459	1: 1:6
11	General Expenses	518,471	1: 9:6	1: 8:1	716,671	1: 7:7	1: 6:4	530,431	1: 8:3	1: 7:0	418,341	1: 7:6
12	Administrative Expenses	266,009	11:1	10:4	316,370	8:7	8:5	290,258	11:1	10:6	239,992	11:2
13	Depreciation	474,660	1: 7:8	1: 7:1	749,672	1: 8:6	1: 8:3	549,282	1: 9:0	1: 4:3	410,527	1: 7:2
14	TOTAL COSTS	13,073,686	45: 5:0	41: 0:0	19,069,027	43: 8:6	39:11:7	15,242,721	48: 7:0	45: 2:2	12,626,142	49: 2:9
15	PROFIT—											
	before charging Interest	£ 1,322,258	s. d. 4: 7:1	s. d. 6: 5:2	£ 2,790,761	s. d. 6: 4:8	s. d. 8: 0:5	£ 920,414	s. d. 2:11:2	s. d. 3: 3:2	£ 396,835	s. d. 1: 6:6

(cont)

TABLE 4
North Eastern Division—contd.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

		NORTH EASTERN DIVISION (continued)															
		South Barnsley Area			North Barnsley Area			Wakefield Area			Castleford Area			TOTAL			
		4,218,261 3,922,603			4,085,056 3,884,423			3,570,142 3,310,979			6,506,306 5,825,496			1951		1950	
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.				
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	10,475,609	49: 8-0	46: 0-0	10,329,577	50: 6-9	46: 8-2	8,965,081	50: 2-7	45:10-3	15,744,971	48: 4-8	45: 0-9	£110,957,082	50: 1-6	£99,536,352	47: 0-5
	COSTS—																
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	5,534,835	26: 2-9	24: 6-9	5,600,189	27: 5-0	25: 2-3	5,104,240	28: 7-1	27: 0-8	7,991,369	24: 6-8	23:11-6	60,439,893	27: 3-7	54,024,551	25: 6-4
3	Holiday Pay	240,948	1: 1-7	11-2	241,536	1: 2-2	11-7	241,572	1: 4-2	1: 0-9	393,266	1: 2-5	1: 0-1	2,800,767	1: 3-2	2,132,061	1: 0-1
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme ...	82,984	4-7	5-1	80,294	4-7	5-1	70,063	4-7	5-1	127,133	4-7	5-1	868,987	4-7	898,001	5-1
5	National Insurance	118,912	6-8	7-0	121,070	7-1	7-2	117,560	7-9	8-2	190,193	7-0	7-7	1,374,357	7-5	1,346,800	7-6
6	Roof Supports	502,181	2: 4-6	2: 2-0	672,044	3: 3-5	2:10-9	602,281	3: 4-5	2: 8-8	885,013	2: 8-7	2: 7-8	5,551,947	2: 6-1	4,765,862	2: 3-0
7	General Stores	384,203	1: 9-8	1: 7-4	590,504	2:10-7	2: 9-0	864,181	4:10-1	3:11-4	434,320	1: 4-0	1: 1-7	5,266,524	2: 4-6	4,616,158	2: 2-2
8	Repairs and Renewals	703,735	3: 4-0	3: 2-2	472,694	2: 3-8	2: 2-4	61,196	4-1	4-1	1,134,526	3: 5-9	3: 5-3	6,121,034	2: 9-2	5,137,025	2: 5-1
9	Power, Heat and Light... ..	488,637	2: 3-8	2: 1-3	375,312	1:10-0	1: 7-9	658,338	3: 8-3	3: 7-2	998,561	3: 0-8	3: 0-4	6,883,704	3: 1-3	6,078,515	2:10-5
10	Salaries	233,556	1: 1-3	1: 0-4	199,745	11-7	11-2	187,795	1: 0-6	1: 1-0	301,415	11-1	11-4	2,230,080	1: 0-1	2,084,402	11-8
11	General Expenses	365,319	1: 8-8	1: 6-7	301,219	1: 5-7	1: 3-3	309,163	1: 8-8	1: 6-7	494,442	1: 6-2	1: 5-3	3,654,057	1: 7-8	3,219,867	1: 6-3
12	Administrative Expenses	233,428	1: 1-3	1: 0-9	189,823	11-2	10-7	178,394	1: 0-0	1: 0-5	274,628	10-1	10-6	1,988,902	10-8	1,858,676	10-5
13	Depreciation	376,391	1: 9-4	1: 6-3	366,645	1: 9-6	1: 9-8	334,786	1:10-5	1: 8-7	546,621	1: 8-2	2: 0-1	3,808,584	1: 8-6	3,504,502	1: 7-9
14	TOTAL COSTS	9,265,129	43:11-1	40: 9-4	9,211,075	45: 1-2	41: 7-5	8,729,569	48:10-8	45: 3-4	13,771,487	42: 4-0	41: 7-1	£100,988,836	45: 7-6	£89,666,420	42: 4-5
15	PROFIT—																
	before charging Interest	£ 1,210,480	s. d. 5: 8-9	s. d. 5: 2-6	£ 1,118,502	s. d. 5: 5-7	s. d. 5: 0-7	£ 235,512	s. d. 1: 3-9	s. d. 6-9	£ 1,973,484	s. d. 6: 0-8	s. d. 3: 5-8	£ 9,968,246	s. d. 4: 6-0	£ 9,869,932	s. d. 4: 8-0

TABLE 5
North Western Division

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses

SALEABLE TONNAGE		NORTH WESTERN DIVISION																		
		Manchester Area			Wigan Area			St. Helens Area			Burnley Area			North Wales Area			TOTAL			
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	
		Amount	Per Ton Saleable		Amount	Per Ton Saleable		Per Ton Saleable	Amount		Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable		Amount	Per Ton Saleable		Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable
£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
1951	4,076,417			4,194,560			3,513,504			934,763			2,338,274			15,057,518			14,459,939	
1950	3,864,620			4,038,915			3,493,789			874,603			2,188,012							
1951				1951			1951			1951			1951							
1950				1950			1950			1950			1950							
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	11,245,416	55: 2-1	51: 9-8	11,268,008	53: 8-7	50: 0-9	9,654,391	54:11-5	50: 8-1	2,558,832	54: 9-0	50: 7-3	6,316,708	54: 0-3	49:10-9	£41,043,355	54: 6-2	£36,649,020	50: 8-3
2	COSTS—																			
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	6,234,068	30: 7-0	28: 9-2	6,455,257	30: 9-3	28: 5-4	5,710,684	32: 6-1	28:10-4	1,224,446	26: 2-4	25: 0-4	3,806,802	32: 6-7	29: 1-6	23,431,257	31: 1-5	20,629,642	28: 6-4
3	Holiday Pay	293,879	1: 5-3	1: 1-4	312,226	1: 5-9	1: 1-9	280,105	1: 7-1	1: 2-3	61,926	1: 3-9	1: 1-0	177,670	1: 6-2	1: 2-5	1,125,806	1: 5-9	837,366	1: 1-9
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	80,250	4-7	5-1	82,596	4-7	5-1	69,173	4-7	5-1	17,242	4-4	4-9	45,972	4-7	5-1	295,233	4-7	306,541	5-1
5	National Insurance	145,082	8-5	9-1	156,465	8-9	9-2	140,863	9-6	9-6	29,770	7-6	8-2	88,515	9-1	9-3	560,695	8-9	555,842	9-2
6	Roof Supports	712,921	3: 6-0	3: 1-5	806,927	3:10-2	3: 6-5	603,727	3: 5-3	2:11-4	110,432	2: 4-4	2: 0-8	394,248	3: 4-5	3: 1-1	2,628,255	3: 5-9	2,261,756	3: 1-5
7	General Stores	792,078	3:10-6	3: 9-1	505,967	2: 4-9	2: 9-6	635,865	3: 7-5	3: 1-2	67,753	1: 5-4	1: 7-8	453,430	3:10-5	3: 7-9	2,455,093	3: 3-1	2,305,051	3: 2-2
8	Repairs and Renewals	431,065	2: 1-4	1:10-3	575,151	2: 8-9	1:11-0	383,919	2: 2-2	1:10-7	238,676	5: 1-3	4: 2-0	166,094	1: 5-0	7-3	1,794,905	2: 4-6	1,324,823	1:10-0
9	Power, Heat and Light	1,054,216	5: 2-1	5: 0-2	985,806	4: 8-4	4: 4-6	935,929	5: 3-9	4: 9-2	186,199	3:11-8	3: 8-9	495,382	4: 2-8	4: 6-2	3,657,532	4:10-3	3,345,673	4: 7-5
10	Salaries	201,725	11-9	11-7	212,811	1: 0-2	1: 0-5	224,771	1: 3-4	1: 2-3	57,696	1: 2-8	10-3	117,663	1: 0-1	1: 0-5	814,666	1: 1-0	758,564	1: 0-6
11	General Expenses	621,620	3: 0-6	2: 8-4	488,053	2: 3-9	2: 0-7	474,775	2: 8-4	2: 0-9	212,947	4: 6-7	4: 1-4	256,703	2: 2-4	1:10-5	2,054,098	2: 8-8	1,684,066	2: 4-0
12	Administrative Expenses	235,027	1: 1-8	11-2	235,232	1: 1-5	1: 0-7	207,910	1: 2-2	1: 1-3	76,933	1: 7-8	1: 7-4	136,039	1: 2-0	1: 0-9	891,141	1: 2-2	776,510	1: 0-9
13	Depreciation	381,267	1:10-5	1: 9-3	371,446	1: 9-3	1: 7-8	397,025	2: 3-1	2: 0-2	145,429	3: 1-3	2:10-0	236,594	2: 0-3	1:10-7	1,531,761	2: 0-4	1,359,863	1:10-6
14	TOTAL COSTS	11,183,198	54:10-4	51: 2-5	11,187,937	53: 4-1	49: 3-0	10,064,746	57: 3-5	50: 4-6	2,429,449	51:11-8	48: 3-1	6,375,112	54: 6-3	49: 3-6	£41,240,442	54: 9-3	£36,145,697	49:11-9
15	PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging Interest	£ 62,218	s. d. 3-7	s. d. 7-3	£ 80,071	s. d. 4-6	s. d. 9-9	£ 410,355	s. d. 2: 4-0	s. d. 3-5	£ 129,383	s. d. 2: 9-2	s. d. 2: 4-2	£ 58,404	s. d. 6-0	s. d. 7-3	£ 197,087	s. d. 3-1	£ 503,323	s. d. 8-4

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS AC

		EAST MIDLANDS									
		Chesterfield Area			Edwinstowe Area			Alfreton Area			Ilkeston
SALEABLE TONNAGE	1951	7,992,013			8,997,758			7,531,884			5,739,443
	1950	7,380,402			8,445,208			6,908,004			
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951
		Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	18,885,345	67: 3: 1	44: 1: 0	21,563,011	47: 11: 1	45: 10: 9	17,678,334	46: 11: 3	43: 4: 7	13,131,226
COSTS—											
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	10,317,280	25: 9: 8	24: 5: 7	10,214,247	22: 8: 4	21: 8: 6	8,745,404	23: 2: 7	22: 5: 3	6,375,694
3	Holiday Pay	432,817	1: 1: 0	10: 4	425,849	11: 4	8: 8	371,118	11: 8	9: 3	267,357
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	157,235	4: 7	5: 1	177,016	4: 7	5: 1	148,205	4: 7	5: 1	112,930
5	National Insurance	206,729	6: 2	6: 7	199,152	5: 3	5: 5	186,029	5: 9	6: 3	131,675
6	Roof Supports	1,059,096	2: 8: 7	2: 6: 3	1,087,736	2: 5: 0	2: 0: 9	732,521	1: 11: 3	1: 10: 3	673,171
7	General Stores	1,934,636	4: 10: 1	4: 7: 2	1,723,037	3: 10: 0	3: 6: 6	1,550,358	4: 1: 4	3: 4: 8	1,144,390
8	Repairs and Renewals	154,972	4: 7	4: 5	204,285	5: 4	4: 2	79,380	2: 5	2: 8	234,243
9	Power, Heat and Light... ..	959,809	2: 4: 8	2: 3: 6	950,943	2: 1: 4	2: 0: 5	1,122,766	2: 11: 8	2: 10: 3	580,711
10	Salaries	241,317	7: 3	7: 9	276,825	7: 4	7: 7	255,566	8: 2	8: 9	189,971
11	General Expenses	677,291	1: 8: 4	1: 7: 7	626,182	1: 4: 7	1: 3: 9	541,355	1: 5: 3	1: 4: 7	522,150
12	Administrative Expenses	383,629	11: 5	11: 5	300,300	8: 0	7: 9	281,931	9: 0	8: 5	282,272
13	Depreciation	827,043	2: 0: 8	2: 0: 4	839,782	1: 10: 4	1: 8: 2	624,924	1: 7: 9	1: 8: 9	572,095
14	TOTAL COSTS	17,382,854	43: 6: 0	41: 5: 0	17,025,354	37: 10: 1	35: 7: 9	14,639,557	38: 10: 5	37: 1: 2	11,086,659
15	PROFIT—										
	before charging Interest	£ 1,502,491	s. d. 3: 9: 1	s. d. 2: 8: 0	£ 4,537,657	s. d. 10: 1: 0	s. d. 10: 3: 0	£ 3,038,777	s. d. 8: 0: 8	s. d. 6: 3: 5	£ 2,044,567

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TABLE 6
East Midlands Division

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION															
Ilkeston Area			Nottingham Area			South Derbyshire and Leicestershire Area			TOTAL						
1951			1950			1951			1951			1950			
5,739,443			5,502,815			5,072,640			4,781,852			7,579,693			6,909,517
1951			1950			1951			1951			1950			
Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Amount £	Per Ton Saleable s. d.	Per Ton Saleable s. d.		
13,131,226	45: 9-1	42: 1-4	11,900,309	46:11-1	42:11-8	16,681,979	44: 0-2	40: 7-4	£99,840,704	46: 6-4	£86,536,993	43: 4-2	1		
6,375,694	22: 2-6	21: 0-2	5,683,289	22: 4-9	21: 2-1	7,662,093	20: 2-6	19:11-9	48,998,007	22:10-0	43,706,571	21:10-7	2		
267,357	11-2	8-6	234,556	11-1	8-5	302,688	9-6	8-0	2,034,385	11-4	1,492,219	9-0	3		
112,930	4-7	5-1	99,837	4-7	5-1	149,055	4-7	5-1	844,278	4-7	848,746	5-1	4		
131,675	5-5	5-7	114,563	5-4	5-6	150,679	4-8	5-1	988,827	5-5	968,813	5-8	5		
673,171	2: 4-2	1:11-3	473,807	1:10-4	1: 9-2	965,247	2: 6-6	2: 4-5	5,022,578	2: 4-1	4,227,822	2: 1-4	6		
1,144,390	3:11-9	3:10-2	1,113,084	4: 4-7	3: 5-9	1,292,385	3: 4-9	3: 2-4	8,757,890	4: 1-0	7,370,658	3: 8-3	7		
234,243	9-8	7-9	133,757	6-3	4-9	181,375	5-8	5-8	988,012	5-5	809,837	4-8	8		
580,711	2: 0-3	1:11-3	378,332	1: 5-9	1: 4-9	553,650	1: 5-5	1: 6-1	4,546,211	2: 1-4	4,088,844	2: 0-6	9		
189,971	7-9	7-7	114,090	5-4	5-5	223,942	7-1	7-0	1,301,711	7-3	1,257,469	7-6	10		
522,150	1: 9-8	1: 4-9	501,018	1:11-7	1: 7-1	683,272	1: 9-6	1: 7-5	3,551,268	1: 7-9	2,977,710	1: 5-9	11		
282,272	11-8	10-9	244,921	11-6	11-2	288,474	9-1	9-1	1,781,527	10-0	1,611,982	9-7	12		
572,095	1:11-9	1:10-8	516,321	2: 0-5	2: 0-4	559,025	1: 5-7	1: 4-8	3,939,190	1:10-0	3,555,814	1: 9-4	13		
11,086,659	38: 7-6	35:10-6	9,607,575	37:10-6	34:10-4	13,011,865	34: 4-0	33: 5-3	£82,753,884	38: 6-8	£72,916,485	36: 6-3	14		
£ 2,044,567	s. d. 7: 1-5	s. d. 6: 2-8	£ 2,293,234	s. d. 9: 0-5	s. d. 8: 1-4	£ 3,670,094	s. d. 9: 8-2	s. d. 7: 2-1	£ £17,086,820	s. d. 7:11-6	£ £13,620,508	s. d. 6: 9-9	15		

TABLE 7
West Midlands Division

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951

COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note—Figures in red denote losses

		WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION																									
		North Staffs Area			Cannock Chase Area			South Staffs and Shropshire Area			Warwickshire Area			TOTAL													
		1951			1950			1951			1950			1951		1950											
SALEABLE TONNAGE		6,066,317			6,182,553			5,001,181			4,549,591			1,413,630			1,478,565			5,188,644		5,096,624		17,669,772		17,307,333	
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable							
		Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	15,775,762	52: 0-1	48: 4-9	12,284,750	49: 1-5	46: 4-2	3,577,786	50: 7-4	45: 4-0	12,815,177	49: 4-8	45: 3-9	£44,453,475	50: 3-8	£40,410,591	46: 8-4										
COSTS—																											
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	7,596,100	25: 0-5	22: 9-8	6,862,014	27: 5-3	27: 7-9	2,107,014	29: 9-7	26: 2-0	7,177,458	27: 8-0	25: 4-0	23,742,586	26:10-5	21,735,478	25: 1-4										
3	Holiday Pay	367,375	1: 2-5	11-0	313,589	1: 3-1	1: 1-0	96,556	1: 4-4	1: 0-2	305,020	1: 2-1	10-9	1,082,540	1: 2-7	838,660	11-6										
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	119,530	4-7	5-1	96,527	4-6	5-0	27,501	4-7	5-0	101,821	4-7	5-1	345,379	4-7	366,029	5-1										
5	National Insurance	187,560	7-4	7-4	162,511	7-8	8-8	50,706	8-6	8-3	152,758	7-1	7-2	553,535	7-5	561,803	7-8										
6	Roof Supports	778,512	2: 6-8	2: 3-9	806,666	3: 2-7	3: 4-1	299,073	4: 2-8	3:10-8	885,573	3: 5-0	2:11-7	2,769,824	3: 1-6	2,522,176	2:11-0										
7	General Stores	977,592	3: 2-7	2: 9-2	485,317	1:11-3	1: 8-8	151,502	2: 1-7	1:10-3	422,012	1: 7-5	1: 6-4	2,036,423	2: 3-6	1,779,451	2: 0-7										
8	Repairs and Renewals	447,129	1: 5-7	1: 1-4	559,152	2: 2-8	2: 1-6	122,818	1: 8-8	1: 5-7	633,292	2: 5-3	1:11-2	1,762,391	1:11-9	1,435,188	1: 7-9										
9	Power, Heat and Light	1,315,155	4: 4-0	3:11-0	645,403	2: 7-0	2: 8-9	189,475	2: 8-2	2: 3-9	644,638	2: 5-8	2: 4-4	2,794,671	3: 2-0	2,609,910	3: 0-2										
10	Salaries	297,670	11-8	1: 0-1	246,038	11-8	1: 1-0	101,486	1: 5-2	1: 4-4	223,540	10-3	10-9	868,734	11-8	889,739	1: 0-3										
11	General Expenses	888,226	2:11-2	2: 8-5	491,120	1:11-6	1:10-0	186,531	2: 7-7	2: 2-8	463,540	1: 9-4	1: 6-2	2,029,417	2: 3-6	1,803,279	2: 1-0										
12	Administrative Expenses	268,842	10-6	9-2	198,521	9-5	9-2	96,362	1: 4-3	1: 2-8	192,264	8-9	8-2	755,989	10-3	677,222	9-4										
13	Depreciation	603,656	1:11-9	1: 9-8	555,069	2: 2-6	2: 4-8	164,217	2: 3-9	2: 1-7	434,271	1: 8-1	1: 6-7	1,757,213	1:11-9	1,659,773	1:11-0										
14	TOTAL COSTS	13,847,347	45: 7-8	41: 2-4	11,421,927	45: 8-1	45:11-1	3,593,241	50:10-0	44: 9-9	11,636,187	44:10-2	40: 8-9	£40,498,702	45:10-1	£36,878,708	42: 7-4										
15	PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging Interest	£ 1,928,415	s. d. 6: 4-3	s. d. 7: 2-5	£ 862,823	s. d. 3: 5-4	s. d. 5-1	£ 15,455	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 6-1	£ 1,178,990	s. d. 4: 6-6	s. d. 4: 7-0	£ 3,954,773	s. d. 4: 5-7	£ 3,531,883	s. d. 4: 1-0										

TABLE 8
South Western and
South Eastern Divisions
(overleaf)

TABLE 8
South Western and
South Eastern Divisions

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note.—Figures in red denote losses.

SALEABLE TONNAGE		SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION																	
		Swansea Area			Neath Area			Maesteg Area			Rhondda Area			Aberdare Area			Rhymer Area		
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		
		Amount	Per Ton	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	Per Ton	Amount	Per Ton	
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1951		1,526,144		2,252,259		3,426,983		3,679,350		3,250,234		3,721,109							
1950		1,469,355		2,155,744		3,386,277		3,735,131		3,123,073									
1951																			
1950																			
1 PITHEAD PROCEEDS		4,523,841	59: 3-4	58: 2-9	7,485,459	66: 5-6	62: 4-9	9,281,700	54: 2-0	51: 8-3	10,555,875	57: 4-5	54: 3-0	9,379,933	57: 8-6	55: 0-4	10,719,311	57: 7-4	
COSTS—																			
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	2,974,695	38: 11-8	36: 1-0	6,048,256	53: 8-5	48: 4-9	5,826,942	34: 0-1	30: 6-5	6,264,884	34: 0-6	30: 9-9	5,196,498	31: 11-7	29: 11-5	6,109,866	32: 10-1	
3	Holiday Pay	136,651	1: 9-5	1: 5-1	255,656	2: 3-2	1: 10-0	271,976	1: 7-0	1: 3-0	321,728	1: 9-0	1: 4-0	258,114	1: 7-1	1: 2-9	338,406	1: 9-8	
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	30,023	4-7	5-1	44,288	4-7	5-1	67,392	4-7	5-1	72,408	4-7	5-1	63,977	4-7	5-1	73,192	4-7	
5	National Insurance	68,398	10-8	11-1	130,304	1: 1-9	1: 2-0	138,242	9-7	9-7	159,734	10-4	10-1	124,190	9-2	9-4	150,231	9-7	
6	Roof Supports	299,865	3: 11-2	3: 7-7	622,403	5: 6-3	4: 2-1	702,189	4: 1-2	3: 4-1	795,811	4: 3-9	3: 10-6	368,655	2: 3-2	2: 2-2	716,751	3: 10-2	
7	General Stores	255,923	3: 4-2	2: 11-9	420,021	3: 8-8	3: 1-3	363,447	2: 1-5	1: 11-8	447,808	2: 5-2	2: 2-6	481,636	2: 11-6	2: 8-4	752,706	4: 0-5	
8	Repairs and Renewals	89,265	1: 2-0	1: 1-1	362,347	3: 2-6	1: 9-7	345,098	2: 0-2	1: 8-8	315,085	1: 8-6	1: 7-9	51,837	3-8	3-6	77,206	5-0	
9	Power, Heat and Light	447,571	5: 10-4	5: 6-2	557,155	4: 11-4	5: 0-2	652,164	3: 9-7	3: 9-0	859,285	4: 8-0	4: 4-2	569,691	3: 6-1	3: 2-3	1,012,620	5: 5-3	
10	Salaries	154,424	2: 0-3	1: 11-4	251,877	2: 2-8	2: 3-6	264,358	1: 6-5	1: 5-8	237,854	1: 3-5	1: 2-5	202,357	1: 2-9	1: 3-5	249,363	1: 4-1	
11	General Expenses	218,424	2: 10-3	2: 8-4	386,128	3: 5-2	3: 5-8	424,054	2: 5-7	2: 3-0	437,579	2: 4-6	2: 2-8	517,783	3: 2-2	2: 10-3	519,556	2: 9-5	
12	Administrative Expenses	146,880	1: 11-1	1: 2-4	197,356	1: 9-0	1: 2-3	247,263	1: 5-3	1: 4-0	250,086	1: 4-3	1: 2-2	208,933	1: 3-4	1: 2-6	237,405	1: 3-3	
13	Depreciation	141,196	1: 10-2	1: 11-9	241,240	2: 1-7	2: 6-0	377,703	2: 2-4	2: 0-5	350,651	1: 10-9	1: 10-0	286,850	1: 9-2	1: 8-1	321,713	1: 8-8	
14 TOTAL COSTS		4,963,315	65: 0-5	59: 11-3	9,517,031	84: 6-1	75: 5-0	9,680,828	56: 6-0	50: 11-3	10,512,913	57: 1-7	51: 11-9	8,330,521	51: 3-1	47: 9-9	10,559,015	56: 9-0	
15 PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging Interest		£ 439,474	s. d. 5: 9-1	s. d. 1: 8-4	£ 2,031,572	s. d. 18: 0-5	s. d. 13: 0-1	£ 399,128	s. d. 2: 4-0	s. d. 9-0	£ 42,962	s. d. 2-8	s. d. 2: 3-1	£ 1,049,412	s. d. 6: 5-5	s. d. 7: 2-5	£ 160,296	s. d. 10-4	

(cont)

TABLE 8
South Western and
South Eastern Divisions—contd.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951
COLLIERY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Note—Figures in red denote losses

		SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION (continued)												SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION				
		Monmouth Area			Forest of Dean Area			Bristol and Somerset Area			TOTAL				TOTAL			
											1951		1950		1951		1950	
SALEABLE TONNAGE	1951	5,326,932			753,984			532,476			24,469,471				1,776,636			
	1950	5,138,761			723,257			529,009			24,056,907				1,724,374			
		1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	Amount		Per Ton Saleable		Amount		Per Ton Saleable	
		Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable	Amount	Per Ton Saleable
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	PITHEAD PROCEEDS	15,240,691	57: 2-7	54: 4-2	1,941,715	51: 6-1	47: 2-8	1,406,952	52:10-1	48: 4-9	£70,535,477	57: 7-8	£65,863,618	54: 9-1	£5,015,472	56: 5-5	£4,431,921	51: 4-8
COSTS—																		
2	Wages (including Allowances in Kind)	9,613,697	36: 1-1	33: 4-0	1,443,922	38: 3-6	35: 2-7	1,148,428	43: 1-6	38: 8-3	44,627,188	36: 5-7	39,748,741	33: 0-5	3,030,676	34: 1-4	2,656,889	30: 9-8
3	Holiday Pay	482,027	1: 9-7	1: 5-7	68,613	1: 9-8	1: 5-0	55,754	2: 1-1	1: 7-5	2,188,925	1: 9-5	1,674,273	1: 4-7	128,075	1: 5-3	94,305	1: 1-1
4	Supplementary Injuries Scheme	104,764	4-7	5-1	14,832	4-7	5-1	10,467	4-7	5-1	481,343	4-7	511,306	5-1	34,979	4-7	36,648	5-1
5	National Insurance	237,706	10-7	10-9	34,061	10-9	11-3	28,928	1: 1-0	1: 1-0	1,071,794	10-5	1,055,303	10-5	62,941	8-5	61,035	8-5
6	Roof Supports	1,299,956	4:10-6	3:10-9	139,303	3: 8-3	3: 1-7	83,217	3: 1-5	2: 8-3	5,028,150	4: 1-3	4,107,274	3: 5-0	417,543	4: 8-4	305,094	3: 6-5
7	General Stores	1,124,079	4: 2-6	3: 8-1	51,116	1: 4-3	1: 4-5	103,148	3:10-5	2:10-5	3,999,884	3: 3-2	3,433,556	2:10-3	204,934	2: 3-7	142,553	1: 7-8
8	Repairs and Renewals	125,050	5-6	4-1	84,778	2: 3-0	2: 4-4	96,250	3: 7-4	2:11-6	1,546,916	1: 3-2	1,232,400	1: 0-3	243,219	2: 8-9	149,860	1: 8-9
9	Power, Heat and Light	1,360,008	5: 1-3	4:11-4	166,098	4: 4-9	4: 0-4	118,163	4: 5-3	4: 1-5	5,742,755	4: 8-3	5,334,155	4: 5-2	391,923	4: 4-9	360,069	4: 2-1
10	Salaries	412,678	1: 6-6	1: 5-3	50,344	1: 4-0	1: 3-4	42,598	1: 7-2	1: 7-7	1,865,853	1: 6-3	1,771,101	1: 5-7	84,558	11-4	81,197	11-3
11	General Expenses	736,007	2: 9-2	2: 3-5	66,676	1: 9-2	1: 6-2	103,104	3:10-5	2: 9-0	3,409,311	2: 9-4	3,001,049	2: 5-9	157,521	1: 9-3	124,978	1: 5-4
12	Administrative Expenses	330,645	1: 2-9	1: 2-4	71,499	1:10-8	1: 9-0	69,008	2: 7-1	2: 6-9	1,759,075	1: 5-3	1,495,811	1: 2-9	83,886	11-3	77,978	10-8
13	Depreciation	498,277	1:10-5	1: 9-6	66,849	1: 9-3	1: 6-4	64,767	2: 5-2	2: 5-4	2,349,246	1:11-1	2,281,207	1:10-8	201,143	2: 3-2	162,614	1:10-6
14	TOTAL COSTS	16,324,894	61: 3-5	55: 9-0	2,258,091	59:10-8	55: 0-1	1,923,832	72: 3-1	63:10-8	£74,070,440	60: 6-5	£65,846,176	54: 6-9	£5,041,398	56: 9-0	£4,253,220	49: 3-9
15	PROFIT OR LOSS— before charging Interest	£ 1,084,203	s. d. 4: 0 8	s. d. 1: 4 8	£ 316,376	s. d. 4: 4 7	s. d. 7 9 3	£ 516,880	s. d. 19: 5 0	s. d. 15 5 9	£ 3,534,963	s. d. 2:10 7	£ 2,217,442	s. d. 2: 2-2	£ 25,926	s. d. 3 5	£ 178,701	s. d. 2: 0-9