

Annual report : 1970 / Department of Education and Science.

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Great Britain. Department of Education and Science

Publication/Creation

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EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN 1970

A REPORT OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND SCIENCE

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Education and Science
April 1971*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1971

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SBN 11 270203 11

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The Annual Report of the Department of Education and Science is presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in accordance with the Education Act 1944. For the first six-and-a-half months of 1970 the Rt. Hon. Edward Short, M.P. was Secretary of State for Education and Science: he was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.

SOME MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

During the year there were national and local events to mark the centenary of the 1870 Education Act, which is generally accepted as the beginning of the publicly maintained educational system in England and Wales. The extent of the programme (over 200 local occasions were notified to the Department) indicated both a widespread recognition of the progress already made in educational provision and a determination to advance further in the years ahead.

The national centenary exhibition "Learning for a Purpose", which toured the country after an initial showing in Westminster and was also put on display by UNESCO for an international conference in Paris, showed some typical examples of good educational practice from various parts of the country. All the exhibits were produced as part of the normal activities of schools and colleges and the work of pupils of a wide range of ability was shown. H.R.H. The Princess Margaret was among the visitors on the opening day.

Among the many addresses given during the year up and down the country were those heard by a specially invited audience of educationists at Westminster on May Day. With Lord Butler and the Speaker of the House of Commons (Dr. Horace King) presiding, Sir Alec Clegg spoke of the achievements of the education service since 1870 and Dr. F. S. Dainton looked to the future tasks of the higher education service.

Public Spending

On 27th October the government issued a White Paper on public expenditure.* As far as education and related expenditure were concerned it announced a substantial increase in the resources available for improving or replacing Victorian primary school buildings. There were also to be savings, achieved by higher charges for school meals, the withdrawal of free milk from some primary school pupils, and an increase in the fees for some further education courses.

a. School Building

It was announced that the school building starts programme for England and Wales in 1972-73 would be £186m.; this was the same as for 1971-72 but because of the slower growth rate of the school population the basic needs element was smaller, while the amount to be devoted to replacement and improvement was increased to £38.5m.

This announcement began to put into effect the government's intention to give priority to the primary schools. It was stated that the amount needed to provide roofs over heads for increased numbers in school, and for the movement of population, would fall from £130.5 m. in 1971-72 to £100m. in 1972-73, and that the amount devoted to the improvement and replacement of old schools would rise in 1972-73 to £38.5m., from about £12m. and £17m. in the two previous years. Virtually all the projects were for primary

* *New Policies for Public Spending*. Cmnd. 4515, 10p.

schools and will replace or bring up-to-date about 500 schools. Many are in deprived areas in large towns but rural areas and suburbs and small towns also benefit.

At present about 15 per cent of primary pupils are in schools which were built before 1903 and for which there is a continuing need. To replace or improve them all would cost about £200m. The amounts required for basic needs are expected to decline markedly during the 1970s and the Secretary of State told the Association of Education Committees that she hoped that a large and systematic programme over the five years beginning in 1972-73 would bring within sight the elimination of primary schools built in the nineteenth century.

b. Savings

The charge for school meals will rise from 9p to 12p on 1st April 1971 and to 14p (equivalent to the present average cost) two years later. The eventual aim is that the charge should cover the running cost. The parents' income level below which children are entitled to free meals will be raised on the same dates: the new levels will have the effect of extending the right to free meals to more families than at present. The savings from the increased charges were estimated at £20m. in 1971-72 rising to £38m. in 1974-75.

A further £9m. a year was expected to be saved when free school milk ceased to be available for the older pupils in primary schools. From the beginning of the autumn term 1971 free milk will only be supplied to children in nursery, infant and special schools and to junior pupils for whom the school medical officer recommends it to be necessary. Local education authorities (LEAs) will be able to supply milk to other pupils, including secondary pupils, at an economic charge.

The higher fees for vocational further education courses for students in employment and for non-vocational courses were intended to save £5m. in 1972-73 via increased income to LEAs to help offset the growing cost of this part of the education service. The net expenditure on further education by authorities was expected to rise from £223m. in 1969-70 to £266m. in 1972-73; income from tuition fees was estimated at £15m. in 1969-70, so the aim of an additional £5m. of income was a modest one in relation to the service's growing cost. Arrangements for the detailed application of the government's proposals were under discussion with the LEAs at the turn of the year.

c. Rate Support Grant

In the Rate Support Grant Order for 1971-72 and 1972-73 published on 26th November it was stated that the estimated local authority expenditure taken into account in fixing the grant made full allowance for expected increases in the numbers of primary and secondary school pupils, for the likely growth of further and higher education, and for the increased numbers of teachers which would bring about better staffing standards in primary and secondary schools. Provision was made for a significant improvement in the level of non-teaching costs per pupil in primary, secondary and special schools and in further education establishments, and account was taken of the higher loan charges which would result from the government's decision to increase the school building programme for 1972-73.

Primary and Secondary Education in Wales

The government's decision to transfer responsibility for primary and secondary education in Wales from the Secretary of State for Education and Science to the Secretary of State for Wales was announced in the Queen's Speech on 5th July, and further details were announced in the White Paper on the reorganisation of Central Government published in October. The Transfer of Functions (Wales) Order 1970 implementing this decision was laid before Parliament on 19th October and came into operation on 5th November. The Secretary of State for Wales from that date assumed responsibility for a range of functions previously exercised by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in respect of primary and secondary schools in Wales, including special and nursery schools, direct grant and independent schools. These include the compilation of school building programmes, grants and loans to voluntary schools, consideration of Welsh LEAs' secondary reorganisation plans, school health and dental services, school meals and milk, and charities relating to primary and secondary schools. The Secretary of State for Education and Science continued to be responsible for all other educational functions including further and higher education, adult education, the youth service and the training, supply and remuneration of teachers.

The administration of both areas of responsibility was to be handled in a single office in Cardiff, called the Welsh Education Office, under an Assistant Under-Secretary of State who would be on the strength of the Welsh Office but would advise both Secretaries of State. H.M. Inspectorate of Schools in Wales would also advise both Secretaries of State.

The Education of Mentally Handicapped Children

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970 received the Royal Assent on 23rd July. Its provisions will come into force on 1st April 1971. After that date, mentally handicapped children will no longer be excluded from the education system on grounds of unsuitability for education at school. Junior training centres and special care units which have hitherto provided for most of the 30,000 children so excluded will be transferred from the health authorities to the LEAs and absorbed into the special school system. LEAs will also become responsible for the education of children in hospitals for the mentally handicapped. The staff concerned will join the education service, with safeguards for their terms and conditions of service. Transitional arrangements to integrate the training of the teachers of these children into the teacher training system have been made.

In September the Department issued a circular offering LEAs information and guidance in their planning for the changeover and setting out the administrative steps to be taken in consultation with the health authorities. It emphasised that this development was the consequence of past advances in work with mentally handicapped children. Future progress would necessarily be gradual but the Secretary of State had no doubt that the change would in time lead to real advance in the standards of education which even the most afflicted children could reach. The inclusion of these children in the education system as a whole would allow greater flexibility in meeting each child's educational needs as they developed.

Secondary Education

The government's belief that it is wrong to impose a uniform pattern of secondary organisation on local education authorities was expressed in Circular 10/70 (issued on 30th June). This withdrew Circular 10/65 (which had requested LEAs to submit plans for the reorganisation of secondary education on comprehensive lines) and left authorities freer within the provisions of the 1944 Education Act to determine the shape of secondary provision in their areas. The new circular made it clear that authorities could operate approved plans, ask for plans already lodged with the Department to be further considered, or submit new ones.

Teacher Training Inquiry

A small committee, consisting of five full-time and two part-time members under the chairmanship of Lord James of Rusholme, was appointed towards the end of the year to carry out an intensive study of the education, training and probation of teachers. In particular they were to consider what should be the content and organisation of the courses provided, whether a larger proportion of intending teachers should be educated with other students and, in this context, what should be the role of the colleges of education, the polytechnics and other further education institutions and the universities. Their recommendations will take account of the evidence submitted to the Select Committee on Education and Science during the 1969-70 session of Parliament and of the Area Training Organisations' review of the content and structure of courses held under their auspices which was instituted in February.

The Haslegrave Report

In November the Secretary of State announced her approval in principle of the main administrative recommendations addressed to her in the Report: the Department would begin discussions and negotiations to implement them. The Committee on Technician Courses and Examinations under the chairmanship of Dr. H. L. Haslegrave had recommended the setting up of a Technician Education Council and a Business Education Council to plan, coordinate and administer unified national patterns of technician level courses, examinations and qualifications in the technical and business sectors respectively. The Councils should have a common administrative support structure and strong consultative links.

The Polytechnics

1970 saw the virtual completion of the designation stage in the development of the polytechnics. Eighteen new polytechnics were formally established bringing the total to 26 out of the 30 proposed. The 18 designated in 1970 were formed from one or more existing colleges or parts of colleges, about 45 in all, including colleges of technology, art, commerce, and education.

The most distinctive characteristic of the polytechnics is the wide range of courses offered. In contrast to the universities where students are almost all working full-time for first or higher degrees, the polytechnics have, in addition to students reading for degrees on full-time or sandwich courses, a large number following other full-time or sandwich courses of higher education

and many in employment taking part-time courses. Postgraduate work is generally closely related to industrial or business interests. Thus the polytechnic student body is more wide-ranging than that of a university, with a mixture of full-time, sandwich and part-time students, and with an academic range which includes the important sub-degree areas. The polytechnics are primarily teaching institutions, maintaining and developing the traditionally close links between the further education system and industry, business and the professions.

Art and Design Education

The Report of the Joint Committee of the National Advisory Council on Art Education and the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design was published in September*. (The Joint Committee was set up in 1968 under Sir William Coldstream, chairman of N.A.C.A.E., following the Council's decision publicly to invite views on any matters relating to the general structure of art and design education in colleges and schools of art.) The N.A.C.A.E. endorsed the Report for consideration by the Secretary of State, who invited the views of a number of bodies particularly concerned before making any decisions on its recommendations. The recommendations included more flexibility in the three-year Dip.AD course and the introduction of four-year sandwich courses; a central control of foundation courses; a pattern of "design technician courses" coordinated by a national body; and a role for art colleges in the general education of some people.

European Nuclear Research

Towards the end of the year the Secretary of State announced the Government's readiness to participate with the other members of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (C.E.R.N.) in building a 300 GeV† accelerator, a project which would allow European scientists working in the field of high energy physics to collaborate in exploring the fundamental nature of matter.

The cost of the accelerator would be considerably less than that of the earlier project which the U.K. declined to join in 1968; it could be met from the Science Research Council's budget without additional expenditure of public funds and without affecting the Council's policy of reducing the proportion of its expenditure devoted to nuclear physics. This would be achieved by savings in the national programme for high energy physics research. It was estimated that the U.K. share of the cost of the new project, spread over the 8 years of its construction, would rise to an annual figure of some £3.3m., but with savings in the existing C.E.R.N. programme this should be reduced to £2.5m.

* *The Structure of Art and Design Education in the Further Education Sector.* HMSO, 35p.

† One GeV (giga-electron volt) is the energy of an electron accelerated by 1,000,000,000 volts.

SECTION I

THE SCHOOLS (ENGLAND AND WALES)

MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

POPULATION

Numbers

1. The total population in maintained schools continued to increase. In January there were 7,958,848 full-time pupils on the registers of maintained schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales, 205,846 more than in January 1969. There were 2,071,660 infants (2,020,376 in 1969), 2,847,722 juniors (2,767,553 in 1969) and 3,039,466 seniors (2,965,073 in 1969).

2. The number of pupils over compulsory school age continued to increase. In January there were 409,863 pupils aged 15 (62.6 per cent of the age group), 192,241 aged 16 (28.9 per cent) and 101,836 aged 17 (15.4 per cent), compared with 407,372 (61.6 per cent), 182,568 (27.9 per cent) and 95,932 (14.5 per cent) in 1969.

School building

3. During the year 518 primary and 79 secondary schools were completed. With the extra places made available by alteration or extension of existing schools these provided places for 198,691 primary and 134,359 secondary pupils. School building projects were under construction at the end of the year to provide a further 200,145 primary and 224,233 secondary school places.

4. The number of school places to be provided in major and minor school building projects started in recent years were as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Places started in major and minor school building projects*

Calendar Year	Primary Places	Secondary Places	Total
1966	209,500	96,500	306,000
1967	253,500	125,500	379,000
1968	232,500	138,000	370,500
1969	197,000	102,000	299,000
1970	234,368	154,072	388,440

Establishment of new schools, significant enlargements, changes in character and discontinuance of schools

5. The number of proposals approved by the Secretary of State during the year under Section 13 of the Education Act 1944, as amended, was:—

TABLE 2.—*New schools, significant enlargements and changes in character approved.*

	New Schools		Significant enlargements		Significant changes in character		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
County	282	144	180	264	242	234	1,346
Voluntary:							
Church of England	23	6	62	16	105	21	233
Roman Catholic ...	32	10	30	27	34	14	147
Church in Wales ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Methodist	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Undenominational ...	—	—	—	5	1	4	10
Total Voluntary ...	55	16	93	48	141	39	393
Total all schools ...	337	160	273	312	383	273	1,738

TABLE 3.—*Discontinuance of schools approved*

	Primary	Secondary	Total
County	147	197	344
Voluntary:			
Church of England	85	10	95
Roman Catholic	8	3	11
Church in Wales	11	—	11
Undenominational	1	2	3
Total Voluntary	105	15	120
Total all schools	252	212	464

6. These figures include proposals for the discontinuance of 108 schools in rural areas of which 13 were secondary schools. Of the remaining 95 schools (46 of which are to be replaced by new schools in the same area), 51 are county, 33 Church of England, 5 Roman Catholic, and 6 Church in Wales.

Voluntary Schools

7. In January there were 9,362 voluntary schools and departments in England and Wales, of which 5,214 were aided, 155 special agreement and 3,993 controlled.

8. The 1970-71 building programme included 264 voluntary school projects of which 194 were at aided and 70 at controlled schools. These projects will provide 55,222 and 16,960 places respectively. During 1970 139 major projects were completed and provided 31,300 places at aided and 6,660 places at controlled schools. In addition, it is estimated that more than 17,572 places were provided at voluntary schools by minor works.

9. Payments of grants during 1970 amounted to £16,195,144 and brought the total since 1945 to £137,751,934 of which £81,187,644 had been paid at the rate of 75 per cent authorised by the Education Act 1959 and £38,037,171 at the rate of 80 per cent authorised by the Education Act 1967. These grants represent the amount claimed and paid up to the end of 1970 on major and minor building projects, together with grants on minor alterations and repairs.

10. During the year 153 new loan agreements were concluded for loans amounting to £1,993,457. Loan advances of £1,978,346 during the year brought the total advances to £26,292,211.

School Building Policy

11. The 1970-71 design list of major projects expected to start in 1971-72 was announced by April. It included 182 projects to improve or replace existing schools, mainly primary schools built before 1903 in urban areas of acute social need. Virtually all the projects in the design list were included in the starts programme for 1971-72 which was announced in October. The total value was £120m. of which £103m. was for the provision of new school places in areas of growing population and £17m. for improvements.

12. An acceleration of the improvements programme followed the new government's pledge to give priority to primary schools. The total of £186m. announced in October for school building in 1972-73 in England and Wales included £38.5m. allocated specifically for the betterment of old primary schools. The distribution of the major programme resources, totalling £111m. for basic needs and improvements, was notified to authorities in November as the design list for 1971-72. Some 460 primary improvements or replacement projects were included: many were in deprived urban areas but a substantial number were in rural and suburban areas and in small towns. In December authorities were invited to submit their proposals for the period following 1972-73 as the basis for the preliminary list from which the 1973-74 starts programme would be drawn.

13. Minor works allocations for 1972-73 were also notified to authorities in December.

THE ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

14. The Education Bill 1970 (to empower the Secretary of State to require LEAs to submit plans for the reorganisation of secondary education on comprehensive lines) received its second reading in the House of Commons on 12th February but was still being considered in Committee when Parliament was dissolved in May.

15. Following the change of government circular 10/70 was issued withdrawing circular 10/65; 115 authorities had by then had plans of secondary organisation approved for the whole or greater part of their areas and 17 for a smaller part of their areas. A further 8 authorities had plans under consideration by the Department. The plans of 13 authorities had been rejected and 10 authorities had not responded to the circular.

16. Circular 10/70 expressed the new government's belief that it is wrong to impose a uniform pattern of secondary organisation on LEAs by legislation or other means. Authorities with approved plans might operate them unchanged or notify the Department of their wish to modify them. Those with plans lodged with the Department were invited to say whether they wished to have them further considered or to withdraw them. New plans might be submitted.

17. By the end of the year, the Secretary of State had, since the issue of circular 10/70, approved 4 major plans and also 5 plans for smaller parts of authorities' areas. Many authorities were still considering their response to the circular but it seemed likely that most with approved plans would adhere to them.

THE URBAN PROGRAMME AND NURSERY EDUCATION

18. The number of pupils under 5 in maintained nursery and primary schools (other than rising 5's) in January 1970 was over 140,000. This total included over 46,000 part-time pupils compared with less than 4,000 ten years earlier—a reflection of the shift to part-time nursery education.

19. During the year the Department investigated the costs of different kinds of pre-school provision on the basis of a sample survey of local authority nursery schools and classes and of play-groups.

20. At the end of the year local authorities' proposals for additional nursery provision under the third phase of the Urban Programme were under consideration.

THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS

21. The total number of immigrant pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools rose from nearly 250,000 in January 1969 (3.2 per cent of all full-time pupils in these schools) to nearly 264,000 in January 1970 (3.3 per cent).

22. For the school year 1970-71 the teacher quotas for 54 LEAs included additions to meet the needs of immigrant children in the schools. In all over 3,000 extra teachers were added to quotas for this purpose and authorities were told that they could apply for further increases.

23. Under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1966 local authorities with 2 per cent or more of Commonwealth immigrant pupils in the total school population may claim grant from the Home Office in respect of salaries of extra staff employed especially to meet the needs of immigrants. Revised estimates of eligible expenditure for 1969-70 total £5.09m. and preliminary estimates for 1970-71 total £5.75m. About 70 per cent is accounted for by salaries and allowances of educational staffs.

SCHOOLS NOT MAINTAINED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMMISSION

24. Early in the year, the Commission completed its second report, on independent day schools and direct grant grammar schools. The Secretary of State announced in Parliament in November that she intended to take no action on the Commission's reports.

DIRECT GRANT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

25. During the year two schools decided to relinquish direct grant.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Standards in Independent Schools

26. In the autumn the Secretary of State reviewed her policy on the standards to be required of independent schools not recognised as efficient. In December letters were sent to all unrecognised boarding schools informing them that the Secretary of State intended to ensure through her administration of Part III of the Education Act 1944 that there was a steady rise in the standards required of all independent schools, both boarding and day, as a condition of registration; but that she had concluded that it would be inappropriate to equate the standards required by the Act with those required for recognition as efficient, although she hoped that many unrecognised schools would voluntarily seek to achieve such recognition. The letter also described the changes which would be made in the procedure originally envisaged*. The boarding schools would now be given advice on how to reach the standard for continued registration as well as advice on how to achieve recognition as efficient.

Recognised Efficient Schools

27. 33 additional schools were recognised as efficient under Rules 165 during the year, 7 schools had recognition withdrawn from them, and 49 closed or amalgamated with other schools. In all 1,409 schools were recognised at the end of the year.

Registration of Independent Schools

28. At the end of 1970 the register of independent schools contained 1,232 finally registered schools besides those recognised as efficient and 54 provisionally registered schools of which 31 were new schools which had come into existence since January. During the year 38 new schools were added to the register and the particulars of 165 were removed on closure or change in status.

Notices of Complaint and Appeals

29. During 1970 the Secretary of State served 10 notices of complaint making a total of 191 since the introduction of Part III of the Education Act 1944 in 1957. Two of the notices were referred to Independent Schools Tribunals which also heard one appeal outstanding from 1969.

* See *Education and Science in 1968*, page 41, paragraph 50.

30. The Secretary of State dealt with 12 schools where the time limit had expired for satisfying the requirements of a notice of complaint against which there had been no appeal. Seven schools were found to have met the requirements satisfactorily, one school closed voluntarily, one had ceased to be a school and the remaining 3 were struck off the register of independent schools.

31. The proprietors of 2 schools which remained open although struck off the register were prosecuted. In one case the proprietor was fined and in the other the magistrates dismissed the information. Proceedings against the proprietor of a third school were under consideration at the end of the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children

32. During the year the Committee considered, among other matters, some of the issues arising from the transfer of responsibility for the education of mentally handicapped children from the health to the education service. It set up a sub-committee to consider the areas of handicap in which research was most needed as a guide to the formation of policy.

Building Progress

33. During 1970 61 special school and school clinic major building projects were started at a total cost of £5.6m. and projects valued at £4.3m were completed. At the end of the year 90 other projects valued at £8.4m were under construction.

34. The numbers of special school places which were, or will be, provided by these projects are as follows:

TABLE 4—*Progress in the building of special schools (i)*

Handicap	Places					
	Started		Others under construction		Completed	
	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding
Blind and Partially Sighted	85	90	—	—	210	88
Deaf and Partially Hearing	—	—	16	—	—	—
Educationally Subnormal	4,025	60	572	212	2,850	120
Maladjusted	370	195	250	285	—	100
Physically Handicapped and Delicate	240	86	453	180	360	160
Totals	4,720	431	1,291	677	3,420	468

(i) Some of the above figures are approximate. Some schools may cater for more than one handicap. Any project both started and completed in 1970 is included in "completed" above and excluded from "started". The above projects include only maintained special schools and those projects at non-maintained schools to which the Department is making a capital grant.

The Education of Mentally Handicapped Children

35. Section 57 of the Education Act 1944, gave the LEAs the power to classify a child as unsuitable for education in school because he suffered from a severe disability of mind. It was the responsibility of local health authorities to provide such children with care and training. In 1968 the government had announced its intention to repeal Section 57 and so to bring these children within the education system. The necessary legislation formed Clause 1 of an Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill which was introduced in the House of Lords in April 1970. The Bill completed its passage there but failed to reach the House of Commons because of the dissolution of Parliament for the general election.

36. In July the new government introduced an Education (Handicapped Children) Bill in the House of Commons. This Bill reproduced the provisions of Clause 1 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill: it repealed Section 57, removed the power of health authorities to provide training for mentally handicapped persons of compulsory school age, and laid down conditions for the transfer of staff and buildings from the health to the education service. The principle of the Bill was warmly welcomed by spokesmen for all parties and it had a smooth passage through both Houses, receiving the Royal Assent on 23rd July. It was announced that the provisions of the new Act were to become operative on 1st April 1971.

37. Speaking for the government in the House of Commons on 13th July, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. van Straubenzee, said: "The transfer will not immediately bring any very obvious change in the daily life of the children affected . . . At the same time, . . . those who have the task of teaching mentally handicapped children will be members of the teaching profession, and both they and their charges will have the benefit of all the resources of the education system. The fact that these children will no longer be regarded as "ineducable" must be a great comfort to their parents, as well as a public demonstration of the concern for them which we all feel. The full implications of this change will develop gradually as local education authorities become increasingly familiar with the needs of mentally handicapped children and gain experience in meeting these needs. In the longer term I believe that we shall find that the transfer has led to real advances in the standards of education which even these most severely afflicted among our fellows can reach".

38. In September the Department issued circular 15/70, offering LEAs guidance on administrative arrangements for the changeover. Authorities were asked to make proposals to the Secretary of State for the status after transfer of training centres, special care units and hospital provision. It was expected that authorities would normally propose that junior training centres should be approved as separate special schools.

Training of Teachers in Special Education

39. The arrangements made to provide specialist initial training for intending teachers of mentally handicapped children are described in paragraph 19 on page 29. These courses are built upon a foundation both of the established three-year college of education course and of the two-year course for the diploma in the teaching of mentally handicapped children developed, in the years preceding the transfer, by the Training Council for the Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. The colleges of education worked closely with the staffs of the Training Council courses in developing the new three-year courses.

40. The new courses represented a departure from the traditional pattern of teacher training in that they prepare the student for specialist work from the start of his career. A concurrent development was the inclusion by many colleges of education in the standard three-year training of optional courses aimed to help the young teacher in the ordinary school to recognise and help the pupil with learning or developmental difficulties.

The Children and Young Persons Act 1969

41. The Children and Young Persons Act 1969 comes into force on 1st January, 1971. The Department explored with the other responsible departments various legal and practical implications for LEAs of the replacement of approved schools by community homes and of the establishment of regional planning committees responsible for coordinating the residential provision for children in need. A member of H.M. Inspectorate was assigned to each regional planning committee for advisory and liaison work, and a joint conference and course were arranged by the Inspectorates of the Department and the Home Office.

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970

42. During the year the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act was passed. This was a Private Member's measure dealing with welfare provisions for disabled and handicapped people of all ages, including school children. A joint circular was issued by the government departments concerned drawing the attention of local authorities to the provisions of the Act affecting them.

43. Of particular interest to those engaged in special education are Sections 25, 26 and 27. These impose on LEAs a duty to furnish information, when requested by the Secretary of State, about special educational facilities made for children suffering from deaf/blindness, autism and other forms of early childhood psychosis, and acute dyslexia.

Blind and Partially Sighted Pupils

44. In July the Department issued circular 12/70 about the education of young children with defects of both sight and hearing, giving general advice on methods of meeting the needs of these children in their early years. LEAs were asked to review the provision available in their areas to see if it was meeting educational needs and to inform the Department of the results of their inquiries and of their plans to make any further provision. Fortunately numbers are small (there are about 250 such children of primary school age) and are likely to diminish in the future as more becomes known about the prevention of the diseases in pregnancy which produce these disabilities in babies; but many of the children have other mental or physical handicaps and their education presents some very complex problems.

Education Survey : Diagnostic and Assessment Units for Young Handicapped Children

45. There is a growing awareness of the importance of identifying handicapped children as early as possible so that their needs can be assessed and suitable special education and treatment arranged for them. During recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of nursery schools and classes, reception units and "diagnostic" or "assessment" units.

46. In 1967 and 1968 a number of these were visited by H.M. Inspector and a Medical Officer of the Department, and an account of their findings was to be published as Education Survey No. 9. Their account draws the distinction between diagnosis and assessment, explores the rôles of the child health and school health services and considers the extent of the need for early special education and its importance in the assessment process.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

47. The 1969 report* referred to the government's decision to increase the school meals charge from 1s. 6d. (7½p) to 1s. 9d. (9p) with effect from the beginning of the summer term 1970 to take account of increased costs and to maintain the subsidy on each meal at 1s. 1d. (5½p). Amending Regulations (see Appendix F) introducing the revised charge and making consequential amendments to the remission scale came into operation on 1st April. Arrangements were made for a leaflet to be distributed through the schools to all parents explaining the circumstances in which they were entitled to free school meals for their children.

48. New net income scales for the remission of the school meals charge on grounds of financial hardship, to take account of improved supplementary benefit scales which came into operation on 2nd November were given effect in amending Regulations from the same date.

49. In October the government announced as part of their proposals for reducing the estimated increase in public expenditure† that the charge to be made for school meals would be increased to 12p (2s. 5d.) in April 1971 and to 14p (2s. 10d.) in April 1973. To cushion the effects of the increased charges for poorer parents the remission scale was to be made more generous by the addition of an increment of 75p (15s.) at all points in addition to the automatic increase arising from the higher cost of a meal.

50. Interest in the possible use of frozen food in school meals continued. The Department's grant in aid of the research project being carried out jointly by the Procter Food and Leather Science Department of the University of Leeds and the Leeds LEA was extended for a further year. A number of other LEAs introduced pilot schemes using frozen foods and in November the Joint Working Party on School Meals issued a circular letter designed to keep chief education officers informed of developments in this field and to bring to their attention a pamphlet on the use of frozen foods prepared by the Panel on Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy.

51. Figures showing the uptake of school meals both free and on payment in September 1970 as compared with earlier years are set out in the table below.

TABLE 5.—*School meals served to pupils in maintained schools in England and Wales*

Date	Number of meals served (000)			Percentage of pupils present taking meals	Percentage of meals served free
	On payment	Free	Total		
September 1967 ...	4,443	404	4,847	69·5	8·3
September 1968 ...	4,179	841	5,020	70·1	16·8
September 1969 ...	4,575	594	5,169	70·1	11·5
September 1970 ...	4,521	635	5,156	67·9	12·3

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 47, paragraph 84.

† *New Policies for Public Spending*. Cmnd. 4515, HMSO, 10p.

52. As explained in the 1969 report* the return for free meals in 1968 was exceptional. The returns for 1967, 1969 and 1970 are on the same basis. The uptake of meals in 1970, expressed as a percentage of children present, fell slightly, possibly as a result of the increased charge introduced in April. The increase in the proportion of children receiving free meals is attributable partly to the summer publicity campaign, and partly to the more generous remission arrangements arising from the rise in the price of the meal and the improved supplementary benefit rates, though these factors were to some extent offset by rises in parental incomes.

53. The following table shows the number of children taking free milk on a day in the autumn term:

TABLE 6.—*Children for whom LEAs provided free milk on a day in the autumn term*

	1969		1970	
	Number (000)	Percentage of those present	Number (000)	Percentage of those present
Maintained schools(i) ...	4,174	91.9	4,275	91.2
Non-maintained schools(ii) ...	91	73.9	98	79.4
Total ...	4,265	91.4	4,373	90.9

(i) Primary schools and maintained special schools.

(ii) LEA's are empowered to provide free milk to pupils at non-maintained special schools and to junior pupils at other non-maintained schools but they are not obliged to do so.

54. The Education (School Milk) Act 1970 received the Royal Assent in March. This Act, which was introduced as a Private Members Bill, was designed to remove an anomaly created by the Public Expenditure and Receipts Act 1968 by entitling junior pupils in attendance at middle schools, designated secondary schools under Section 1 of the Education Act 1966 to be included among the junior pupils for whom free milk was provided by LEAs under the *Provision of Milk and Meals Regulations, 1969*.† An amendment to the Regulations gave effect to the provisions of the Act from the beginning of the summer term.

55. The government's plans for limiting public expenditure announced in Command 4515 confined free school milk to children under 8 years of age and to other junior pupils for whom milk was recommended on the grounds of health by a school medical officer, and to pupils in special schools. It was proposed that LEAs should be enabled to sell milk to pupils in maintained schools. It was planned that these changes, which require legislation, should come into effect at the beginning of the academic year 1971-72.

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 47, paragraph 83.

† S.I. 1969, No. 483, HMSO, 5p.

THE SCHOOLS COUNCIL FOR CURRICULUM AND EXAMINATIONS

56. The changes in the status of the Schools Council and in the basis of its finances referred to in the 1969 report* came into effect on 1st April. It now receives, as an independent charity, grants of equal amounts from the Department and the LEAs. The Secretary of State is represented on the Council and its committees. During the year the Council initiated further curricular research and development projects in a wide range of subjects, a working party reviewed the present grading system of G.C.E. "A" level and circulated recommendations, and the joint statement on 6th form curriculum and examinations made by working parties of the Standing Conference on University Entrance and the Schools Council was replaced by guide-lines for further inquiry.

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 41, paragraph 55.

SECTION II

THE TEACHERS*

TEACHER SUPPLY†

Qualified Teachers

1. Between February 1970 and February 1971 the teacher force increased by 17,800 more than ever before. The provisional estimate of the national pupil/teacher ratio for February 1971 represents an improvement in twelve months twice as large as that in the preceding twelve months. Table summarises the position.

TABLE 7.—*Qualified teachers (i)*

1st February	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 (pro- visional)
Full-timers:					
Men	124,405	127,515	131,229	135,778	141,200
Women	165,791	170,556	179,519	190,030	202,700
Total	290,196	298,071	310,748	325,808	343,900
Part-timers (full-time equivalent)	16,206	18,874	19,444	18,627	18,300
Total	306,402	316,945	330,192	344,435	362,200
Increase during previous year	7,988	10,543	13,247	14,243	17,800(ii)
Pupil/teacher ratio	23·9	23·8	23·5	23·2	22·6

(i) Including former uncertificated and supplementary teachers whose service is protected.
(ii) Rounded.

Unqualified teachers

2. The year saw a further step towards a fully qualified and trained teaching profession in the ending from 31st August of the arrangements which permitted the employment of unqualified persons as teachers in the full sense in maintained primary and secondary schools. Henceforth there will remain of the unqualified teachers only the small category of uncertificated and supplementary teachers, and the special new categories of instructor and students teachers. Sympathetic consideration was however given to the position of those teachers who, though lacking the full training or qualifications required, had demonstrated their competence over the years through a combination of service and qualifications. In a special winding-up operation nearly 200 such teachers were admitted during the summer to qualified teacher status as a result of individual recommendation from the LEA.

* See Section VIII for teachers' pay and superannuation.

† All figures in this section relate to teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools).

Shortage of teachers of particular subjects

3. An experimental survey was made during the summer term 1969 of the views of head teachers of maintained secondary schools on their main staffing needs. It confirmed that the greatest shortages were of graduate teachers of mathematics and physics. There were also shortages of graduate teachers of chemistry, biology, English and French. The supply of graduate teachers of these subjects is improving at an appreciable rate, except for French in which improvement is slow, and mathematics in which total numbers are more or less steady. The number of graduates taking post-graduate courses of professional training continued to rise rapidly. There was a particularly sharp rise between 1969 and 1970 in the number offering mathematics as their main teaching subject. It is clear however that an improvement in the inflow of graduate teachers of the scarce subjects is needed for several years to make good the shortages and to cope with the requirements of a growing secondary school population.

4. The survey indicated that the supply of non-graduate teachers of the various subjects was reasonably well matched to the need; even in mathematics, the subject most in demand, the shortage was appreciably less than that for graduates.

5. A press campaign was mounted in the spring to continue the Department's efforts to encourage more science and mathematics graduates to take up teaching.

Teacher movement survey

6. In the autumn Government Social Survey began to supply to the Department preliminary findings from an inquiry into the movement of men teachers out of full-time teaching posts in maintained schools in the year ending 31st August 1969. The findings showed that the true wastage was smaller than often supposed; many of those leaving the schools moving to other posts within the education service.

Distribution of teachers

7. The quota system continued to work well and there were no acute shortages such as occurred in recent years. Quotas for the school year 1971-72 allowed an improvement in standards of staffing sufficient to bring down the average number of pupils per teacher by 0.7. The Department again gave allowances for schools with a high proportion of immigrant pupils and for schools in educational priority areas.

Class sizes

8. In January 1969 9.5 per cent of primary classes had over 40 pupils on the register. By January 1970 the figure was 6.7 per cent. By the autumn it was probably considerably lower. A study in the field by H.M. Inspectors showed that shortage of accommodation was now a more important reason than shortage of teachers for the existence of classes with over 40 pupils. Other causes included difficulties in changing school catchment areas when population changes occurred, admission of children under 5 where suitable staff or accommodation were not available, and the tendency of some head teachers faced with special problems to make some of their classes very small even though this meant that others must be very large.

Teaching Council

9. The report of the working party set up to formulate proposals for Teaching Council and for national arrangements for advice to the Secretary of State on the training and supply of teachers* was published in March 1969. This recommended that a Teaching Council for England and Wales should control professional discipline and—subject to certain powers reserved to the government—entry standards to the profession, and that registration with the Council should be a condition of employment, in the maintained schools in the first instance. The working party also recommended the setting up of a broadly based but relatively small advisory committee to advise the Secretary of State on the supply and training of teachers for maintained schools and establishments of further education in England and Wales. The report was sent for comment to the associations concerned. Not all had replied by the end of the year.

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 33, paragraph 27.

† *A Teaching Council for England and Wales*, HMSO, 22½p.

TEACHER TRAINING

COLLEGES AND STUDENTS

College Development

10. All but a very few of the remaining building projects to increase the number of teacher training places outside the universities to 119,000 by 1973-74 were started during the year, and it was possible to move the emphasis of the capital programme from the provision of new places to the improvement of existing accommodation. A start was made on a number of projects aimed at eliminating some of the worst deficiencies in the college buildings, and more were approved in principle. In addition, work is expected to start in the 1970-71 programme year on a new college in Northampton to replace the Kirkby Fields College, Liverpool, and planning approval was given for the move of an existing college to the new town of Milton Keynes. Two existing colleges of education, Oastler and the Yorkshire College of Home Economics were incorporated into the Huddersfield and Leeds Polytechnics respectively.

Recruitment

TABLE 8. *Admissions to full-time courses of initial teacher training*

	1969	1970 (provisional)
Non-graduate entrants to colleges and departments of education:—		
Men	10,374	10,067
Women	27,380	27,135
	37,754	37,202
Colleges of education (technical):—		
Pre-service courses	987	1,078
In-service courses	269	338
	1,256	1,416(i)
Art teacher training centres	666	771
Graduates taking one-year courses of professional training:—		
At university departments of education	4,645	4,968
At colleges of education	1,843(ii)	2,715(ii)
	6,488	7,683

(i) These figures include both graduates and non-graduates.

(ii) Excluding graduates admitted to initial training courses in colleges of education (technical).

11. The number of non-graduate students admitted to full-time training courses was a little below the figure for 1969, itself slightly down on the previous year's total, but the decline in both years was due to the decreasing number of older students entering training. On the other hand, the number of graduates entering courses of professional training increased considerably.

12. The annual analysis prepared by the Central Register and Clearing House Ltd. showed that of the non-graduate applicants for college entry in the academic year 1970-71 152 classified as "acceptable" and 511 classified as "near-acceptable" did not obtain places (compared with 103 and 608

respectively for 1969-70). Of those admitted to three-year courses, nearly 39 per cent possessed 2 or more GCE "A" levels, a slightly higher proportion than in 1969.

13. At the end of the year the total number of students following courses of all kinds in colleges and departments of education outside the universities was about 113,500, 4,500 more than in 1969. The total number of students in initial training courses, including those in the university departments of education, was over 117,000 (112,700 in 1969).

Day Students and Students in Lodgings

14. At the end of the year, the colleges and departments of education had some 30,200 students living at home and about 38,500 students in lodgings compared with 29,196 and 37,939 respectively in 1969. About 27 per cent of the colleges' total student population were living at home, 35 per cent in lodgings, and 38 per cent in college or college hostels (26 per cent, 35 per cent and 39 per cent respectively in 1969).

Balance of Training

15. In February the department asked colleges and area training organisations substantially to increase the proportion of students undertaking training designed to equip them to teach the younger children. This followed a review of the balance of training against the background of the latest teaching supply projections and the department's calculations indicated that unless some remedial action was taken, there was likely to be a continuing deficiency in the supply of teachers trained for work with infants. The target set was an increase in the national proportion of non-graduate entrants following such courses from the current level of 32 per cent to about 40 per cent.

COURSES OF INITIAL TRAINING

Teacher Training Inquiry

16. A small committee, consisting of five full-time and one part-time member under the chairmanship of Lord James of Rusholme, was appointed towards the end of the year to carry out an intensive study of the education, training and probation of teachers. In particular they are to consider what should be the content and organisation of the courses provided, whether a larger proportion of intending teachers should be educated with other students and, in this context, what should be the role of the colleges of education, the polytechnics and other further education institutions and the universities. Their recommendations will take account of the evidence submitted to the Select Committee on Education and Science during the 1969-70 session of Parliament and of the area training organisations' review of the content and structure of courses held under their auspices which was instituted in February.

Bachelor of Education Courses

17. All the universities maintaining area training organisations awarded B.Ed. degrees in 1970 to students who had successfully completed a four-year course. The proportion nationally of students completing a fourth year B.Ed. course was 8 per cent compared with 5 per cent in 1969*; there are still, however, wide variations between different area training organisations.

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 62, paragraph 69.

Professional Training for Graduates

18. Graduate training places in colleges of education were increased by expansion of existing college courses and development of new courses: colleges providing a limited number of places were asked to concentrate recruitment on particular subjects or areas of teaching. Forty-eight colleges admitted graduate students in September 1970 and total admissions rose to 2,715 compared with 1,843 in 1969. As a result of additional funds provided by the University Grants Committee graduate admissions to university departments of education rose from 4,645 in 1969 to 4,968 in 1970.

Courses for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children

19. During the year legislation was enacted to secure the transfer of responsibility for teaching mentally handicapped children from the health to the education service and new arrangements were made to provide for training their teachers. Six special three-year courses of initial training for teachers of mentally handicapped children were established (providing 125 places). A further six courses will be started in 1971. To cover the transitional period special one-year courses were also held at four colleges or departments of education to enable holders of the diploma in the teaching of mentally handicapped children awarded by the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, or those undertaking a course leading to that diploma, to gain a full certificate in education. Additional one-year courses will be held in 1971.

Courses in France and Germany and Student Exchanges

20. The Department arranged for students intending to teach French seven courses lasting 3-5 months in Caen, Paris and Tours, a six week vacation course in Dijon and exchanges for four weeks with students from *écoles normales*.

21. Students taking German as a main subject were able either to exchange for six weeks with students from German teacher training institutions or to attend a two-month course in Germany arranged by the *Goethe-Institut*.

COURSES OF FURTHER TRAINING

TABLE 9—*Courses of further training for teachers included in the Department's programmes*

Nature of course	Number of courses	Number attending	Number of courses	Number attending
	1970-71 (academic year)		1969-70 (academic year)	
One year courses:				
Special advanced (including higher degrees in education)...	122	1,276	112	1,227
Special educational treatment ...	40	605	39	567
Supplementary	26	248	30	233
Russian	2	12	2	11
Total of one year courses ...	190	2,141	183	2,038
	1970		1969	
One term courses	152	789	182	871
	1970-71 (financial year)		1969-70 (financial year)	
Department's short courses ...	197	10,869	183	9,012

Financing of in-service training

22. During the year changes in the arrangements for the financing of in-service training for teachers were agreed in consultation with the local authorities' associations. The provisions of the Rate Support Grants (Pooling Arrangements) (Amendment) Regulations 1970 gave effect to these changes from 1st September 1970. (See circular 14/70 and administrative memorandum 26/70 at Appendix G.) The main change is that the scope of the pooling arrangements has been extended to courses leading to all first and higher degrees and advanced diplomas of universities and the C.N.A.A.

Courses for immigrant teachers

23. By the end of the year 344 teachers had attended these courses since they were established in 1966. Expenditure on these courses by the Department since their establishment amounted to £167,000 (£58,000 in 1969-70).

Area Training Organisations and in-service training

24. Grants totalling £79,400 have been offered to 11 universities to enable area training organisations to develop and organise in-service training programmes. These grants are being used to finance temporarily additional posts for which it is expected the universities will later assume financial responsibility.

Courses arranged jointly by H.M. Inspectors and Area Training Organisations

25. The Department made a sum of £14,000 available in 1970-71 through divisional inspectors to support individual courses provided jointly with area training organisations. It is a feature of these arrangements that courses are only provided after close consultation with the teaching profession and their employers and a principal aim of the scheme is to encourage experiment with new patterns of in-service training, especially with courses of a substantial nature which fill the gap between the short courses already provided and advanced courses leading to formal qualifications.

Science Teachers Centres

26. The Department provided a sum of £9,500 in 1970-71 in continuing to support the work of the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, the Institute of Biology and the Royal Institute of Chemistry in the establishment of centres for science teachers. By the end of the year 80 centres were established or being planned.

Intensive courses for teachers of French

27. In September the Department assumed responsibility for the one-term courses for teachers of French at Paris, Besançon and Holborn which were formerly arranged by the Schools Council under the pilot scheme for the teaching of French in primary schools. That scheme has stimulated an increasing demand for the language to be taught to children of a wide range of ability at primary, middle school and lower secondary level. To meet the resulting need for suitably trained teachers, intensive courses, usually full-time for one term, were planned throughout England and Wales. The first two courses started in the autumn term.

ADMINISTRATION

College of Education costs

28. In the course of the year the Pooling Committee published two further memoranda on the costs of colleges of education. These documents drew the attention of the authorities and governing bodies to the various cost bands for 1968-69 and 1969-70 within which it was felt that costs of different groups of items might normally have been expected to fall. The guidance was designed to enable colleges to use the circulated tables of comparative costs to judge their own cost effectiveness and to prepare future estimates of expenditure. The Department gave similar guidance to voluntary colleges.

SECTION III

FURTHER AND ADULT EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES)

FURTHER EDUCATION

STUDENT AND TEACHER NUMBERS

1. In the autumn term there was a provisional total of 1,747,600 students attending establishments of further education (other than evening institutes—see paragraph 60). Of these 233,800 were full-time, 36,300 sandwich, 746,000 part-time day, and 731,500 evening only.

2. The number of full-time teachers serving in further education establishments (again excluding evening institutes) in March 1970 was 50,000 (provisional), an increase of 2,000 over the previous year's figure.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Polytechnics

3. Eighteen polytechnics were designated during 1970: Brighton, Central London, City of London, Glamorgan, Huddersfield, Kingston, Lanchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, North East London, North Staffordshire, Oxford, Plymouth, South Bank, Teesside, Thames and Trent. This brought the total designated to 26 out of the 30 proposed.

4. The following table shows the numbers of students at polytechnics or colleges from which they have been or are to be formed.

TABLE 10.—*Polytechnic students*

	On advanced courses		On non-advanced courses	
	November 1968	November 1969	November 1968	November 1969
Full-time and sandwich	53,134	58,503	8,745	8,844
Part-time day	27,350	29,969	32,035	29,533
Evening only	20,384	20,210	17,942	15,855
Total... ..	100,868	108,682	58,722	54,232

Student Numbers

5. Students taking advanced courses at polytechnics and other colleges totalled 198,000 in 1969 compared with 188,000 in 1968. The figure for full-time and sandwich students was 83,000 against 76,000 a year earlier; it included 30,000 on degree courses compared with 26,000 the year before, and 18,000 on higher national diploma courses against 16,000.

The Council for National Academic Awards (C.N.A.A.)

6. The Council was reconstituted for a further period of three years, when its term of office ended in September. Lord Kings Norton, chairman of the Council since its establishment in 1964, agreed to accept re-appointment until the end of March 1971, when he will be succeeded by Mr. M. J. S. Clapham, deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

7. At the beginning of 1970-71 academic year 324 C.N.A.A. degree courses were being run compared with 270 in 1969; there were 23,857 students enrolled on these courses against 20,127 a year earlier. Undergraduate courses consisted of 176 sandwich courses, 101 full-time and 24 part-time. C.N.A.A. courses were offered by 42 colleges, including 4 Scottish and 3 service establishments. There were 869 research degree students (M.Phil. or Ph.D.) compared with 639 in 1969-70.

8. In October the Council announced its decision to introduce postgraduate diplomas and higher doctorate degrees, thereby providing a range of postgraduate qualifications up to D.Sc. level.

Further Education Information Service

9. This was the 5th year of the information service, which again operated during August and September to give advice to school leavers who wished to pursue full-time courses of higher education but who had not yet found places. As before, LEAs provided the service through local advisory officers (L.A.Os.) who were available to give advice and information about the courses and enrolment procedures. The Department issued to the 270 L.A.O.s every week a list of the vacancies still available in full-time and sandwich degree and higher national diploma courses offered by polytechnics and other colleges.

10. A folder *What Next After A Levels* was again distributed to 6th formers and to student taking G.C.E. "A" level and ordinary national certificate and diploma courses at technical colleges. Some 160,000 copies of the folder were distributed together with 40,000 of a poster designed for display in schools, public libraries and post offices.

OPERATIVE, CRAFT, AND TECHNICIAN EDUCATION

The Haslegrave Report

11. Comments on the report* were received in the early part of the year from 95 organisations, 51 of which had been formally invited to submit views. The report was again considered by the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce in July in the light of these comments, and the Council advised the Secretary of State to implement the main administrative recommendations for a Technician Education Council and a Business Education Council to be serviced by the City and Guilds of London Institute. This advice was accepted and negotiations and consultations with interested bodies had started by the end of the year.

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 50, paragraphs 6 to 8.

National Certificates and Diplomas

12. The year saw the introduction of ordinary national certificate courses in surveying, cartography and planning. The Joint Committee for these subjects are preparing to introduce a higher national certificate in 1971.

13. The Joint Committee for Higher National Certificates in Engineering and Higher National Diplomas in Mechanical, Production and Aeronautical Engineering, and the Joint Committee for Higher National Certificates and Diplomas in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, jointly considered with the Department and the Institute of Measurement and Control the introduction of a higher national diploma in industrial measurement and control. It is hoped that courses for this qualification will start in 1971.

14. Following a review by the Joint Committee for National Retail Distribution Certificates, two-year part-time courses will be introduced in 1971 leading to new qualifications in distributive subjects. These will be called the national distribution certificate and the certificate in distributive management principles, and they will replace the national retail distribution certificate and the certificate in retail management principles.

15. An ordinary national diploma in forestry (see paragraph 18) and a national stockman's certificate in poultry practice were added to the qualifications administered by the Joint Committee for National Awards in Agricultural Subjects.

Other Courses

16. More than 20 courses were revised by the City and Guilds of London Institute (C.G.L.I.) over the broad field of operative, craft, and technician education. A number of new craft and technician courses were also introduced, including courses in the distributive trades, motor vehicle servicing and repair, food processing, and marine engineering. A different kind of development was the introduction by the Institute of a course in achievement testing, for teachers in further education and instructors in industry.

17. The C.G.L.I. and the six regional examining bodies which make up the Council of Technical Examining Bodies agreed in principle to work towards federation, ultimately involving full administrative and financial cooperation.

EDUCATION FOR CERTAIN CAREERS

Agricultural Education

18. Following a decision that sole responsibility for further education in forestry in Great Britain should be assumed by the education services, the Secretary of State approved in December, 1969 the provision of a course in forestry at the supervisory level to serve the needs of England, Wales and Scotland at the Cumberland and Westmorland College of Agriculture and Forestry. This course, which is a three-year sandwich course leading to an ordinary national diploma in forestry, started in the autumn of 1970.

19. The Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education, whose recommendations led to the introduction in 1969 of the new range of higher national

diploma and ordinary national diploma courses in agriculture, horticulture and poultry husbandry, has been reconstituted with new terms of reference. (See paragraph 36.)

Art Education

20. The National Advisory Council on Art Education (N.A.C.A.E.) met in June to consider the report submitted to it by the joint committee of the N.A.C.A.E. and the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design (N.C.D.A.D.) which had been reviewing the structure of art and design education in the further education sector. The N.A.C.A.E. endorsed the report for consideration by the Secretary of State, who arranged for it to be published without commitment to its recommendations and invited views from a number of bodies particularly concerned. The report, which appeared on 10th September*, recommended more flexibility in the three-year Dip.A.D. course, with the introduction also of a four-year sandwich course directed more specifically towards certain categories of industrial and professional design practice and having a substantial specialised technological content. Complementary studies would continue to form a part of diploma courses, including for all students some serious work in the history of art and design. The report also recommended some form of central control of foundation courses, with the N.C.D.A.D. to be asked to undertake their academic administration. Completion of a foundation course, for which the minimum entry age should be 18, would normally be necessary before admission to a three-year Dip.A.D. course. Outside the Dip.A.D. system, the report advocated "design technician courses" as a more appropriate term than "vocational" for courses for school-leavers of 16 plus. These should be related to employment opportunities but also provide an educational stimulus. A central body was called for to be responsible for reviewing and planning a national pattern of design technician courses and for their validation and coordination. Other recommendations referred to a role for art colleges in the general education of some young people and in community and leisure time activities. The report was still under consideration at the end of the year.

21. In August the Secretary of State appointed Mr. S. C. Mason to succeed Sir John Summerson as chairman of the N.C.D.A.D. The Council's quinquennial review of courses which commenced in the autumn of 1968 and was completed during 1970 has been the subject of a separate report by the Council. Following the quinquennial review the number of first-year places in approved courses leading to the Dip.A.D. was 2,650 (2,550 in 1969). The total number of diplomas awarded by the N.C.D.A.D. was 1,900 (1,835 in 1969).

Computer Education

22. An important development was the publication in June by the C.G.L.I. of the regulations and syllabus for its new basic certificate in computer programming. The scheme was produced by an advisory committee under the auspices of the United Kingdom Coordinating Committee for Examinations in Computer Studies, in order to provide a suitable and nationally-attested standard of attainment for those intending to enter employment as junior or trainee computer programmers. Preparation for the examinations

* *The Structure of Art and Design Education*, HMSO, 35p.

may be by following a course offered by a college of further education, a private computer school, or even a correspondence college, although the requirements of the scheme include project work. The Department wrote to LEAs and colleges drawing their attention to the scheme. It appeared later in the year that a number of colleges, as well as private computer schools, were offering and preparing to offer courses for the examinations.

23. As forecast in 1969, higher national certificate courses in computer studies were started in September, following the publication of guide notes to assist colleges in their preparation. In all, some 18 colleges launched such courses. Courses leading to the higher national diploma in computer studies continued to attract strong support; 116 colleges were offering such courses in September as against 11 in the previous year.

24. The Royal Society of Arts introduced schemes for two new awards which have started in a limited number of colleges. These were for a first award in systems analysis and for a diploma in computer appreciation for management.

25. The Department's arrangements for the attachment to industry of experienced teachers of computer subjects with the aim of widening their knowledge of the latest computer techniques continued with a further 19 teachers joining various firms for periods of six weeks during the summer. The scheme has attracted favourable comment from those teachers who have participated and it is hoped to obtain more places in industry in 1971.

Home Economics Education

26. In order to rationalise the courses and qualifications at craft level in home economics, it was arranged that the National Council for Home Economics Education, with the support of the C.G.L.I., should offer a two-year craft level course in home management, child and family care. The National Council issued the regulations for this certificate in May.

Management Education and Business Studies

27. Under joint arrangements by the Department and the Foundation for Management Education, six members of staff of management studies departments of polytechnics and colleges of further education were awarded bursaries to attend an eight-week course at Lausanne under an international teachers' programme organised by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Studies.

28. Enrolments in courses leading to the diploma in management studies for the academic year 1970-71 were 5,875 in October. This compares with 5,087 in 1969-70. There were 3,344 first-year students compared with 2,983 in 1969-70. The number of entrants to courses for the ordinary and higher national certificates and diplomas in business studies has grown steadily since 1963, the first year in which all four schemes were running. The numbers of examination entrants and passes in 1970 (with the 1969 figures in brackets) were:

		<i>Entries</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Ordinary national certificate	...	4,378 (4,314)	2,335 (2,251)
Ordinary national diploma	...	2,673 (2,577)	1,924 (1,827)
Higher national certificate	...	2,117 (1,717)	1,564 (1,316)
Higher national diploma	...	2,410 (1,894)	1,884 (1,399)

29. The first entrants to the new ordinary national certificate in public administration completed their courses in 1969-70. The number of examination entrants was 840 of whom 539 passed. The higher national certificate in business studies now includes options in public administration subjects to provide opportunities for further study.

30. Numbers on courses leading to the certificate in office studies increased. The certificate was awarded to 2,298 students in 1970 compared to 2,098 in 1969. The first higher certificates (Part I) were awarded to 127 students.

Nautical Education

31. The report of the Committee of Inquiry into Shipping under the chairmanship of Lord Rochdale was published in May*. Its recommendations included a number concerning education and training for seafarers which were still under consideration by government departments and industry at the end of the year.

32. The Merchant Navy Training Board introduced as from September a new scheme for the education and training of marine engineers to be known as the engineer cadet training scheme, replacing the alternative entry scheme. Under the new arrangements G courses, ordinary national certificate in engineering courses and courses leading to Part A of the Department of Trade and Industry 2nd class engineers' certificate of competency will be discontinued and replaced by courses leading to the C.G.L.I. marine engineering technicians and advanced technicians certificates. Provision is also included in the new scheme for courses for the ordinary national diploma in engineering with a marine bias to continue to be offered for suitably qualified cadets.

33. The existing ordinary national diploma in nautical science was supplemented by the introduction of an ordinary national certificate course. As from September all new entrant navigating cadets were required to follow a course leading either to an ordinary national diploma or an ordinary national certificate in nautical science which carries with it the Department of Trade and Industry second mate's certificate of competency.

GENERAL

Building

34. LEAs were notified early in the year of the proposals which had been added to the preliminary list of major building projects. In June authorities indicated which of these projects they wished to see promoted to the 1971-72 design list and confirmed the projects in the 1970-71 design list which were ready to start in 1971-72. In July authorities put forward further proposals for addition to the preliminary list. Details of the starts programme and

* Cmnd. 4337, HMSO, £2.00.

design list for 1971-72 were announced in October and December respectively. The progress of building work since the White Paper of 1956* is given below:

TABLE 11.—*Progress of building work since 1956*

Value of projects started £m.			Value of projects completed £m.			Value of projects under construction at 31.12.70 £m.
1.4.56 to 31.12.69	1.1.70 to 31.12.70	1.4.56 to 31.12.70	1.4.56 to 31.12.69	1.1.70 to 31.12.70	1.4.56 to 31.12.70	
218.3	15.9	234.2	184.6	27.0	211.6	40.0

The National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

35. The Council was reconstituted in January under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Hunt for a term of office expiring on 31st December 1972.

36. It again considered the Haslegrave Report (see paragraph 11). An advisory committee on agricultural education was set up jointly by the Council and the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council, under the chairmanship of Professor J. P. Hudson, to examine and report upon full-time courses at levels below that of ordinary national diploma and all part-time courses in institutions other than universities.

37. A report† of an inquiry into the pattern of organisation of the college year conducted by the Council's committee on the more effective use of technical college resources was published in May and issued to LEAs and colleges with administrative memorandum 13/70.

Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges

38. The Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges‡ published in August its bye-laws setting out its standards for accreditation and the relevant procedures. At the same time the Council wrote to all correspondence colleges inviting them to consider making applications for accreditation.

The Government of Colleges

39. In April circular 7/70 was issued asking LEAs to prepare new instruments and articles of government for their maintained establishments of further education, other than polytechnics. The circular was designed to assist authorities to implement the provisions of the Education (No. 2) Act 1968, and contained the further guidance promised in circular 22/68. Authorities were asked to be liberal in the arrangements they made for governing bodies in the new instruments of government and to include substantial number of governors with relevant experience of industry, commerce and the professions. The circular also recommended that the principal

* *Technical Education*, Cmd. 9703, HMSO, 21½p.

† *Report of an Inquiry into the Pattern and Organisation of the College Year*, HMSO, 17½p.

‡ See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 50, paragraph 9.

§ See *Education and Science in 1968*, page 56, paragraph 7.

and at least two other members of the teaching staff should be included on the governing body and that consideration should be given, in appropriate circumstances, to the inclusion of students.

40. The circular gave detailed guidance on the preparation of articles of government which (unlike instruments) require the Secretary of State's approval under the 1968 Act. It asked authorities to give colleges reasonable freedom in the conduct of their affairs, particularly in the case of those with a substantial proportion of advanced work, and indicated the kind of provisions which the Secretary of State expected to see in such matters as staff appointments, financial arrangements, student participation and discipline and, where appropriate, the constitution and functions of academic boards. It recognised, however, that colleges vary considerably in their size and make-up and that what was appropriate for different colleges would need to be considered in the light of their individual characteristics and circumstances.

41. The circular asked for draft articles for the establishment concerned to be submitted to the Secretary of State not later than the end of October, but this was subsequently extended to the end of December to allow sufficient time for local consultations.

Further Education Staff College

42. At the request of the governors the scheme of government of the staff college was amended to enable the director, the deputy director and an elected member of the academic staff to become governors.

Further education publicity

43. Further education was the subject of a wide range of publications (see Appendix G), including a new paperback *Inside the Colleges of Further Education*; the annual booklet *After A levels*; a new illustrated booklet entitled *Starting Point*, published in regional editions and devoted to the needs of those who leave school with few or no formal qualifications; the termly journal *On Course*; issues of *Reports on Education*; and a number of publicity and information publications dealing with courses on particular groups of subjects.

44. Further education also continued to be publicised by showings of a film and TV fillers and by contributions to appropriate exhibitions, including "Computer 70" and "Opportunity 70", while the Department's further education display units, which had been very widely booked for such events as open days and careers conventions, were increased in number to 30.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Industrial Training Boards

45. No new industrial training boards were set up during 1970. The number of boards thus remained at 30, including the Foundry Industry Training Committee and the non-statutory Local Government Training Board. These 30 boards together covered about 16 million employees, that is over 60 per cent of the total labour force.

Education Members of Industrial Training Boards

46. A further conference of education members of industrial training boards was arranged by the Department in January, for those members who had

been unable to attend the one held in December 1969. In September a detailed memorandum forming the conclusions of both conferences was issued under cover of administrative memorandum 24/70. This conference memorandum was circulated to all education members and all chief officers of industrial training boards, and boards were supplied on request with further copies for circulation to non-education members and to board officials. It is intended to serve as a general guide for the education member and is a source of reference on the chief considerations that he might wish to bear in mind in formulating advice on the educational aspects or implications of his Board's work. New education members appointed to industrial training boards in future will receive copies of the memorandum on their appointment.

Joint Planning of Training and Further Education

47. Last year's report* referred to the establishment of new courses of further education for engineering craft trainees to be known as "craft studies" courses, and the expectation that they would ultimately replace "craft practice" courses. In April administrative memorandum 12/70 invited LEAs and colleges to agree generally to provide for one further intake to "craft practice" courses in September 1970, and thereafter to phase them out. It was recognised that even after 1970-71 there might be exceptional circumstances which would justify a local authority continuing to provide for new intakes to certain "craft practice" courses.

48. Three new joint advisory committees of the C.G.L.I. and the regional examining bodies were established. These bring to 22 the number of such committees set up since the Department's announcement in October 1967 of arrangements for the joint planning of industrial training and associated further education. The three were on instrument maintenance courses, set up in April following the publication of the report of a working party on which the industrial training boards with the major interest in this field were represented; on printing, to prepare a further education scheme appropriate to the craft and operative training developments proposed by the Printing and Publishing Industrial Training Board; and on the dyeing of textiles to consider the implications for associated further education of new proposed training recommendations appropriate to the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industrial Training Board, and other interested boards.

The Central Training Council

49. In April the committee appointed in February 1969 under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Frank Cousins to review the functions and organisation of the Central Training Council published its report.† The review committee received evidence submitted jointly by the Department and the Scottish Education Department arguing that the Council should be able to look broadly and continuously at the development of the relationship between training and further education, and where necessary to review and consolidate its earlier advice in the light of the experience of boards and the appropriate interests of the further education service. The committee recommended that "the Central Training Council should set up a committee to advise on the relationship between training and education and to exercise some

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 51, paragraph 12.

† *Review of the Central Training Council*, Cmnd. 4335, HMSO, 11p.

oversight over boards' training recommendations to ensure that the educational content is adequate". The Secretary of State for Employment accepted this recommendation and a new committee on training and associated further education was set up with joint secretaries from the Department and the Department of Employment.

The Training of Training Officers

50. The number of introductory courses for training officers mounted by polytechnics and other colleges of further education increased only slightly in 1970, and the number of trainees remained about the same. There were in fact 105 courses attended by 1,582 trainees. The growth of these courses since 1967 is shown by comparison with the figures of 61 courses and 810 trainees for that year.

51. At the suggestion of the Training of Training Staff Committee of the Central Training Council, the Department decided to take stock of the provision of these basic introductory courses. An account by the colleges of their current involvement of this work, together with their future plans, was allied to a detailed survey by H.M.I.s which was still going on at the end of the year.

52. Two polytechnics and a college of technology completed their preparations for launching six-month diploma courses for training officers who have already taken an introductory course. These were expected to start in 1971.

Industrial Training in Technical Colleges

53. A number of industrial training boards continued to look to the technical colleges for assistance with training as distinct from further education, and by the end of the 1969-70 session, some 264 colleges were providing full-time integrated courses of combined education and training for trainees from industry. In all, a total of some 14,000 students pursued integrated courses during the year.

YOUTH SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROVISION

Full-Time Youth Workers

54. The number of full-time youth workers in post, qualified and unqualified, shown in the Department's register at the end of 1970 was about 1,920 (1,820 in 1969). A total of 196 youth workers qualified during the year (201 in 1969), 103 of whom were trained at the National College for the Training of Youth Leaders, Leicester (134 in 1969). The National College closed at the end of the academic year 1969-70 and the one-year emergency courses were replaced by two-year basic training courses for youth workers and community centre wardens at institutions already concerned with training for allied professions.

Current Grants to National Voluntary Youth Organisations

55. Headquarter grants to national voluntary youth organisations offered by the Department totalled £378,320 in 1970 (£369,635 in 1969). Experimental grants totalled £32,643 (£26,958 in 1969). A full list of these grants is at Appendix A.

Buildings

56. In November the Department of the Environment (incorporating the former Ministry of Housing and Local Government) announced new arrangements under which local authorities were free to undertake youth projects within a total sum available to them each year for locally-determined schemes. Grants offered by the Department during 1970 towards voluntary capital projects totalled £1,003,660 (£892,231 in 1969).

Youth Service Information Centre

57. The year was a period of consolidation for the work of the Information Centre. Among its new publications was the *Youth Service Year Book*,* describing the organisations involved in youth work in England and Wales.

Grants to Voluntary Community Centres/Village Halls

58. During 1970 grants totalling £647,482 (£518,900 in 1969) were made to 279 (225 in 1969) voluntary community centre/village hall capital projects.

*Available from the Youth Service Information Centre Humberstone Drive, Leicester LE5, 0RG. Price £3.00.

ADULT EDUCATION

Committee on Adult Education

59. The committee under the chairmanship of Sir Lionel Russell continued its inquiry into the purpose and structure of adult education. For the committee's purposes the Department commissioned a survey by the National Institute of Adult Education of existing research into adult education in this country; and later the Department made a grant of £1,884 to Leicester University's adult education department for a study of adult education and the disadvantaged.

LEA Provision

60. The number of students enrolled at evening institutes in November was 1,415,000 (1,352,552 in 1969). In addition there were many students in non-vocational and recreational classes at other further education establishments.

Responsible Bodies

61. 254,258 students attended courses provided by Responsible Bodies (university extra-mural departments and Workers Educational Association (W.E.A.) districts) in the session 1969-70 (247,606 in 1968-69). Grants paid by the Department towards the teaching costs of Responsible Bodies in the session 1969-70 totalled £1,405,879 (£1,265,391 in 1968-69). The grants took account of salary revisions for university lecturers and W.E.A. tutors.

Residential Colleges

62. Annual maintenance grants paid to the long-term residential colleges for the session 1969-70 amounted to £200,144 (£163,492 in 1968-69). The total number of students admitted was 470 (437 in 1968-69). These figures include the Co-operative College, Loughborough which, for the first time, received grant from the Department in respect of its course for the University of Nottingham's diploma in political, economic and social studies. The Department made capital grants of some £24,000 in continuation of its 50 per cent assistance towards the colleges' development programmes. During 1969-70 2,114 courses (1,967 in 1968-69) were held in residential establishments maintained or assisted by LEAs. 66,785 students were involved (60,733 in 1968-69).

National Associations

63. Direct grants amounting to £40,200 were made by the Department toward the headquarters expenses of the eight national associations listed in Appendix C.

SECTION IV

THE UNIVERSITIES (GREAT BRITAIN)

UNIVERSITY FINANCE

Recurrent and Equipment Grants

1. The general level of recurrent grants to universities was reviewed in the light of increased costs (excluding academic salaries) and of the advice of the University Grants Committee (U.G.C.). On 28th May it was announced that the following supplementary recurrent grants would be paid:—

<i>Academic year</i>							<i>£m.</i>
1969-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.929
1970-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.551
1971-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.338

It was announced also that £3.885m. would be added to the equipment grants in the period 1st April 1970 to 31st July 1972.

Building Programmes

2. A building programme of £25m. was authorised for 1972-73.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

Student Numbers

3. Numbers of full-time students again increased: the provisional figure supplied by the universities to the U.G.C. in October was 228,000 (219,000 in 1969) in comparison with the student population of 220,000 to 225,000 in 1971-72 forecast at the beginning of the 1967-72 quinquennium.

Management Education

4. On 1st July the Council of Industry for Management Education launched a second industrial appeal, for £7½m., towards the development of management studies during the 1970's. Provided this target is reached, it is their intention to devote £4m. to the further expansion of the London and Manchester Business Schools, in equal partnership with the government as hitherto, and to support with £1m. each two growth-points—the Midlands/Yorkshire (Aston and Birmingham Universities jointly, and Warwick and Bradford Universities), and Central Scotland (Edinburgh, Glasgow and Strathclyde Universities, for a joint Scottish Business School). Outside the London and Manchester Business Schools, management studies in universities and F.E. institutions are and will continue to be financed primarily by U.G.C. and local authority funds in the normal way, but the U.G.C. have also undertaken to make special grants totalling £½m. each to the Midlands/Yorkshire and Central Scotland areas.

5. On 18th November, H.M. The Queen opened the new premises of the London Business School in Sussex Place.

Medical Education

6. Provisional figures supplied to the U.G.C. showed that the medical schools increased their pre-clinical student entries in October to 2,873 (2,058 men and 815 women) compared with 2,694 (1,975 men and 719 women) in October 1969. Included in the higher intake were the first admissions to the new medical school at Nottingham.

7. Discussions continued between the Department, the U.G.C., the Health Departments and the Treasury on possible further expansion of medical schools after 1975. Pending a full-scale investigation of the long-term requirements of medical manpower, a maximum target of 4,100 was set for the later seventies. In the meantime however, on the U.G.C.'s advice that this would be required to meet the committed target of 3,700 pre-clinical entry places by 1975, the government decided on the establishment of a new medical school at Leicester and this was announced by the Secretary of State on 18th November.

Medical Social Workers

8. The government agreed to the transfer from the Department of Health and Social Security to the Universities and Colleges Vote of the Department of Education and Science of funds totalling £15,500 in a full year. This would enable the universities to provide additional courses for the training of medical social workers to balance the closure of a course previously run by the Institute of Medical Social Workers.

THE COMPUTER BOARD FOR UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH COUNCILS

9. A report on teaching computing* prepared by a joint working party of the Computer Board and the U.G.C. was published in September. The Secretary of State accepted the recommendation that the Computer Board should in future advise the government on the provision of computers for teaching as well as for research in universities.

OPEN UNIVERSITY

10. Applications for admission to the 1971 degree courses started in January and the University had received just under 43,000 by the closing date at the beginning of August.

11. The first formal meeting of the Academic Advisory Committee was held in January, and appointed as its Chairman Professor Hilde Himmelweit of the London School of Economics. A full list of Committee members is included in the University's prospectus 1972† which was published in November.

12. The headquarters of the University at Walton Hall was officially opened by Earl Mountbatten of Burma on 18th May.

13. In August the Secretary of State announced that grants-in-aid would be made to enable the University to enrol 25,000 students for the year 1971 but that she proposed to discuss with the University the future scale of its operations, the contribution it might make to the development of higher

* *Teaching Computing in Universities*, HMSO, 17½p.

† Free from the Open University, Walton Hall, near Bletchley, Bucks.

education in the future and the prospects of increasing its revenue with a view to limiting the level of support from public funds.

14. After discussion with the University it was decided that grant-in-aid for years following 1971, would assume a stabilisation of total undergraduate student numbers at a level between 36,000 and 42,000 from the end of 1973; the exact annual intake for 1972 and 1973 would be determined later, with regard to that total and in the light of the University's practical experience of students standards and progress. On this basis the Department offered the University recurrent grant for the triennium 1971-73 (calendar years) of:—

					£m.
1971	...	...	...	...	5.462
1972	...	...	...	...	6.5
1973	...	...	...	...	7.3

15. At the same time the University was informed that non-recurrent grant up to a limit of £0.947m. would be available in 1971-72 for the development of its administrative and academic headquarters and the equipping of regional offices and study centres throughout the country.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART

16. The Visiting Committee which advises the Secretary of State on the College's financial requirements and general development was reconstituted in October. Sir Peter Noble, formerly Principal of King's College, University of London, continued as chairman.

17. During the year the Committee advised the Secretary of State on the future of the Experimental Cartography Unit at Oxford and on the College's capital grant requirements for the financial year 1971-72; and discussed with the College authorities its longer term development and site needs.

CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

18. The Secretary of State appointed a Visiting Committee to advise her on the Institute's financial requirements and general development under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Topping, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Brunel University.

The Committee's terms of reference are:—

“To visit the Cranfield Institute of Technology from time to time to discuss its work and financial needs, and in the light of their inquiries and of the government's policy on higher education to advise the Secretary of State on the developments proposed by the Institute and on the appropriate level of the grant-in-aid for each triennium; and to consider and advise on questions about the development of the Institute which may be referred to the Committee by the Secretary of State or on which they may wish to offer advice.”

The Committee's advice will be confidential.

Salaries

19. In March the National Board for Prices and Incomes published a report* recommending salary increases for non-clinical teachers in universities. The government accepted the Board's main recommendations:—

that all salary scales for non-clinical staff should be increased by 9 per cent ;

that extra credit of one or two increments should be given to clinical teachers who held honorary consultant posts in the National Health Service for two or four years respectively before 1st October 1968 ;

that the London allowance, which should for the time being continue to be paid to non-clinical teachers working in the area of the Greater London Council, should be at a uniform rate of £100 a year for all grades ;

that no differential in pay should be introduced on account of their qualifications for medically qualified staff in pre-clinical departments or for staff with veterinary qualifications in veterinary schools.

Following the publication in May of the twelfth report of the Review Body on doctors' and dentists' remuneration† new salary scales were approved for clinical teachers.

20. The standing reference on the salaries of university non-clinical academic staffs to the National Board for Prices and Incomes was withdrawn in July and new negotiating machinery was established in agreement with the U.G.C., the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and the Association of University Teachers. The negotiations are now conducted in two stages. In the first stage, Committee A, consisting of representatives of the university authorities and the A.U.T., formulate proposals which at the second stage are considered in Committee B consisting of officers of the Department on one side, and representatives of Committee A on the other. The U.G.C. is represented by observers at Committee A and acts as the government's confidential advisers at Committee B.

21. The first meetings of Committee A were held in the autumn and were followed by negotiations in Committee B. In December agreement was reached on a 10 per cent interim increase for academic non-clinical staff from 1st October 1970.

* *Report No. 145: Standing Reference on the Pay of University Teachers in Great Britain* (Second Report). Cmnd. 4334. HMSO, 30p.

† Cmnd 4352, HMSO, 37½p.

SECTION V

LIBRARIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

LIBRARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND*

1. The Council was concerned about the employment opportunities of newly qualified librarians and considered a survey of the employment of students of librarianship completing courses during December 1969; further surveys will be made.

2. The Joint Committee on Standards of the two Councils (for England and for Wales) completed its recommendations on service points and staffing standards for public libraries. The recommendations on staffing standards were of a provisional nature and the Council recognised that there was a need for further investigation of the use of staff of different types and qualifications in public libraries.

3. The Joint Committee on Standards also submitted to the two Councils a report on the purchase of books for public libraries, which examined the performance of authorities since the coming into force of the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964. A working party was set up to study and report on the provision of periodicals in public libraries.

4. A joint committee was established to examine the possibilities of co-operation at local level between public libraries and those in institutions of higher education. Following a report from this committee the Council recommended that the Department should sponsor a pilot study in at least one locality with the principal aim of developing a methodology suitable for wider application.

5. The Council expressed its concern at the growing disparity between the amount of loan sanction resources available for public library buildings and the level of demand from local authorities. It also made recommendations on the administration of library powers in a reorganised system of local government in England.

6. The Council submitted views to the Secretary of State on the government's Green Paper on the Export Control of Documents, and also gave evidence to the Russell Committee on Adult Education.

POSTGRADUATE AWARDS IN LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

7. A Committee for Postgraduate Awards in Librarianship and Information Science was established in January to advise the Department on the allocation of postgraduate bursaries and studentships in librarianship and information science. For the academic year 1970-71 250 bursaries were

*An account of the independent activities of the Library Advisory Council for Wales is given on page 65, paragraphs 42 and 43.

available for courses in librarianship and of these 243 were taken up. In addition 24 library studentships and 32 information science studentships were available for courses leading to higher degrees. Of these, 23 library studentships and 31 information science studentships were taken up.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

8. The possibility of collecting library statistics on a more comprehensive and systematic basis was examined. Agreement was reached with representatives of university, college, public and special libraries on such matters as the types of statistical information required and the definition of library terms. This agreement on statistical data formed the basis of the brief to the U.K. delegation to the UNESCO General Conference on the question of the international standardisation of library statistics.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Expenditure by Local Authorities

9. The current expenditure of local authorities in England and Wales on the provision of public libraries, museums and art galleries in 1969-70, compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 12.—*Expenditure by local authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964*

	1968-69	1969-70	Percentage Increase
	£m.	£m.	
Public libraries	43.1	47.8	10.9
Museums and Art Galleries	4.1	4.7	14.6
Total	47.2	52.5	11.2

10. Higher prices and salary and wage awards accounted for much of the increase in expenditure. The amount spent on books rose from £10.5m. in 1968-69 to £11.2m. in 1969-70.

11. The rate support grants* for 1969-70, as increased to allow for rises in pay and prices, took into account local authorities' estimated expenditure of £53.4m. on public libraries, museums and art galleries. The comparable estimate for 1970-71 was £61.3m. The estimated expenditure for 1971-72 and 1972-73 taken into account in respect of libraries, museums and art galleries was £63.2m. and £65.6m. respectively.

Public Library Authorities

12. Loan sanctions to the value of £5.6m. were issued in the financial year 1969-70 in connection with new library buildings, or improvements to existing buildings. Work on about 60 new branch libraries was started during the year. Loan sanctions were agreed only for urgently required projects on the basis of information supplied by library authorities in response to Public Libraries Circular Letter No. 6 issued in January. For the first time, in

* See also page 68, paragraphs 4 and 5.

dealing with loan sanction applications, the Department asked authorities to supply information on intended site purchases.

13. The number of library authorities on 31st December 1970 was 390. During the year the Borough Council of St. Ives relinquished their library powers to Cornwall County Council under Section 6(5) of the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964.

14. The Department's library advisers made comprehensive inspections of Denbighshire and Flintshire County Libraries. Municipal libraries in the area were also visited. Comprehensive inspections of East and West Sussex County Libraries were carried out for the purpose of making a comparative study of the two services. Short visits were made to a number of authorities to discuss building projects and various administrative problems. These included Bath, Liverpool, the North Riding and Wiltshire. A preliminary investigation has been made into the extent and methods of provision of dual use libraries, serving both the general public and the students of a school or college.

Museums and Art Galleries

15. Loan sanctions to the value of approximately £172,000 were issued during the financial year 1969-70 in connection with the purchase, construction and improvement of local museums and galleries.

NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Report of the National Libraries Committee

16. On 7th April the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons that the government accepted in principle the main recommendation of the National Libraries Committee,* namely that a national libraries authority should be established to take over in due course the administration of the present British Museum Library and National Reference Library of Science and Invention and other institutions. Further consideration was being given to the title, structure, scope and responsibilities of this organisation and to a number of other issues raised in the Committee's report. In the light of the Committee's recommendations on the siting of new buildings for the British Museum Library and the National Reference Library of Science and Invention, and taking account of the latest technical developments in the storage of books, a new preliminary assessment had been made of the possibility of meeting the needs of both libraries on a smaller area of the Bloomsbury site than was previously envisaged for the British Museum Library alone; and in view of the results of this preliminary assessment the government had decided to explore further the feasibility of a solution on these lines.

17. No statement of policy on these issues was made by the new government before the end of the year.

A.D.P. feasibility study

18. Work continued throughout the year on the feasibility study into the application of automatic data processing to the operations and services of the

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 80, paragraph 13.

main national libraries and other organisations providing central services to the country's library system, the commissioning of which was mentioned in the 1969 report*. It is expected that the study will be completed in the course of 1971.

National Lending Library for Science and Technology

19. During April the library began to issue forms for U.K. users which could be used both for requesting loans and requesting photocopies. This has increased the number of items supplied as photocopies. Towards the end of the year the percentage of U.K. requests for which photocopies were provided was 33 per cent compared with 19 per cent in the similar period of 1969.

20. The demand on the library has continued to increase :

					<i>U.K. requests</i>	<i>Overseas requests</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	...	...	...	...	515,900	5,700	521,600
1967	...	...	...	...	625,000	10,500	635,500
1968	...	...	...	...	758,800	19,700	778,500
1969	...	...	...	...	891,700	36,600	928,300
1970	...	...	...	...	1,026,055	54,350	1,080,405

21. The growth in the intake of literature increased. At the end of 1970 the library held 35,800 current periodicals compared with 34,300 at the end of 1969. One of the additions is a set on microfilm from 1970 onwards of the doctoral theses collected by University Microfilms Inc.

22. During the year the library organised 10 courses on various aspects of scientific, technical and social science literature and on the MEDLARS service.

23. Towards the end of the year work commenced on a new building for the library. This will have four main floors, each with a mezzanine. It will provide about 20 miles of shelving and have mechanical handling equipment to facilitate the receipt and despatch of mail.

National Central Library

24. In the financial year 1970-71 the grant to the Library was £307,000, of which £66,200 was specifically for the purchase of books. The Library now acquires all current American scholarly books in the fields of the humanities and social science. The number of loan requests received during the year was 191,700. This increase of 18.9 per cent over the previous year was partly accounted for by increased use by East Midlands libraries (see paragraph 26).

INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION

25. The London and South Eastern Library Region introduced in the autumn a system of locating current British books among its member libraries by means of computer printed location lists in which books were identified by their standard book numbers. The lists were produced for the Region by the British National Bibliography and the system was made possible by

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 81, paragraph 18.

the research studies reported in the 1969 report*. This Region was also engaged, as a contribution to the A.D.P. feasibility study (see paragraph 18), on a comparative study of direct inter-lending between member libraries based on a computer printed location list of British books published between 1964 and 1969.

26. The East Midlands Region completed a six-month experiment† in basing at the National Central Library those of its staff who handle requests for books other than current British books. The Region was satisfied that its member libraries benefited from this arrangement, particularly in speed of service. The arrangement is therefore to be continued.

27. In April all English and Welsh regional library systems brought into use a standard application form which could be used also for applications to the National Central Library. Under the aegis of the National Committee on Regional Library Cooperation work began on the design of a national periodicals loan form which would be used for all inter-lending requests for this type of material.

28. During the year inter-lending arrangements were established between Northern Ireland libraries and the North Western Library Region.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Libraries of Polytechnics and Further Education Colleges

29. Standards of library provision in polytechnics were examined by a small working group which included polytechnic librarians. Library accommodation is an element in a number of polytechnic building programmes. Work began on a new library for Glamorgan Polytechnic and the first phase of the new Hatfield Polytechnic library was taken into use.

Libraries in Colleges of Education

30. A substantial number of library building projects was included in the building programme for colleges of education in 1970. These included extensions to libraries to bring them up to the standard indicated in *Notes on the Procedure for the Approval of College of Education Building Projects*, issued by the Department in 1969.

31. A study of the use made of college of education libraries and their effectiveness in meeting the essential needs of students and staff was initiated. The study is being based at Didsbury College of Education under the direction of Mr. W. J. Shercliff, the College Librarian.

CONFERENCES

32. The Department led the U.K. delegation to a Special Committee on the International Standardisation of Library Statistics, organised by UNESCO in May. One of the Department's Library Advisers attended the General Council of the International Federation of Library Associations in Moscow. The Department was also represented at the public libraries conference of the Library Association and at several conferences organised by branches and groups within the Library Association.

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 83, paragraph 30.

† See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 83, paragraph 29.

SECTION VI

CIVIL SCIENCE (UNITED KINGDOM)

FINANCE

1. The science allocations for the financial year ending 31st March 1971 totalled £106·5m. divided as follows in votes for:—

	<i>£m.</i>
Science Research Council grants-in-aid	49·6
Medical Research Council grants-in-aid	19·7
Agricultural Research Council grants-in-aid	16·2
Natural Environment Research Council grants-in-aid	13·9
Social Science Research Council grants-in-aid	3·3
Science Grants and Services	1·6
Natural History Museum (including a building programme on the vote of the Ministry of Public Building and Works—now part of the Department of the Environment)	1·8
Documentation Processing Centre	0·4

2. Taken together these votes (excluding that for the Social Science Research Council) comprised the civil science allocation which comes under the purview of the Council for Scientific Policy: they represented an increase in real terms (i.e. taking price rises and transfers into account) of 6·5 per cent on the corresponding votes for 1969–70.

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC POLICY

3. Under its new chairman, Professor F. S. Dainton, F.R.S., the Council began the year with a review of its own future role and programme and the main policy issues which would require its attention. As a result the Council set up a new working group under the chairmanship of Professor F. H. Stewart to examine the criteria which might be applied to determine priorities for science policy.

4. A similar review was made later in the year of the functions and programme of the Council's Standing Committee on International Scientific Relations. Sir Harrie Massey was succeeded as its chairman by Dr. J. C. Kendrew. At a joint meeting with the Council in October a number of objectives were identified for the Standing Committee's future programme, including the determination of criteria for evaluating proposals for international scientific collaboration. The working group under Sir Harold Thompson, set up by the Standing Committee, continued its review of the development of scientific interchange in Europe and is expected to report early in 1971. The working group under Sir Harrie Massey on the proposal for a European laboratory of molecular biology completed its work during the year and its report has been prepared for publication.

5. Members of the Council visited France and Sweden for discussion with science policy advisory bodies and other authorities, and held talks in London with members of the Swiss and Irish Science Policy Councils.

6. Acting on the recommendations of a feasibility study group, the Council set up a Standing Committee on Human Resources in Science and Technology to keep in touch with developments relevant to the supply and training of qualified scientists and engineers. Another working group was set up under the chairmanship of Professor Dainton to consider the implications of university expansion for scientific research.

7. The work of other groups of the Council continued during the year. The working group on biological manpower under the chairmanship of Dr. R. D. Keynes reported to the Council at the end of the year and its report is expected to be published early in 1971. The biology survey, undertaken on the Council's recommendation, was completed under the guidance of the steering group under Professor M. M. Swann and the report of the survey is to be published in the Department's special statistical series early in 1971.

8. The working group on the quantification of the economic benefits of scientific research under the chairmanship of Professor H. G. Johnson continued its work, commissioning further studies at Manchester University and Manchester Business School and reviewing the progress of those under way. Further studies also continued on the sophistication factor in science expenditure.

9. Other subjects discussed by the Council during the year included the research councils' collaboration on research into pollution; the proposals for curriculum and examinations in the sixth form put forward by the Joint Working Party of the Standing Conference on University Entrance and the Schools Council, on which their views were conveyed to the Schools Council; collaboration between the universities and industry, and the Green Paper on Industrial Research and Development in Government Laboratories which was discussed in May with the then Minister of Technology.

10. The Council undertook its usual annual review with the research councils of expenditure on science within the Department's responsibilities. In the light of the White Paper *New Policies for Public Spending** published in October the Council advised the Secretary of State on the allocation of the funds available for 1971-72 and on the rate of growth of the science budget in subsequent years.

THE RESEARCH COUNCILS

11. The research councils report annually to the Secretary of State on their activities and the reports for the year to 31st March have now all been published.† The British Museum (Natural History) reports triennially and its last report, covering the period 1966 to 1968, was published in September 1969.‡

* Cmnd 4515, HMSO, 10p.

† *Science Research Council*. Report of the Council 1969-70, HMSO, 42½p.

Medical Research Council. Annual Report 1969-70, HMSO, 45p.

Agricultural Research Council. Annual Report 1969-70, HMSO, 62½p.

Natural Environment Research Council. Report of the Council, 1969-70, HMSO, 65p.

Social Science Research Council. Report of the Council, 1969-70, HMSO, £1.15.

‡ *Report on the British Museum (Natural History)*, 1966-68, obtainable from the Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, price £1.25.

12. The Department continued to act on behalf of the research councils in their participation in the Physics Society exhibition in March and in the Chelsea Flower Show in May.

Science Research Council

13. The United Kingdom contributes through the Council to the basic programme of the European Nuclear Research Organisation (C.E.R.N.). The decision was taken in 1968 not to participate in the Organisation's project for a large European accelerator with an energy of 300 GeV : the high capital cost and the long-term expenditure to which the country would be committed were major factors in the government's decision.* During the year the C.E.R.N. Council considered an alternative proposal which took account of recent technological advances. The new project would be less expensive than the original and as it could be accommodated in a small area it could be built on a site adjoining the present C.E.R.N. laboratory, employing some of its facilities. It might also be potentially capable of an increase in energy to more than double the basic 300 GeV. The C.E.R.N. Council approved the proposal and asked member states to decide whether to participate in the new project. The U.K. informed the Organisation in December that it was prepared to do so.

Medical Research Council

14. The first phase of the Council's Clinical Research Centre at the Northwick Park Hospital was completed in the summer and officially opened by H.M. The Queen on 23rd October. The Centre will form an integral part of the new hospital, its aim being to bring a multi-disciplinary approach to everyday medical problems and to make use of a wide basis of knowledge to facilitate the highest standards of medical care.

Natural Environment Research Council

15. The Council made a significant contribution towards European Conservation Year 1970, particularly through its component body the Nature Conservancy which played a major role in supporting the third "Countryside in 1970" conference. The Council held open days at its various research establishments and sent a display dealing with its work on tour to agricultural shows, local authority exhibitions etc.

16. The Royal Research Ship "Bransfield" which will replace the R.R.S. "Shackleton" as the supply ship for the British Antarctic Survey was launched at Leith in September.

THE OFFICE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (O.S.T.I.)

17. O.S.T.I. is publishing its own report for the period 1965-70, including information about the Documentation Processing Centre which, as a result of the review of government functions, it was decided to close down. The work will in future be carried out, with O.S.T.I. support as necessary, in non-government organisations.

* *Education and Science in 1968*, page 93, paragraph 11; and page 94, paragraph 18.

IMPORT OF RARE ANIMALS

18. The Advisory Committee under the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964,* which advises the Secretary of State on the issue of licences for the import of rare wild animals, and for which the Department provides the secretariat, met 5 times during the year to deal with licence applications. It also recommended that the licensing arrangements be extended to cover the cat family (except domestic cats) and tapirs, and the Secretary of State added these to the Schedule to the Act by the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Order 1970 (see Appendix F).

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

19. The Secretary of State's responsibility for the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee lapsed with the coming into operation of the Radiological Protection Act 1970 on 1st October. The Committee's functions are now absorbed into the Radiological Protection Board set up by the Secretary of State for Social Services.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (SCIENCE)

Intergovernmental Organisations

20. The Council of the O.E.C.D., meeting at Ministerial level, decided to set up an Environment Committee to replace the Committee for Research Cooperation (C.R.C.) whose mandate was coming to an end. This involved the transfer of the C.R.C. management groups concerned with the environment (air and water management, transportation, and urban studies) as well as the pesticides activities to the new Committee; and the transfer of the non-environmental activities (materials science and scientific and technical information) to the Science Policy Committee. The aim is to place the environmental activities more firmly in an economic context, the scientific basis for policy decisions now being relatively well developed. The new Committee will in particular consider how to preserve and improve man's environment bearing in mind the economic and trade implications; and seek solutions for environmental problems taking account of all relevant factors including cost effectiveness and social development. An innovation has been the formation of a joint group on air pollution from fuel combustion which may be a prototype for the horizontal linking of several O.E.C.D. committees thus enabling a more effective, multi-disciplinary, attack to be made on problems of economic importance. During the final year of the C.R.C. the research groups all made progress with their programmes—reports were issued by the air management research group, the consultative group on transportation research, and the study group on the unintended occurrence of pesticides in the environment; conferences were held on tunnelling and sonic boom.

21. The O.E.C.D. Science Policy Committee examined a number of broad science policy issues of interest to governments, including policies for the support of fundamental research, the transfer of technology, information policy, and computer utilisation. Work began on preparations for the fourth O.E.C.D. meeting of Ministers of Science which is to take place during 1971.

* See *Report of the Advisory Committee, Year ending 31st December 1969*, free from the Department, Room 627, Curzon Street, London, W1Y 8AA.

The three main topics that Ministers will be considering are science, technology and innovation ; science, technology and the quality of life ; and the role of O.E.C.D. in international scientific and technological cooperation.

22. The N.A.T.O. Science Committee met for the first time in the U.K. and, in addition to its normal business sessions, visits were made to the National Institute of Oceanography, the Meteorological Office, and the Royal Aircraft Establishment. The Secretary of State was host at a reception for the Committee, and the chairman of the Science Research Council introduced a discussion on priorities in research.

23. The programme of scientific exchanges in molecular biology operated by the European Molecular Biology Organisation (E.M.B.O.) developed rapidly under the auspices of the newly created inter-governmental European Molecular Biology Conference. The total cost of the programme in 1970 was about £200,000. The next major question for discussion is the establishment of an international laboratory in Europe. This proposal has been studied by a working group of the Council for Scientific Policy (see paragraph 4).

Management Training for Scientists and Technologists

24. The O.E.C.D. working party issued its final report which recommended the establishment of an international institute for the management of technology. Subject to participation by the other governments concerned and to guarantees of adequate industrial support, the government decided that the U.K. would participate in the project.

Visits of Importance

25. In March and November the O.E.C.D. Secretary-General, Mr van Lennep, visited the U.K. for discussions with Ministers and officials of departments closely involved in the work of O.E.C.D. His programme included a visit to the Department for discussions with the Secretary of State and officials on the scientific and educational aspects of O.E.C.D. activities.

26. During a visit to the U.K. in July arranged by the British Council Professor Shamsul Huq, Pakistan Minister of Education and Scientific Research, was received by the Secretary of State. Talks centred on scientific affairs, notably science in education.

27. Also in July Dr Salah el Din Hedayat, Presidential Adviser on Scientific Affairs, United Arab Republic, visited the Department for talks with senior officers. The discussions covered a wide range of scientific and educational affairs in the U.K.

Conference of European Ministers of Science

28. An important event during the year was the Conference of European Ministers of Science which took place in June under the auspices of UNESCO. The Conference brought together Ministers responsible for science from Eastern as well as Western European countries to discuss national and international aspects of fundamental research, the selection, training and utilisation of scientific and technological manpower and the choice of scientific

research priorities. The Conference made recommendations for national and international action in these fields and these will be reflected in the 1971-72 UNESCO Programme of Work.

16th UNESCO General Conference

29. The Department, assisted by the research councils, contributed to the briefing on the nature sciences chapter of the UNESCO Programme for the biennium 1971-72 and provided a member of the U.K. delegation to the 16th UNESCO General Conference in the autumn when these aspects of the Programme were discussed.

Exchanges of Scientists and Research Workers and Other Visits

30. The Department coordinated the arrangements for scientific exchanges between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. under the provisions of the inter-governmental Agreement on Relations in the Scientific, Educational and Cultural Fields. During the year 20 British scientists visited the U.S.S.R. and 22 Soviet scientists came to the U.K.

31. In collaboration with the British Council the Department placed 88 foreign scientists at a number of research establishments.

British Scientific Representation Overseas

32. During the past five years the Department has been responsible for the scientific counsellors at certain British embassies. Early in the year a decision was taken to transfer that responsibility to the Ministry of Technology (now part of the Department of Trade and Industry). The transfer became fully effective from 5th October.

SECTION VII

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN WALES

1. The Transfer of Functions (Wales) Order, which transferred responsibility for primary and secondary education in Wales to the Secretary of State for Wales, came into operation on 5th November. At the same time a circular issued jointly by the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office explained the administrative arrangements for implementing this decision. On 5th November what had previously been known as the Education Office for Wales of the Department of Education and Science became the Welsh Education Office, and its Secretary, Mr Leslie Jones, became an Under-Secretary of State in the Welsh Office. In addition to being responsible for advising the Secretary of State for Wales on primary and secondary education, he was to continue to advise the Secretary of State for Education and Science on Welsh education matters that remain her responsibility. Those members of the staff of the former Education Office for Wales who were concerned with primary and secondary schools were transferred on loan to the Welsh Office; those concerned with functions not transferred remained on the strength of the Department of Education and Science. Both groups (apart from a small London office) remained in the premises in Cardiff which was formerly the headquarters of the Education Office for Wales and now became the Welsh Education Office. H.M. Inspectorate would continue to operate in Wales as an integrated body, under the Chief Inspector, responsible for advising both Secretaries of State.

THE SCHOOLS

School Population

2. In January the number of pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools was 482,947 (473,727 in 1969). Of these 185,850 were in secondary schools (182,770 in 1969), and 297,097 in primary schools (290,948 in 1969). The figure for primary schools included 26,348 under-fives (26,072 in 1969).

3. The four direct grant grammar schools in Wales had 1,608 pupils (1,693 in 1969).

Provision of New Schools

4. The major school building programme starts for 1970-71 was £6.5m. The programme included 26 primary school projects costing £1.7m. and 19 secondary school projects costing £4.8m. These will provide 5,615 primary and 9,300 secondary places. In addition £2.05m. was allocated to the R.S.L.A. starts programme to provide 3,790 places at 24 secondary schools. The total minor works allocation for 1970-71 was £1.6m.

5. In December 1970 a design list for Wales was announced by the Secretary of State for Wales, to allow LEAs to commence forward planning of

school projects likely to start in 1972-73. The programme announced was over £6m., of which about £3m. was for replacements and improvements, mainly of old primary schools.

6. Buildings for 18,765 new school places were taken into use during 1970. Work valued at approximately £7.3m. was started.

7. At the end of September major primary and secondary schools projects to the value of £10.37m. were under construction. These would provide 6,305 primary and 20,205 secondary places.

Closure of Schools

8. Fourteen schools in Wales and Monmouthshire were closed during the year, of which three were county secondary schools and six county primary schools. The remaining five were voluntary primary schools, all of which were Church in Wales. The three county secondary schools closed on reorganisation, four schools were closed because of low numbers and six on the opening of new schools.

Supply of Teachers

9. In January there were 21,963 teachers in maintained schools, excluding nursery and special schools (21,327 in 1969). The number of teachers fixed by quota for Wales for 1971-72 was 22,879 (22,128 for the educational year 1970-71). The average number of pupils per full-time teacher was 22.0 (22.2 in 1969).

Voluntary Schools

10. There were 167 aided and 212 controlled voluntary schools in existence at 30th September. Maintenance contributions under Section 102 of the Education Act 1944 amounted to £446,973. Instalments of grant towards the cost of transferred schools amounted to £196,764. Instalments of grant in respect of schools for displaced pupils amounted to £5,185. Grants of £18,771 were paid under Section 1(2) of the Education Act 1959 towards the cost of aided secondary school provision to match primary school provision. Grants of £142,972 were paid under Section 1(2) and (4) of the Education Act 1967 towards the cost of providing new schools, including substituted schools and enlarging existing ones. Roman Catholic voluntary schools received £661,616 and Church of Wales voluntary schools received £149,049.

Independent Schools

11. One fresh application for registration under the provisions of Part III of the Education Act 1944 was received and 5 registered schools closed. At the end of the year there were 21 schools finally registered, one provisionally registered and 57 independent schools recognised as efficient under Rule 16. Five registered schools became recognised as efficient during the year.

Secondary Reorganisation

12. At the time of the issue of circular 10/70, which withdrew circular 10/65, 14 authorities in Wales had plans of secondary reorganisation approved for the whole or greater part of their areas, and 3 for a smaller part of

their areas. Plans from 4 authorities were under consideration by the Department. From the time of the issue of circular 10/70 to the end of the year 3 plans for parts of an authority's area were approved in Wales either by the Secretary of State for Education and Science, or, following the transfer of functions, by the Secretary of State for Wales. It seemed likely that all those authorities with plans already approved would adhere to them.

Provision for Handicapped Pupils

13. The proposal for a new residential school in Cardiff for physically handicapped children was included in the 1971-72 major building programme. It will provide 150 places, including 50 residential places.

H.M.I. in Wales

14. Recent surveys have illustrated the close relationship between expert advice and executive decision. The advisory services of LEAs have participated in some of these. An example was the Survey of Rural Primary Schools in Monmouthshire, a cooperative exercise in evaluation which should be of help to all concerned with schools of this kind (42 of them) in the county, on matters such as staffing policy, in-service training, provision of materials and equipment and future planning generally. Less formally structured preliminary surveys on the same theme were conducted in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire.

15. Wales continued to participate fully in the on-going survey of the working of open plan schools in England and Wales ; which aims at discovering what teaching and learning practices are developing in these schools and the influence of their buildings on patterns of organisation. This survey fits into a pattern of studies in primary education aimed at achieving a more detailed and sensitive examination of the way in which primary schools work. All one-teacher schools and one third of the two-teacher schools and one quarter of the three-teacher schools throughout Wales were included in the preliminary review. It has become increasingly apparent that a thorough evaluation is a complex matter which cannot ignore home and community influence including linguistic issues. Another developing aspect of this survey work has been the study of home and school relationships which has shown the advantages of getting parents to participate more directly and effectively in the education of their children.

16. In the secondary field, the specialist inspectors forming the O & M Group continued the developmental work described in last year's report* and are now engaged in further studies using the computer service of the University College of North Wales at Bangor. A conference arising partly out of this development and partly from the activities of the Educational Building Group on "The Planning of New Secondary School Building" was held recently in which the 17 LEAs sent teams including education officers, architects, headteachers and advisers. Recent developments and procedures were studied critically and the case study technique was used in this pioneer venture.

* *Education and Science in 1969*, page 104, paragraphs 32-34.

Schools Council Committee for Wales

17. Work continued on the research and development projects based in Wales. Extensions were approved for the projects on Compensatory Education and on Attitudes to and Motivation for the Learning of English and Welsh, and also for the project on Environmental studies—the latter to include schools in 13 authorities in England as well as those in Wales and Shropshire used hitherto. The pilot stage of the project on Bilingual Education in Anglicised Areas of Wales will come to an end in April 1971, but a development stage of four years at a cost of £90,000 has been approved. Work has commenced on the project for Materials for the Teaching of Welsh as a first language at the secondary stage.

18. Under the auspices of the Welsh Studies Sub-Committee, a conference was held to discuss the problems confronting teachers using Welsh as a medium at the secondary stage. About 120 teachers, lecturers and organisers attended, and it is proposed to publish a report. Two other conferences were held, one for the directors and teams of projects based in Wales, the other for leaders of teachers' centres in Wales.

19. A working party, established to assess the feasibility of the recommendation contained in the Gittins Report for the establishment of experimental bilingual schools, visited teachers' centres to hear the reactions of teachers and to consider the difficulties inherent in the recommendation. Another working party examined the problems of transition from the primary to the secondary stage in the schools of Wales and a report will be published.

FURTHER EDUCATION

Building Programme

20. In February details were announced of the preliminary list (that is, projects not intended to start before 1st April 1972); the total of Welsh projects in that list amounted to just over £1.25m. In October the 1971-72 further education starts programme, including Welsh projects totalling £1.2m. was announced. Among the projects were kitchen, dining room and playing field provision at the Glamorgan Polytechnic (£220,000), extensions to the Swansea College of Technology (£362,000) and the first instalment of a new building for the Welsh College of Music and Drama—formerly known as the Cardiff College of Music and Drama (£200,000). Later in the year, the 1971-72 design list (that is, projects on which the building work was expected to start in the year beginning in April 1972) was announced. This included Welsh projects totalling over £0.8m. Among these were a hostel and a Management Studies Department for the Glamorgan Polytechnic (£280,000), a new building for the Aberystwyth College of Further Education on the Llanbadarn Campus site (£138,000).

21. During 1970 two colleges were provided with new and well equipped premises. They were the Newport College of Further Education and the Swansea College of Further Education.

Welsh Polytechnic

22. Following the constitution of the Governing Body and the appointment of the Director, the former Glamorgan College of Technology was designated as the Glamorgan Polytechnic from 1st April 1970.

Government of Colleges of Further Education

23. Schemes of government were submitted by the majority of authorities in Wales in respect of maintained establishments of further education (other than polytechnics). Most of these were still under consideration at the end of the year.

Welsh College of Music and Drama

24. As part of their plan for achieving national status for the City's College of Music and Drama, the Cardiff LEA renamed it the Welsh College of Music and Drama. The governing body was reconstituted on a more widely representative basis. New articles of government were submitted.

Nautical Education

25. A Nautical Advisory Panel was set up by the Welsh Joint Education Committee (W.J.E.C.) to discuss the future of nautical education in Wales with particular reference to the recommendations made in recent reports of the Merchant Navy Training Board that the number of centres offering this type of education throughout England and Wales should be reduced. These were:—

Swansea College of Technology—engineering cadets

Reardon Smith Nautical College, Cardiff—deck cadets

Newport and Monmouthshire College of Technology—radio and radar cadets

Llandaff Technical College—engineers.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the work carried on at the four centres should be concentrated at Llandaff Technical College. Discussions took place between the LEAs concerned as a result of which it was agreed that the amalgamation of these courses at Llandaff should take place by September 1972. To facilitate the concentration of provision in Cardiff, the Department made provision in the further education building programme for the erection of hostel accommodation at the Reardon Smith Nautical College in Cardiff.

Printing Education

26. The Art Advisory Panel of the W.J.E.C. recommended that part-time day printing courses being held at Carmarthen School of Art, Swansea College of Art and Cardiff College of Art be discontinued and replaced by block release courses at Cardiff. This recommendation was implemented in September when block release courses started at Llandaff Technical College.

Youth Service in Wales

27. In view of new arrangements for the control of certain LEA expenditure announced in the Department of the Environment circular 2/70 and Welsh Office circular 116/70, capital projects, including minor works for the Youth Service (and community centres provided by LEAs) will, from 1st April 1971 no longer be programmed by the Department of Education and Science. Instead, they are to be part of a group of projects which local authorities will be free to build within an overall annual total of loan expenditure.

28. The abolition of the Youth Service building programme meant that from the same date new arrangements were necessary for voluntary Youth Service capital projects. Steps were taken to ensure that the voluntary projects in the 1970-71 Youth Service building programme on which work had not started would not be prejudiced.

29. During the year 23 offers of grant totalling £56,626 were made under the Further Education Regulations, 1969, towards the provision of premises and equipment of youth clubs provided by voluntary organisations. Offers of grant totalling £30,660 were made to Welsh national voluntary youth organisations towards the cost of headquarters and administrative expenses.

Village Halls and Community Centres

30. During the year 22 offers of grant, totalling £57,194, were made under the Further Education Regulations, 1969 towards the cost of village halls and community centres in Wales.

Adult Education

31. Grants amounting to £154,994 for the academic session 1969-70 (£137,000 for 1968-69) were made to the seven Responsible Bodies providing courses of liberal adult education in Wales. The grants allowed for a moderate increase in the volume of part-time work, and also for additional full-time tutor posts for the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, the University College of Swansea, and the South Wales District of the Workers' Educational Association. The number of students attending courses was 30,514 in 1969-70 (26,774 in 1968-69).

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

32. A number of major building projects to improve the facilities at the colleges of education in Wales were approved during the year. Plans for the development of Bangor Normal College were drawn up and allocations were made in building programmes for the first instalments of new building on the George site.

33. In the 1969-70 session total student numbers in the nine Welsh colleges totalled 6,346, an increase of 2 per cent on the total for 1968-69. Most of the colleges have now achieved their target figures.

34. The colleges presented 2,041 candidates for first examination by the University of Wales School of Education in the summer of 1970. Of these 1,939 (95.0 per cent) qualified for the Certificate in Education. Comparable figures for 1969 were 1,983 presented, 1,903 (95.9 per cent) qualified. Sixty-five qualified for the art teacher's certificate.

35. 336 candidates (out of 359) for the Certificate of Proficiency in Bilingual Teaching were successful. The majority—309 in all—received form three of the Certificate, having shown proficiency both in teaching Welsh and English as second languages and in teaching through the medium of Welsh.

36. At the end of the session, 76 candidates out of a possible 77 satisfactorily completed their B.Ed. courses (44 in the previous session). There were 193 candidates for Part I and out of these 112 (58 per cent) achieved the necessary standard to proceed to Part II.

37. Full-time and part-time B.Ed. courses for serving teachers were established by the University of Wales during the session. The scheme approved by the university was along traditional lines and closely aligned to the existing internal B.Ed. schemes currently operating in the nine colleges of education. The reason for this was that the university was most anxious to provide immediate opportunities for teachers to become degree candidates. It was, however, recognised that the existing scheme was not entirely suitable for teachers and the university faculty have, therefore, established a working party to design a more appropriate scheme. It will be presented to the university during the course of the next session.

38. The Department agreed to the provision of postgraduate training at the City of Cardiff College of Education. A course for 30–40 intending primary and possibly middle school teachers will be established in 1971.

39. In connection with the transfer of responsibility for the education of mentally handicapped children, the Department agreed that courses for the training of teachers should be located at Caerleon College of Education.

40. The University of Wales School of Education and the W.J.E.C. sponsored a representative conference to consider the recommendations on in-service courses of training for teachers in Wales in the Gittins Report. A working party was established to consider the desirability or otherwise of establishing a broadly-based coordinating committee.

41. Two proposals for collaborative closed circuit television schemes were submitted to the Department—one covering four of the colleges in South Wales and the other in respect of the three North Wales colleges, together with the Chester College of Education and the University Department of Education at Bangor.

LIBRARIES

Library Advisory Council (Wales)

42. The Council received and approved (subject to amendments relating to library staffing needs in bi-lingual areas) the report of the committee set up jointly with the Library Advisory Council (England) on standards for the provision of service points and staffing standards.

43. Further consideration was given to the library and information needs of industry in Wales. A working party was set up to look into this question with particular reference to the needs of small firms, and with reference also to the library and information needs of local government officers.

Public Library Authorities

44. Statistics collected jointly by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants and the Society of County Treasurers showed that the total net expenditure on public libraries in Wales was £2.13m. in 1969-70 compared with £1.93m. in 1968-69, an increase of 10.4 per cent. The total number of posts for professional librarians was 286, compared with 252 in 1968-69.

45. Loan sanctions to the value of £387,050 were recommended in the financial year 1969-70 for new branch libraries and improvements to existing library buildings.

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Y CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMREIG)

46. The first full meeting of representative and co-optative members of the W.J.E.C. was held on 18th March 1949. The 21st anniversary of this meeting was celebrated at a special meeting held in Cardiff on 13th March 1970. The Secretary of State for Education and Science declared the Committee's new premises in Western Avenue officially open and delivered the anniversary address.

47. Since the W.J.E.C. set up its new Welsh Books Scheme in 1966 it has sponsored the publication of nearly 200 new Welsh books for schools.

48. The Committee also published in July its first *Directory: Teaching Welsh as a second language to Adults*.^{*} The Directory lists the classes and courses provided by LEAs and other bodies, indicates the centres at which language laboratories are used and gives information about the recorded materials and books that are available to learners of Welsh.

49. The Committee also published a further revision of *Cymraeg Byw*,[†] a booklet originally issued in 1964, whose purpose is to offer a national standard pattern of spoken Welsh for use in schools. This standard pattern is now widely used in the teaching materials produced at the National Language Unit at Pontypridd, in school books, in the G.C.E. and C.S.E. examinations and in school broadcasts in the Welsh language.

50. In conjunction with the Department, the W.J.E.C. organised a one-day course for teachers in further education and secondary schools on the content, objectives and organisation of commercial education. A short residential course on farm organisation and management was organised for students of agriculture and for teachers and organisers concerned.

^{*} Free from the Secretary, WJEC, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff, CF5 2YX.

[†] *Cymraeg Byw 1970: Rhifyn III*—D. Brown and Sons Ltd., Cowbridge, Glam. Price 20p.

SECTION VIII

FINANCE AND GENERAL

FINANCE

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

1. In 1969-70 public expenditure on education in Great Britain was £2,346m. compared with £856m. 10 years earlier. The main items were as follows:

TABLE 13.—*Summary of public authorities' education expenditure*

£m.

	Current	Capital	Total
<i>England and Wales</i>			
Local education authorities	1,564·3(i)	219·7(ii)	1,784·0
Department of Education and Science	44·4	21·1	65·5
<i>Scotland</i>			
Education authorities	170·5(i)	41·0(ii)	211·5
Education Department	28·6	4·6	33·2
<i>University Grants Committee</i>			
In England and Wales	153·0	63·4	216·4
In Scotland	25·9	10·9	36·8
<i>Total</i>			
England and Wales	1,761·7	304·2	2,065·9
Scotland	225·0	56·5	281·5
Total Great Britain	1,986·7	360·7	2,347·4

(i) Including loan charges of £170·8m. in England and Wales and £25·1m. in Scotland.

(ii) From revenue and loans.

The above figures exclude expenditure of £119·7m. (£109·1m. current and £10·6m. capital) on school meals and milk in Great Britain.

2. In October the Chancellor of the Exchequer issued a White Paper* setting out the government's new policies on public expenditure. In education there was a substantial increase† in the primary school building programme, increases‡ in the charges for school meals, withdrawal of free milk for some pupils§ and increases in further education fees.

Expenditure by local education authorities

3. The current expenditure of LEAs on education services (other than school meals and milk) in England and Wales in the financial year 1969-70,

* *New Policies for Public Spending*, Cmnd. 4515, HMSO, 10p.

† See page 14, paragraph 12.

‡ See page 21, paragraph 49.

§ See page 22, paragraph 55.

increased to £1,587m. compared with £1,441m. in 1968-69. This increase of £146m. (10 per cent.) was due in part to rises in costs—principally increases in the salaries, wages and national insurance contributions for local authorities' teaching, administrative, professional and other staff and increases in the costs of supplies and equipment—but it also reflected greater demand for and expansion of the service. There were substantial increases in expenditure on the provision of special education (14 per cent.), nursery education (12 per cent.), primary and secondary education (10 per cent.) further education including awards to students (9 per cent.) and teacher training, including grants to students (8 per cent.). Providing more buildings and equipment led to an increase of 14 per cent. in loan charges. Expenditure on school meals and milk (£104m.) was 7 per cent. higher than in 1968-69 and brought total current expenditure by LEAs up to £1,691m.

4. This local authority expenditure was assisted by the Exchequer through rate support grants paid by the Department of the Environment under the Local Government Act 1966. The rate support grants for 1969-70 were based on estimates of local authority expenditure which included £1,704m. for education, including school meals and milk, after allowing for increases in pay and prices up to the spring of 1970. The comparable estimate for 1970-71 was £1,889m.

5. Following negotiations with the local authorities in the autumn the totals of rate support grants were fixed at £2,004m. and £2,116m. for 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively*. The estimated expenditures taken into account in respect of the education service including school meals and milk were £1,992m. and £2,083 m. for 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

Inter-Authority payments

6. Under the chairmanship of the Department's Accountant General, the Local Education Authorities Committee on Inter-Authority Payments† advises on recoupment and recommends the rates to be used for inter-authority adjustments. Tables 14 and 15 show the rates which were recommended for 1970-71 and previous years.

TABLE 14.—*Tuition costs per pupil*

(For adjustments in respect of primary and secondary school pupils living in one area and educated in another)

	Financial Year			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	£	£	£	£
Primary pupil and middle school pupil aged under 11	89	94	98	108
Secondary pupil aged under 16 and middle school pupil aged 11 and over	164	176	177	185
Secondary pupil aged 16 and over	289	283	285	300

* *Local Government Finance (England and Wales) The Rate Support Grant Order 1970.* Report by the Secretary of State for the Environment, HC 172, HMSO, 12½p.

† Acting under Section 6 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948, for primary and secondary education and under Section 7 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953, for further education.

TABLE 15.—*Tuition costs per student hour*
(For recoupment payments for further education)

	Academic Year			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Colleges of Further Education</i>				
School level work	5s 7d	—	—	
Intermediate level work	7s 4d	—	—	
Advanced level work	13s 6d	—	—	
C level work(i)	—	7s 0d	7s 4d	7s 11d (39½p)
B level work(i)	—	8s 1d	8s 7d	9s 3d (46p)
A2 level work(i)	—	11s 0d	11s 8d	12s 6d (62½p)
<i>Agricultural Institutes</i>	£462	£547	£564	£581
	per year or 7s 3d	per year or 8s 1d	per year or 8s 4d	per year or 8s 5d (42p)

(i) As defined in Appendix VII Part A of the 1969 *Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries of Further Education Teachers*, HMSO, 35p.

Pooling of Educational Expenditure

7. The Pooling Committee made a number of recommendations during the year which, after consultation with the local authority associations and the Inner London Education Authority, have been given effect in Regulations (see Appendix F). They provide for the establishment of pools of expenditure: in respect of the secondment of accountants to the Department's Cost Investigation Unit, of the training of youth leaders and community centre wardens and of the Tile Hill College of Further Education for the Physically Handicapped, Coventry. The Amending Regulations also extend the existing arrangements for pooling expenditure on in-service training courses for teachers and for pooling expenditure in respect of the training of educational psychologists.

8. The Committee's work in connection with the teacher training pool is described at page 30, paragraph 22.

Cost Investigation Unit

9. The work on costs in advanced further education continued during the year, under the control of the Working Group set up by the Pooling Committee. The activities in the initial stages were to be limited to polytechnics, and to further education colleges and colleges of art in which the advanced level work represents one half or more of the total work of the establishment. The first major exercise for the Group was an examination of the numbers and types of students and the deployment of their time and of the numbers and employment of academic, research and other staff in some 70 polytechnics and colleges. Replies to questionnaires calling for detailed information on these matters in respect of the spring term 1970 were being examined. A number of bodies expressed interest in this work and a desire to be associated with it.

10. The Unit received many requests for advice and assistance on a wide range of problems during the year and was involved in a large number of ad hoc exercises on behalf either of branches of the Department or of authorities and bodies responsible for maintaining educational establishments.

Pay

11. In the early months of the year negotiations on the teachers' claim for an all-round interim pay increase of £135 per annum from 1st April 1970* continued in the Burnham Primary and Secondary Committee, accompanied by selective strikes by some of the teachers' unions, prolonged in a few areas. The crucial meeting was on 3rd March. It continued throughout the day, each panel separately meeting the Secretary of State during adjournments. Agreement was reached on a flat rate increase of £120 per annum payable from 1st April at an estimated total cost of £39m. (7½ per cent.), to be coupled with a comprehensive review of the pay structure. The £120 increase was passed on by agreements in the appropriate committees to teachers in further education, farm institutes and colleges of education.

12. The Committee agreed on changes in the unit total system for special schools and on extension to 31st March 1971 of the special allowance of £75 per annum for teachers serving in schools of exceptional difficulty.

13. Effect was given to all these agreements by orders under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 (listed at Appendix F).

14. A fresh round of negotiations began in July when the teachers' panel put forward a claim for revised salaries from 1st April 1971, at an additional cost of some £238m. (about 38 per cent.). The Committee met again on 7th October when the management panel tabled proposals for a new structure of salary scales. There were further meetings and a working party was set up to examine the detail of both panels' proposals. Negotiations were still in progress at the end of the year.

Superannuation

15. During the year a number of regulations (listed at Appendix F) were made, providing among other things for extension of teachers' superannuation to certain new employments, for revisions of interchange arrangements, and for consolidation with amendments of the Family Benefits Regulations.

16. The Department joined with the Scottish Education Department and associations of local authorities and teachers on both sides of the border in setting up a working party to consider revision of the teachers' superannuation schemes in the light of the Labour government's proposals for a scheme of national superannuation. The working party suspended work after the general election.

17. In November the government announced that a Bill would be introduced in the current session to provide new arrangements for increasing teachers' (and other public service) pensions. There would be a system of biennial reviews designed to maintain the purchasing power of such pensions. The first of these would cover the period 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1971. Some pensions awarded before 1st April 1969, which, although increased under the existing Pensions (Increase) Acts, had not kept pace with increases in the cost of living, would first be given a once-for-all increase to bring them up to an equitable base-line. It was hoped that these increases would be paid from 1st September 1971.

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 116, paragraphs 16 and 17.

Overall Numbers

18. The number of awards made from all public sources—LEAs the research councils and government departments—again increased in the academic year 1968–69. For first degree, comparable and lower level courses of further education in Great Britain their number rose from the 1967–68 figure of 374,777 to 402,536. The corresponding cost rose from £120.9 million to £133.9 million. The provisional corresponding figures for 1969–70 were 435,300 and £142.9 million respectively.

19. The number of postgraduate awards made in 1968–69 was 22,061 at a cost of £11.4 million. The provisional figures for 1969–70 were 25,100 and £14.7 million respectively.

20. These figures include students who attended full-time courses of initial training at graduate and non-graduate level under the teacher training grant arrangements.

LEA Awards

21. New Regulations came into operation on 9th April consolidating earlier Regulations and introducing small changes in the student support arrangements with effect from 1st September. These changes also applied from the same date to recognised students attending approved courses of teacher training and revised arrangements for these students were announced in October.

22. The standard rates of maintenance grant were raised from 1st September to bring them to the level recommended by the Advisory Panel on Student Maintenance Grants in 1968. The Advisory Panel's recommendations had not been accepted in full because of limitations set on public expenditure in 1968. The ordinary maintenance grant was increased by £25 to £420 in London and at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and by £20 to £380 elsewhere. For students living at home the increase was by £15 to £305 and for those resident at colleges of education in England and Wales by £7 to £170. Notice of these increases was given in May, and later in the year LEAs and university departments of education were enabled to give effect to the new rates. (Statutory Instruments and administrative circulars and memoranda are listed at Appendices F and G).

23. The Secretary of State announced in October that a fund of nearly £2m. for the period 1st May 1971 to 31st August 1972 would be distributed to the universities (on the advice of the U.G.C.) to enable them to take over the responsibilities of the award-making bodies for meeting the expenses of students with awards who attend field study and vacation courses as part of their first degree courses. For periods after 31st August 1972 the universities would receive grants for these purposes at the time of normal quinquennial settlements. Up to 1st May 1971 students' extra expenses on these courses would continue to be met by LEAs for award-holders living in England and Wales and by the Scottish Education Department for Scottish award-holders. LEAs were informed of these new arrangements in administrative memorandum 30/70.

24. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for Scotland announced on 29th October that a review of standard rates of awards to students would be undertaken during the following months to determine levels of grant for the period beginning 1st September 1971. The government decided not to appoint an outside review body. Instead it invited the National Union of Students and the Scottish Union of Students to join with officials of the education departments in a preliminary factual investigation of the changes in the cash value of awards which would be needed to maintain their real value. This investigation began early in November.

25. In the light of the findings, of the general economic and financial situation and of other relevant considerations, including representations made by interested parties, the government would decide, in consultation with the local authority associations of England and Wales, on the total funds to be made available for a settlement. The third and final stage of the review would be concerned with the distribution of these funds. The government hoped that agreed decisions could be reached and with this in mind it invited the local authority associations, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and the students' associations to take part in due course in joint discussions on how the available funds should be spent.

Postgraduate Rates

26. Rates of grant for postgraduate studentships awarded by the education departments and research councils were increased from autumn 1970 as follows:—

- (a) students living in college, hall or lodgings: from £530 to £550 per annum;
- (b) students living at home: from £410 to £425 per annum.

Postgraduate studentships

27. State studentships were again offered for courses lasting not more than one year and major state studentships for courses lasting more than one year but not exceeding three years. Both categories of studentships were available for courses in the humanities leading to a higher degree or to a postgraduate diploma or certificate, but excluding in the latter case courses mainly professional or vocational in character. Table 16 gives figures of applications received and studentships offered and accepted.

TABLE 16.—*State studentships: applications, offers and acceptances*

				Major Studentships	Studentships
Applications	...	...	...	1,535(i)	1,285(ii)
Offers	...	...	...	598	389
Acceptances	...	...	...	554(iii)	301(iv)

(i) Including 77 and 33 within the fields respectively covered by the Hayter* and Parry† reports.

(ii) Including 13 and 4 within these respective fields.

(iii) Including 20 allowed to postpone for one year.

(iv) Including 10 allowed to postpone for one year.

* *Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies* 1961, HMSO, 32½p.

† *Report of the Committee on Latin American Studies*, 1965, HMSO, 35p.

State Scholarships

28. The number of State Scholars declined to 10, all medical students who by 1972 should have completed their courses.

Mature State Scholarships

29. Thirty scholarships for mature students were available in 1970 and 26 were awarded. These scholarships are awarded for courses in liberal studies and are available to men and women over the age of 25 who for a variety of reasons were unable to take a university course at the normal age. Applications were received from 131 men and 23 women, all of whom were able to show evidence of continuous study since leaving school, either by attendance at Workers' Educational Association or university extra-mural classes or at full-time residential colleges for adult education, or by various other means of study including correspondence courses. Among the year's successful candidates were a miner, a painter and decorator, a probation officer, a police constable, a labourer, a writer, an insurance worker and a mental nurse.

30. Since the scheme began in 1947, 637 scholarships have been awarded, 510 to men and 127 to women. Of the 494 students who have so far completed their courses, 430 gained honours degrees, 48 of them with first-class honours.

Postgraduate Bursaries

31. In February quotas of bursaries were offered to universities and establishments of further education on the advice of the Committee on Postgraduate Bursaries for allocation to suitably qualified students. A total of 499 bursaries were offered for courses leading mainly to a diploma qualification and varying in length from one to three years. Of this total 377 were for art studies and 122 for museum studies, linguistics and other disciplines. The number of bursaries eventually taken up in these categories were 329 and 79 respectively, making a total of 408.

32. Responsibility for advising the Department on the allocation of post-graduate bursaries in librarianship was transferred earlier in the year to a new committee (see page 48, paragraph 7).

EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

Educational Building Programme Policy

33. A 10 per cent. increase in the cost limits for school and youth service building was announced in administrative memorandum 9/70, issued in February. This increase took account of the trend in building costs since the limits were last raised but was not intended to reflect the wage increases for operatives announced early in the year, the effects of which have been kept closely under review. Administrative memorandum 9/70 also announced that a separate review of cost limits for further education establishments and colleges of education was being carried out.

School Development Projects

34. Working drawings for the Maiden Erlegh Comprehensive School, Berkshire and the Cheetham Crumpsall Centre (a comprehensive school, further education college and community facilities to be built in north Manchester) were being completed during the year and sketch plans were published in the technical Press.

35. The Henry Fanshawe School, which was designed in collaboration with Derbyshire County Council, was under construction. Two further design studies were in progress: a comprehensive school at Sedgefield, Durham and Mereway School, Northampton, a comprehensive school for 13-18 year olds designed for community use. The latter will be one of the first projects to be built in the new metric version (Mark 5) of the CLASP system.

Higher and further education

36. The Polytechnic Group undertook a study of the problems involved in planning the development of polytechnics. By the end of the year it had prepared material for publication and had embarked upon preliminary investigation for a development project which will provide social facilities at Leicester Polytechnic.

37. A working party of the U.G.C., Scottish Education Department and the Department, which had been reviewing accommodation standards, costs and methods of cost control in institutions of higher and further education, completed a study of accommodation for engineering in universities and further education establishments. The working party has now covered accommodation for teaching and research in the main fields of the arts, pure science and technology.

Laboratories Investigation Unit

38. The Unit held a series of seminars on its first paper which dealt with the design of laboratories to meet changes in use. A second paper, on the relationship between the shape of a building and its capital and running costs, was published in May (see Appendix G).

39. A report was prepared for Newcastle University on the feasibility of converting the part of their Armstrong Building at present used for Botany and Zoology, for use entirely by the Zoology Department. This work will contribute towards a publication on laboratory conversion work.

40. It was expected that design work for a development project on a new science building for a polytechnic would have started by the end of the year.

Building Systems

41. About 43 per cent. of school building in the public sector is now carried out in building systems sponsored by the consortia and private industry.

Building Productivity Group

42. Arrangements for the production of a new partition, the development of which was initiated by the Group, were finalised by S.E.A.C. It was expected to become available for use in the near future.

43. Work continued on establishing common performance specifications and conventions for the use of industrialised components for school building. It was hoped soon to finalise and publish the recommendations. Other work being undertaken by the Group included a code covering contractual procedures for obtaining components.

Building Progress

44. The figures for 1970 and the three previous years are as follows:

TABLE 17.—*Educational building 1967–1970(i)*

	Value of projects started in:—				Value of projects completed in:—				£ million
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	Value of work under construction at end of 1970
<i>Major projects:—</i>									
Primary and secondary schools ...	103.6	92.3	80.0	111.8	81.8	90.9	95.2	89.3	154.4
Further Education ...	33.7	17.9	25.1	15.9	18.6	14.0	24.9	27.0	40.0
Colleges of Education	5.3	6.5	4.0	5.2	5.5	8.7	6.1	3.8	7.1
Special Schools and school health projects ...	4.5	4.2	6.2	5.6	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.3	8.4
Total ...	147.1	120.9	115.3	138.5	110.8	118.9	130.7	124.4	209.9
<i>Other Projects ...</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>
All Projects ...	181.9	155.9	145.2	172.1	143.4	153.1	161.0	158.0	224.0

(i) The figures do not include site purchase, professional fees or the cost of furniture and equipment.

GENERAL

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

45. The Department published the first two Education Planning Papers. The papers are not statements of policy but are intended to provide facts and figures as a contribution to public discussion. (See Appendix G.)

46. Education Planning Paper No. 1, *Output Budgeting for the Department of Education and Science*, discussed the feasibility of using a planning-programming-budgeting approach to the Department's responsibilities for resource allocation. The Department continued during the year to study the problems involved in bringing such a system into use as a practical aid to decision-making.

47. Education Planning Paper No. 2, *Student Numbers in Higher Education in England and Wales*, was based on the Planning Branch's projections of student numbers and costs; estimates were given, as far ahead as 1981-82, of the number of places in higher education, and in its component sectors, that would be implied by certain specified trends and assumptions, without prejudice to government policy. Estimates were also given of the consequential calls on public expenditure and national resources.

48. These publications reflected some aspects of the continuing work of the Planning Branch, in cooperation with other branches, directed towards the systematic assessment of alternative future policies and their implications for the allocation of limited resources. In addition to the normal demands of policy-making within the Department, special efforts were made to maintain the production of material for public discussion by the preparation of further Education Planning Papers for publication in 1971.

49. Work on the pilot cost-effectiveness study of the educational provision for pupils of 16-19 years of age was halted during the first half of 1970 whilst discussions took place with the National Union of Teachers and other teachers' associations about the continued participation of their members. As a result of these discussions the study was resumed in June 1970 under the guidance of a steering committee chaired by Sir Lionel Russell and with representatives of the teachers and local authority associations.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

50. In 1970-71, the Department spent about £501,000 in supporting educational research. 18 new projects were approved, at an estimated cost of £150,000. 25 projects supported by the Department were completed during the year.

51. As other bodies, notably the Social Science Research Council and the Schools Council, had begun in recent years to support educational research (often out of government or other public funds) the Department reconsidered its own research policy. Whereas previously it had directly supported educational research projects of general interest and value, these were now increasingly left to other agencies to consider and the Department concentrated its own research funds on questions with a practical application to its own policies, or of recognised public concern. In 1970, for example, the National

Foundation for Educational Research was commissioned to carry out research into the educational arrangements in schools with immigrant pupils; the University of Leicester Department of Adult Education was asked to undertake, for the Russell Committee on Adult Education, a survey of the provision for adults who had had no formal education beyond the statutory minimum; and the universities of Bradford and Lancaster were given support by the Department and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to carry out joint cost-effectiveness studies in higher education.

Committee on Research and Development in Modern Languages : Centre for Information on Language Teaching (C.I.L.T.)

52. The Committee was dissolved on 30th September 1970, at the end of its second term of office (a report on which was to be issued separately). Much of the Committee's responsibility passed to the Centre for Information on Language Teaching, which was asked to arrange for new research proposals not obviously falling within the already defined interests of specific supporting agencies to be channelled to appropriate sponsors for consideration.

53. The Centre continued to produce publications to assist language teachers, and to organise specialist meetings and conferences on subjects of special concern to them; in 1970 it published two conference reports on *Aspects of the Preparation of Language Teachers* and *Examining Modern Languages*.* The Centre also undertook to provide one-day information courses for groups of language teachers organised by LEAs. The reference library, jointly maintained by the Centre and the British Council's English-Teaching Information Centre, continued to expand. In 1970 the library, including its audio-visual section, was visited by more than 3,500 people.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED MANPOWER

54. During the year considerable thought was devoted to the role and responsibilities of the Department in respect of highly qualified manpower. The Department has two primary concerns: the education service provides the new supply of highly qualified manpower in general, and is also the main employer of some particular categories of highly qualified people. Changing requirements and patterns of utilization for highly qualified manpower in other fields are however determined by policies and developments outside the Department's direct sphere of responsibility. After appropriate consultations, therefore, arrangements were made for the Department of Employment to assume the responsibility for coordination of government policies in relation to highly qualified manpower with which the Department of Education and Science had previously been charged. The Department continued its analysis of the earnings of highly qualified people from the survey undertaken as a follow-up of the 1966 sample census of population, and began to prepare the preliminary results for publication.

*Available from the C.I.L.T., State House, High Holborn, W.C.1, price 25p and 40p respectively.

55. The Department continued its financial grants to the Educational Foundation for Visual Aids (E.F.V.A.) towards the cost of its Experimental Development Unit, its training activities, and the rent of the National Audio-Visual Aids Centre in North London. Financial support was also continued (in conjunction with the Scottish Education Department and the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland) to the National Council for Educational Technology (N.C.E.T.) and funds were allocated by the Department to research and development projects commissioned at the request of the N.C.E.T. Consultative and informal links were also maintained with other organisations concerned with the provision and employment of the wide range of available aids to learning, notably with the B.B.C., the I.T.A., and the programme companies, the Association for Programmed Learning and Educational Technology, the National Educational Closed Circuit Television Association and other professional associations.

Working Party on Educational Technology

56. Among the terms of reference of N.C.E.T. (1967) was a requirement "in the light of progress with the Council's work and other related developments, to advise the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the Secretary of State for Scotland whether a National Centre for Educational Technology is required and, if so, what its functions and structure should be". Toward the end of its initial three-year period of appointment, the Council submitted its advice to Ministers in a report entitled *A National Organisation for Educational Technology*. This suggested the creation of a council for educational and instructional technology to be responsible for, among other things, the maintenance of existing services and their expansion and modification to meet changing needs. The concept of a single national centre was not recommended. The Department also received joint proposals from the National Committee for Audio-Visual Aids in Education (N.C.A.V.A.E.) and E.F.V.A. for the establishment of a coordinated and expanded national organisation. After consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and other interested Ministers, the Secretary of State decided to set up a working party under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Hudson, Deputy Secretary, D.E.S., with these terms of reference:—

To recommend new central arrangements for promoting educational technology in the United Kingdom, taking into account proposals recently submitted to Ministers by the National Council for Educational Technology and the Joint Executive Committee of the National Committee for Audio-Visual Aids in Education and the Educational Foundation for Visual Aids.

The references to the U.K. and to Ministers (in the plural) stems from the fact that the services provided by the N.C.E.T. extend beyond England and Wales but those of the N.C.A.V.A.E./E.F.V.A. do not.

57. The working party is expected to report during 1971. To maintain continuity during the period of review, the period of appointment of the N.C.E.T. has been prolonged from July 1970 to 30th September 1971.

58. Efforts to improve the timeliness of statistical publications bore results during the year with the publication of thirteen volumes and the likelihood of another five appearing by the end of the first few months of 1971. This exceptional number of volumes was the reflection, in part, of the speeding up in the publication of six annual volumes of "Statistics of Education", as the 1969 series followed closely on the heels of the 1968 series, and in part of the production of a number of special volumes designed to throw light on particular aspects of education and science (see Appendix G).

The Department's Computer

59. The maintenance of the Department's accounting system was transferred to the computer on 1st April 1970. Development work continued on a computerised model of the educational system and work has begun on the use of the computer for the Department's P.P.B. (Planning-Programming-Budgeting) system. The volume of computing work, notably the production of statistics, has continued to increase and the computer has been operating for 120 hours per week throughout the year despite greater efficiency in its use. Approval has been given to the augmentation of the computer. Successful experiments have been conducted on the exchange of data with local authorities in mechanised form e.g. on magnetic tape.

Joint Working Party on Teachers' Records

60. Two local authorities with I.B.M. 360 and 1900 series computers respectively are currently developing the common logical system for maintaining teachers' records.*

LIBRARY

61. In the centenary year the library's collection of nineteenth century documents on the history of education was well utilised. Help was given to authors, journalists, radio and television companies, as well as to local authorities and private individuals who were celebrating the hundred years of state education.

62. The library's participation in teachers' short courses also achieved a century—books were lent out to over 100 courses during the year, the highest ever. The library also managed to help with the longer A.T.O./H.M.I. courses by lending books for longer periods, but at times when they were not needed for national courses, thus making greater use of its extensive book-stock.

63. The Tann Collections of Children's Books were lent out for the maximum possible 37 times—another record. As both collections were fully booked well in advance for 1971, consideration was being given for either a third collection or a "middle years" collection.

64. Work on the subject bibliographies of book and periodical references on educational subjects held in the library continued; a list of the book-lists was prepared, and this, and the book-lists themselves, were made available on application.

* See *Education and Science in 1969*, page 135, paragraph 123.

65. During the year the centenary of the 1870 Elementary Education Act was celebrated nationally and locally. Planned by a representative working party the national events took place on 1st May at Central Hall, Westminster, supported by an exhibition of school work called "Learning for a Purpose".

66. The official opening by the Prime Minister was attended by the chairment of over 100 LEAs, representatives of national educational bodies, and teachers and children from the schools which contributed to the exhibition. Two commemorative lectures were given before an invited audience of 2,000 representing local authorities, teachers, parents, Parliament, the churches and other countries; Sir Alec Clegg was introduced by Lord Butler and spoke on "What has been achieved by the education service"; Dr. F. S. Dainton was introduced by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Horace King, M.P. and spoke on "The tasks ahead". In the evening a concert was given by the London Schools Symphony Orchestra in the presence of H.R.H. The Princess Margaret who had previously visited the exhibition with the Secretary of State. The programme included a specially commissioned work by Mr. Bernard Rands called "Agenda".

67. In the course of preparing for the national events the Department issued a number of publications designed to help mark the centenary. A special issue of *Trends in Education* was published in February, containing a collection of essays on various aspects of the educational scene over the past 100 years; and a folder of facsimile documents relating to the 1870 Act and to education in England and Wales in the late 19th century was put on sale through H.M.S.O. to be used for work in schools and colleges with children and young people from the later stages of primary school upwards (see Appendix G).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (EDUCATION)

Visitors and Overseas Visits

68. During the year the Ministers of Education from Australia, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan were received by the Secretary of State of the day. The Brazilian and Jamaican Ministers of Education and delegations from the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Romania, the U.S.S.R. and the South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation were received by a Minister of State or, later, by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. The number of visitors for whom the Department made appointments and arranged visits rose sharply, the total being approximately double that of 2 years ago.

Schools and International Affairs

69. The circular *International Affairs and the Commonwealth in Education* was replaced by a booklet in the *Education Information* series. This booklet was distributed on a wider basis than the circular.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Council of Europe

70. The Department was represented at both meetings of the Council for Cultural Cooperation and at the main committees concerned with higher education and research, general and technical education, out-of-school education and cultural development, and the programme committee. Experts nominated by the Department at the request of the Council attended a number of meetings in Strasbourg and other specialists were nominated to participate in courses, seminars and meetings organised by other member countries of the Council of Europe.

71. The Department was represented at the Committee of Senior Officials and the specialist working parties preparing for the next Conference of European Ministers of Education due to take place in Brussels in the spring of 1971. The theme for the conference is "post-secondary education in the context of life-long education".

N.A.T.O.

72. Under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers held their 8th Atlantic Study Conference at Oxford in September. The theme was "Learning about international institutions in secondary schools". Mr. R. M. Marsh, Chief Education Officer for Hampshire and chairman of the Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers, presided. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. W. R. van Straubenzee, M.P., addressed the conference and was host at a government reception for the delegates who came from 17 countries. The U.K. delegation was led by a member of the Scottish Inspectorate.

UNESCO

73. Departmental assessors attended meetings of the U.K. National Commission for UNESCO and its Committees. The Department was repre-

sented in the U.K. delegation to the 16th General Conference. For the first fortnight of the Conference the 1870 Centenary Exhibition was on display on the ground floor of UNESCO House and was visited by many delegates (see page 80, paragraphs 65 to 67).

International Bureau of Education

74. The 32nd International Conference on Education organised by I.B.E., which is now a centre for comparative education under UNESCO auspices, met in Geneva in July. The main item on the agenda was "Improved effectiveness of educational systems, particularly through reduction of wastage at all levels of instruction". The conference also considered the major trends and problems which had emerged in education since its previous session in 1968.

Cultural Exchange Programmes

75. Educational exchanges continued under the Anglo-Soviet Cultural Agreement for 1970-71. 25 students from colleges of education, departments of education and universities attended a 30-day course in Moscow at Eastern under arrangements made by the Educational Interchange Council. Reciprocal visits were arranged by the British Council. In the summer vacation 34 teachers of Russian attended a 30-day course in Russia and a similar number of Russian teachers visited the U.K. Under other Cultural Agreements an exchange of 20 teachers in training took place with Romania and 27 teachers in training visited Czechoslovakia as a sequel to visits made to this country last year.

United States—United Kingdom Educational Commission

76. A modest increase in the funds at its disposal enabled the Commission to award 5 senior fellowships and 11 postgraduate studentships to Americans and 37 travel grants to British postgraduate students. The Commission also made travel grants to the British and American exchange teachers.

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION COOPERATION

77. The Department cooperated in preparations for U.K. participation in the Fifth Commonwealth Education Conference which is to be held in Canberra in February 1971. A member of H.M. Inspectorate attended the Specialist Conference on "Education in Rural Areas" held in Ghana in March. One member of H.M. Inspectorate was seconded to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Overseas Development Administration as Assistant Education Adviser and two others to spend respectively two years in Nigeria and one year in Ceylon. Four more were seconded for service overseas for periods ranging from two weeks to six months.

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

The Commonwealth and the United States

78. The League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers arranged 29 exchanges with Australia, 44 with Canada, 14 with New Zealand and one with Kenya. Exchequer grants were made to assist British teachers with the cost of travel and with the higher cost of living.

79. The British Committee for the Interchange of Teachers arranged 66 exchanges with the U.S.A. British teachers were assisted with Exchequer grants in the form of cost of living and dependants' allowances, while assistance with travel costs was given by the U.S.-U.K. Educational Commission.

80. Official welcomes and conferences were arranged by the League and the British Interchange Committee for teachers coming from the Commonwealth and the U.S.A. The annual garden party was held in July and the teachers were presented to H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, who was the guest of honour.

Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges (C.B.E.V.E.)

81. During the school year ending July 1970 the C.B.E.V.E. negotiated 258 new links for British schools, of which 172 were with France and 63 with Germany. Plans for extending contacts between British and American school systems were advanced when a group of U.S. Superintendents of Education visited Britain in October. The C.B.E.V.E. was involved in launching a schools exchange scheme under the auspices of a British-American Schools Exchange Committee. 5,000 correspondence friendships between British and French pupils were arranged under the scheme which was transferred from the Department to the C.B.E.V.E. in 1969.

82. Several thousand group inquiries about educational travel were handled during the year. Requests for information and assistance came from or concerned over 70 countries. More than 60,000 individual inquiries were answered. The C.B.E.V.E. maintained close contact with school, youth and student exchange organisations in many countries of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and North and Central America and developed its contacts with organisations in other parts of the world as the basis for information and advice to British organisations wishing to set up exchanges and to overseas organisations seeking links and exchanges with Britain. Contacts between the Bureau and national youth and travel information services in other countries were extended, in particular with the new offices in France, Belgium and Canada.

83. The modern language assistant scheme prospered; 3,082 foreign language assistants were appointed to British schools, an increase of 142 on the previous year, while 1,326 British assistants were appointed to schools abroad, an increase of 80 on the previous year. Twenty newly qualified young women teachers from colleges of education were appointed to assistant posts for one year in French nursery schools, where they conduct all their group activities in English; by improving their French these teachers are equipping themselves to help on their return to this country with the teaching of French in primary schools. Figures for all assistants are given in Appendix D.

84. Ten British teachers were appointed for one year to schools in Europe and 21 teachers from Europe came here. Eleven British teachers took one-term appointments in Europe and 26 teachers from Europe came here for a similar period.

APPENDIX A

Grants offered in 1970-71 to National Voluntary Youth Organisations under the Further Education Regulations 1969

HEADQUARTER GRANTS

Organisation	£
Anglican Young People's Association	250
Army Cadet Force Association	2,200
Association for Jewish Youth	4,200
Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland	2,000
Boys' Brigade	6,950
Boys' Clubs of Wales	5,250
British Council of Churches	1,200
British Red Cross Society	2,575
Campaigners	500
Catholic Youth Service Council	3,050
Church Lads' Brigade	2,800
Church of England Youth Council	10,400
Community Service Volunteers	5,160
Concordia	500
Congregational Church in England and Wales	2,575
Co-operative Union	850
Conservation Corps	3,850
Council of Social Service for Wales and Monmouthshire	840
Docklands Settlements	550
Duke of Edinburgh's Award	14,450
Elfrida Rathbone Association	3,200
Federation of Eighteen Plus Groups	2,550
Girls' Friendly Society	3,850
Girl Guides Association	14,400
Girl Guides Training Centre "Broneiron", Llandinum	1,800
Girls' Brigade	7,350
Girls' Venture Corps	8,000
International Voluntary Service	6,500
Methodist Association of Youth Clubs	11,000
National Association of Boys' Clubs	49,600
National Association of Youth Clubs	60,500
National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs	12,550
National Youth Theatre	5,750
Ocean Youth Club	1,025
Outward Bound	4,000
Presbyterian Church of England	1,200
Presbyterian Church of Wales	370
Provincial Youth Council of the Church in Wales	2,000
St. John Ambulance Brigade	2,575
Sail Training Association	1,000
Salvation Army	1,000
Scout Association	16,000
Sea Cadet Corps and Girls' Nautical Training Corps	4,650
Task Force	3,000
The Foudroyant Trust	3,200
Welsh Association of Youth Clubs	9,000
Welsh League of Youth	11,400
Young Christian Workers	5,100
Young Men's Christian Association	30,000
Young Women's Christian Association	18,100
Youth Hostels Association	7,500
	378,320

APPENDIX A—continued
EXPERIMENTAL GRANTS

Organisation							£
Community Service Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Endeavour Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Girls' Venture Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
Inter-Club Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
National Association of Youth Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
National Society for the Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
National Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Manchester District Youth Development Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,837
Young Men's Christian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
University of Leeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,772
University of Swansea	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Church Girls' Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
							32,643
Young Volunteer Force Foundation	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000

APPENDIX B

Grants to Voluntary Bodies for Educational Services under the Educational Services and Research Regulations, 1946 (Grant Regulations No. 4)

Organisation	Grant made or approved in 1970-71
	£
Association for Liberal Education	250
Association for Science Education	5,000
Association of Teachers of Management	2,000
British Association	14,393
British Council of Churches	1,250
British Interchange Committee of the English Speaking Union	5,248
Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges	71,495
Centre for Information on Language Teaching	49,375
College for Special Education	2,000
Council for Education in World Citizenship	1,640
Educational Foundation for Visual Aids	22,000
Federation of Associations of Teachers of English to Pupils from Overseas	500
Fund for International Student Co-operation	20,000
Institute of Biology... ..	3,000
Institute of Physics and the Physical Society	3,500
League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers	4,829
National Council for Educational Technology	47,250
National Foundation for Educational Research	10,000
Nursery School Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	250
Pre-School Playgroups Association	3,500
Royal Agricultural Society of England	2,150
Royal Institute of Chemistry	3,000
Royal Institution	5,000
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors	450
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	3,000
Save the Children Fund	2,000
Tyneside Film Theatre (North East Film Educational Project)	3,000

APPENDIX C

Grants to National Associations under the Further Education Regulations 1969

Organisation	£
British Drama League	4,700
Educational Centres Association	3,000
National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations	3,500
National Federation of Women's Institutes	5,400
National Union of Townswomen's Guilds	4,850
National Institute of Adult Education	5,000
Rural Music Schools	5,750
Workers' Educational Association	8,000
	40,200

APPENDIX D

(i) Overseas Assistants serving in England and Wales

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Algerian	2	12	11	20
Austrian	29	27	36	50
Belgian	8	16	13	25
French	1,807	2,036	1,958	2,013
German	429	480	510	620
Italian	12	14	17	14
Moroccan	6	12	18	12
Spanish	169	199	192	220
Swiss	39	31	40	50
Tunisian	—	18	29	40
Other	—	—	—	18
	2,501	2,845	2,824	3,082

(ii) Assistants from England and Wales serving in Europe

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Austria	34	33	32	31
Belgium	3	3	2	2
France	786	854	900	936
Germany	195	239	239	277
Italy... ..	11	14	23	30
Spain	28	49	39	34
Switzerland	9	14	11	16
	1,066	1,206	1,246	1,326

APPENDIX E

(i) Orders under the Education Acts, etc.

The following table shows the number and description of the Orders made under the Education Acts 1944 to 1968, together with certain other enactments, during the year 1970:—

Description*	England	Wales†
Orders under the Education Acts 1944 to 1968:—		
Classification of Voluntary Schools (Section 15)		
Controlled (Secondary Schools)	9	—
Aided Schools (Primary Schools)	47	—
(Schools)	10	—
(Comprehensive Schools)	2	—
Revocation of Aided Status (Primary Schools)	20	2
Transfer of School to new site (Section 16(1))	174	4
Substitution of School (Section 16(2))	15	1
Management and Government of Schools (Section 17)		
Instruments of Management (Primary Schools)	145	3
Instruments of Government (Secondary Schools)	40	1
Articles of Government (Secondary Schools)	28	2
School struck off Register or		
Teacher disqualified (Section 72)	10	—
Removal of disqualification (Section 74(1))	2	—
Prevention of Reverter (Section 86(2))	3	—
Acquisition of Land:—		
Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed‡ (Section 90)	81	1
Certificates of Expenses attributable to displaced pupils (Section 104)	22	1
Revocation or Varying Orders (Section 111)	7	—
Establishment of Joint Education Committees (First Schedule Part II)	1	—
Schemes of Divisional Administration Approved (First Schedule Part III)	4	—
Expenses of enlargement, Controlled Schools (Section 1, Education Act 1946)	34	1
Division of Schools (Section 2, Education Act 1946)	33	—
Costs of establishing Controlled Schools (Section 2, Education Act 1953)	3	—
Direction that School be deemed Primary or Secondary (Section 1(2) Education Act 1964)	42	1
Under other Acts:—		
Public Libraries Acts: Bye-Laws confirmed	22	1
Powers transferred	1	—
Certificate under the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945 (Section 2(2))	1	—
TOTAL	756	18

* The Sections referred to are Sections of the Education Act 1944, except where otherwise stated.

† Orders relating to primary and secondary education to 4th November 1970 only. As from 5th November 1970 responsibility was transferred to the Secretary of State for Wales by the Transfer of Functions (Wales) Order 1970 (S.I. 1970 No. 1536 H.M.S.O. 5p).

‡ There were 18 Public Inquiries held in England in connection with Compulsory Purchase Orders.

APPENDIX E—continued

(ii) Orders under the Charities Act 1960, etc.

The following table shows the number and descriptions of the Schemes and Orders under the Charities Act 1960, or otherwise relating to Charitable Trusts, made during the year 1970:—

Description	England	Wales*
Orders establishing Schemes	147	7
Other Orders:—		
for the appointment or removal of trustees	138	10
giving authority to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of land ...	795	50
for the commutation of rent charges or like payments to Foundations	8	—
giving authority to grant building, mining or other leases or to execute agreements for leases or directions thereon, or to surrender or accept the surrender of leases	132	13
approving the purchase of land or the erection or improvement of buildings, or otherwise relating to loans or capital expenditure for the benefit of Foundations	168	4
appointing members of committees of management	21	—
varying Orders	11	—
authorising additions to Investment Pool	2	—
authorising legal proceedings... ..	2	—
giving authority to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of land under the Open Spaces Act 1906	1	—
TOTAL	1,425	84

* Orders relating to primary and secondary education to 4th November 1970 only. As from 5th November 1970 responsibility was transferred to the Secretary of State for Wales by the Transfer of Functions (Wales) Order 1970 (S.I. 1970 No. 1536, H.M.S.O. 5p).

(iii) Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts

During the year 1970, the number of Schemes dealt with under the Endowed Schools Acts was as follows:*

Issued for publication in draft	1
Finally settled by the Secretary of State and issued for final publication	0
Approved by Her Majesty in Council	2

The two approved Schemes were made under Section 86 of the Education Act 1944, as amended by the Education Act 1946, directing that the Endowed Schools Acts, subject to certain modifications, should apply to the foundations contained in the Schedules thereto. The areas covered by these two Schemes are the dioceses of Bradford and Coventry.

The object of these Section 86 Schemes is to enable the endowments of closed church schools, including the proceeds of sale and leases of the school premises, to be used for the erection, improvement or enlargement of other schools of the same denomination. Schools which are scheduled to close in the development plans of local education authorities are included in the Schemes as well as those schools which are already closed, but, when a school which is still open is included, it is provided that the Scheme shall have no effect on it, other than to transfer the trusteeship, until it is closed.

* The figures relate in each instance to the stage of the proceedings which had been reached by the end of the year.

APPENDIX F

Statutory Instruments* made by the Secretary of State during the year

			<i>Net Price</i>
The Animals (Restriction of Importation) Order 1970...	S.I. 1970/868	...	2½p
The Awards (First Degree, etc. Courses) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/497	...	10p
The Awards (First Degree, etc. Courses) (Amendment) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/867	...	2½p
The Awards (First Degree, etc. Courses) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/1266	...	2½p
The Awards (First Degree, etc. Courses) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/1686	...	3p
The British Museum (Authorised Repositories) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/1956	...	2p
The Further Education (Amendment) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/586	...	1½p
The National Gallery (Lending Outside the United Kingdom No. 1) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/839	...	1½p
The National Gallery (Lending Outside the United Kingdom No. 2) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/1725	...	2p
The Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/339	...	2½p
The Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/511	...	1½p
The Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/1417	...	3p
The Rate Support Grants (Pooling Arrangements) (Amendment) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/1267	...	4p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) (Amendment) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/740	...	2½p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) (Amendment) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/741	...	2½p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) (Amendment) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/28	...	4p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/251	...	2½p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1970	S.I. 1970/739	...	2½p
The Superannuation (Teaching and Civil Service) Interchange Rules 1970	S.I. 1970/260	...	9p
The Superannuation (Teaching and Local Government) Interchange Rules 1970	S.I. 1970/1646	...	12½p
The Superannuation (Teaching and Northern Ireland Civil Service) Interchange Rules 1970... ..	S.I. 1970/863	...	6p
The Superannuation (Teaching and Public Boards) Interchange (Amendment) Rules 1970	S.I. 1970/138	...	2½p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/10	...	5p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/753	...	2½p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Family Benefits) Regulations 1970	S.I. 1970/862	...	25p

* Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office—postage extra.

APPENDIX G

Publications

(i) Parliamentary Papers

<i>Command 4488</i>	...	Report of the Computer Board for Universities and Research Councils. 1st November 1968-31st March 1970...	17½p
<i>Command 4560</i>	...	Report of the Committee on the Export of Works of Art 1969-70. 17th Report ...	35p

(ii) Non-Parliamentary

		The Health of the School Child. 1966-68 ...	72½p
		Export Control of Documents. Review of the Regulations Governing the Export from the United Kingdom of Manuscripts, Documents and Archives ...	12½p
		A Teaching Council for England and Wales ...	22½p
		Education and Science in 1969 ...	£1.00
		A Report of an Enquiry into the pattern and organisation of the College Year by the Committee on the More Effective Use of Technical College Resources ...	17½p
		Public Schools Commission, Vol. I ...	90p
		Public Schools Commission, Vol. II ...	£1.50
		Public Schools Commission, Vol. III (Scotland) ...	75p
		The Structure of Art and Design Education ...	35p
<i>Acts</i>	...	Education (School Milk) Act, 1970, Chapter 14 ...	2½p
		Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, Chapter 52	4p

Education Pamphlets

No. 55	...	Learning about Space ...	42½p
No. 56	...	Commercial Studies in Schools ...	45p
No. 57	...	Towards the Middle School ...	42½p

Education Surveys

No. 7	...	Children with Cerebral Palsy ...	30p
No. 8	...	Launching Middle Schools ...	15p

Building Bulletins

No. 44	...	Furniture and Equipment Dimensions. Further and Higher Education: 18-25 Age Group ...	30p
No. 45	...	CLASP/JDP: the Development of a Building System for Higher Education ...	75p

Lists

No. 10	...	Index to Department of Education and Science Circulars and Administrative Memoranda current on 1st January 1970... ..	37½p
No. 70	...	List of Independent Schools in England and Wales Recognised as Efficient under Rules 16... ..	85p

Science Policy and Organisation Bulletins (Unpriced)

No. 4	...	Further Education and the Technologist ...	February
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(iii) Circulars and Administrative Memoranda

(issued to local education authorities and, as appropriate, others concerned with the provision and administration of educational facilities)

<i>Circulars</i>	
1/70	Employment of and distribution of teachers—1970-71 Teacher Quota 14th January 1970
2/70	The chance to share—Cooperation in the provision for education establishments and the community 2nd February 1970
3/70	Basic training of Youth Workers and Community Centre Wardens 4th March 1970
4/70	School Meals—Alterations in charge and remission scales 25th March 1970
5/70	School Milk 3rd April 1970
6/70	The Education Act 1968 8th April 1970
7/70	Government and conduct of establishments of further education 14th April 1970
8/70	Teachers of deaf and partially hearing pupils... 6th May 1970
9/70	Urban Programme Circular No. 3 12th June 1970

(Joint Circular,
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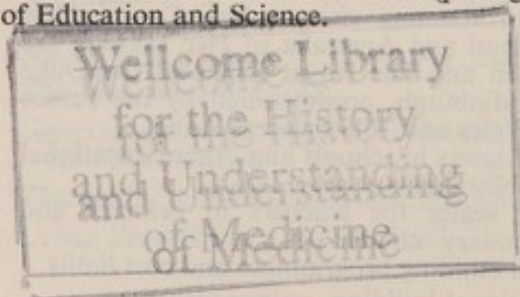
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10/70	The organisation of secondary education ...	30th June 1970
11/70	Awards for Postgraduate Study ...	30th July 1970
12/70	The education of young children with defects of both sight and hearing ...	30th July 1970
295 (Amendment No. 9)	Education Grant for Service Children ...	12th August 1970
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(Joint Circular Dept. of Health and Social Security, Min. of Housing and Local Govt., and Min. of Transport)		
14/70	In-Service Courses for teachers: financial and administrative arrangements ...	27th August 1970
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18/70 (Welsh Office Circ. 108/70)	Primary and secondary education in Wales ...	3rd November 1970
19/70	The Children and Young Persons Act 1969 and the enforcement of school attendance	26th October 1970
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1/70	St. David's Day 1970—The National Youth Orchestra of Wales ...	18th February 1970
108/70	Primary and Secondary education in Wales ...	3rd November 1970
<i>Administrative Memoranda</i>		
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3/70	Avoidance of carcinogenic aromatic amines in schools and other educational establishments ...	23rd January 1970
23/69 Addendum	Request by school pupils for information from public and other bodies ...	28th January 1970
4/70	The Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) Regulations 1970 ...	9th January 1970
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7/70	Use of lasers in schools and other educational establishments ...	20th February 1970
8/70	Salary scales for teachers in primary and secondary schools ...	2nd March 1970
9/70	School building programmes and cost limits...	27th February 1970
10/70	Educational building—minor works ...	25th March 1970
11/70	Local Government Act 1966—School meals premises ...	6th April 1970

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12/70	Joint planning of industrial training and further education	17th April 1970
13/70	Technical college resources: the pattern and organisation of the college year	7th May 1970
14/70	Move of Universities Branch to Elizabeth House and School Milk and Meals and the Catering Advisory Team to Curzon Street on 11th May	5th May 1970
15/70	Salary scales for teachers in primary and secondary schools	21st May 1970
16/70	Salary scales for the teaching staff of Farm Institutes and for teachers of agricultural (including horticultural) subjects	21st May 1970
17/70	Salary scales for teachers in establishments for further education	21st May 1970
18/70	Report of the Pelham Committee on scales of salaries for the teaching staff of colleges of education (England and Wales) 1969	21st May 1970
19/70	Grants to students	20th May 1970
20/70	Transfer of Teachers' Pensions and Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications Branch to Darlington	21st May 1970
9/66 Addendum No. 2	Charges for industrial training provided by colleges of further education	29th May 1970
11/69 Amendment	Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with overseas countries, 1970-71, rate of payment of foreign Assistants and Interchange Teachers	1st June 1970
21/70	Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with overseas countries 1971-72	24th July 1970
22/70	Teachers' records	25th June 1970
23/70	Grants to postgraduate students	29th June 1970
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25/70	Report of the Joint Committee of the NACAE and the NCDAD on the structure of art and design education in the further education sector	10th September 1970)
26/70	In-service courses for teachers: financial and administrative arrangements	11th September 1970)
27/70	Control of Youth Service capital projects undertaken by local education authorities...	6th October 1970
28/70	Grants to students	6th October 1970
27/70 Amendment	Control of Youth Service capital projects undertaken by local education authorities...	29th October 1970
29/70	One-year and one-term courses of further training for qualified teachers 1971-72	4th December 1970
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Printed in England by Her Majesty's Stationery Office
at St. Stephen's Parliamentary Press

